Six chairs for room in the Capitol for the Vice President, at $30 a piece,	180
Two sofas for the same room,	200
Two marble slabs,	260
Besides two splendid mahogany book cases, splendid curtains, a chandalier, looking glasses, &c. &c. probably	400
For the 'American Turf Register' for the Secretary of State per year,	30
Three portraits of Van Buren at $6 each,	18
Ice for the Treasury Department,	104
For newspapers for various offices per year,	747
Total,	$7,319

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1838.

WHIG NOMINATION,

For Governor of the State of Maryland.

JOHN N. STEELE,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Election to be held on Wednesday, the 3d day of October.

WHIGS ATTEND!

You are aware that the elections to take place on the first Wednesday of October next, being the third day of the month, will be full of importance to the Whig cause, that is to say the cause of our beloved country —When an appeal is made to love of country, every Whig, if he be true to his own name, and the sacred principles which that name imports, will be always prompt to perform the duty which that love of country assigns him.

With a view to give ample time to reflect upon proper candidates to be presented to the consideration of the people of Talbot county, the old back-bone of Whig principles, as their fathers of the Revolution were, we respectfully recommend that Saturday the twenty-fifth day of August, be the day on which our fellow citizens meet in each election district at the usual places of holding elections at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, to appoint from each district five delegates to meet in general committee in Easton, at 12 o'clock M. on the following Tuesday being the 28th day of August to nominate and recommend to the citizens of Talbot, a candidate for the Senate of Maryland, and three delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

We hope that every Whig and every true friend of his country, will bear this notice in mind to communicate to our friends the importance we ascribe to these elections we shall weekly renew this publication—We flatter ourselves that even without this every whig of Talbot, is prepared to do his duty, and anxious for the time to come when he may evince his patriotism—We have every inducement to press forward in the discharge of the high and holy duty which our much injured and bleeding country requires at our hands—Whigs be ye ready one and all, to come forth on Saturday in your election districts, the day above mentioned, and send your delegates on the succeeding Tuesday that we of Talbot may have some honour in the rescue of our country—We say again Whigs attend.

We perceive that our remarks of Saturday last as to the course of the Van Buren clique of this town, have stirred up their bile no little, as is fully evinced by the feted discharge through their mouthpiece on Tuesday last—We judge the effusion to have been the condensed secretion of the nocturnal junto during the current week.

We have nothing to say in reply, except that our information as to their assemblages was communicated by a respectable young gentleman of our acquaintance—to whose information we give full credit—our principle design in noticing the silly piece of "billingsgate" in the Whig of Tuesday is to hold up to the indignant reprobation of an honest community its vile and shameless conduct as regards the calumny against the Examiner General. The article in the Whig says:—

"A word or two for the "Examiner General" and we are done. For the first time we have learnt that a respectable citizen—a tax-payer too—has not the right to avail himself of the columns of a newspaper to ask a question of a public officer, common in the mouth of nearly every one. Was it not a very general rumor here at least, though report says elsewhere, that the sum of $800 had been, or was to be paid, to the Examiner General, in addition to his salary, for certain services said to be rendered by him?"

Unquestionably a tax payer had a *right* to propound any question he saw fit to the Examiner General or any one else—so far as *naked right* is involved. But no man of *honour or principle* would give circulation to a rumour touching an individual until he had taken some trouble to ascertain its foundation in truth.—What would be thought of the man who would meet his neighbour and commence putting questions after this form to him—"Did you never steal?' 'Did you never bear false witness against your neighbor?' &c. and when called to account for such language, would come off with the miserable excuse '*I thought you might by possibility have done so*' or '*it was rumored you had done so.*'—Yet this is the conduct of this V. Buren junto in the matter in question. —A report (*they say*) was in circulation that the Examiner General had received a large sum of money for reviewing Rail Road Platts. The anonymous scribbler for the Whig professed to desire light on the subject. The Examiner General pithily enough, we are sure, answers his queries, and the *honest propegator of the slander*, shuts his columns against the refutation: thus refusing light to the enquiring 'tax-payer' by the only means he could reasonably be expected to obtain it--although clamorous enough as to the right of the 'tax-payer' to put forth his queries.

'A proper course on the part of the Examiner General would have procured the insertion of his reply in our paper' says he of the 'Whig.'—Heaven defend his ideas of *justice, decency*, or *propriety*—after this signal manifestation of them.

The Van Buren Press over the way says, that the following sentiment is contained in the New York Commercial, a thorough Whig press—"It is a fundamental mistake that the People may be governed or will govern themselves by reason"—and that the following is contained in the "Providence Journal," another Whig press—"Free suffrage is a curse to any people." We dont believe either press ever contained such sentiments; and if they did, Mr. Whig editor, we can only say, it is a proof that in our own ranks, some Jackanapes like thyself will get the management of the Press and do more harm than good, by their fondness for scribbling folly and slang—*But we call for the proof.*

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The contents of two Southern Express mails reached us yesterday. Although they do not furnish full returns of the election in Louisiana, they bring us information enough to justify the belief that the Whigs have elected

A WHIG GOVERNOR,

THREE WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,

A WHIG MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE,

and have thus obtained entire control of the State, both in its domestic and Federal relations.

This is the first of the Summer and Fall elections of 1838, and affords an ominous presage of the results that are to be expected in other States. Considered in itself, it is one of the most important of all our elections—for the State of Louisiana, by this vote, at once gives an emphatic rebuke to those who seek to destroy the prospects of her favorite candidate, (Mr. Clay) by connecting his name with the atrocious schemes of the abolitionists. The most decided slave State in the Union has, by this election, shown her sense of the injustice of this most absurd and ridiculous imputation.

[Balt. Chronicle of the 17th.

LOUISIANA.—The good news from Louisiana was all comfirmed by the slips from our N. Orleans correspondent received yesterday. The returns are not complete for the members of the Legislature. The Whigs have 10 certain and probably 11, in the Senate, out of 17 of which it is composed, and 31 in the House of Delegates to 17 Loco Focos and 2 neutrals.--[Balt. Chron. of the 20.

The dinner to Mr. Webster, in Boston, is to take place on Thursday the 24th inst.

The Annapolis Republican of Saturday says that the Volume of Laws passed by the last General Assembly, and the Volume of the Journal of Proceedings of each House, and a volume of accompanying documents, have been completed and forwarded to their respective counties for distribution—together with sets of McMahon's History of Maryland, Bozman's History of Maryland, and the Proceedings of the Convention which formed the Constitution of Maryland, directed to be distributed to the several Academies and Colleges in the respective counties.

From the Worcester (Md.) Spy of July 13.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER!!

We have just received the painful intelligence, from a gentleman of the highest respectability, that six persons were drowned on Wednesday, in the Bay—a party of about forty or fifty persons (from Berlin) had proceeded as far as the edge of the channel, a distance of about half a mile, in two boats, on an excursion of pleasure, when the foremost boat containing eighteen persons, was struck by a gust of wind, and immediately capsized. Though the water was scarcely deep enough to cover their heads, the waves ran so high as to render their situation truly hazardous. The hindmost boat promptly assisted their friends and succeeded in securing all excepting one gentleman, and five ladies. Mr. H., lost his life in attempting to save that of his sister.

The following is a statement of the names of the sufferers as they were presented to us:—Mr. James Hickman and sister, Rachel Hudson, Ann Hudson, Mary H. Hudson, Nancy Bowen.

We are assured that the occurrence was purely accidental, and that it did not arise from any negligence or improper conduct on the part of any concerned.

IMPORTANT.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In the Philadelphia papers of Friday we find the following important proclamation from Governor Ritner. It will be seen from it that the Banks of Pennsylvania have now no alternative, but resumption or forfeiture of their charters, as under the provisions of the charters, the Governor could, in nine days, take away the corporate capacity of every Bank within the State which does not pay its obligations in specie. The thirteenth day of August is fixed as the day of resumption, and from the tone of the Philadelphia press, it is evident the Banks of that city will readily comply with the request of the Governor. As before that day there will be a meeting of Delegates in Philadelphia from the Banks of that city, Boston, Baltimore and Richmond, there can hardly remain a doubt that the thirteenth of August will be fixed on as the day for general resumption on the part of the Banks of their cities.—*Balt. Chron.*

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Penn-
[L. S.] *sylvania.*

BY JOSEPH RITNER.

Governor of said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

The period has arrived when the series of misfortunes produced by the injurious interference of the National Government with the Currency of the Country is about to terminate.—Congress having risen without sanctioning the attempt to give to the Federal Executive the entire control of the National wealth, and of the whole amount of specie in the country, and of the consequent power to affect and wield to its own purposes all the capital and credit of the Union; and having also imposed certain salutary restrictions on so much of this power as had been already arrogated, it is incumbent on the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to put forth her strength, to quicken her dormant energies, and to take that stand in the trade and commerce of the Union which her unbounded resources, her vast natural and artificial facilities for their developement, and the solid and energetic character of her citizens demand: to deprive her of which stand all the measures of the National Government have recently tended.

For the production of this most desirable result, the measure first requisite is, that an end be put to certain open infractions of the spirit of the laws, which have been forced upon us by the overbearing necessities of the times: and to restore credit and the currency to the firm basis on which they stood before their late derangement was unnecessarily brought on the people.

'I, therefore, by virtue of that enjoinment of the Constitution which requires the Governor of the State to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and for the purpose aforesaid, do hereby require all banks in this Commonwealth, on or before the thirteenth day of August next ensuing the date hereof, to resume and continue the redemption of their respective Notes, bills and other obligations, in gold and silver coin, according to the true intent and meaning of their charters. And, for the purpose of aiding those institutions in the accomplishment of this laudable object, I deem it proper to state, from the information I have obtained, that their solvency and general condition is such as to entitle them to the confidence of all who hold their notes: their amount of specie on hand being largely increased, and of notes in circulation much diminished, since the suspension of specie payments in May 1837.

While it is thus cheerfully announced that the means of the Banks are ample, and that their conduct has been, throughout the late trying crisis, generally such as to sustain our already high character for punctuality, honesty and solvency, maintain and even increase our trade, keep up the value of property, and prevent the State from becoming the theatre of panic or distress, yet I shall feel bound, in duty to the public, to take all the means in my power to compel a return to that agency and responsibility to their creditors for which they were created.—If, however, a return be promptly and faithfully made to that line of duty to the laws and to the public from which they have been compelled to depart, the occurrences of the last year will only be recorded in our history as another instance of the perfect adaptation of republican institutions to the demands of every crisis, and will show that common and overruling necessity being bowed to by general consent becomes for the time the law of the land.

But to justify such rule of necessity, and to prevent future evil from its unnecessary recurrence or unjust continuance, it is indispensably requisite that the instant the pressure of circumstances which produced it ceases, the empire of the express and ordinary law of the land should be restored. Accordingly, if on the other hand a return to general and real redemption in specie, and a withdrawal of all illegal paper money, from circulation do not now take place, when all admit that it may, with safety and public benefit, I shall hold it my duty, forthwith, to take all the measures to compel it, which the Constitution and laws have placed in my power; and at the opening of the next session of the Legislature, to recommend the passage of such laws as may more effectually guard the future from the evils of the past.

And further for the purposes and by virtue of the enjoyment aforesaid, I do also hereby require all persons or bodies corporate, who may have violated the laws of this State, by the emission and circulation of notes of any denomination under that of five dollars, commonly called "shin-plasters,' to take instant measures for the full and honest redemption of the same, in gold and silver coin, or such other ample equivalent as shall be satisfactory to the holders thereof, under pain of the penalties provided in such cases, which penalties, if this notice be not complied with in a reasonable time, it will be the duty of all good citizens to enforce.

Should this requirement be fully and promptly complied with, the Commonwealth will be restored to that sound currency which she possessed before the suspension, viz: One composed of gold and silver for all sums under, and of notes instantly convertible into specie for all sums of and over, five dollars. The result of the attempt to improve the currency will then obviously be, that the only paper issues in circulation and not convertible into specie at the place whence issued, will be those of the National Government.

In communicating thus publicly with my fellow citizens on this most important and interesting matter, I would respectfully and earnestly say to all, be firm and cool in the emergency. Trust in the laws, have confidence in the Institutions, and sustain the high credit and character of your glorious Commonwealth. You have borne yourselves through the crisis nobly and honorably; you have come almost uninjured out of the trial. Make one more calm and steady effort and all will be well. The forbearance and determination heretofore exhibited have been such as to reflect credit upon the state, while it has strengthened the hands and cheered the hearts of your public agents in the performance of duties of no ordinary difficulty.

Contrasting, as is naturally done, the feelings and hopes connected with this attempt to aid the resumption, with those which animated me when I addressed my fellow-citizens on the subject of the suspension of specie payment, I cannot but rejoice at the difference. We were then entering upon a new and untried course of action, whose happy termination was only matter of hope. We are now at the conclusion of our doubts and fears, and, with the blessing of Providence on the exertion of our own moderation and industry, about to return to our usual confidence and prosperity.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburgh, this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the commonwealth the sixty-third.

By the Governor:

THO. H. BURROWES,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GRAND BARBACUE.

We learn from an intelligent friend who was present, that the Whig Barbacue, at Havre de Grace, Maryland, on Tuesday the 10th, was a delightful affair. About one thousand persons were in attendance, and a good band of music enlivened the company. Creature comforts were there, roasted pigs, roasted lambs, hams and good sparkling Susquehannah water.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, addressed the company for about one hour, in his impressive style. He was followed by Mr. Menifee, of Kentucky, an orator of great powers. Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, then spoke for an hour and a half. Our informant says that no language can do justice to the powers of this distinguished speaker. His ideas were illustrated by the most classical allusions; his language was energetic and flowing, and the attention of the audience was as fixed at the last moment as in the midst of his brilliant address.

Other speakers addressed the meeting with good effect.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

MR. JEFFERSON AND MR. CLAY.

We are indebted to the Maysville Whig for exhuming the subjoined letter of the venerable Sage of Monticello, and giving it to the public—though we fear that Thos. J. Randolph, Esq. might have searched *Herculaneum* for months without discovering it. Such testimony from the Author of the Declaration of Independence, and the Father of the *true* Democratic Party, will not be lightly regarded.

MONTICELLO, May 25th, 1823.

'You ask my opinion of the merits of HENRY CLAY, and his policy for the protection of domestic industry and manufacturers. These are questions which I feel some delicacy about answering; first, because Mr. Clay is now a candidate for the Presidency; and secondly, I never fully understood to what ends his policy extends; and although I will advance my opinion relative to the questions you put to me, I must beg that you will not at this juncture give my views to the public through the press. As for Mr. Clay, I consider him to be *one of the most talented and brilliant men and statesmen, that the country has ever produced*, and should I live many years longer, I hope to see him hold the place of chief executive of the American republic. His career, thus far in life, has been a career of glory, and he has achieved that for his country whilst engaged in her cause, which would ornament the brightest place in the escutcheon of the most favored statesman in any age or nation.

I say thus much in reply to your interrogatories, but as I said before, I do not wish to have my remarks given to the press, for the simple reason that this country is involved in a political excitement, in which I am not disposed to take part, as I have long since resolved not to take part in the politics of the times. My wrist, which is quite lame, admonishes me to discontinue this hasty note. With assurance of the most perfect respect; I am your obliged fellow citizen,

THOS. JEFFERSON.

The schooner William Ridgeway Jr. of this port, capt. Burrows, left Mobile on the 10th inst. bound for New York, having on board WILLIAM BROMWELL of Baltimore, in the custody of officers who had been sent on to bring him hither.

From the People's Press.

PRINCESS ANNE, July 10th, 1838.

☞We have just seen some remarks from the pen of the usually correct [whew!] Editor of the Easton Whig that have rather surprised us, and as they seem of rather a cursory character we shall not endeavor to notice them with much formality. We are sure he knows us too well to suppose for a moment that we would not join him heart and hand in ferreting out real abuses in any department of our State Administration, but on this occasion we think he shews himself misinformed. He asks 'whether the Treasurer of the Eastern S. R. R. Company has ever made any official report to the public, showing the manner in which the $22,000 placed in his hands for disbursement have been expended,' &c. The Editor of the Easton paper is entirely mistaken in regard to the amount of money placed in the Treasurer's hands —Instead of $22,000, the State has only paid $10,000 of the million appropriated and the private stockholders $2,500. A part of this sum has been accounted for in the first annual report of the Directors of the E. S. R. R. Company to the stockholders of said company on the 4th Dec. 1837, which report was made public through the colums of this Press, and also by the circulation of extra copies. If he has not seen any such exposè it is certainly not the fault of the officers of the Company, nor of any one concerned with it. We doubt not the Treasurer will be prepared to make his report in due season. As to the pay of the officers of the Company, as now organized, we can inform him as follows—we believe their salaries are less than those of officers of any similar company in the United States—The President is to receive $1000 per annum: the Secretary $600; the Treasurer $500, and the Commissioners $2 per day when on duty—the latter, however, we are told, has not been definitely fixed. 'The veil of secrecy' of which he speaks is something so foreign to our knowledge that we hope to be excused for doubting its existence ☞Just at this moment a correspondent has handed in a communication on the above subject which we shall endeavor to lay before our readers on next Tuesday, and therefore dispense with any farther remarks at the present time.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE July 19, 1838.

WHEAT, WHITE,	$1 50 a	$1 60
RED,	1 35 a	1 45
CORN, YELLOW,	0 66 a	0 67
WHITE,	0 65 a	0 00
RYE,	0 70 a	0 00
OATS,	0 25 a	0 27

MARRIED

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. James V Potts, Mr. Joseph F. Kinnamont, to Mrs. Eliza Ann Saulsbury, all of Talbot Co.

On the 16th May last, at the house of Thomas Freeland, Esq. in Rodney, Mississippi, Dr. Alexander Hambleton, formerly of Talbot County, Md, to Miss Olivia Skinner, of Claiborne County, Mississippi.

Died,

At Easton Point, on Wednesday, 18th. inst. Joseph Robson, infant son of Capt. Robson Leonard—aged 6 months and ten days.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Robert Banning, Esq, on Thursday the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order

T. TILGHMAN, Sec'ry.

July 21, 1838.

TO BE RENTED

For one or more years, that large and commodious

Brick Tavern.



And its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL.

situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present occupied by William H. Curtis. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis, and this place considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores and elsewhere with these places.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, July 21 5w

The Delaware Journal, Baltimore American and Herald, Princess Anne, will publish the above for 4 successive weeks and forward account to the subscriber for payment.

A CARD.

Dr. H. J. Robert Koch,

(FROM DRESDON IN SAXONY.)

Professor of music in the City of Annapo'is Md. for the last three years.

Begs leave respectfully to announce to the citizens of EASTON and its vicinity, that at the request of his friends, he will have the honor of offering to them, in a week or fortnight, a *grand Piano Forte, Guitar*, and VOCAL CONCERT, *from* the most eminent authors. The selections are such, as he hopes will secure a liberal patronage from the Lovers of music generally. The day will be duly announced.

The Subscriber being desirous of establishing a *Musical Class* in *Easton, on the Harpe, Piano Forte, Guitar, Flute, Violin*, or any other Instrument or in Singing, if a sufficient number of subscribers, can be obtained, takes this occasion to invite those disposed to associate for that purpose, to furnish him with their names on the evening of the Concert, or leave their address with the Editor of this paper by that time. It will afford the subscriber much pleasure to meet a class at Easton, and no efforts to render satisfaction shall be wanting on his part.

The terms of instructions will be $20 dollars for 36 lessons.

July 21, 1838.

Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Stevens and Rhodes, is dissolved by mutual consent—they earnestly request all persons in any way indebted to make immediate payment, as they are very anxious to settle the concern without delay. The claims due us will be divided, persons indebted by calling on either of us, can learn to whom they are to make payment.

They will both continue the Mercantile business, J. S. in the store room of Mrs. Jenkins, & R. H. R. in the room lately occupied by S. and R.

JNO. STEVENS &
ROBT. H. RHODES.

Easton July 21st, 1838. (3tw)

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that his Carding Machine at Fowling Creek Caroline County, is now in full operation and in first rate order for the reception of work, he having undergone considerble expense by fitting her out with almost an entirely new set of cards.—He flatters himself that those favoring him with their work will not have cause of complaint, but on the contrary, the dispatch and neatness of the performance of his work, will merit their entire approbation.

Wool left in Easton at Wm. Loveday's store, will be taken by the subscriber every Saturday & returned on the following. Wool left at James Turner's and Robert T. Caine's will also be taken, carded and returned at the same places by the subscriber.—It will be expected that wool sent to the mill will be well picked and greased, with direction on the bundle whether to be once or twice carded.—For once carding the price will be 5 cts, for twice carding 7 cts.

DILEHA SPARKLIN.

Fowling Creek, Caroline County Md. July 21, 1838. (W)

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on the Court House green in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 7th of August next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P M. her Farm lying upon the main road leading from Easton to Centreville (about eight miles from the former and thirteen from the latter place.) There are two hundred and fifty eight acres with sufficiency of wood and timber, the soil is very improveable and having it is said sources of marl on two parts of the farm, together with a quantity of swamp marsh; the farm also a beautiful piece of meadow which can be put in grass at a trifling expense. The



buildings are a one story frame dwelling and kitchen attached; corn house, meat house, &c. &c. Any further description I deem unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase, will no doubt examine for themselves.

The terms of sale are—One third cash, one third in twelve months, and the remaining third in eighteen months, bearing interest from day of sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money a good and perfect title will be given of all incumbrances.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jesse Scott, Talbot county, or to W. J. Gibson, Centreville, Queen Ann's county.

A. L. GIBSON.

July 21. 1838.

The Centreville Times and Easton Gazette will copy the above advertisement and charge the E S. Whig.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 3d day of July, 1838, by James L Maguire, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore City, a negro man, as a runaway, named JEFFEY GREEN, dark complexion, age about 70 years, 5 feet, five inches in height, says he belongs to Mrs. Harriet Fleming, Frederick County, Md. Had on when committed an old drab colored cloth coat, dark sattinet vest, coarse linen pantaloons, old pair of coarse laced boots, and an old white fur hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden,
Balt City and County Jail.

July 21, 1838.—3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City & County, on the 11th of July, 1838, by John Keys, Esq. a justice of the peace in and for the City of Baltimore, a negro woman, as a runaway, named Sally Johnson, dark complexion, aged about 62 years, 5 feet, 1½ inches in height, says she belongs to Miss Ann Sadler, of Chestertown, Eastern Shore of Maryland, but for the last four years has lived in the family of the late James W. Mitchell, of Harford County. Had on when committed a dark calico frock, old fine shoes, and a blue head handkerchief. The owner (if any) of the above described negro woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden,
Balt. City and County Jail.

July 21, 1838.—3w

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

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