

works of internal improvement, in the name of Heaven let it be so, but let them not take away our share, and spend that also. The Eastern Shore of Maryland has nothing to hope from internal improvement. That benefit must go to the West; she should therefore protest against all expenditures on such works, except those of a truly national character, and on which the safety and welfare of the nation greatly depend.

I will pursue this subject at another time.  
A FARMER.

### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, August 17, 1830.

It is respectfully suggested to the Republicans of Talbot county to meet in the several election districts, on SATURDAY, THE 4th OF SEPTEMBER, at the places of holding the Elections, and when so assembled, to select four persons to meet in General Committee, at Easton, on the next Tuesday (the 7th), for the purpose of recommending four persons to the people as Delegates to the General Assembly.

#### MANY VOTERS.

At the meeting of the Anti-Jackson party held in this town on Tuesday last, certain resolutions were offered by Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. exhorting the people in the strongest terms to oppose the administration of the State and General Government, and said to have been unanimously adopted. These resolutions as they purport to give the reasons for this opposition, we will take the liberty of examining, and if in doing so we may assail the feelings of any man, we hope to find an apology in our endeavour to place the unvarnished truth before the public.

The first cause assigned for opposition refers to Gen. Jackson's letter to President Monroe, in which he recommends to him, to choose the officers of the Government from men most distinguished for their capacity, integrity and patriotism, without regard to party, and alleged that this advice he has not himself pursued. Now the Honorable mover of these resolutions, together with the President of the meeting, and most of the other members, seem to have forgotten, that although Mr. Monroe refused to follow this advice of Gen. Jackson, (and indeed many of them commended him for it,) they all approved of Mr. Monroe's administration, and to this day eulogise the man. Me thinks some of the old Democrats at that meeting, who so violently opposed the appointment of Federalists during the administration of Mr. Monroe, should have stricken this cause from the list. At all events, justice and charity should induce them to make some allowance for the President, when they reflect that the former contest was a great struggle for principle, the latter one partaking very much of violent personal and vindictive feeling.

The second cause assigned is, if we understand it, that he has deceived the people with promises of reform when he intended to make none.

Well what is the conclusion, that we must turn him out who thinks abuses exist and promises to correct them if they do, and place those in power who neither think that abuses do exist, nor if they do, will promise a reformation. That we must eject from authority the man who has promised to ferret out and punish defaulters, and place him in, who, when in power connived at such defaulters.

The 3d and 4th causes assigned are matters of opinion, regarding the talents and qualifications of the Cabinet, and when the mover shall satisfy us that he is capable of judging of the talents and qualifications of these men, we will notice them. We think his opinion no authority.

The 5th cause assigned is that the President has recommended a wise and wholesome change in the constitution, to guard against corruption, which Congress has neglected or refused to consider; he must therefore be removed for acting in accordance with the views of Congress, rather than his own, and that man placed in power who has been publicly accused, and by a very large portion of the community is believed to have been guilty of the very species of corruption intended to be guarded against. This is a remedy with a vengeance.

The 6th cause assigned is, that the President "has contemned all fair and honest principles, and discarded all the really useful, necessary and elevated qualifications" in making his appointments; in effect saying that the five thousand men now holding office under the President, who were opposed to his election, (for we aver that that number of the opponents of the President are still retained in office) are destitute of "all fair and honest principles" and "all the really useful, necessary and elevated qualifications." Really this is less charitable than we Jackson men are. We have reformed about 2000 of them, whom we thought rogues or incapable, but if all that are left, and have been re-appointed to office by the President, are, as here represented, destitute of "all fair and honest principles" and "all the really useful, necessary and elevated qualifications" they were in truth a most disgraceful multitude of villainous leeches.

The 7th cause seems to be a little at variance with the 4th. In the 4th the mover says, the President is governed by a minister (meaning Mr. Van Buren we presume) and yet that Duff Green's is the "accredited press" which is known to be openly and pointedly opposed to this ruling minister.—Well, Myrtle Grove had a bad memory here. Take that back Mr. Goldsborough, and give us a better cause, or we shall suspect you of wishing to practice on us.

The 8th cause assigned has little point, or we are so dull that we can't perceive it, and therefore shall not further notice it.

The 9th cause says "He has undone the lib-

erty of the press" by rewarding and punishing the poor devils of the type. Really if they have sold their liberty so cheap, they are much to be pitied. They must have been in sad poverty. In truth however we believe they are like other men, some are to be bought and some sold, some are above price, and some we should almost think had sold themselves to the Adversary. But we hold up our hand against the man who has the heart to punish his friend and reward his enemy. This we humbly think would be purchasing enemies instead of friends.

The 10th cause accuses the President with increasing the number of offices. This we conceive to be the business of Congress, and if any additional offices have been created, we should like Mr. Goldsborough to point out the opponent of the Administration who opposed the creation of such office.

The latter part of this cause assigned viz: that he has multiplied expenditures by outlays and conveyances to foreign courts we assert to be in direct opposition to the facts as communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury in giving the expenditures for foreign intercourse.

The 11th cause assigned accuses the President with usurping powers, which the Senate declared to be constitutionally conferred on him, & goes on to say that by his conduct "he has forbidden men of prudence and independence" from accepting office under him. We would beg leave here to ask Mr. Goldsborough if the President were to appoint him minister to a foreign court if he would be "too prudent and too independent" to accept it. But Jackson don't appoint to important trusts, men, who, when the enemy was at our doors, refused to grant supplies to the army. If he appoint Federalists, they are such as Drayton, McLane and Berrien, who, although they disapproved of the war, were ready to sacrifice their lives in defence of their country.

The 12th and 13th causes are in fact the same with the 11th.

The 14th cause assigned, we presume alludes to the case of Isaac Hill. We will give it the author's own words:

"By creating vacancies and filling them in the recess of the Senate—and when the Senate, at the next session, have refused to 'advise and consent' to such appointments he has permitted the rejected man to hold on upon the office, declaring, that as the appointment was to endure until the end of the Session" the sense must and before the appointment would terminate—and that thus terminating, not simultaneously with but subsequently to the session, it would be a vacancy happening in the recess, and of course, he (the President) would be at liberty to re-appoint and keep the rejected man in at will, in spite of the dissent and rejection of the Senate."

We will now ask every candid reader if he would not infer from this paragraph, that President Jackson had not only said that he could continue this man in office in despite of the Senate, but that he had actually done so. That he ever said so is as false as the inference that he acted in accordance with the declaration here made for him.

What must the public think of this opposition, when a man who has once held the elevated station of United States Senator, a man who holds so high a rank amongst his neighbours as a citizen, and a gentleman as is now held by R. H. Goldsborough: when a man who deservedly holds so distinguished a stand amongst his neighbours for candour and sincerity as the President of this meeting, can descend to lead their names to such gross and palpable misrepresentations? To suppose such men ignorant of the facts would be a libel on them, we must therefore in charity look upon them as labouring under the mania of party prejudice.

The 15th commences in the old tune of the unconstitutionality of removals, but in the latter part of the stanza strikes a false note. He has forgotten that an Anti-Jackson Senator repenting of his sins against poor printers, requested his renomination, and gave the vote on which M. Noah's appointment turned—a bad memory is sometimes almost as bad as a false tongue.

The 16th cause I am not Lawyer enough to answer. Mr. R. H. Goldsborough, who is as familiar with the law, as with crabsauce and sheephead, has no doubt weighed this matter well. He can decide questions of law by instinct, this is better than learning. The 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th.

The 20th cause assigned, is for tricks and dissimulation.—Andrew Jackson accused of dissimulation by R. H. Goldsborough. Good Lord deliver us.

The 21st cause assigned, is the inconsistency of the President in his veto on the Mayville road bill, with his acts when Senator of the United States. When this inconsistency is pointed out we will notice it.

He finally concludes with a resolution in which he says "we consider it the first of duties to oppose the re-election of Andrew Jackson" &c. We did not expect this conclusion from so pious a Christian as Mr. Goldsborough, we have always before thought he placed the worship of his God as first in the order of his duties. How much we have been mistaken! This accounts for his leaving the Convention to attend the Caucus in Baltimore.

Having now as briefly as we could, in justice to ourselves, analysed the causes assigned by this meeting for their opposition to the administration, we beg leave to say to the author of these resolutions, if we have in any case mistaken the person or facts alluded to in them, it will afford us much pleasure to be set right, and to do him that justice which we wish to accord to every man. Of our readers we beg indulgence for having so long detained them on this subject.

The receipts of the General Post Office for the present year, calculated from the revenue of the first quarter, it is believed, will be one hundred thousand dollars more than last year.

This American System is the hobby of Henry Clay. It is the true policy of the west, but will the Eastern Shore assist to mount him on it that he may trample them under his feet? Shall we impoverish ourselves and children and leave them uneducated to agrarianism? If it be adopted as the settled policy of the country we may bid adieu to all hopes of obtaining anything from the general government, when at the same time we shall be ground down to the dust to pay our taxes.

No. 1. A canal across the Peninsula of Florida, to be made suitable for ship navigation, which a distinguished member of the United States Senate says will cost \$50,000,000.

No. 2. Road from Louisville through Indiana and Illinois, to St. Louis, Missouri; if made of the same materials, (and at a less sum per mile) with the Cumberland and Wheeling road, it will cost \$8,000,000.

No. 3. Road from Zanesville in Ohio, to Florence in Alabama, if made of materials such as the Cumberland Road, and for a less sum per mile, will cost \$6,000,000.

No. 4. Road from Missouri to Mexico, on the same terms, will cost \$7,000,000.

No. 5. Road from Buffalo to Lake Champlain & Boston, \$5,000,000.

No. 6. Road from Pittsburg to the North Western Territory, \$6,500,000.

No. 7. Road from Buffalo to New Orleans, distance 1500 miles, \$19,000,000.

No. 8. Road from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

No. 9. Road from Memphis in Tennessee, to Little Rock Arkansas.

No. 10. Road from Cumberland to Washington city.

No. 11. Road from Black Swamp to Cadiz, Ohio.

No. 12. Road from Cadiz to Wheeling.

No. 13. Road from Black Swamp to Pittsburg.

No. 14. Road from Washington to Jackson, in Arkansas.

No. 15. Road to the Lead mines in Illinois.

No. 16. Do. from Pittsburg to Presque Isle.

No. 17. Do. from Natchitoches to Arkansas.

No. 18. Do. from Uniontown to Presque Isle.

No. 19. Do. from Augusta to Lexington.

No. 20. Do. from Port Kent to Ogdensburg.

No. 21. Do. from Fish Kill to Croton Rivers.

No. 22. Do. from Nashville to Gallatin.

No. 23. Do. from Columbus to Apalachicola.

No. 24. Do. from Marietta to Chillicothe.

No. 25. Do. from Ruthland to Lake Champlain.

No. 26. Do. from Louisville to Nashville.

No. 27. Do. from the Rapids of Miami to Detroit.

No. 28. Do. from Chicago to Detroit.

No. 29. Do. from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson.

No. 30. Do. from Detroit to Lake Michigan.

No. 31. Do. from Lapsaisbay to Chicago.

No. 32. Do. from Millsboro to Smith Port.

No. 33. Do. from Natchez to New Orleans.

No. 34. Do. from Detroit to Maumee.

No. 35. Do. from Frederick to Washington.

No. 36. Do. from Mattawamkeag to Marshall.

No. 37. Do. from Louisville to Ohio.

No. 38. Do. from Baltimore to Ohio.

No. 39. Do. from New York to Albany.

No. 40. Improvement of Kennebec river, Me.

No. 41. Do. Black river and Connecticut creek, on Lake Erie.

No. 42. Do. of Ohio river.

No. 43. Do. of Mississippi.

No. 44. Do. of channel in the harbor of Presque Isle.

No. 45. Do. Plymouth Beach, Mass.

No. 46. Building a Pier at Steel's ledge, Maine.

No. 47. Providence town Harbor.

No. 48. Piscataqua river.

No. 49. Harbor of Edgartown.

No. 50. Merrimack river, New York.

No. 51. Harbor of Hyannis Vineyard sound.

No. 52. Sackett's Harbor, New York.

No. 53. Oswego Bay and Harbor.

No. 54. Piers, &c. at New Castle, Delaware.

No. 55. Grand River, Ohio.

No. 56. Ashtabula creek.

No. 57. Cunningham Creek.

No. 58. Huron River.

No. 59. Lapsaisbay.

No. 60. Sandusky Bay.

No. 61. Green and Brown River, Kentucky.

No. 62. Fox River, Michigan.

No. 63. Desmoines and Rock river, Illinois.

No. 64. Sangauk.

No. 65. Channel through the south of Ocracoke inlet Cape Fear river.

No. 66. Ship channel between Albemarle sound and the Atlantic Ocean.

No. 67. Harbor of Mobile.

No. 68. Marblehead and Holmes' Hole.

No. 69. Dunkirk Harbor.

No. 70. Oswego Harbor.

Baltimore Republican,—and request for it a careful and candid perusal. The Subject is one of the deepest importance to the country at large, and should engage the attention of all classes of the community.

We give to day a short abstract of the Kentucky election, on the second day. It is more favourable than we expected, but we have little expectation of success in that State. If Clay can't carry Kentucky with him, we will ask where is his strength?

KENTUCKY ELECTION.  
Extract of a letter to the editor of the Telegraph, dated Louisville, 3d August [2d day of election].

"From the state of the polls at noon to-day, the entire Republican ticket for this city and county, must certainly succeed—(last year we elected but one on the Republican ticket.) So much for the veto, which was said to have produced such a falling off from the republican ranks in this quarter. I have no doubt we shall be stronger in the next Legislature than we were in the last."

The Public Advertiser, of the same date, gives the following as the state of the polls, at the close of the second day:

For Guthrie, (J.)	411
Thomson, (C.)	368
Majority for Guthrie	73

In the precincts of Jefferson county, up to the same time:

(Jackson)	(Clay)
Churhill Robb	White Speed
504	461
279	

Churhill's majority over White 69.  
Robb's majority over White 43.  
In Franklin county, at the close of the second day, Mr. Crittenden, the Clay candidate, was four votes ahead of Mr. Saunders.

In Fayette, the county in which Mr. Clay resides, at the close of the first day:

Bullock	466
Payne	448
Floumoy	410

True Wilson 440  
Curd 342  
Breckenridge 175  
Bledsoe 137  
Innis 43

Messrs. Breckenridge, Bledsoe, and Innis, declined a further poll.  
In Jessamine county, first day, at noon.

Brown, (J.)	262
Blackburn, (C.) Mr. Clay's brother-in-law,	121

House of Representatives.  
Lewis, (J.) 372  
Anderson, (C.) 182

In Woodford county, at the close on Monday night, Whittington, the Jackson candidate, was eleven votes ahead of Flourmoy, the Clay candidate.

The following gentlemen are the Jackson Republican candidates for the State Legislature in Worcester county:

Charles Parker	Dr. Chesed Purnell
Thomas Hooper	John B. Robbins.

DIED  
In this county on Thursday last, WILLIAM A. LEONARD, Esq. after a short illness.

Departed this life on Friday evening, 6th August, 1830, at his residence in Somerset county Col. JOHN C. WILSON, Senior, aged 69 years and 10 days.

Baltimore Prices Current.  
[From the American Farmer, Aug. 13.]

Flour, best white wheat family,	\$75.50
Super Howard street,	5.37 1/2
City Mills,	5.00
Corn Meal, bbl.	2.25
Grain, best red wheat, new,	93.95
Best white do. new,	1.00 1/2
Common red,	85.90
Corn, white,	46
Yellow,	46
Oats,	35.26
Beans,	90.10
Peas,	40.50
Clover-seed,	3.75
Timothy,	2.50
Orchard Grass,	1.50 1/2
Herd's,	75.125
Lucerne,	30.37 1/2
Flaxseed,	1.00
Wool, common, unwashed,	15.16
washed,	18.20
Crossed,	20.22
Three-quarter,	25.30
Full do. according to quality,	30.35

GRAIN.—The remarkably fine quality and excellent condition of the supplies which reach the market, still continue to attract the attention of dealers. Some whose experience runs back for a long series of years, declare that a fine crop as the present has been but rarely equalled and never surpassed. The supplies of the week have been pretty full, and have been readily taken, a number of the purchases having been made for shipment eastward. Sales of good to prime red have ranged from 90 to 94 cents per bushel; although in the early part of the week, during a temporary suspension in the supply, one to two cents per bushel more were paid for a few prime parcels. Within the last two days sales of prime parcels of red, free of garlic, have been made at 94 cts. and our country friends must understand that parcels must be free of garlic to command that price. We quote good to prime red today at 90 to 94 cents, and more ordinary qualities proportionably lower. A crop of 1300 bushels, red and white, was taken about the middle of the week at 97 cts.; a parcel of good white was sold yesterday at 98 cents. We quote white at 90 to 98 and 100 cents, that at the latter rate for family flour.

Corn.—We have little or no change in prices to note since our last Report. On Thursday sales of white were made at 45 to 46 cents, and of yellow at 46 to 47 cents. To-day a cargo of 1300 bushels white was sold at 45 cents. Eye we quote to-day at 45 to 46 cents per bushel.

Oats remain the same as last week, at 25 to 26 cents per bushel.

TAILORING.  
RHEUBEN T. BOYD, from Baltimore respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Easton, next door to the Union Tavern, on Washington street, where he is prepared to execute all orders he may receive with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable and complete manner. He flatters himself, from his knowledge of the trade, having had ten years experience in Baltimore, and of strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Prices moderate and fair to suit the times.  
Easton, June 1

EASTON CLASSICAL FEMALE ACADEMY.

MR. HART and MISS PENNELL, respectfully inform the public, that their vacation commences this day, and that the duties of their School will be resumed on Monday, the 13th of September. Miss Pennell, whose health is in a great measure restored, hopes to be able to give her uninterrupted attention hereafter to her pupils. To enable them to do ample justice to the younger members of the School, they have engaged the services of a young lady most advantageously known in Easton, who will assist them in the juvenile department of the Academy, and thus give the principals a more extended opportunity of rendering themselves useful to those who are older and more advanced. Amidst interruptions arising from causes beyond their control, their school has received a most liberal share of public patronage—grateful for the past, and determined to secure the good will of the public by deserving it—they pledge themselves (in addition to their own untiring exertions)—as soon as the income of the School will permit, to procure such efficient aid as will enable them to afford to the Young Ladies of Talbot county, an education as liberal and accomplished as they can procure elsewhere, at an expense comparatively trifling. Young Ladies desirous to learn Music will be taught in the best manner, by a lady who will remove to Easton on the 1st of October, and will hereafter give instruction to members of this Academy, who may wish to learn this branch, on the most reasonable terms. The terms of tuition for all the branches taught in the Academy (exclusive of Music) are from 12 to 23 dollars per annum. Parents, residing at a distance, desirous of sending their daughters to this School may hear of situations where they can be boarded on the most reasonable terms, by inquiring of S. Love, Esq. or Messrs. Rhodes, Kennard and Loveday. Mr. Hart avails himself of this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement given to himself and daughter, in their well merit exertions, in communicating knowledge to their pupils, to his friends and neighbours for their hospitable and kind attentions to his family, and particularly to his pupils, for their strict attention to the regulations of the Academy, their devotion to their studies, their ladylike deportment and affectionate intercourse with each other.

Very respectfully,  
JAMES M. STANTON.  
Caroline county, August 3 1830.

We are authorized to state that SAMUEL CRAWFORD, Esq. will again serve his fellow citizens of Caroline county, in the House of Delegates, if elected.

CAROLINE COUNTY.  
FREDERICK HARRISON, offers his services to his fellow citizens of Caroline county as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and respectfully solicits their suffrages.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE.  
Fellow Citizens:

In the discharge of those duties which have devolved upon me as Collector of the county, I flatter myself that the most of you are acquainted with me and my manner of doing business. I now present myself to your consideration as a candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland; should you think proper to honor me with your suffrages, (as same attention which I am accustomed to devote to business, shall be applied to your best interest.

Yours &c.  
SHADRACH LIDEN.  
Caroline county, August 3 1830.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:  
At the instance and solicitation of my friends in the several districts of this county, I am again induced to offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland.

Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to get a majority of your votes, at the next October election, I pledge myself to discharge the duties as they are reposed in me to the best of my ability.

The Public's Ob't Serv't.  
WM. M. HARDCASTLE.  
Near Greensborough, July 24th.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.  
FELLOW CITIZENS:

Through the continued solicitations of my friends in the different districts of this county, and in accordance with my own wishes, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFFY, at our ensuing October election.—Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to give a majority of your votes, should ever feel grateful for the same; and do pledge myself to discharge the duties incumbent on said office to the best of my ability, with fidelity, impartiality and justice. The public's obedient servant,  
JOSHUA M. FALKNER.  
St. Michaels, June 29

SECRETARIALY.  
WILLIAM SHANNAHAN solicits the suffrages of the voters of Talbot county, at the ensuing election for the Sheriffy.

SECRETARIALY.  
JESSE SCOTT respectfully presents his thanks to the free and independent voters of Talbot county for the liberal support extended to him on a former occasion; and now solicits their suffrages for the next Sheriffy.

True copy,  
Test,  
aug 17 3w  
JOS. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

MARYLANDS  
Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
August Term, Anno Domini 1830.

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

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

Test, JAS. PRICE, Regr.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the estate of John Kemp, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this tenth day of August A. D. 1830.

JOHN KEMP, executor of John Kemp, dec'd.  
august 17 3w