EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON.....MD.

SATURDAY EVENING—JUNE 28, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD RUSH.

MARYLAND ELECTORS.

1st District—HENRY BRAWNER.
2d District—BENJAMIN S. FORREST.
3d District—WM. PRICE, GEO. BALTZELL.
4th District—JAS. BOYLE, WM. STEUART.
5th District—JAMES W. McCULLOH.
6th District—JAMES SEWELL.
7th District—THOMAS EMORY.
8th District—THEO: R. LOOCKERMAN.
9th District—LITTLETON DENNIS.

GEN. PORTER took the oath of office, and entered upon his duties as Secretary of War, on Saturday last.

We remark the following article in the late London papers.

"*Important Medical Discovery.*—Dr Neale, Physician to the British Forces, has just published a very important work, in which he demonstrates the extraordinary efficacy of the Ergot or Spur of Rye, in assisting and removing difficult labor. Hundreds of valuable females who are now annually sacrificed will, it is presumed, by this valuable discovery, be saved to their families. No discovery since vaccination claims more general respect and attention.

The *discovery* is American. It is twenty years since this quality of Ergot was stated in the medical journals of this country. Dr. Chapman made particular mention of it in his excellent *Therapeutics*, of which the first edition was printed some ten or twelve years ago. Dr. Dewees has also regularly recorded it, in his valuable writings on Obstetrics.—[Nat. Gaz.

The Hon. T. P. Moore, referred to in the following letter, is the same T. P. Moore, of Kentucky, now a violent partizan of General Jackson, and who acted as directing clerk last winter, to *the club* that aimed at pulling down the administration. As an apostate he stands precisely on the same footing with Benton and many others.]

Nashville, (Ten.) 3d June, 1828.

Hon. H. CLAY.

Dear Sir: In the Address of the Central Committee at Washington I see that the Hon. Thos: P Moore has assailed you, in a certificate, with all the virulence of a violent partizan. Mr. Moore seems to have forgotten his declarations, when last in this place, the fall or summer of the year before the last election for President, "that he considered the State of Tennessee disgraced by bringing out Andrew Jackson, whom "he looked upon as totally unfit for the station; "inquired of me if I thought his ears would be "safe in Nashville, for making those assertions." He was then your strong friend, and regarded Gen. Jackson's nomination as intended to injure your prospects in the West. This declaration was made by Mr. Moore in presence of many gentlemen of this place, who have a perfect recollection of it. You can make what use you please of this information. With high respect your friend.

BOYD McNAIRY.

[From the Boston Com. Gaz. of Thursday.]

EXETER BANK ROBBED.—We learn by a gentleman from Exeter that the bank in that town was robbed, between Saturday night and yesterday morning, of bills and specie to the amount of TWENTY FIVE or THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—about 8000 in specie, the remainder bills, principally 10's and 20's.—The bank and the vault were entered by false keys; but the iron chest containing the money, was broken open by a crowbar. A pocket book, containing the name of an individual known in Exeter, was left on the counter by the robbers, which circumstance, it is thought, may lead to their detection. Messengers have been despatched in every direction: and the public are called upon to exercise a little caution and vigilence. This is the most extraordinary robbery that has occurred in this section of the country for many years.

It is said John Randolph, in one of his logical speeches in Congress, undertook to show that New England ought to have been indicted for Snelson's robbery as accessary before the fact. He says she invented the present banking system, and but for that and the consequent existence of the Petersburgh Bank, poor Snelson might have still been a gentleman and an honest man. A boy who had robbed an orchard (as Æsop or somebody else tells us) accused the owner of the orchard of having been himself guilty of the crime, by planting trees, and thus placing temptation in his way.

[Boston Palladium.

Mr. Ward, late British Charge des Affaires in Mexico has published two volumes on that country. On his return home, he landed at N. York, and made an excursion to Washington through Philadelphia. In turning over the leaves of his second volume, we were struck with the following liberal notice. Justice, however, is not done to the metropolis.

"Washington is, but little worthy the reputation which it enjoys. It is the mere skeleton of a great town; and the houses being mostly built in the style of the architecture by which our own county is so much disfigured, with high gable ends, small doors and cross-lights in every direction, there is little to see and less to admire. The real capitals of the United States are the great commercial cities, and of these the Americans may justly be proud. We passed through Philadelphia and Baltimore on our way, and in both these places, as well as in N. York, we found ample proof of an active thriving and populous country abounding in energy and wealth, and only requiring to be known in order to be duly appreciated I will not fall into the error, so common amongst travellers, of passing judgment upon an empire, after a weeks examination of its resources; but I will say, those persons who have fostered the prejudices generally entertained in England with regard to American manners, and in partiular as to their individual feeling towards ourselves, have rendered both countries a very great disservice. Captain Vernon and I found our character as Englishmen sufficient to ensure us both civility and attention from our very numerous fellow passengers on board the steamboats, in which a great part of the journey to Washington is performed; and both in the capital and at Philadelphia we required no other passport to open the doors of several highly respectable houses. Without participating in all Mr. Waterton's enthusiasm with regard to American women, it is difficult for the most casual observer not to be struck with their appearance; nor do I know any part of the world (not even excepting England) where the display of female beauty is more striking than at New York and Philadelphia, where, from the warmth of the climate, the light dress of the south of Europe is seen in conjunction with the freshness and bright coloring of a northern complexion."

PENNSYLVANIA.

[From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.]

The Democratic Press of the 9th publishes a list of twenty Counties, which, the editor says, he knows will give majorities for the Administration ticket. We cordially agree with him that the Counties he names will do so, and beg leave to add to that twenty, six others, which, from our own information received, will do the same thing. They are Dauphin, Huntington, Butler, Columbia, Montgomery and Venango. We consider these twenty-six counties as certain for the Administration at this time, and we hesitate not to say they will be certain on the day of the election. Dauphin county, we assert, and wish it distinctly understood, contains a decided majority for the Administration, and this truth will be told by the ballot boxes.

Many of the remaining Counties, not named, are doubtful, we know; and it requires but a firm and persevering exposition of the truth, a fair and honest maintenance and support of our cause, to receive a majority for Mr. Adams. We speak not unadvisedly. We know what we say, and when the hour of trial comes we shall be justified. That there may be no mistake, we name the Counties which we say will give majorities for the Administration ticket viz. Adams, Alleghany, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Bucks, Bradford, Chester, Crawford, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Franklin, Huntingdon, Indiana, Lancaster, Lebanon, Luzerne, Montgomery, M'Kean, Potter, Susquehanna, Tioga, Venango, and Warren. To this list we shall, hereafter, make such additions as our knowledge & information of the progress of the cause will warrant us in doing.

The following is an interesting and important fact which we do not remember to have met with before. It should recommend strongly the application of electricity for the relief of paralytic affections.

Singular Effect of Lightning.—The Ship New York, on a late voyage from New York to London, encountered a severe storm of thunder and lightning. There was a passenger on board very old and corpulent, whose legs were so paralized that for three years he had not walked half a mile, and who, since his embarcation, had not been able even to stand. After the discharge of the lightning, which passed close to the place where this poor cripple was lying, every body was astonished to see him rise, pace up and down the deck, and walk about for a long time as if nothing had ever ailed him. At first his head was a little affected; but that soon went off, while the benefit which he had experienced in his limbs remained. He continued to use them freely during the passage; and on the arrival of the ship in port, he walked with ease to the place of his residence.—*Lon. Merch. Mag.*

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.

Saturday, June 14th. Offutt's adm'r. vs. Offutt, (No. 131,) was argued by A. C. Magruder for the appellants. No counsel appeared for the appellee. Berry vs. Griffith, (No. 133,) was argued A. C. Magruder for the appellant, and by F. S. Key for the appellee. The decree in Renner vs. Dellinger, (No. 134,) was affirmed nisi.

The case of Price vs. Read, (No. 136,) was argued by F. S. Key for the appellee. No counsel appeared for the appellant. Mockbee's adm'r. vs. Gardner, et ux. (No. 145,) was argued by Boyle, for the appellant, and by F. S. Key for the appellees.

Monday, June 16th.—In addition to the judges who attended on Saturday, the Hon. William B. Martin, Judge, appeared. The case of The State use of Bryson vs. Stevenson, et al. (No. 159,) was argued by Mayer for the appellant. No counsel appear for the appelees.

M. & J. L Frazier vs. Palmer, (No. 187,) was argued by J. Johnson for the appellants, and by A. C. Magruder for the appellee. Hoye vs. Penn, (No. 189,) was argued by Boyle for the appellant, and by A. C. Magruder for the appellee, Murdock vs. Brewer, (No. 223,) was opened in part by Brice for the appellant.

Tuesday, June 17th.—The opening of the last mentioned case was concluded, and it was argued by Brice and Speed, for the Appellant, by Brewer, jun. for the Appellee, and concluded by Speed and A. C. Magruder, for the Appellant, in reply.

Edwin M. Dorsey, Esq. of Prince-George's county, was admitted an Attorney of the Court.

The case of Macubbin vs. Cromwell, (No 178,) was argued by R. B. Magruder, for the Appellant.

Wednesday June 18th—The Hon. John Stephen, Judge, appeared in Court.

The Court affirmed the decree in Knott, vs. Cheseldine et al. They reversed the decree in Ford vs. Ford, and affirmed the decree in Brown et ux. vs. Hebb & Hatton.

The argument in Maccubbin et al vs. Cromwell, was continued R. B. Magruder, for the Appelants, and by Mayer for the Appellee, when the further argument was postponed. Hudson vs. Warner and Vance, [No. 177,] was argued by Mitchell for the Appellant. The further argument was then postponed. The argument was resumed in Maccubbin et. al. vs. Cromwell, by Meredith for the Appellee.

Thursday June 19th—The argument in Maccubbin et al vs. Cromwell, (No. 178,) was continued by Meredith for the appellee, and concluded by Taney, (Attorney General) for the appellant. The argument was resumed in Hudson vs. Warner and Vance, (No. 177,) by Winchester for the appellee.

Friday, June 20th—The Court affirmed the Judgement in Carroll vs. Creighton, argued at June Term, 1824, by Harper, Williams and R. Johnson for appellant, and by Taney and Nicholas for appellee; reargued at June Term, 1826, by Williams, (District, Att'y. of U. S.) and R. Johnson for appellant and by Taney and Meredith for appellee, and submitted at the last June Term on the written argument of Taney; (Att'y. General) Meredith and Nicholas for the appellee, and Williams, (Dist. Att'y. of U. S.) and R. Johnson for appellant in reply.

The argument of Hudson vs. Warner and Vance was concluded by Taney, (Att'y. General,) for the appellant in reply. In the cases of Brooke et al vs. Burch, (Nos. 382, 383,) the motions by the appellee to dimiss the appeals, and by the appellants to dismiss the receiver, &c were argued by Mitchell for the appellants and by J. Johnson for the appellee.

Saturday, June 21.—Dorsey, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in Weems et al vs Millard argued at this term by C. Dorsey for the appellants, and by Stonestreet for the Appellee—judgement reversed and procedendo awarded.

Earle J. delivered the opinion of the Court in Ochler et al vs. Walker et al, argued by Ashton and Stonestreet for the appellants, and by C. Dorsey for the appellees—decree reversed.

Earle J. also delivered the opinion of the Court in Morton vs. Aihcorn, adm'r of Beall, argued by Stonesteet for the appellant and by C. Dorsey for the appellee—judgement reversed and procedendo.

Dorsey J. delivered the opinion of the Court in Munnickuysen's adm'x. vs. Dorsett's adm'x. argued by J. Johnson for the appellant, and by Ashton and Magruder for the appellee—judgment reversed.

Earle J. delivered the opinion of the Court in Scott vs. Bruce, argued by Ashton for the appellant, and by C. Dorsey for the appellee—judgment affirmed.

The argument in Brooke et al vs. Burch, was concluded by Mitchell for appellants in reply.

The argument in Lammott vs. Gist (No. 184) was argued by Kennedy and Meredith for the appellant, no counsel appeared for the appellee.

The case of Fergusson vs. Tucker, (No 192.) was argued by Meredith for the appellant and Williams for the appellee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

The ship Sally, Capt. R. G. Macy, arrived last evening, says the N. York Commercial, from Havre, bringing Paris papers of the 15th of May. There is little additional news by this arrival from the seat of war. Up to the 5th of May, no information of the Passage of the Pruth had reached Vienna, but the Gazette de France of the 14th says—

"The Russian armies have crossed the Pruth they will cross the Danube; and are now in full march for Constantinople. Instead of 40,000 men, who would have been sufficient to invade Wallachia and Moldavia, 250,000 are in motion. The Black Sea is covered with vessels. Odessa is filled with provisions and warlike implements. The sword is unsheathed, and at the headquarters of the Russian Commander in-Chief alone must the Turks acknowledge their submission to the Treaty of Ackerman, to the Treaty of the 6th July, and to the promise of paying the expense of the war, if they wish to arrest the torrents which threatens to overwhelm them."

Accounts from Bucharest of the 23d April, state that according to advices from the Russian frontiers, the entry of the Russian troops would be retarded for some days. Constantinople dates to the 16th, say, that the Seraskier had set out for Choumla, and that the Grand Vizier would soon follow him. The Turks on the borders of the Danube, were as tranquil as in time of peace.

A Letter from Vienna states that the Emperor of Russia passed through Riga on the 23d of April on his way to Warsaw.

A letter of a recent date from Constantinople says:—"The persecution against the Armenians having commenced, the Foreign Ambassadors wished to interfere in their favor, but the victims entreated them to abandon them to their fate. The women themselves urge the men not to take any humiliating step. Hassan Pacha, who had always conducted himself well towards this people, accepted from them a present of 220,000 piastres, which was offered him by the Christians that remained in the capital; but no sooner had he received the money, than he remitted it to the Sultan, to be employed in the purchase of war stores, &c. Six thousand men of cavalry troops have just set out for Silistria."

The following intelligence from Smyrna is of the 3d of April.—"We understand that such vessels, coming from Alexandria, as cannot prove that they are solely destined to take on board Ibrahim's troops, to carry them back to Egypt, are no longer allowed to touch at the Morea.—The French and English Admirals, in conjunction with Count Capo d'Istra, have given orders for the blockade of all ports of the Peninsula occupied by the Turks and Egyptians.

Extract of a letter from Toulon May 6. There are now in the Mediteranean 87 ships of war of all descriptions, without counting schrs, viz: 6 vessels of the line, 19 frigates, 22 corvettes, 6 ammunition vessels, and 34 brigs. The companies of these vessels amount in all to 17,000 men. The ammunition brig Vesuve sails to-morrow for Mahon, with 40,000 rations of provisions; and will bring back Rear Admiral Collet, whose health has suffered severely for twelve months past during the time he has been stationed before Algiers."

Extract of a private letter of the 28th ult. from Leghorn; "Several vessels have arrived at this port from Malta in seven days. The Russian Squadron, consisting of 4 ships of the line, 3 frigates, and a brig, sailed from Malta on the 16th inst. from the Archipelago, where 4 other Russian brigs have been cruising for some time. The English squadron was shortly to follow that of Russia.

A letter from Bayonne says: "We are assured that according to a new arrangement between France, and Spain, the fortresses of Jacca, Seo d'Urgel, and Cadiz are to be evacuated. The courier who was the bearer of this intelligence, arrived at Bayonne on the 6th inst. with dispatches for the King at Saragossa, and others for Madrid and Cadiz."

PORTUGAL.—The advices from Lisbon are not later than per the former arrival. We have a few additional items however, such as they are

It is said that Don Miguel, some time since wrote to his brother Don Pedro, stating that party spirit had reached its greatest height.—He told him that the great mass of the people had rejected the charter, and that public opinion called for an absolute king—that it considered Don Pedro deprived of his rights, as he had renounced the crown—and that he (Don Miguel) daily received petitions pressing him to take it. In consequence, he implored his brother to approve the national wish, in informing him that he would probably be compelled to adhere to it in order to restore tranquility to Portugal.

The greater part of the municipal officers who were not disposed officially to require the usurpation of the throne by Don Miguel, have been turned out of office by the populace and replaced by the party-men

News from Brava state that two faithful regiments who were expected to have been surprised in a church, have taken a position opposite that city to the cries of "Long live Don Pedro."

The Brazilian minister at Paris has delivered to the French Government a formal protest against Don Miguel's usurpation.

A letter from Algiers, dated on the 2d May, says the Algerine naval force was entirely dismantled. The frigate and four corvetts which suffered so much in the encounter with the French blockading squadron are represented to be in a bad condition.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser from the Gazette de France of the 15th May.

At the moment we speak, the Danube has been crossed. Thus Islamism is threatened at once in Europe and Asia, and none can foretel what will be the issue of the struggle—The first cannon has been fired, and the events that are to follow depend on a wisdom higher than that of men.

What are we doing while such great interests are at stake? We are occupied with deciding whether there are too many pupils in the secondary seminaries, and by what kind of priests they are educated We are discussing the question whether the prefects shall be responsible for negligence in matters relating to the elections. All the energy, all the ardour of France is directed to the details of internal policy.—The mind is fixedly pre-occupied with questions that cannot be solved. "The parties which divide France," said General Lamarque to day, "and its uncertain policy, deprive her of the weight which she ought to have in the balance of Europe."

And at what time have we ever had greater need of union and strength? Austria is uniting her armies, England is arming her fleets, and all the parties in Great Britain seem only occupied in healing all their wounds, and in silencing all their disputes, in order to leave the British Empire the means of maintaining its consequences, and profiting by events.

Thus while a nation which, to use Rosseau's expression, has been encamped in Europe for three centuries, has mounted fiercely for battle, to defend her conquests against an enemy three times more numerous—while the Russians march to that dominion promised them by the great Catharine—while the Greek people break from their slavery by magnanimous efforts, and escape from a long subjection with the price of their blood, we waste our energies in the labyrinths of chicane, we are excited every morning at the pleasure of speculative politicians, was submit to the yoke of journalists and clerks.

Extraordinary Cow and Calf.—Mr. Jeremiah Stickney, of Rowley, has a Cow of a large size & of a dark red colour, remarkably well proportion and handsome, six years old, which recently produced a Cow Calf, weighing, the day of its birth, 210 pounds!!! On the day the Calf was two weeks old, it was again weighed, and found to have gained 43 pounds, a little more than three pounds a day! The Calf is of the same colour of the Cow, and is in every respect as well built and proportioned. Besides supplying the Calf, the Cow now affords six quarts of milk, of the richest kind, daily. She had been wintered on common keeping, which in that place, is salt hay.—[Essex Register.

The Rev. Stiles Ely, of Philadelphia, has published one of his political sermons; in an appendix to which he states, as an apology for having preached Gen. Jackson from the pulpit, and for having told his hearers what he had said in favor of religion, because, says the Rev. Mr. Ely, "I "was aware that coming from a distinguished "fellow citizen, it might have some influence "with some who MORE regard the word of their "deservedly favorite Hero THAN THE WORD "OF GOD."—[Nat. Intel.

MR. GRATTAN (son of the famous Henry) in his speech on the Catholic question, on the 12th ult. made the following remarks:—

"Time presses, for who can say how soon we may be involved in a new war, and how soon we may again have occasion for the services of the brave and loyal Catholics of Ireland? Have they not met in America a spirit of sympathy until lately unknown? Let us take care we do not excite in our Transatlantic Colonies a feeling that may lead to their ultimate separation. Those Irishmen who return from America exhibit a degree of thoughtful stubbornness which surprises by its contrast. He goes where the spirit of Washington still survives and the genius of Washington still animates; and when he revisits his native country, he is no longer the humble and subservient Catholic, but the reflecting and stubborn Irish-American."

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Fellow Citizens of Easton,—

You ought to be grateful to an overruling Providence for almost an uninterrupted series of health for at least eighteen months! Perhaps, no part of the world was ever blessed with a greater share of that, without which there can be no real enjoyment amidst all the luxuries, which riches can produce. Can it be said, that our town has abounded in health for so long a space of time by the wise police of our Commissioners? I am disposed to think favourably of the disposition of every member of that body, but I must be permitted to think, that much more has been effected by the course of weather, which has conspired to accomplish an event so desirable to us all.

It must not be forgotten that the cause of disease is ever lurking in or upon the earth to be called forth by a variety of circumstances. It will be unnecessary to remind you, that notwithstanding so little has been done to produce so much health, the evil hour may come, when we least suspect it, and reverse all our pleasing prospects. Remember this town has been sickly and it may be so again; therefore we ought to set about it in earnest and endeavour to remove every source of disease. Filthy streets, putrefactive matter accumulating in our back yards, offensive privies, all ought to be attended to. Nothing can be more disgusting than nauseating privies, which are constantly accumulating, without any means of preventing their bad effects. Three days should not pass by during the hot weather without throwing ashes, lime, marle, or even common earth on the surface of this ill-flavoured matter.

I wish I could rouse the attention of the citizens as well as that of the Commissioners to another subject, which though not the source of disease is often very disgusting & disagreeable, I mean the Thistles which are growing in the vacant and unenclosed lots as well as on the Commons. Now is the time to cut them down and free the town from their seeds, which are enveloped in a down which is as light as air, & are frequently wafted a mile or two round about the place of their growth. If a few would join they might be soon extirpated.

Easton, June 25th, 1828. CITIZEN.

DIED

In this county, on Tuesday last after a short illness Mr. SAMUEL CHAMBERLAINE.

In this county, last night after a short illness, RICHARD MARTIN, only son of R. P. EMMONS, aged three years and ten months.

—— In this county yesterday, JOHN MARTIN NEEDLES.

BRANDYWINE
Chalybeate Springs.

THE Subscriber having recently removed to this elegant establishment, situated about five miles from the Borough of Wilmington, and about the same distance from the Town of Newcastle, and occupying an elevated site in a district of country alike remarkable for the varied beauty of its landscape, the high cultivation of its soil, and the salubrity of its atmosphere—has opened it as a resort for those in pursuit either of health or amusement.

The sanative properties of the waters have been long celebrated, and for many years the invalid has sought the renovation of his strength in their use, notwithstanding the absence of those accommodations which were essential to his comfort and which are now abundantly provided.

The approach to it, is by various routs along the Elkton and Lancaster turnpikes, and the cross roads of the country, which are at all times in excellent condition. Its vicinity to Wilmington and Newcastle places it within the reach of the citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore, who enjoy the facilities and despatch of Steam boat conveyance to the former places. To the inhabitants of the Peninsula it offers an agreeable refuge from the heats of summer, and a valuable tonic in its Chalybeate Springs.

The buildings, erected about a year since by an incorporated company, are spacious, and having been newly furnished by the subscriber, offer every accommodation that can be desired. The supplies of his table are drawn from the market of Wilmington and the immediate neighborhood, and will be found to embrace all the varieties of the season. His bar is provided with the choicest liquors, and the no less essential contribution of a well filled ice house.

The subscriber flatters himself that as from his experience in his business, he will not be found deficient in a knowledge of its duties, neither will he be found wanting in the anxious desire to promote the comfort and enjoyment of those who may honor him with their patronage.

W. WILLSON.

June, 28,—1828.—6w

N. B. The Steam Boat SUPERIOR, Capt. *Read*, will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, every day (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M:—on the arrival of the Boat at Wilmington, Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers directly to the Springs. Stages will leave the Springs every morning, (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, and passengers will arrive in Philadelphia at 11, A. M. Fare through $1,25. Carriages, Gigs &c. can at all times be had at the Springs for any excursion,—and also, carriages will be in attendance to convey passengers from the Steam Boats at Newcastle to the Springs.

Emigration to Liberia.

NOTICE.—The Managers of the *American Colonization Society* give notice that they are ready to receive applications for the conveyance of free people of color to the colony of of Liberia.

In all cases, the age, sex, and professions of the applicants must be mentioned.

Applicants from the State of Maryland must be prepared to offer the affidavit of some free white person, to their having actually resided within the State of Maryland for twelve months' previous to the period of emigration.

Applications may be made in Baltimore, to Hon. Judge Brice, Charles Howard Esq. of John E. John H. B. Latrobe Esq. or Chas. C. Harper Esq. Agents of the Society.

☞The papers in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, friendly to this Society, are respectfully requested to publish this notice.

June 23 4w

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber living in Talbot county, (Md.) on Monday the 23d. inst. two negro men, JIM & DAVY, (brothers.) Jim is twenty-six years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, stout & well made, very black, large mouth and prominent lips. Davy is twenty-three years old, something lighter complected than Jim, near the same height, and nearly as stout made, both pleasant when spoken to; their clothing consisted of white home made kersey and tow linen. I will give the above reward for apprehending & securing the above named negroes so that I get them again; or $50 for either of them if taken out of the state, or $30 for either of them if taken in the state, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOSIAH CHAPLAIN.

June 28.

☞The Delaware Patriot will insert the above 4 times and forward account to J.C

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 27th day of May last, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who calls himself JAMES HARDY. He is a stout, well made, likely fellow, about 35 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar near his left elbow—also on his right cheek and over his left eye. He says he was born free, and was in the employment of Isaac Queen, a farmer near Upper Marlboro. Had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and grey pantaloons and waistcoat.

The owner of said negro is requested to come and take him away, or he will be released according to law.

GEO. SWEARINGEN, Shff.
of Washington county, Md.

June 28 3w

A GIG FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will dispose of at private sale an excellent second hand GIG & Harness. He will sell it cheap for Cash, or to a punctual purchaser on a short credit.

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, June 28—tf

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

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—[8]

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Staple and Fancy Goods

Of all descriptions, which will be offered unusually low for CASH or in exchange for FEATHERS & WOOL.

Easton, May 17. e6w

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

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.

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.

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