d the note which you did
26th May,
ess me on the ——
7th June,
f a despatch from Count
g information that His Im-
iperor of Russia, in conse-
nications which I had ad-
ge d'Affairs of Russia, at
Ir. Middleton to the Impe-
ught fit to examine, him-
erred to the Russian Gov-
rs of the American vessels
r, and that notwithstanding
adjudications, by the com-
His Imperial Majesty has
pronounce a decision fully
ners of the above vessels,
pond with the wishes man-
ent of the United States.
other to the many antece-
equitable dispositon of the
and of its desire, in which
ates so largely participates,
friendly and just relations
ntries.
e President to express his
satisfaction which is heigh-
ation that this act of justice
m the enlightened delibe-
or himself.
on, to accept assurances of
n of
ent humble Serv't,
H. CLAY.

ional Intelligencer.]
OF MR CLAY.
appeared, in pamphlet form
ENRY CLAY to the public,
in December, 1827, 'ex-
dence in refutation of the
n, touching the last presi-
le by Gen. *Andrew Jackson.*"
nly preface to the conclu-
h it embraces:
TISEMENT.
December last, to the pub-
harges against me concern-
tial election, which origina-
drew Jackson and some of
that I had been disappoint-
f some testimony which I
hat, if I should subsequently
resent it to the public. I
d several statements from
some of which were com-
plicitation. Deeming them
present them to the public
without a single comment
wing explanation:
PART I
ements of Messrs. William
t, the Rev. A. Wylie, John
ones, and J. U. Waring.—
n, in connexion with state-
subject, which I formerly
e will be able to judge of
n, Jackson's assertion, that
ginning of this matter, [the
was at my own house and
ely, a freeman may be per-
public topics, without hav-
improper designs."
ART II.
tatements of Messrs. Geo.
rles S. Todd, of Kentucky,
r, and A. W. Woolley, of
5. Forrest, of Maryland: the
ng conversations between
nd me, long antecedent to
election, in which I freely
ion respecting Mr. Adams
Mr. Forrest's statement
nton, on his way to Congress
declared "it was impossible
d vote for General Jackson,
ch surprise at the sugges-

ements of Col. Benton, Mr.
rtson, of Ohio, which have
shed, without having been
icated to me; of D. White,
presentative from Kentucky
s, whose statement was not
mer publication: Also, two
ne, which had escaped my
been published by the gen-
pectively, they were addres-
H. CLAY.
June, 1828.

ract, from the Natches Ariel
and conduct of Gen. Jackson
egroes through the Indian
passport, which was enjoin-
ns of the act of Congress, in
ble view than even his cele-
tter. It clearly shows the
eneral Jackson to place his
to the law of the land; and
me contempt the restraints
blic benefit, and the interests
p, when they oppose them-
ry resolves. Beyond this it
essness of human life—that
consequences of his rash
er serious—which are con-
the other acts recorded on
raphy. We will not attempt
such as is ascribed to Gen.
se, that designation which
given to it, by common con-
idual standing in a different
e public. We content our-
the extract itself before our
ommendation to them to pon-
spects which the elevation
Presidential seat would open
ntry.—*Nat Journal.*
e Natches Ariel.]
ACKSON IN 1810—11.
nces we now state, we were
acquainted with; we had fre-
n spoken of at the time they
great severity against General
since the subject had been
proper to be laid before the
ld not make ourselves ac-
acts, in such a clear and pos-
satisfy the general people as
at they might state; accident
brought the circumstances
manner as to justify the pub-
Of General Jackson's arbitra-
people have evidences enough
, to satisfy his partizans that
be opposed to his election—
disqualified for Chief Magis-
c. In order the better to un-
cter of the letters and docu-
ve give a brief outline of their

his State had suffered many
l lost a number of their slaves
f the wilderness state of the
e alluded to. The people &
d represented to the General
evils under which they were
aves were constantly making
the wilderness to the upper
under pretence of being ser-
d through the Indian nation,
essee and Kentucky; in short
thus conducted by rascals in
rritories of the western coun-
njury of their citizens.
ween 1810 and '11, Gen. Jack-
e citizen of Tennessee, had a
where near Bayou Pietre,
move them from thence to
t applying for a passport, a-
instructions issued by the De-
David Holmes, then Gover-

nor of the Territory of Mississippi, especially urged Gen. Jackson not to proceed without complying with the requisitions of the Government. Henry Dangerfield, then Secretary of the Territory, together with several of Jackson's friends Washington Jackson, then of Natchez, now of Philadelphia, C. H. McKee, and others, urged him not to attempt to pass through the agency without a passport; besought him in the most pathetic manner, not only on his own account, but for the sake of the people here, and out of respect to the government of his country, not to persevere in his designs; but he not only refused to comply with the law, and the request of the persons mentioned, but swore most bitterly—"He'd be damn'd if he would take a passport." "I am" said he "a Freeman, and if I cannot pass freely, my rifle and my pistols shall pass me—they have never yet failed me, and they never will while I have strength of arm to raise them." It is notorious that he did not take a passport, but when he approached the Agency he armed his negroes with axes, hired some half bred Indians with their arms—marched by the Agency in military order, himself at the head, with the cap of his holsters thrown back, and his rifle cocked. Mr. Dinsmore was absent, and no pass was required, and the General had no occasion to use his fire arms. But he thus set at defiance a wise and salutary regulation, designed for the protection of slave holders in this and the adjoining States—and for what?—for no other purpose than to show his arbitrary disposition—his total disregard of all rule and law. Planters of Louisiana and Mississippi, can you by your vote, elevate such a man to preside over your destinies.—surely not.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON.....MD.

SATURDAY EVENING—JUNE 21, 1828.

GEN. WASHINGTON—GOV. GILES—GEN. JACKSON.

The people of the United States having become highly and justly offended with General Jackson for refusing to give a vote of approbation to the beloved Father of his Country, the Great WASHINGTON, when he was about retiring from the Presidential Chair—an attempt is now making, on the part of General Jackson's friends, to salve over this affront to the best and greatest of men. Accordingly, we see Gen. Eaton out again (Jackson's great supporter who expects every thing in case he is elected) and in a letter to Gov. Giles of Virginia, who he considers the most cunning and daring of that desperate set who with General Jackson refused to vote approbation of Gen. Washington's conduct, he urges Mr. Giles to explain away the matter, and to make a hole for himself to creep out at, supposing that Gen. Jackson can follow on afterwards and creep out too. Mr. Livingston also has been applied to for the same purpose as a man of expedients, and all that desperate corps now surviving may be called on to club their wits and make an apology, that shall suit General Jackson, for voting against this well meritted and dutiful expression of approbation of the conduct of WASHINGTON, the founder of our Republic.

The letter of Gov. Giles, in answer, is remarkable for its bold effrontery and insolence, and is another evidence, in addition to many others, how Gov. Giles will turn and twist about to answer a particular end. We give some short extracts below from Mr. Giles' speech in Congress upon that occasion, when the vote of approbation of Washington's conduct was proposed, that it may be seen what a contemptuous opinion he professed to have of General Washington's political services—now be it remembered that this same Gov. Giles in Congress at a subsequent period, when he found it would suit his purpose took back all those underratings and insolence to Washington, regretted he had ever uttered them and praised him to the skies—not content with this, he afterwards denied that he had uttered such sentiments against Washington, and has endeavoured to get this part of our Congressional History expunged in the next edition of Marshall's life of Washington.—Now again, when it suits another purpose that Gov. Giles has in view, he goes back to the old stand he took in December 1796, and justifies all his rudeness, all his ingratitude, and all his insolence to General Washington.

Such is General Jackson and such his leading partizans—can the people who love Washington vote for Jackson as President, who, united with Giles, Livingston, and such a set of political desperadoes, refused to express a wish "that the example of President Washington might be a guide to his successors in office"—Good people of Maryland take care what you are about—act coolly—Remember that Washington under God established your independence and set into operation the best Government for you that man ever lived under—Washington's life was ever devoted to your Service—Remember that Washington's great fame is left in your care. Preserve it with your life and honor—He who would refuse to wish "that Washington's example might be a guide to his successors" can be no well wisher to his Country—and he who would refuse a vote of approbation of Washington's public conduct, deserves to be frowned on and rejected by every grateful patriot in America.

Extracts from Mr. Giles' Speech in Congress Dec. 1796 on the answer to President Washington's last address.

Mr. Giles said "He was one of those citizens who did not regret the President's retiring from office. *He hoped he would retire* to his country seat & enjoy all the happiness he could wish—he believed he could enjoy more there than in his present situation. He believed the Government of the U. States would go on without him. The people were competent to their own government. What calamities would attend the U. States, if one man alone was essential to their Government! *He believed there were a thousand men in the United States who were capable of filling the Presidential Chair as well as it had been filled heretofore*—he wished the President as much happiness as any man; *and hoping he would retire* he could not express any regrets at the event."

How different was the conduct of Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Madison and others of the same party to which Mr. Giles belonged? they voted for the answer in full, & expressed a full confidence in the wisdom and firmness of Washington—a general approbation of his administration—entire admiration for his character, and a wish that his example might be a guide to his successors—General Jackson and Mr. Giles refused to do this. Can it be expected, if General Jackson was to be elected, that he would follow the example of Washington after having thus openly and boldly reprobated it? Good and true men to your country think of these things.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM CLARK, of Pennsylvania, to be Treasurer of the United States, in the place of Thomas Tudor Tucker, deceased.

JOHN ADAMS SMITH, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation at Paris, in the place of Daniel Sheldon deceased.

CHARLES S. WALSH, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid, in the place of John Adams Smith, transferred to Paris.

HELWICH JOHNSON, of Norway, to be Consul of the United States for the Port of Bergen, in Norway, in the place of Henry Janson, resigned.

JOHN PULIS, of Malta, to be Consul of the U. States for the Island of Malta, in the place of Joseph Pulis, resigned.

We are pleased to learn that the Steamboat Maryland is engaged, at this early day, to bring to Baltimore numerous parties of the citizens of Easton and Annapolis, for the purpose of being present at the interesting ceremonies which will take place on the occasion of the formal commencement of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, on the ensuing Fourth of July. In addition to the hearty welcome which awaits our Easton and Annapolis friends as well as all others who may be inclined to visit us,—we think we may promise them the highest gratification in the imposing spectacle of the Grand Civic Procession, embracing all the trades, associations, and professions of Baltimore, ranged under their respective banners, &c. and headed by the venerable *Charles Carroll of Carrollton*, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. To him is allotted the honor of Breaking the first ground, in the prosecution of an enterprise which is destined to confer great and lasting benefits on our city and state, and to constitute a new and powerful bond of union to the Republic, to maintain whose independence, his own life, fortune and sacred honour, were solemnly pledged more than half a century ago.

Balt, Amer.

In relation to the recent conduct of General Scott in consequence of the appointment of Major General Macomb as Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, the New York Commercial says:—

Contrary to the advice of many of his friends, as we are informed, General Scott, a few days since, wrote to the Acting Secretary of War, insisting upon the arrest of Major Gen. Macomb, for issuing orders to him; or in case the President should decline this measure, Gen. S. insisted on being arrested himself, and requested that the court martial to be detailed should be selected by ballot from thirty officers to be designated by the Executive for that purpose—Gen. S. of course reserving his right to challenge—and that "a highly respectable" Judge Advocate should be designated to conduct the trial. The letter to the Acting Secretary was written in the most respectful terms, and in language showing that he honestly believes that Gen. Macomb has no right to command him. To these questions, as we are informed, an answer was returned, reminding Gen. S. that he was now on furlough, and directing that as soon as that expired, he shall proceed to his post at the west; and informing him that if he did not think proper to resume his command and submit to the orders from the department, the United States would have no further need of his services.

A bill for choosing electors of President and Vice President, by a general ticket, has passed the Senate of Massachusetts, by nearly an unanimous vote, and ordered to a third reading in the House of Representatives by a vote of 236 to 35—some of the minority voting against the principle becoming a permanent law.

[From the Montreal Herald.]

On Monday last two Americans, named Wm. Covey and Harvey Lee, were committed to the gaol of this city in consequence of a large parcel of counterfeit bank bills having been found in their possession. As the object of these men was to pass off their spurious bills to emigrants from the mother country in exchange for sovereigns and other British money, for which they could thus afford to give a higher premium than the honest merchant, we are heartily rejoiced that their nefarious scheme has been frustrated. The following is a list of the bills now detained at the Police Office; the most of which are wretchedly executed and palpable forgeries.

250	Bills Chenango Bank at Norwich	$3 ea.	750
296	do Mech. & Farmer's B. Albany,	2 "	792
15	do Mechanic's Bank New York,	5 "	75
13	do Bank of Geneva,	1 "	13
4	do Catskill Bank,	2 "	8
1	do Bank of Troy,	10 "	10
1	do Bedford Com. B. N. Bedford,	5 "	5
1	do Patterson Bank,	2 "	2
1	do Louisiana Bank N. Orleans.	5 "	5
1	do Bank of the state of S. Carolina	½ "	½

THE CASE OF PLUYMART.—Perhaps one of the most singular cases which has occurred in this country for many years, is a case recently developed on a criminal trial at Pittsburgh, Penn. It presents to the reader in a forcible point of view, the difficulty of committing crime in this country, and of evading the grasp of justice.

The name of the individual to which this remark applies, is *Joseph Pluymart*. Ten years ago, in 1818, he robbed, with the assistance of one Emmons, the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh of something over $60,000, in gold silver and bank notes. By the exercise of great ingenuity and unwearied perseverance, Pluymart and his colleague procured an entrance to the bank by means of false keys, and taking advantage of the carelessness of the watchman or porter, they carried off the property in question. Emmons was soon after caught and tried, but Pluymart escaped and evaded the search of the officers for ten years.

Immediately after the robbery, Pluymart went to Wheeling, was put in jail at Cincinnati, made his escape from jail, was again caught and confined at Ogdensburgh, and again made his escape from that jail.—Nothing was heard of him again till 1820. In that year he was caught in Philadelphia, and carried back to Pittsburgh, but again contrived to elude the hand of justice. Soon after this, certain circumstances led to his arrest and confinement in Cincinnati. From this city he again escaped, and was pursued to the river Miami, when all traces of him were lost for some time. The next account of him was four years thereafter in Connecticut, where he had married, was bringing up a family, and standing in a new relation to society.

During these "hair breadth escapes," he has lost or given up all the property he had stolen. On the day of his trial he made a very pathetic appeal to the court, & urged with deep earnestness, the sufferings he had bore for ten years, both physically and mentally, and the duties he had to discharge as the father of a family. He was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, and a very heavy fine.

What a number of reflections does not this brief sketch occasion? With the same talents, the same ingenuity, the same perseverance, and the same singleness of purpose, which this unfortunate man exhibited in the commission of crime, and the avoidance of its consequent punishment, he might have become one of the most respectable members of society, an honor to himself and to his country.

Now, the punishment due to an early crime overtakes him in a situation of life, which doubles his ignominy, because they are sharers of his shame, who are innocent themselves—his unhappy wife and family.—N. Y. Enquirer.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.

MONDAY, June 9th. The court met this day, present—Hon. John Buchanan, Chief Judge, Hon. Stevenson Archer, Judge and Hon. Thos. B. Dorsey, Judge. The case of Weems et al. *vs.* Millard, (No. 3,) was argued by C. Dorsey for the Appellants, and by Stonestreet and A. C. Magruder, for the Defendant. Hopewell *vs.* Price (No. 4.) was argued by Stonestreet for the Appellant, and by C. Dorsey for the Appellee. Knott *vs.* Cheseldine et al (No. 5,) was argued by C. Dorsey for the Appellant, & by A. C. Magruder for the Appellees. Swann *vs.* Shemwell, (No. 6,) was argued by Ashton for the Appellant, and by A. C. Magruder for the Appellee. The State use of Blackistone *vs.* Blackistone, (No. 11,) was argued by Ashton, for the Appellant, and by C. Dorsey for the Appellee; and Ford *vs.* Ford, (No. 8,) was argued by Stonestreet for the Appellant.

TUESDAY, June 10. Present the same Judges as on yesterday, and the Hon. Richard T. Earle, Judge. The argument in Ford *vs.* Ford was continued by Stonestreet for the Appellant, by C. Dorsey for the Appellee, and concluded by Ashton for the Appellant, in reply. The case of Ochler et al. *vs.* Walker, et al. (No. 13,) was opened in part by Ashton and Stonestreet for the Appellants.

WEDNESDAY, June 11.—the case of Ochler et al. *vs.* Walker, et al. was argued by Ashton and Stonestreet, for the Appellants, and by C. Dorsey, for the Defendants. Morton *vs.* Beall's admr. (No. 14,) was argued by Stonestreet for the Appellant, and by C. Dorsey for the Appellee. The judgement in Gawood's admx, *vs.* The State use of Blacklock (No. 35,) was Affirmed nisi—In Laidler *vs.* The State use Hawkins (No. 36, & 37,) the judgements were Affirmed nisi The judgement in Wathen *vs.* Scott, (No. 37,) was also Affirmed nisi. The case of Stoddert's lessee *vs.* Manning (No. 39,) was argued by A. C. Magruder for the Appellant. No counsel appeared for the Appellee. The judgements in the cases of The State use of Griffin *vs.* Young's Ex'x. (No. 41,) The same *vs.* Hanson's Adm'x. (No. 42.) The same *vs.* Franklin's Adm'x. (No. 43.) Wathen's Lessee *vs.* Boarman, (No. 44.) Yates's Lessee *vs.* Fendall (No 47,) were Affirmed nisi. The case of Edelen's Lessee *vs.* Smoot (No. 50,) was argued by Stonestreet for the Appellant by C. Dorsey for the Appellee, and by Ashton for the Appellant in reply.

[From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.]

Among the many disingenuous, unfair, uncandid and *false* arts, resorted to by the partisans of Gen. Jackson to promote his election, none, perhaps, is better calculated to mislead and deceive, than the assertion so often repeated by them, "*that he was entitled to the presidency last time because he was the choice of the people,*" yet nothing in reality is more untrue. No man can claim to be the choice of the people who cannot show that a majority of the people voted for him; and this Gen. Jackson has never done, nor his friends for him, nor never can do. He had not a majority of the people, nor of the electors, nor of Congress in his favor. He was in a minority in every instance. There were 261 electors chosen in the whole United States, who were to choose the President. Unless some one candidate received a majority of the votes of these 261 electors, there was no choice. 131 would have been a majority, but General Jackson received only 99 of them. 162 were given to others, who were preferred before him; therefore, it is plain that he was very far from being the choice of the people as expressed by the electors. Now let us go back to the people themselves who chose the electors, and we shall see that their vote was still more decidedly against him—in other words, that he was not *their* choice. The following table showing the number of votes given for each electoral ticket, is made up from the official returns in those states where the people voted *directly* for the electors, and in those states where the legislatures chose them, they apportioned according to the number of votables in those states, compared with the number in the other states, and actual vote given by them:

In the states marked thus †, the legislature chose the electors.

STATES.	Adams ticket	Jackson ticket	Crawford ticket	Clay ticket	Total.
Maine,	6,870		2,380		9,250
†N. H'shire,	8,000				8,000
Massach'tts	30,487		6,616		37,103
R. Island,	2,145		200		2,345
Connecticut	7,569		1,978		9,547
†Vermont	8,000				8,000
†New York	39,000	1,500	7,500	6,000	54,000
New Jersey	9,215	10,288			19,503
Pennsyl'nia	5,405	35,913	4,186	1,701	47,185
†Delaware	1,500		3,000		4,500
Maryland	14,632	14,523	4,364	695	34,214
Virginia	3,048	2,290	7,542	1,644	14,524
N. Carolina	7,000	15,415	13,621		36,036
†S Carolina		7,000			7,000
†Georgia			6,500		6,500
Ohio	12,280	18,489		19,255	50,024
Kentucky		6,326		16,943	23,269
Tennesssee	216	20,197	312		20,725
†Louisiana	2,000	3,000			5,000
Mississippi	1,694	3,254	119		5,067
Indiana	3,093	7,343		5,312	15,751
Alabama	2,417	6,443	1,680	67	10,967
Illinois	1,541	1,272	847	1,047	4,707
Missouri, no returns.					
	166,112	153,733	60,845	52,667	433,357

You see by this statement, that out of four hundred and thirty-three thousand, three hundred and fifty seven votes, Gen. Jackson received only one hundred and fifty-three thousand, seven hundred and thirty-three, a little over one third of the whole? Look at it in figures:

Whole number of votes,	433,357
Deduct Jackson's votes,	153,733
Against him,	279,624 almost 2 to 1

You see also by this table, that Mr. Adams had a much larger vote of the people than Gen. Jackson, viz.

Adams,	166,112
Jackson,	153,733
Differences in favor of Adams,	12,379

The assumption then that Jackson was the choice of the *people* is absolutely *false.*

Now let us see how the vote stood in Congress. No one having a majority of the whole number of electoral votes Congress had to choose one of the three highest. They were as free to choose the lowest as the highest. The vote there is by states: each state having one vote, and a majority of the whole number of states is required to a choice. The vote stood thus:

Adams had	13 states
Jackson	7
Crawford	4
	24 states in all.

Thirteen being a majority of the whole, Mr. Adams was fairly and constitutionally elected; and you see that Jackson, had but seven states—less than one third out of the twenty-four. So that the assertion that he was at *any time*, or in *any way*, the choice of the people, is *entirely* false.

In addition to all this, two other facts ought to be especially noticed:—

1st. In the slave holding states, where, in apportioning the representation in Congress, and the number of electors, five slaves are counted equal to three free white men, Jackson received 55 of his electoral votes, of which at least eleven represented slaves *only.* In any calculation then claiming to give a fair view of the *voice of the people*, these, must be deducted.

2d. In Maryland Jackson received 7 electoral votes and Adams 3, and in Illinois Jackson received 2 and Adams 1; yet in both those states Adams had a larger vote of the people than Jackson. This arose from the electors being chosen by districts. The Jackson districts gave small majorities, while those in favor of Adams gave large ones. Had the election in those been by general ticket, as in Pennsylvania, it is plain that the whole of the electors in both would have been for Adams.

It is not contended that in either case, the vote as it stood, was illegitimate. In the one case the constitution allows the slaves to be thus represented and in the other, the laws of Maryland and Illinois required the electors to be chosen by districts; but certainly, in connection with the preceding statements, it shows beyond all contradiction or cavil, the *absolute falsity* of the assertion that the voice of the people was for Jackson.

Here the whole foundation on which the bold and designing partisans of Jackson rest their hopes in the present canvass, is removed at once by the test of truth. As soon as this matter is understood by the people, the hopes of *Jacksonism* will be at an end. Jackson having neither character nor qualification to sustain him, his supporters have nothing but this falsehood to rely upon. On this they built the false charge against Mr. Adams, Mr Clay and the majority of Congress, of bargain and corruption, which, unless it were *true* that Jackson was the choice of the people, and therefore *entitled* to the presidency, *could not possibly have happened.* It must first be shown that Congress were under *obligations* to choose Jackson, before they can be charged with any dereliction of duty for not doing it. Thus the charge of corruption is seen *in the very nature of things*, to be without any foundation, and therefore *utterly false.*

TRUTH.

Extract from the Journal of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, held in Annapolis, Twenty Week, 1828.

"The Committee to whom was referred a communication from the Young Mens' Bible Society of Baltimore, recommend to the Convention the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention highly approve of the noble and benevolent effort that is now making by the Young Mens' Bible Society of Baltimore, to supply every family in the State of Maryland, that is destitute of it, with a copy of the Sacred Scriptures; and do earnestly recommend to the Clergy and people of the different parishes in union with this Convention, to co-operate with their Christian Brethren of all denominations, in forming associations in their respective counties and neighbourhoods—for the purpose of accomplishing the above named object."

This resolution was adopted by the Convention,

Test, RICH'D. M. HALL, Sec'ry
to the Convention of the P. E. Church of Maryland.

DIED

In this town yesterday morning, after a lingering illness Miss MARGARET E. NICOLS, daughter of the late Henry Nicols, Esq. of this town.

NOTICE.

THE CITIZENS of Talbot, friendly to the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as President of the United States, are requested to meet in the several Election Districts of this county on the third Saturday (19th) of July next, for the purpose of electing five citizens from each District, who shall meet in Committee at Easton, on Tuesday 22d July, and recommend four respectable and competent Citizens, decided advocates for the re-election of JOHN Q. ADAMS, to the freemen of Talbot as Candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

It is suggested that the meetings in the Districts be held at 3 o'clock P. M. and the meeting at Easton on the Tuesday following be held at the same hour.

It is also respectfully suggested that Committees of Vigilance be appointed in each election District, to consist of such number as the Citizens of each District may think proper.

Many Friends of the Administration.

june 21—tm—(S)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A TEACHER in the Hillsborough School in Caroline County—He must produce the best recommendations as to Capability, Character, habits, &c. Apply to

HENRY NICOLS, President.

Hillsborough, June 21.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

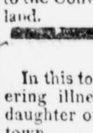
A MEETING of the Members of the COLONIZATION SOCIETY of Talbot County, is requested at the Court-House on TUESDAY the first day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the President,

JAMES PARROTT, Sec'ry.
Colonization Society T. C.

Easton, June 21.

PUBLIC SALE.



WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday the 11th of July next at the premises, the HOUSE & LOT on Harrison Str't, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Ward, late the property of Stuart Redman dec'd subject to a ground rent of eight dollars per annum.

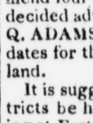
The purchaser will be allowed a credit of six months, by giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

☞Sale to take place at 3 o'clock.

RICH'D. SPENCER, Adm'r.
of S. Redman, dec'd.

June 21—ts

LAND & MILLS FOR SALE.



BY virtue of a Decree of Worcester county Court setting as a Court of Chancery, the undersigned, appointed Trustee by the same, will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder a

Saw and Grist Mill,

with a FARM and Cyprus Swamp contiguous to the Mills. The whole is supposed to contain about two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, and is situate on the west side of Pocomoke River, near Parker's bridge. A more particular description thereof will be given on the day of sale, which will take place on the premises on SATURDAY the 19th of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one half of the purchase money, and twelve months on the residue; the purchaser giving bond with approved securities to the Trustee for the purchase money.

THEO: W. WILLIAMS
Trustee.

June 21—3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

19th day of June, A. D. 1828.

On application of Richard H. Watts, executor of Nicholas Watts, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

JAS: PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nicholas Watts late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of December next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

RICHARD H. WATTS, Ex'tor.
of Nicholas Watts, late of Talbot county dec'd.

June 21—3w—(S)

NOTICE.

THE LEVY COURT of Talbot County will meet on TUESDAY the 8th day of July next, to receive and Levy Accounts and appoint a Collector of the County Tax for the present year.

By order

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clerk.

June 21.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely YOUNG Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

June 21—tf

☞The Centreville Times will please publish the above till forbid. *J. B. W.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Ann McDaniel, at the suit of Jas: M. McDaniel, will be sold at Public Sale on Tuesday the 15th day of July next, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: All the estate right, title, interest and claim of her the said Ann McDaniel, of in and to the Farm on which Ruth Lowe & William Lowe at present resides, situate in the Bay-Side, called "Rich Neck," and "Haddaway's Lott," and said to contain 302 acres of Land more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Sh'ff.

June 21.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE.

3d CLASS MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, FOR 1828.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on

Wednesday, 25th June (this month)

HIGHEST PRIZE,

Ten Thousand Dollars.

SCHEME:

1 prize	of 10,000 Dolls.	is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 2,000 Dolls.	is	2,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 1,000 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
2 prizes	of 500 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
2 prizes	of 200 Dolls.	is	400 Dolls.
10 prizes	of 100 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
20 prizes	of 50 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
30 prizes	of 20 Dolls.	is	600 Dolls.
100 prizes	of 10 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
200 prizes	of 5 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
4000 prizes	of 4 Dolls.	is	16,000 Dolls.

4367 prizes, amounting to ..... 35,000 Dolls.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—The 10,000 dollar prize will be part payable by 1000 tickets, Nos. 1 to 1000 inclusive, valued at 3500 dollars.

WHOLE TICKETS, $4 | QUARTERS, $1.00
HALVES, ... 2 | EIGHTHS.....50

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

114, MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.

WHERE *BOTH* THE GREAT PRIZES OF

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

☞ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, June 7 3w

Union Bank of Maryland,

MAY, 23d, 1828.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in this Institution will be held at their banking house in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the 7th day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order, J. PINKNEY, Cashier.

By the act of the incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

May 31 6t

New Book and Stationary Store.

BENJAMIN M. MILLER

HAS opened a Book and Stationary Store at the corner of Gay and Water st. directly opposite the Custom House and within a few steps of the principal Wharves, where he has on hand and intends keeping a regular assortment in his line of the best quality.

SCHOOL BOOKS in all the departments,
NEW PUBLICATIONS,
BLANK BOOKS of all sizes & variety of Binding,
WRITING and LETTER PAPER from the best Mills,
Quills, Ink & Ink Powder, Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c. &c. by Wholesale or Retail.

BINDING.—Orders for Binding will be attended to with punctuality and despatch, executed in the most substantial manner and on the best terms.

The above establishment being contiguous to the Basin, Merchants, School-Masters and others residing on the Eastern Shore will find it convenient to call or send their orders. Particular attention will be paid to obtain for his friends any Book or article he may not have on hand.—ALSO—kept as above, COMMERCIAL, MAGISTRATE'S and all other BLANKS.

Baltimore, June 7 4w

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