Our New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1852.

MR. EDITOR:—

Sagacious politicians are beginning to look forward, with great anxiety, to the State Elections which are to take place in Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Tennessee, on the 2d of August. The results are then expected to indicate, with some degree of certainty, the result in November; although everybody knows that local questions often divert votes from their legitimate party predilections; and it is by no means certain that because a man casts his ballot for a Whig or a Democratic member of the Legislature, he will vote for a President of the same stripe. I confidently anticipate, however, that Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina, will wipe off the the flattering unction which the locofocos have laid unto their souls, that there is a widespread dissatisfaction and want of unity among the gallant Whigs of those States.

From interviews which I have recently had with intelligent men from different parts of Pennsylvania, I learn there is very little doubt of the electoral vote of that great commonwealth being thrown for Scott and Graham. There are two reasons for this opinion: one is, that the democratic leaders in that State, who are usually the most active and influential, are now, with few exceptions, disgusted with the defeat of Buchanan, and indisposed to battle under a leader for whom it is impossible that they can have any attachment or much respect. On the other hand, it must be remembered that, although the Quakers were the original settlers, and might well be supposed to have indoctrinated the people pretty thoroughly with peace principles, yet there are no Americans more strongly imbued with military spirit than the Pennsylvanians.

Thousands of young men of the Keystone State, filled the ranks, not only of the Pennsylvania regiments, but also of regiments from other States, during the Mexican War; and they are, without distinction of party, devotedly attached to Gen. Scott. Compared with party ties, their admiration and regard for him are all-controlling, and they will vote for him almost to a man. At the ratification meeting in Pittsburg, several old soldiers, who have always been democrats, came upon the stand; and, in behalf of themselves and thousands of their comrades, they pledged a cordial support to Scott.

There will be a tremendous Whig gathering at Niagara Falls, on the Anniversary of Lundy's Lane. Delegations will be there from various States; and I scarcely need add, that there will be an immense concourse of the Scott men of N. York.—It will be a fine opportunity to combine politics with pleasure—to arouse enthusiasm for the Great General as well as the Great Cataract. You may rely on it, that any locofocos who desire to attend, will be abundantly supplied with "hasty plates of soup."

The U. S. Steamship, *Aratic*, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She brought no news of importance, except a rumor that an attempt was recently made to assassinate the Emperor of Austria, at Grosswarden, near Pesth; but the assassin missed his aim and immediately blew out his own brains. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the relative merits of Galway and Fovers, for the purposes of a transatlantic packet-station, are still actively engaged in their duties; but have not yet decided upon the superiority of either of those ports. Nothing of special interest has occurred in France, during the past three days. The ministerial journals are laboring to show that there does not exist the slightest hostile feeling between the Legislative and Executive.

The mock-funeral, in honor of the lamented and glorious Henry Clay, will be celebrated in this city, on the 20th inst.—The military, the various trades, civic associations, &c., will turn out, and form probably the grandest funeral pageant ever seen in America. The Common Council have voted eight thousand dollars toward the necessary expenses; and the display will, it is thought, amount to nearly thirty thousand dollars! All parties will unite in doing honor to the great man, whom, when alive, many of them shamefully calumniated.

It has been rumored that a Vigilance Committee has been formed in the up-town wards of this city, for the prompt punishment of scoundrels caught in attempts at murder, rape, &c. This is bad, but no worse than the state of things that now exists. We have hardly an executive or judicial officer among us, who will do his duty.

It is remarkable, how rapidly N. York is assimilating to the capital cities of Europe. Liveried servants, carriages painted with heraldic bearings, beggars, pickpockets, burglars, policemen, and all the other indications of "modern civilization," now throng the streets of New York, as thickly as those of Paris or London.

There is at present an enormous amount of rowdyism in New York; but there is less room for complaint against the Police Force, than against those notorious individuals, the Aldermen of New York.—Our City Fathers frequently snatch the vilest thieves, and the most degraded prostitutes, from their just punishments, by visiting all the police-stations almost every evening, and ordering the release of various offenders. For a handful of miserable votes, our Aldermen daily sell the comfort, safety, and happiness of the City. And as they are shrewdly suspected of selling other corporate interests, for more substantial compensation, the round of corruption seems to be complete. Isn't it shameful? Yours truly, YORK.

CLEVELAND, July 7.

The Reception of the Intelligence of Mr. Clay's Death at Ashland.—The intelligence of Mr. Clay's death was conveyed to his wife at Ashland, where she remains in very delicate health. Her grief is said to be deep and painful, though the melancholy tidings broke upon her not unexpectedly. She was anticipating his death hourly.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1852.

☞ WM. THOMSON S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE."

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, and Philadelphia.

☞ S. E. COHEN is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Gazette in the city of Philadelphia. Offices, Farquhar Buildings, (No. 12 Avenue,) Walnut Street, below Third, and No. 9 Lee Street.

National Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN'L WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
THOMAS F. BOWIE, of Prince Georges.
JAMES B. RICAUD, of Kent county.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
1st Dist.—AUGUSTUS R. SOLLERS.
2d " J. PHILIP ROMAN.
3d " WM. W. WATKINS.
4th " HENRY WINTER DAVIS.
5th " HENRY W. ARCHER.
6th " H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—Petitions from the citizens of this and the other counties on the route, for a daily mail, having been sent to the Post Master General, he has ordered three additional trips to be made weekly, and hereafter six instead of three trips per week will be made, from Elkton to Easton, and back. The arrangements for the extra service will be completed in a few days, and we shall then be favored with a daily mail, the conveniencies of which will be duly appreciated by our citizens.

THE Deficiency Bill is still under discussion in the House of Representatives. The amendment in favor of the Collin's line passed the House on Tuesday by a vote of 89 yeas to 87 nays. The newspaper postage bill has also passed the House. This bill fixes the rates of postage on newspapers and periodicals at one cent for the first two ounces, and one cent for each additional ounce. Papers and magazines weighing one ounce or under, half this rate.—It has not been acted upon by the Senate.

The fiscal year is ended and the appropriations are nearly all exhausted, yet the appropriation bills are not acted upon by either House. This procrastination is evidently for the purpose of embarrassing the Administration, but as the appropriation for the pay and mileage of the members of Congress is nearly exhausted, these patriotic and *disinterested* gentlemen will probably soon provide a fund for the Administration, as they cannot get their own pay without doing so.

UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.—On Monday, Justice Wheeler held an inquest over the body of a free colored man who died in Chapel district on Sunday, from the effects of a pistol shot inflicted a few days previous, under the following circumstances: Officer Bennett was called upon to arrest some Negroes who met at a house in Chapel District, for the purpose of gambling, drinking, &c., and proceeded, with one or two others, to perform the duty. On arriving at the spot several Negroes were found with a pack of cards, all of whom, except the deceased, left the premises upon the arrival of the officer. Upon being told that he must go to Easton he made some insolent reply, and drew a large knife with which he first cut the hand of one of the men, and then made at officer Bennett. A revolver was discharged at him, which had no effect in stopping his approach, when a second load was discharged, the ball taking effect in the hip. As far as we have heard, no blame is attached to the officer or his posse, there being evidently no other course to be pursued with so desperate a character.—A wound of so serious a nature was not intended to have been inflicted, and no one regrets its fatal termination more than the officer and his associates.

THE Locofoco papers are publishing long lists of Whigs who decline supporting Gen. Scott. In the list we see the names of some gentlemen who are warm friends of the General, and are actively engaged in his support.—The glorious "seven" who issued their card a week or two since, are all the members of Congress who oppose the nomination. Of these five at least have not acted with the Whig party for two years past, and are not entitled to the appellation of Whig. Among the mal-contents, but few who are not indebted to Democrats for their places, or have been defeated as Whig candidates, can be found. We are willing the Locos should have this "crumb of comfort," if they will confine themselves to the truth, and not place ardent friends of Gen. Scott among his opponents.

But there is not such perfect unanimity among our opponents as they would have us believe. The State's Right's men of Alabama, and other Southern States, won't go for Pierce. Quitman and Clingman are their favorite candidates and they declare their determination to support them or some other State's Right's men, in the face of defeat.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE.

The principal objection to Gen. Scott urged by the Southern Democratic press, is, that he is not a Compromise man. Messrs. Toombs, Stevens, Abercrombie, and others, formerly Whigs, but for the last two or three years members of the "Union party," also oppose him because he did not previous to his nomination write a letter in favor of these measures. Under these circumstances it is proper to see where and how he stands on this question.—The Convention, which nominated him, endorsed the Compromise in unequivocal terms, before the nomination, by an overwhelming majority. The New York Tribune and some few others, denounce the platform and refuse to be governed by it, but do not deny that it has been made the Whig creed. The Democratic convention, on the contrary, passed their resolutions on the eve of adjournment by a vote of which there is no record. The Evening Post and kindred prints not only repudiate this platform, but deny that it was ever passed, and refuse to recognize it as a Democratic doctrine. The Whigs, then, stand more boldly before the country as the champions of the Compromise than the Democrats.

But it is denied that Gen. Scott stands fairly before the country, identified with these measures. His opponent certainly has no advantge over him there, and it is susceptible of undoubted proof that Gen. Scott was an original, firm and warm friend of these measures from the time the resolutions upon which they were based, were first introduced by Mr. Clay, until the present time. Soon after their introduction into Congress, and before their passage, we believe, a large meeting was held in Castle Garden, to New York, encourage the members to presevere in their efforts to effect a compromise. At this meeting Gen. Scott was presents, and being called upon addressed the assembly as follows:

"Fellow citizens—I came here this evening not expecting to do more than to take my stand in a corner of the room, for the purpose of listening to the proceedings of this very interesting and important meeting. I had no expectation of having the honor to be called upon this stand. I am indebted to the kindness of a friend, who discovered me below, for having the honor to appear in such a conspicuous manner before you. Little did I expect being called upon to address this great and glorious meeting, which is worthy of the Empire City, worthy of the Empire State, and worthy of the Union which you come here to support. (Great applause.)

I see before me the intelligence, the wealth, the patriotism of this great city, voluntarily coming here for the purpose of supporting that Union. I am an humble friend and servant of that same Union. I do not call myself a citizens of the East, or of the North, or of the West, or of the South. I have served that Union for nearly forty-two years, and feel that I am a citizen of every part and parcel of this glorious constellation of States. As a friend of the Union, and knowing that the Union is in jeopardy, and knowing that this meeting was called for the purpose of devising measures of compromise and conciliation, I am come here. Many thanks for the kindness you have shown me. I am not an abolitionist, nor an advocate of slavery. I would not have come here if I had thought those subjects would have militated with each other at this meeting. I did not come here as a whig or as a democrat. I have not attended a party meeting for upwards of forty years; but when the cry is that the Union is in danger, and a rally is called for the support of the Union, I would be a coward and a recreant to my country if I did not respond to the call. I mean to give my little strength in support of the Union; and, God willing, I will do so. I am not a strong man, but I have a little strength left, and I trust I shall be buried under the Union. God grant that you may devise or fall upon some plan to save the Union to which we are, in heart and soul, all so much devoted."

The greatest objection to Gen. Scott is, that he would not before his nomination write a *letter* endorsing the Compromise. A *letter* was the only thing that would answer, and notwithstanding Gen. Pierce declined answering Mr. Scott's letter, and committing himself on the Fugitive slave law, he is said to be more reliable than Gen. Scott. Why is it? Not because Gen. Scott was not known to be in favor of these measures, for he told Gov. Jones months ago that he had from the first been in favor of them, and when asked to write a letter to correct the misrepresentations in regard to his position, he declined doing so, thinking it was not a proper mode of electioneering. Who doubts that a letter written in the Spring would have procured enough Southern votes to have nominated him on the fifth or sixth ballot? Many Southern delegates believed him to be the strongest candidate and would have voted for him had he publicly announced his approval of the Compromise. He preferred rather to loose the nomination than do what he considered wrong. That he has been a firm and fast friend of the Compromise from its first introduction into Congress is proved by Messrs. Cabell, Stanley, Jones, Mangum, Cleveland and others. Mr. Cabell in a speech in the House of Representatives in February last said:

"General Scott individually is entitled to the support of all Compromise men. I happen to know during the last Congress, the opinions he entertained on these questions. Whilst acting Secretary of War subsequent to the death of General Taylor, and previous to the formation of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, he exerted his personal influence to the utmost to effect the passage of the Compromise measures."

Mr. Stanley, in April, said:

"But it is due to myself to say that I have never said, and will not now say that "I can't or won't go for Scott." On the contrary, I have always said I knew he was as earnest, ardent, and zealous a friend to the Compromise measures as there was in the United States. *I know of my own knowledge, that he was so, before their passage through Congress and afterwards.* I heard him reprove northern men who were opposed to them, before they passed Congress, in such strong terms as I thought would offend them. I know he is a southern man by birth. I know he is a true Republican, and has always been; and I have no fear that such a man would not prove as true to his country's best interest in peace as he has been in war."

Gov. Cleveland, a free soil democratic member of the House, in April last, said:

"General Scott was, by Mr. Fillmore, placed temporarily at the head of the War Department, and in that position, coupled with his great military fame, was able to, and did exert, a powerful influence in favor of these Compromise measures. * * *

"I desire to do justice to the man who has been arraigned here, and charged with hostility to those measures, or at least that he did not, or does not, commit himself in favor of them. Justice to that distinguished Whig requires of me that I should say he could not have done more. He was as active a man as could be found in getting these Compromise measures passed. I was here, and heard from every quarter that General Scott was as active and energetic in his efforts as any man in Washington, and never did a man labor harder than General Scott to prevail upon the Freesoil members of the Whig party to abandon their position and to adopt the Compromise as a measure of the new Administration. * * *

"These measures were passed mainly thro' the influence of Clay, Fillmore, Webster, Scott, Foote and Cobb. These were the men who carried them through, and every man who was in the last Congress knows it."

Is any further evidence to prove that General Scott was an original friend of the Compromise, necessary? But we have further evidence. The Convention which nominated Gen. Scott passed a series of resolutions, an official copy of which was sent to him by the President of the Convention. In his reply, Gen. Scott annexed them to, and made them part of his letter, *virtually putting his signature to them*, and they are as binding upon him as if he alone had promulgated them as his political faith. This is the strongest evidence of approval that could have been given. What does one of those resolutions say? It is as follows:

Eighth—The series of acts of the Thirty first Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the U. States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of farther legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all future agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and we will discountenance all efforts to continue, or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

By making this a part of his letter, Gen. Scott accepts the Compromise without any mental reservation, as a "final settlement, in principle and substance, of the slavery question;" pledges himself to *maintain* and *enforce* these laws, including the fugitive law, and to "discountenance all efforts to continue or renew agitation" on the slavery question, "whenever, wherever and however it may be made." Can the South ask a stronger pledge than this? It is as strong, and put before the country in as strong a manner as it can be—it is annexed to and made part of the letter, to which his signature is attached. No one has yet had cause to doubt Gen. Scott's honor or veracity, and his whole life proves that his pledge is to be relied upon. Can any man, then, without impeaching his honor, decline to support him on the ground that he is not a Compromise man, or, without falsehood, say that he has evaded this question. He stands pledged and committed to the Compromise, and he will abide by that pledge, as cheerfully and firmly as would Millard Fillmore or Daniel Webster.

NEW YORK, July 14.

Daniel Webster and the Whig Nomnations—A Card from Mr. Tallmadge.—The Hon. Mr Tallmadge published over his own signature to-day, a card, in which he confirmes the authenticity of the statement made a few days ago in reference to Mr. Webster having told him in a conversation, that "the Whigs had better support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention?" Mr. Tallmadge unequivocally asserts that Mr. Webster used these words, and also stated that the use of his name, as a candidate for the Presidency, could result in no good. The pronunciamento of the Boston Journal denying that Mr. Webster had any such conversation with Mr. Tallmadge, is, therefore viewed as a prevarication.

It is known by the best and most interested friends of Mr. Webster, that when the time arrives, he will give his sentiments to the public, and be found an ardent, faithful co-worker in the great whig cause.

Geo. C. Washington, the nominee for the Vice Presidency, by the Native American Convention at Trenton, is a farmer living about four miles from Rockville in Montgomery county, in this State, and is a nephew of Gen. Washington. He represented his district for eight years in the Congress of the United States. He declines the American nominatio and goes for Scott and Graham.

It is not true that Col. McKaig and a Mr. Brewer, late a whig office-holder in Allegany county, have left the whig party on account of the nomination of Gen. Scott.—*Hagerstown Herald.*

The Minden (La.) Herald, a democratic paper, bears at its head the names of Cass and Houston for President and Vice President.

DEATH OF MR. MCKENNAN.—The Hon. Thos. M. T. McKennan, of Washington county, Pa., died at Reading on the 9th instant. He was for several years a member of Congress, and for a short time a member of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet.

MR. CLAY'S SUCCESSOR.—The Hon David Merriwether has been appointed by the Governor of Kentucky to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, created by Mr. Clay's death. He can serve no longer than the 1st of September, at which time Mr Dixon will succeed him.

Pursuant to the notice given in the newspapers of the town of Easton, the citizens of Talbot assembled at the Court House on Tuesday, 13th inst., to give expression to their profound sorrow at the death of the renowned sage and Patriot, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and to make arrangements for paying proper respect to his memory.

On motion, Ex Governor Samuel Stevens was appointed President; Benj. M. Bowdle, William H Groome, and Samuel H. Benny, Esq.'s vice presidents, and Robert M. Willson, Secretary.

The meeting having organized Col Samuel Hambleton offered a few remarks deeply impressive, and appropriate to the melancholy occasion, and moved that a committee of six gentlemen be appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted to the meeting expressive of the prevailing sentiment.

Whereupon the chair appointed Messrs. Samuel Hambleton, I. C. W. Powell, H. H. Goldsborough, Hall H. Hayward, Samuel Mackey and Dr. C C. Cox, as the committee, who, having retired, drafted the following resolutions which were presented, and after eloquent addresses by Col. Hambleton, Dr. C. C. Cox and I. C. W. Powell, eulogizing the character and setting forth the elevated virtues of the venerable stateman, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas it has pleased the great ruler of events to deprive our nation of one of its most destinguished sons, in the person of the late lamented Henry Clay, of Kentucky. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the cititizens of Talbot County, in county meeting assembled, deeply impressed with the sad event which has convened us together, and sharing with our common Country, in the profound sentiments of sympathy and condolence universally prevalent, take this occasion to express our sincere and warm admiration and esteem for the illustrious dead. Illustrious alike in all the relations of both public and private citizenship—as an orator eloquent and almost unrivalled—as a statesman, sagacious and patriotic—as a man, generous and warm-hearted, and almost idolized by those intimately acquainted with his high social and individual qualities.

Resolved, That we remember with emotions and feelings of pride, the profund respect in which he was ever held by the people of Maryland. Whilst he always commanded the ardent and enthusiastic support in his political friends of Maryland, we yet recur with pleasure to the feeling of pride and admiration with which he was regarded by his political opponents for the good he had done the Republic in his days of trial, and for the lofty American tone and spirit always manifested by him. We therefore deem it peculiarly appropriate that as Maryland was second to no State in the Union in those feelings, she should yield to none in the expression of her regret and heart-felt sorrow at the nation's loss.

Resolved, That the citizens of Talbot will unite at such day as may be hereafter designated, in a civic funeral procession in honor of the memory of Henry Clay; that an orator be appointed for the purpose of delivering an address upon the life, character and services of the deceased

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to carry out the purposes and objects of this meeting as set forth in the above resolutions, with full power and authority in the premises.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published with the proceedings of this meeting and a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

In compliance with the fourth resolution above, the President appointed, as the committee of arrangements, to carry out the wishes of the meeting, Messrs. I C W. Powell, Samuel Mackey, Benj. M Bowdle, William H. Groome, Hall H. Hayward, H. H. Goldsborough, and Samuel Hambleton, to report proceedings in the newspapers of the county.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

SAMUEL STEVENS, President.
R. M. WILLSON, Secretary.

The undersigned, appointed a committee to carry out the purposes and objects of the meeting which assembled on Tuesday, 13th inst., to make arrangements for paying suitable respect to the illustrious Patriot and Statesman, Henry Clay, would most respectfully report the following programme of proceedings, and earnestly request the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, to unite on the occasion in this public tribute to the virtues of the honored dead.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES IN HONOR OF HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

To be held in the town of Easton, on Saturday, the 31st instant.

Our citizens will assemble in front of the Court House, and form in a Civic Procession at 11 o'clock A. M. The procession will be under the charge of Col. RICHARD THOMAS, Chief Marshal, and T. T. MARTIN, H. H. HAYWARD and N. E. NICOLS, Esqs., Assistants.

The Orders of Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and other Societies, are desired to appear in Regalia, and will be appriately placed in the procession by the Chief Marshal. Orders and Societies of the adjoining counties are desired to be present also in regalia.

At half past eleven o'clock precisely, the procession will move, and proceed to the ——— Church. At 12 o'clock M. an Oration will be delivered by Dr. C. C. Cox, preceded by Prayer by Rev. S. Annear, and followed by a Benediction by Rev. J. Morgan.

The galleries will be reserved exclusively for ladies.

The citizens of Easton are requested to suspend business and close their stores, offices, &c., from the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M.

I. C. W. Powell, Samuel Mackey,
B. M. Bowdle, W. H. Groome,
H. H. Hayward, H. H. Goldsborough,
S. Hambleton, Committee.

The old jail at Denton, has been sold to Mr. J. L. McCombs for $30.

FRESHET IN BALTIMORE.—On Tuesday a heavy thunder storm in Baltimore city, caused Harford Run, in the N E section of the city to overflow, and the bridges across Broadway, Caroline and Spring streets were carried away, together with some unfinished houses in Spring street. Many dwellings were injured, and much property destroyed. The loss to the corporation is estimated at $10.000, and to private individuals at about the same. No lives were lost

LOUISVILLE, July 14.

Mr. Clay's Funeral.—The number of persons estimated to have been present at the funeral of Mr Clay, in Lexington, on Saturday last, is thirty or forty thousand. The horses and carriages present, if placed in the procession, would have extended a distance of 25 miles. The pageant was a most imposing one and the utmost feeling was evinced.

GREAT FIRE AT MONTREAL.—A destructive fire broke out in the Quebec suberb of Montreal, on the 8th inst., which swept over a space one and a half miles long by three fourths of a mile wide, destroying about 1500 houses, mostly dwellings.

NEW YORK, July 14.

Kossuth, with his lady and suite, sailed for Europe to-day, in the steamer Africa. The Africa took out 107 passengers and $600,000 in specie.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, July 15.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat are steady, but not large. Sales of old and new red, good to prime, at 90 a 95 cents; white do. at 95 a 98 cents, and such as is suitable for family flour 1 01 a $1 05 per bushel. Rye 75 a 80 cents per bushel. Sales of white Corn at 58 a 59 cts., yellow do. at 60 a 62 cent per bushel. Oats 40 a 43 cents per bushel.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, July 1st, by the Rev. J. D. Long, LEWIS TARR, to SARAH ANN SEWELL, both of Bayside.

DIED,

In Baltimore, on the 10th inst., SARAH JANE BERRY, in the 38th year of her age, wife of George W. Berry, and daughter of the late Robert G. Lloyd, of this county.

TO RENT, for the ensuing year, 1853, the FARM called "MILTON," situate within about three miles of Easton. For terms apply to WM. TOWNSEND, Adm'r
july 17—4t of John H. Caulk, dec'd.

NOTICE.

A GENTLEMAN in this County is desirous of renting a small productive farm situated upon the salt water, having buildings in a good state of repair. Any one having such a farm to rent may find a good tenant by application to the Editor. [july 17

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Capt. John H. Caulk, late of Talbot County, dec'd, are hereby notified to file their claims against said estate, as soon as possible with John Donovan, Esq., Register of Wills, for Dividend.
WM. TOWNSEND, Adm'r
july 17—8 3t John H. Caulk, dec'd.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland,
Branch Bank, at Easton.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank, that an election will be held at the Banking House in Easton, on the first Monday (the 2d) of August next, for the purpose of selecting from among the Stock holders, twelve Directors to manage the affairs of this Institution for the ensuing year.
july 17—3tS RD. THOMAS, Cashier.



NEGROES WANTED.

I shall remain in Easton, until Wednesday, 21st inst., and will pay the highest cash price for Negroes that are slaves for life. Information left with P. Robinson, Esq., in my absence, will be attended to. WM HARKER.
july 17—1t*

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

THE subscribers being desirous of effecting a rapid sale of their large and well selected assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, are now offering

Fine French Berages, Berage de Laines, Lawns, Ginghams, Calicoes, and Plain and Plaid Swiss and Cambric Muslins,

at prices which cannot fail to please. Ladies in need of such articles will meet with great bargains by calling upon us at an early day.
july 17 GOLDSBOROUGH & DAWSON.

STEAM MILL NOTICE.

THE Directors of the St. Michaels Steam Grist and Saw Mill respectfully announce to the public that the mill will be complete and go into operation on Tuesday the 13th of July inst., and will continue to run on Tuesday of every week thereafter for customer work.

The services of an experienced city miller have been engaged, and the Directors feel confident that full satisfaction will be given their patrons, the mill being provided with a Smut Machine and other fixtures necessary for the manufacture of flour.

By order, I. DODSON, *Sec'y.*
St. Michaels, July 13, 1852—3w

Real Estate for Sale.

I WILL offer at private sale all that tract of land in Chapel District, called "Brown's Lot," on the main road leading from Easton to Hillsborough. The improvements are a ONE STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, and good out houses. It contains also a good quantity of young Oak and Pine timber. The land grows fine Corn, and is susceptible of improvement.—Lime acts on it finely, and there is sufficient resources on the farm to make it rich.

If the above Land is not sold before *Tuesday, the 20th July, instant,* it will be sold on that day at public auction, on the Court House green, in Easton, to the highest responsible bidder; and the terms will be made accommodating. A good and sufficient title will be given to the purchaser.

WM. K. RATHELL.
july 17—ts Agent for Sam'l. Rathell.

WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase for his own use A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN (without children) suitable for a Cook, Washer, &c. Persons having a servant of this kind to dispose of will please apply for name of advertiser at the Star office (july 10—3t

BLACK VARNISH—Of superior quality, for sale by
july 3 *Chamberlaine & Anderson.*

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