he is as pertinacious and persevering as old Hickory himself in pursuing an object which he thinks worthy of his efforts.

Fourthly; His reading is extensive, and he is a very handsome writer. There is not a political man in the country, of any prominence, if we except J. Q Adams, Webster and Calhoun, who can use the English language to so much advantage as Gen. Harrison.

Fifthly; In private life he is a contented, single-hearted, unobtrusive, useful citizen; always ready to help forward every work; a good Sunday school, temperance, churchgoing man.

Gen. Harrison prides himself as much on the good bacon he makes, as on the battle of Tippecanoe, or his triumph over Gen. Proctor. Should he get into the Presidential chair, I have no doubt that he would show himself fully equal to the station, and do it as much honor as any President we have had since Washington. Such is my real opinion of Gen. Harrison, founded on intimate acquaintance with him; and I hope in mercy to the nation, the people will have sense enough to make him President."

The people may now see how the gold of the Country is disposed of.—It serves to pay members of Congress, who might in these times so fatal to COMMERCE and CURRENCY realize upon the sale of it twenty per cent, or is melted down to re-appear in some gorgeous shape upon their REPUBLICAN President's table.

In the simple habits of the illustrious Washington, the Republicans of the day thought they had discovered a tendency towards the forms and usages of monarchy. The erection of an elevated platform for him on some public occasion in New York—the fancy of a lady, wife to one of his aids de camp—had well nigh set the city in a flame of indignation.—What see we now? A President aping the outward show of a prince of the blood royal in Aristocratic Europe. We offer to the reflections of our readers the following extracts.

Mr. Van Buren has been giving a series of magnificent democratic dinner parties to the members of Congress, at the White House, and the splendor of these royal feasts is the general theme of conversation. Some of the natives, from the interior of New York, were so much dazzled by the brilliant display on the table that they could scarcely eat or speak for half an hour after they took their seats at the Presidential board. Mr. Van Buren is a vain man, beyond all question—fond of pomp and peageantry, and the trappings of power. He has introduced more extravagance into the White House, during his short reign, than all the previous incumbents together. His public table is said to be magnificent beyond description. He has a complete service of massive gold—plates, fruit dishes, knives, forks, and spoons of gold—goblets of gold, and cups of gold. This service is entirely new, and has excited a good many severe comments upon the ruling passion of the "Dutch pettifogger," who now governs this land with anything but a rod of gold. A member of the House of Representatives, who is well skilled in the use of the pencil, has made a full length portrait of the President's table, with its array of golden dishes, and has placed the sketch in the hands of an experienced lithographer in this city. Mr. Van Buren is portrayed to the life, dressed in the latest Parisian style, and his roving eye, and everlasting hypocritical smile, are also distinctly set forth in the drawing. Another sketch ought to be connected with this, representing the "fine true-hearted gentleman," the farmer of Ohio, as he was seen by some friends who called upon him quite recently, with his coat off, and flail in hand, threshing out some wheat on his barn floor. The people of the United States seem to have an IDEA on this subject which is worth cherishing."

"Mr. Van Buren has just imported from Europe a new service of pure gold for his republican table. Gold plates—knives—forks—spoons—dishes, &c. &c are enumerated among other things:—This is our plain Republican President! An administration in favor of gold, sure enough. Gen. Harrison sleeps on a farmer's bed—eats a farmer's healthy and hearty fare, and precious little gold is found on the old man's table—indeed but little in his pocket. With such economy he has lived long and well. And yet Van Buren with his gold spoons and ladles has the impudence to call Gen. Harrison while sweating behind his plough, "the aristocratic candidate of the silk stocking gentry." "Goodies! How democratic our cat is!"—Newberg Gazette.

A Sign.—The editor of a Van Buren paper in Beaver county, Pa., signed recently the call for the Harrison meeting.

Another Sign.—Mr. F. Grund, well known in the literary world and author of the life of *Martin Van Buren*, is now publishing a Harrison paper in Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania German.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—The Philadelphia North American of Tuesday says that a court martial will shortly be held in that city for the trial of Commodore Elliott.

THE GREAT CONVENTION.—The Young Whigs of Providence, Rhode Island have delegated 228 of their number to represent them in the Young Men's National Convention.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—A meeting was held at Cumberland, Md. on the 1st inst. at which a Committee was appointed with instructions to address the Governor in favor of calling an extra session of the Legislature of Maryland, for the purpose of making a further appropriation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham.—

I noticed in yesterday's "Whig and People's Advocate" alias Tory and Political Gambler, rather a "fantastic" sketch of the Log Cabin which made its appearance in Easton on Tuesday week.

I sir had a seat in that vehicle, and for the life of me cannot tell what the intelligent young man, who Edits the paper alluded to, can mean by calling our Flags "fantastic." Was he ignorant that they were the American Jack, Pennant and Ensign, together with a small white Flag containing the words Our Country? Flags sir, not disgraced by being raised over a Log Cabin, they were our Country's Flags and in our Country's cause. He does not mention all the labelling he saw. Something was said about high wages, but he could not mention that for the Sub Treasury experiment, Buchanan's and other speeches were staring him in the face and accusing the guilty conscience. He tells what motion we had in carrying the Cabin to Easton, but in it labours under a mistake or the consciousness of falsehood for such expectations would better become the sock and buskin than honest laboring men. I do not particularly object to his desideratum, but when he mentions "Lawyer" I think he means Player and if so I think he would suit to a charm, being quite experienced, and would either sit cross legged or across the fence, as his Party well know, to prevent which, he found a good job at Annapolis last winter & now finds another with the Van Buren Commissioners at Easton.

Lastly he tries to make out that General Harrison does not live in a Log Cabin The truth is his Party are sick of the words; they were first offered in derision but his Party find that the People are not ashamed of Poverty if obtained at the expense of honesty.

Now admitting that his Party lied when it made the charge he cannot show that General Harrison did not fight for and gain victories to defend the Log Cabin of the early settler of the West. His remarks cause me no uneasiness, his will fails of hiding his concern, for it is most plainly the vehicle of malice.

The good cause is going ahead in the Bayside most joyfully, and the spoilers fear that they will be used up next Fall and that the "Washington of the West," will be elected despite their efforts.—The ball is rolling for our country and that it may roll successfully is the wish of one who is glad to subscribe himself

A LOG CABIN BOY.

Bayside, April 8th 1840.

HARRISON TRIUMPHANT.

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.

The Van Buren papers in this State have published for effect abroad, fabricated results of the recent Town elections. To expose these preposterous falsehoods we have prepared and now publish a table of the results of the elections for supervisors, as such Elections have been held. These results, compared with the Spring Elections in 1839, show that the State is sound to the core.

SUPERVISORS ELECTED in 1839 and 1840.

	1839.		1840.	
Counties	W.	V. B.	W.	V. B.
Allegany	15	15	12	18
Broome	5	6	6	5
Cattaraugus	10	16	15	11
Chautauque	21	3	20	4
Chemung	1	9	1	6
Chenango	9	10	8	11
Clinton	5	6	4	6
Cortland	6	5	8	3
Delaware	7	11	9	9
Erie	18	5	18	5
Essex	11	4	12	3
Franklin	9	4	10	3
Fulton	5	4	3	6
Genesee	20	4	21	3
Greene	6	5	7	4
Jefferson	8	11	10	9
Herkimer	2	17	5	14
Lewis	5	5	4	6
Madison	3	11	6	8
Monroe	18	5	18	5
Montgomery	2	8	4	9
Oneida	11	15	7	19
Oswego	10	11	11	10
Otsego	6	13	4	18
Richmond	3	1	3	1
St. Lawrence	7	18	12	13
Schoharie	6	5	4	8
Steuben	9	18	11	16
Sullivan	5	6	5	6
Total	246	259	255	239

This table is as nearly accurate as our returns and information enable us to make it. It certainly does not differ in relation to more than two or three towns from the actual result.

It will be seen that instead of *losing*, the Whigs have *gained* handsomely since the Spring Elections in 1839.

Alb. Eve. Jour.

From the Centreville Times.

HARRISON MEETING.

Agreeably to a call in the Centreville Times, the Harrison Democrats of Queen Ann's county assembled in Centreville on Tuesday last, and appointed the various committeemen contemplated by the meeting.

The first committee appointed, consisted of three persons, to meet a general State committee to meet in Baltimore, on Thursday next, to take in hand the general concerns of the Harrison party in Maryland, so as to give it efficiency in the coming elections.

The second committee appointed, consisted of ten persons to meet other committeemen from Cecil Kent, Caroline and Talbot counties, in general Convention, in Centreville, on the 22nd April, inst. for the purpose of nominating an Electoral Candidate for the 2nd Congressional District of Maryland.

The third Committee appointed, consisted of five gentlemen from each election District of Q. Ann's county, whose duty it is to meet in Centreville on Tuesday week, next, for the purpose of appointing 150 persons to represent Q. Ann's county in the young men's National Whig Convention, which assembles in Baltimore on the 4th of May next.

The meeting in Centreville was well attended, and every one present seemed animated with the best hopes and feelings—indeed, we never saw the Whigs in finer spirits—the name of the old war worn soldier, whenever mentioned, seemed to inspire them with the greatest enthusiasm, and joyed seemed to run through the crowded room at the prospect of a relief from the distress and oppression which the Nation now suffers under Mr. Van Buren's domination.

The Harrison State Convention of Maryland, assembled on Thursday last, at 12 o'clock, in Baltimore, at the Saloon of the Assembly Rooms, agreeably to previous notice. The Hon. R. W. Bowie, of Prince George's, was appointed as preliminary Chairman, and Col. Joseph H. Nicholson, of Annapolis, acted as Secretary.

The roll being called Delegations from all the counties in the State, except three, answered to their names.—Others are expected to arrive this evening and to-morrow.

On motion it was ordered, that the Chairman appoint one member from each Delegation to retire and name, for the consideration of the Convention, a list of Officers to preside over its deliberations.

The Committee recommended the appointment of the following gentlemen, and the report was unanimously adopted:

ROBERT W. BOWIE, *President.*

JOHN MCKIM Jr. } *Vice*
THOMAS HOOD, } *Presidents.*
Col. GOLDSBOROUGH, } *Presidents.*
Doctor LEMMON, } *Presidents.*
JOS. H NICHOLSON, } *Secretaries.*
W. B. CLARK, } *Secretaries.*

A committee was then appointed to consider and report on the business necessary to be brought before the Convention.

GRAND RESULT IN CONNECTICUT.

We copy the following form the Connecticut Courant of Tuesday.

VICTORY.

The stubble land burnt over the third time.

We have the proud satisfaction of announcing to our readers this morning that Connecticut stands firm—her sons are true to themselves and to their country. Yesterday our annual election for state officers and members of the Legislature took place, and the returns brought us by our expresses are of the most cheering character. The Whigs have swept the state by a large & increased majority, and carried both branches of the Legislature. Our majority for Governor is not less than 4500. Of 21 Senators, we have carried 19, and more than two thirds of the House of Representatives. Considering the character of the foe we had to contend with, what they had at stake, and the means at their disposal, we have achieved one of the greatest political triumphs ever known.

A GUN FROM NEW YORK.—The following letter from Hudson N. Y. the former home of Mr. Van Buren, is in keeping with the progress of events.

HUDSON, Tuesday, April 7.

I have only time to say, that after a tremendous struggle, the Whigs have elected their *entire* ticket. The votes for *Mayor* have been canvassed, and we have elected him by 73 majority. The first ward gave 50 majority; the second, 25. Last year the Locofocos elected part of the Common Council. Locofocoism is extinct in "Old Hudson."

A SHOT FROM TENNESSEE.

An election was held in Claiborne county, Tenn. on the 7th ult. for Sheriff, the Whig candidate was successful by three hundred majority. This county gave Polk, Loco, four hundred majority for Governor! So they go in Tennessee.

A political friend has handed us the following:

A GENERAL TOAST.—We find the following toast for the 22d of February in a Nashville paper:

GENERAL WASHINGTON—a great man and a great statesman—but nothing like such a GENERAL as General Jackson has proved himself the most powerful conquerer of the age. He has vanquished and annihilated both GENERAL Confidence and GENERAL Prosperity—while his great AIDS DE CAMP, GENERAL Distrust GENERAL Ignorance and GENERAL Rascality, are manœuvering through the States—Soon to be superceded, by GENERAL Distress, GENERAL Loss, GENERAL Vexation, GENERAL Derangement, GENERAL Confusion, GENERAL Beggary, and GENERAL Bankruptcy—unless we all rally under the glorious banner of GENERAL HARRISON!

SPECIE AND MULBERRY TREES.—The barque Ann Louisa, at New York from Rio Janeiro, brought $50,000 in specie, and as part of the balance of her lading, 30,000 Mulberry trees, and 19,200 cuttings do.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Governor Porter has signed the Bank resumption bill. The National Gazette says that "the other Bank bill had passed the House, being shorn of most of its objectionable features."

The bill authorising the Banks to issue four millions of dollars in small notes, has passed the Senate.

From the Sentinel.

THE EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD

This road has at length been stopped by the recent action of the Legislature. Its friends proposed to suspend the work, and indeed, it had been suspended by the board of directors, and it was intended by them to let it lie dormant until the financial condition of the State and more experience in the advantages of such works should induce the Legislature to bid it again go on. But this did not suit the enemies of the work, and nothing short of a rude and abrupt stoppage, looking to its entire destruction, would suit them. The friends of the road under such circumstances, finding their want of strength in the Legislature, had nothing left but to take the best terms which should be held out to them. The law which has just passed proposes to pay by the creation of a five per cent. currency stock all the debts of the company and to indemnify the present bona fied private stockholders by paying them what they have advanced on the stock they now hold, and having it transferred to the State, so that the State, being then the only stockholder, will hereafter prosecute the work, or destroy it, at her option. If she does not prosecute the work the appropriation of the million of dollars to the Eastern Shore under the Internal improvement act of 1835, commonly called the eight million law, is forfeited and lost—for the terms on which it was granted was, that the road should be begun within a given time, and failing to be begun, it should be applied to other Eastern Shore purposes; the road was begun and prosecuted as prescribed, and the reservation of course ceases. So that the Shore cannot claim it for any other purpose now, or hereafter.

It may surprise some people when they see that the members of the Legislature from this Shore have so quietly given up this appropriation and its contingent reservation. To a man not living in the State of Maryland this thing must be wonderfully surprising. But to one living in the State and acquainted with the carelessness and indifference on the one hand, and the leading motives of various hostile combinations on the other hand, the marvel is easy of solution. The truth is, the shore has not been true to its own interest and to the protection of its own rights; had it been, it might have made defiance to all other opposition.—First and foremost the Worcester county people led off the assaults upon this road, and they consider its destruction entirely essential to enable Philadelphia to form a connection direct with Norfolk through Delaware, as she unquestionably will when our road is known to be abandoned; but the Worcester people will be disappointed, for the Philadelphians will form their first connection through Delaware by way of the Nanticoke River and they will finally ask to be permitted to go through Somerset county to our southern terminus at Somers' Cove, the only suitable place below, for Steamboat connexion. These exterminating people found ready adjuncts in the majority of the people of Baltimore, who are taught to believe our road would take the mass of the Southern and North ern travel—in the people of Annapolis who believe our road would deprive them of this same travel which they expect to secure during the winter months, after the navigation of the upper bay becomes difficult, and of a pretty strong force of others in the Legislature, who would stop and break up every work of *internal improvement in the State, if as* little had been done on other works as has been done on the Eastern Shore road. The magnitude of this latter class may be estimated by their having stopped the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at this critical moment when suspension to it, or rather final stoppage, would be ruin to the State. With such an array against them it would be an idle waste of strength in the friends of the Eastern Shore road, to continue the combat in its favour against such fearful odds. I repeat, had the Eastern Shore, *independent of that part which has its trade and its interests in Philadelphia and New York consulted its own interests and been true to itself*, it might have coerced the protection of their own work at least, but with here & there violent opposition in her own bosom, instigated chiefly by personal motives it became impossible. Three of the delegates in Somerset county, a part of the delegation of Caroline, all the representation of Queen Annes, a part of that of Kent, and a part of that of Cecil, sustained the road in a manner highly gratifying to those who believe the Eastern Shore has rights as well as other parts of the State, and deserves the fostering care of Government as well as others. The road not passing through Talbot and barely touching the corner of Dorchester, these counties, I must be pardoned for saying, felt too indifferent upon the subject, and they may not, perhaps, be awakened to their own true interests, till they see the eastern side of our peninsula realizing the benefits of a Railroad. The gross injustice however, which was so frequently shewn towards this shore during the past session roused one of the delegates from Talbot to come to its rescue, and by his efficient efforts he has established a reputation for intelligence and independence highly creditable to so young a man. Caroline has a deeper interest in the construction of this road than any other county on the shore. it would have been *every thing for Caroline*, and that she should not have sustained the road to the *full extent*, is more a subject of 'sorrow than anger.' Poor Caroline! we wish her well with all our heart, but she must hereafter find out the way herself to work out her own renovation. The road will now be in the hands of the State if the stockholders accept the law, and there will in that event be no private stockholders hereafter to urge the State forward with the work. The seven counties of the shore not interested in digging up the road so far as it is already graded, and in throwing away that which has already cost the State one hundred thousand dollars (and which might be preserved and kept good for many years as so much of the necessary construction of the road,) may yet construct the road if they will it. But they must will it en masse, and when they so will it, the interest, if not the justice of the Western Shore will be obliged to concede it. The Eastern Shore is yet to be more heavily taxed for the Western Shore, & there is, unfortunately, no fear that abundant opportunities will yet be presented, when the former can appeal successfully to the *interest*, if not the *justice* of the latter.

The rigorous manner in which the majority and a few Eastern Shore members dealt with the road, may clearly be seen by the legislative proceedings of the two last sessions. In regard to this road the Legislature have gaped at a *gnat*, whilst with regard to others they could readily swallow a *camel*. It has formally declared that the Eastern Shore Railroad had not complied with the resolution 84 of the session of 1838 and repealed it, because two of the stockholders had not paid in their stock exactly as the resolution directed, although they had paid in a manner to serve the purposes of the State and the company just as well as if they had literally complied, whilst the same Legislature had proof before its own eyes that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the best managed work in the State, had not only evaded, but thrown aside an act of the Legislature, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company had, in defiance of the provisions of the law, and of its own obligations, refused to pay the interest due from it to the State out of the last appropriation which was made by the State to it *under these express conditions*, without a single word of censure or condemnation by any legislative action whatever! In the first case there was a mere departure in form, and little, if any thing in substance, with the most unfavourable construction which could affect the interests of the State or any other party. In the latter cases there was not only form but substance in the non compliance, for in the first case the objects and purposes of the State are turned aside, and in the latter the Treasury of the State is made to feel the loss of the annual interest on two millions five hundred thousand dollars at least. How gentlemen can reconcile these *discrepancies* and this system of *partiality* is strange indeed, but it is astounding to know that any Easternshoreman, *not personally interested in destroying the road* could sit by and look on in stoic indifference.

EASTERNSHOREMAN.

From the Nat. Gazette of April 7.

The Packet Ship Columbus arrived at New York from Liverpool yesterday, having sailed on the 7th of March. She brings London dates twenty four hours later than former advices. We find in the correspondence of the United States Gazette that little of note had transpired on that single day. United States Bank shares had advanced to £16. The corn market was on the advance. The duty on American flour 13 1 4 per barrel. American securities generally were languishing, and there was little acurrity in the stock market. Nothing later is announced from the continent.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, April 3 1840.

NEW JERSEY QUESTION DISPOSED OF.

Mr. Fillmore, of N. Y. concluded his speech begun yesterday.

Mr. Crabbe of Ala. said a few words, when the Previous Question was moved by Mr. Cushing, of Mass.

The subject, I am happy to inform you, was disposed of before the adjournment. The printing of the reports of the majority and minority were both ordered, with very few dissentients. All the testimony received was also ordered to be printed with additional depositions.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, April 8, 1840.

The funeral of the late Senator BETTS took place to-day. The committee of arrangements, pall-bearers, and mourners, attended at Mr. Hyatt's, the late residence of the deceased, at eleven o'clock, a. m. to-day; at which time the corpse was removed, in charge of the committee of arrangements, attended by the Sergeant at arms of the Senate, to the Senate Chamber.

The Vice President took the chair at the usual hour and soon after the body was brought in, and placed on a bier in front of the chair. The members of the House of Representatives, proceeded by the Speaker & Clerk, then appeared in the Chamber. The Speaker was conducted to a seat on the left of the Vice President. The President of the United States and the heads of Departments were also present, and the galleries were crowded with citizens.

Divine service was performed by the chaplains to the Senate and the House. The Rev. Mr. Cookman made a most eloquent and impressive discourse.

At one o'clock the funeral moved to the place of interment.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says in his last letter—

The belligerent attitude of the Ministers of Great Britain and the United States, as exhibited in their recent correspondence, continues to be the source of not a little solicitude among business men. Well-informed English houses here are, however, of a fixed opinion that the British Ministry will sanction no action, or *talk* of action, tending to a war, no impression being strong that so clearly *is peace* the interest of the two countries that the *principle* is not worth a mention in comparison with it, provided no rashness begs in *honor* to add to the causes of contention.

PROFITABLE VOYAGE.—The Inquirer published in Nantucket, states that one of the whale ships which recently arrived at that place from the Pacific, is estimated to have cleared more than a dollar an hour, besides interest on cost, &c., from the time she sailed, until the hour of her arrival.

FLOUR IN CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 1st inst. has the following statement:—

The present quantity and price of flour in this region is an anomaly.

For the last three or four days, the price of flour has not averaged over $2 00. The quantity arriving is very great. In two weeks ending the 28th, more than *eighteen thousand barrels* arrived in this city, and it is shipped nearly as fast as it arrives.

Looking at the price in New York and Philadelphia, we find that Ohio flour sells in New York at $5.06 1-4. A difference of $2 37½ exists between the price at Cincinnati and that at New York.

The rate of transportation by the Pennsylvania route, from Cincinnati to New York, is now not equal to this difference.

The whole transaction will not average thirty days of time; so that all things considered, the shipper will now make even on that route the whole difference of exchange—9 per cent.

The Cincinnati Republican of the 2d says: Flour sold on Tuesday last, at the canal, for $2.50 per barrel, which is lower than it has sold before for the last thirteen years. Truly, these are glorious times!

Sheep have been sold for one shilling a head in the town of Bristol, Ontario County, New York, and wheat for three shillings per bushel in the town of Richmond, to pay taxes.

MISSISSIPPI.—The New Orleans True American of 21st inst contains the following: 'The news from Rankin county, Mississippi, is exciting. The people have risen EN MASSE and arrested the progress of all sales of property, for gold and silver. They will pay nothing but the currency of the State. The Union Bank was getting ready to redeem its post-note circulation of the 1st of April, in the State Bonds.'

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore Patriot Office, Thursday, April 9

Wheat (White)	$1 05 a	$1 15
(Red)	0 95 a	1 03
Corn (Yellow)	50 a	0 00
(White)	46 a	0 47
Rye	46 a	0 50
Oats	27 a	0 28

For Sale.

100 Cords Wood. superior Spruce Pine For terms apply to the subscriber ALEX H. SETH.

Bayside, April 11, 1840.—3t

FOR SALE.



Several fine Young Work Horses can be had by applying to the editor of this paper. April 11, 1840.

NOTICE.

All persons against whom I have Executions are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same without delay, as I am determined to close my business as the law directs. I will attend to the collection of such accounts as may be placed in my hands—the charges for which shall be moderate.

The public's ob't. serv't.

SOLOMON TROY,

April 11 Late Constable.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts in some way, as I am determined to close my books. Those who will attend to the above notice will save costs.

The public's ob't. serv't.

SOLOMON BARROTT.

April 11

THE VERMONT
Observing Bee-Hive.

The lovers of *Honey* and rearing of BEES, are respectfully reminded, that the individual right to use 'The Vermont Observing Bee Hive' together with a manual or an easy method of managing Bees, by John M. Weeks of Salisbury, Vermont, may be had in this Town for five dollars and twenty-five cents.

Arrangements for increasing their stock of BEES under the protection of this improved method of treatment should be commenced at once, or their first and last swarms may be lost for want of timely attention.

April 11 3t

The Eastern Shore Whig will copy the above 3 times and charge this office.

$10 Reward.



Runaway from the subscriber, on Friday night, the 3rd inst. a negro man, named HINSON PINEY, said negro is free, but hired himself to me for the present year, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, his height is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches. I think it likely he is lurking about some of the Fisheries of the county. I forwarn all persons, from harbouring or employing him during the balance of the present year. Whoever will take him up and deliver him to me in Easton, will receive the above reward—but no other charges.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, Md April 11, 1840.—3w (W)

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