

Baltimore Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	Per.	Prices.
BREAD, ship,	cut. \$3	
navy,	4 25	
pilot,	5 50	
BEEF, northern mess,	bol. 15 50	plenty
cargo, No. 1,	13 50	do
do, No. 2,	11 50	do
BACON,	lb. 10	11
BUTTER, for exportation,	15	18
COFFEE, Batavia,	30	
W. India best gr.	29	
do. com.	26	
COTTON, W. India island,	26	35
Louisiana,	24	
Georgia, upland,	22	23
Sea Island,		none
CORDAGE, American,	16	
Russia,	10	12
CHOCOLATE,	20	30
CANDLES, mould,	19	20
dipt,	17	50
spermaceti,	11	13
CHEESE, American,	40	45
English, best,	33	35
DUCK, Russia,	blt. 40	45
Holland,	15	
Ravens,	22	23
Russia Sheetings,	piece 40	45
FISH, c.d. dry,	gut. 16	plenty
salmon,	bol. 16	
herring, (new)	4 25	
mackerel,	8	9
shad, (new)	7	
FLAXSEED, rough,	bush. 6 25	
cleansed,	5 75	
*FLOUR, superfine,	5 25	
fine,	4 50	
middlings,	4	4 50
rye,	10	
GENPOWDER, Engl. 25	lb. 10	
Do. Baltimore manuf.	9	
GRAIN, Indian corn,	bush. 67	70
wheat, Virginia,	1 10	1 12
do. Maryland,	1 12	1 18
Rye,	65	
Barley,	1	
Clover seed,	12	45
Oats,	40	45
HEMP, Russia,	305	310
Country,	lb. 9	
HOPS, (fresh)	lb. 15	dull
HOG'S LARD,	15	dull
IRON, pig,	ton. 35	40
Country bar,	115	120
Russia,	130	140
Sweden, best,	173	
Sheet,	230	235
Nail rods,	140	160
Castings,	80	90
LEATHER, sole,	lb. 18	19
LUMBER, per 100 ft.		
oak, timb. & scant,	2	2 25
boards, all sizes,	2 12	2 50
pine scantling, do.	1 25	1 50
boards, 4-4	2 50	
do. 5-4	1 50	2
white do. com. 4-4	2 25	
do. clear, 4-4	2 50	3 50
shingles, cyp. 18 inch	M. 2 50	3 50
juniper, 24 do.	6 50	8 50
do. com. do.	4	5
staves, w. o. pipe	65	70
do. hind.	35	40
do. bbl.	20	25
red oak bbl.	13	16
do. hind.	35	
hind heading,	30	
MEAT, corn, thick-dried,	bol. 4	
NANKINS, short,	pc. 85	87
NAVAL STORES, tar,	bol. 2 25	
pitch,	3	3 50
turpentine,	2 25	dull
rosin,	2 50	
spirits turpentine, gal.	35	40
varnish, bright,	30	
black,	30	
PORK, northern mess,	bol. 24	dull
Prime,	18	do.
Cargo,	17 50	do.
Baltimore navy	20	do.
Prime,	17 50	do.
southern, 2d,	15	do.
PLASTER PARIS, Fr.	ton. 7 50	
PORTER, London,	do. 2 50	3
American,	1 25	
RICE, (new) per 100 lb.	4	dull
SALT, American, white,	lb. 10	12
do. brown,	8	9
Castile,	17	18
SALT PETRE, rough, Am.	refined, 25	
SASSAFRAS,	ton. 12	14
SPIRITS, Brandy, F. 4th p. gal.	98	
Cogniac, 4th p.	1 12	1 20
Barcelona, 1st p.	85	
do. 4th p.	90	
Gin, Hol'd, 1st p.	1 3	1 5
do. American,	62	
Rum, Jam. 4th p.	93	95
St. Croix, 3 & 4	75	78
Antigua, 3d	62	
Windward, 3d	67	
Island, 4th	75	
American,	47	
Whiskey,	48	
SUGARS, Havana, white, cut.	14	14 25
do. brown,	10 25	
clayed, white,	12 50	
do. brown,	11 50	
muscov. 1st qual.	9 13	
Louisiana,	8	12
India, 1st qual.	10 50	
loaf,	18	
hump,	18	
↑SALT, St. Ubes,	bush. 50	
Lisbon,	45	plenty
Cork,	45	
Liverpool, blown,	45	55
ground,	65	70
Turks Island,	65	65
Isle of May,	60	65
SHOT, of all sizes,	cut. 12 50	15
TORRICO, Maryland, 100 lb.		
fine yellow, 1st	7	7 50
Upper Patuxent, 1st	6	6 50
Lower Patuxent, 1st	5	5 50
Potomac, 1st	5	
East shore, 1st	5	
Virginia, fat,	6 50	
do. middling,	5 50	
Rappahannock,	4 50	5
Georgia,		none
TALLOW, American,	lb. 14	
WAX, bees,	40	42
WINE, Madeira, L. P. gal.	2 50	3
do. L. M.	1 15	1 65
do. N. Y. M.	1 12	1 50
Lisbon,	1 10	1 15
Sherry,	1 20	1 25
Corsica,	65	68
Teneriffe,	80	1
Claret,	3	10
do. new,	33	40
Malaga,	95	
Port,	1 30	1 35

* Store prices.
 † Board measurement.
 ‡ Cargo prices.
 § Second qualities of Patuxent are 2 dollars less; and Eastern shore 1 dollar less.

From the Boston Republican Star.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Talbot county, held at the court-house, in Easton, agreeable to public notice, on Tuesday the 21st day of July, 1867—Upon motion being made and seconded, general Perry Benson, was unanimously appointed chairman, and Dr. John Coats, secretary.

After two energetic and pertinent addresses upon the occasion of the meeting, which were made by Robert H. Goldsborough, and John L. Kerr, esqrs. the following gentlemen were appointed a committee, viz: William Hayward, Edward Lloyd, Robert H. Goldsborough, Jacob Gibson, John L. Kerr, John Young, Robert L. Nicolls, Samuel S. Dickenson, and Perry Spencer, esqrs. who having retired for some time, returned to their assembled countrymen with the following report and resolutions; which were upon due deliberation unanimously adopted, amidst the most sincere plaudits, and immediately afterwards announced and confirmed by repeated discharges of artillery.

The government of the United States, deriving all its authority from, and amenable in all its acts to the voice of the people, it is expedient and right at every important crisis, that the public sense fairly and deliberately expressed, should be known as a guide for the conduct of the constituted authorities.

Content with our situation at home, happy in the enjoyment of every blessing that freemen could desire—wishing to cultivate harmony and friendship with all the world, and anxiously studying, and uniformly practising a system of good faith and impartiality in all our relations with foreign powers—we have considered ourselves justly entitled to a state of honorable security and (except national degradation) have deprecated war, as the greatest of all calamities. Confected with the different European powers by an extensive and enterprising commerce, we must necessarily greatly depend on a strict adherence to the laws of nations and a faithful fulfilment of treaties on the part of others to pursue that peace and good understanding which it is not only our interest but our cordial wish to perpetuate.

Taught by grievous and multiplied examples that the laws of nations and the faith of treaties are but feeble barriers to restrain overgrown and unchecked power, and to curb the insolence of those, whose system is depredation, and to whom the relationship of peace opposes no obstacle to lawless violence and plunder; when in answer to our repeated remonstrances every assurance has been given by the British government, that proper orders should restrain the conduct of the commanders of their armed vessels "within the limits of the rights, and of the respect due to a friendly nation," and in defiance of those pledges and professions, in despite of every principle of honor, of justice, of humanity and of the laws of hospitality, a British ship of war belonging to a squadron laying within our waters has, with unparalleled insolence and perfidy, pursued and attacked a frigate of the United States of inferior force, within a few miles of our shore, and inhumanly murdered and wounded many of our countrymen under circumstances the most insulting and atrocious—we consider the awful period now arrived when the nation must rise in all the majesty of her strength and the appalling aspect of union, and with universal voice proclaim to their functionaries that there is a degree of forbearance beyond which they cannot go, and to pledge themselves to support with energy and alacrity whatever measures the patriotism and wisdom of their government may induce it to adopt.

We, therefore, the citizens of Talbot county, convened at the court house in the town of Easton, for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the late outrageous and shameful attack of the British ship of war Leopard, on the American ship of war Chesapeake, do concur with, and heartily assent to, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the late attack made by the British ship of war Leopard (captain Humphreys) on the American ship of war Chesapeake, was insolent, cowardly unlawful and hostile.

Resolved, After the repeated interpositions and remonstrances on the part of our government with the government of Great Britain, the treaties entered into, and engagements formed on account of the illegal seizure of our vessels, the cruel and unlawful imprisonment and detention of our citizens, and the contumelious conduct of their captains and commanders, that a continuation, and in some instances a monstrous aggravation of such insults, injuries and wrongs, can be viewed in no other light than as sanctioned by the British government, from whom we ought to demand immediate and ample satisfaction, and redress.

Resolved, That the multiplied captures of our vessels so long and so uninterceptedly continued—the late trial and acquittal of captain Whitby, for the unprovoked murder of an American citizen within the jurisdiction of our own country, his sword being restored to him as a mark of approbation, his being subsequently promoted in command, together with the order of admiral Berkeley, and the conduct of captain Humphreys, on board the British ship, the Leopard, constitute a series of offences which seem unequivocally to evince a fixed and settled determination on the part of Great Britain no longer to remain on terms of honorable peace and friendly intercourse with us, but to force us into a war by a tyrannical exercise of insulting wrongs, and savage cruelties.

Resolved, That peace is the first wish of our hearts, and we sincerely believe that a state of harmony and free trade with Great Britain and all the world is the interest as well as the object most ardently desired by the people of the United States. But when necessity demands, that no sacrifice is too great for them cheerfully to endure for the preservation of American honour, and independence.

Resolved, That highly approving the president's proclamation and having the fullest confidence in the constituted authorities we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honour, to support whatever firm and decisive measures the government may in their wisdom think proper to adopt, to meet the present serious and interesting crisis: The more prompt, the more admirable, the more energetic, the more congenial to our sentiments and feelings.

Resolved, That we highly applaud the promptitude and firmness with which our fellow-citizens in different parts of the Union have associated together and expressed their just and patriotic indignation.

Resolved, That we highly approve the conduct of our fellow citizens at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton, as manifesting a noble promptness, to avenge the wrongs of their countrymen, and an exalted sense of national dignity and feeling; and that like them, we will hold all persons infamous, who shall attempt to give aid, succour or assistance to any of the British armed ships or vessels, now hovering on our coasts, or coming within our waters during the present crisis.

Resolved, That the mayor of Norfolk merits the thanks of this nation, for his manly and spirited reply to the menacing letter of the British commander, Douglas.

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the president of the U. States and the governor of Maryland respectively.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Republican Star, at Easton.

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary be requested to accept the thanks of this meeting.

PERRY BENSON, Chairman.
 JOHN COATS, Secretary.

At a meeting of the citizens of Caroline county, in the state of Maryland, held according to previous notice, at Denton, this 21st day of July, 1867, for the purpose of adopting certain resolutions expressive of their indignation at the outrage recently committed on the American flag by the British ship of war Leopard, and to the chair, and Robert Orrell appointed secretary. The following gentlemen were then named as a committee to prepare resolutions to meet the occasion, viz: William Potter, John Tillotson, John Young, Nathan Whitby, Philemon St. J. Downes, Sol'n Brown, White Turpin.

The committee retired, and after some time returned and reported the following:

At a crisis like the present, when the dignity of our country has been insulted in a manner unparalleled in the history of civilized nations, by a base and perfidious attack upon our national flag; by the murder of our citizens almost within our own waters; and when such acts appear but a continuation of a system of outrage and depredation which has long been practised towards us, by a people whose government has at the same time held out to us the professions of friendship, and the assurances of a just and liberal policy in all our intercourse; every patriotic mind will inquire, what point of forbearance a free and independent nation cannot pass, and where humiliation or resistance must begin. When we calmly review the repeated outrages committed on the persons and property of our citizens by British armed vessels, and the violated promises of their government that their licentiousness should be curbed and controlled, it is impossible to resist the conclusion which forces itself on the mind, that officers so famed for their subordination would not dare by repeated aggressions to violate the neutrality of a friendly nation, if they did not feel the assurance of safety and protection in the connivance of their government. But when the unrestrained insolence and cruelty of a British commander, enjoying within our waters all the rights and aids of hospitality, have prompted him to an insidious attack upon one of our national ships just quitting our shores, unsuspecting of danger, and unprepared for battle; and when our flag is returned to us degraded, and our citizens wounded and slain; the period of argument is past, and feeling alone will decide.

Resolved, That the citizens who compose this meeting entertain a deeply indignant sense of the inhuman outrage which has been recently committed on their fellow-countrymen on board the U. S. ship Chesapeake, by a British ship of war; and the degrading insult that has been offered to the sovereignty of the country, by an attack on our national flag.

Resolved, That the measures which ought to be pursued for the purpose of enforcing some proper atonement for this outrage; and that, confiding in the wisdom and patriotism of the constituted authorities of our government, we pledge ourselves, with our lives and property to support them in all such energetic measures as they may deem necessary to be adopted to obtain this end, and for the obtaining security against future injuries.

Resolved, That the proclamation of the president, ordering all British armed vessels to return beyond the limits of the United States and prohibiting all intercourse with them, meets our hearty concurrence, and is a proof of his constant watch-

fulness of the public weal, and that we will deem as infamous and unworthy the name of an American, those who may, directly or indirectly, attempt to contravene the said proclamation.

Resolved, That we view with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction the patriotic and indignant spirit which has been generally manifested elsewhere, particularly at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton, within the vicinity of the scene where the late infamous and assassin-like outrage has been perpetrated; and that from it we derive an assurance that the independence of which we proudly boast, and which was established at the expense of the best blood of our country, will not be ignobly yielded without a struggle as hardy and brave as that by which it was acquired.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that no person or persons ought to be supported as a delegate or delegates to the next general assembly of this state, who will not pledge him or themselves to use their best endeavors to obtain an energetic militia law.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be a standing committee to correspond with other similar committees in the several counties in this state when occasion shall require, viz:—William Potter, Solomon Brown, John Young, James Byrn, White Turpin, John Tillotson, Philemon St. J. Downes, Philemon Richardson, Thos. Saulsbury, John Boon, William Whiteley.

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary of this meeting transmit a copy of these resolutions to the president of the United States and to the governor of Maryland respectively, and that the same be published in the Star at Easton.

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary deserve the thanks of this meeting for their judicious discharge of the duties assigned them.

Signed in behalf of the meeting by
 WILLIAM WHITELEY, Chairman.
 ROBERT ORRELL, Secretary.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, August 4.

Arrived, the brig Eunice, Hunter, from Lisbon. Left, the brig Delight, Pierce, for New-York in 3 weeks.

The sloop Nancy, Van Schayck, 8 days from Richmond. On Friday, passed 2 British ships of war at Lyn-Haven bay.

The sloop Chancellor, Story, from Richmond, and 4 days from Norfolk. Off Little Egg-Harbor, spoke schr. Betsey, 6 days from Marblehead for Philadelphia.

The schr. Concord, Packard, of Baltimore, 15 days from St. Bartholomews. Left, schr. Orestes, for Hayti; and brig Freelove, of Philadelphia.

The schr. Prudence-Mary, Shaw, 9 days from Richmond, and 3 from Norfolk. Met in the river bound up to Richmond, schrs. Perona, Block, and Clotilda, Goodwin, both from New-York.

Cleared, ship Monticello, Story, Amsterdam; Elizabeth, Rea, Cork; Commerce, Coles, Warren, R. I.; brig Matilda, Ogilvie, Cadiz; schr. Antelope, Combs, Windsor, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.
 Arrived, British brig Friends, Medcalf, Kingston, 25 days; brig Three Brothers, Lathrop, Leghorn, 24; schr. Sally & Patsy, Taggart, St. Domingo, 18; Friends, Evans, Martinique, 16; sloop Malinda, Segar, New-York, 5.

Cleared, schr. William & Margaret, Lyndon, Newport, R. I.

Captain Kitchen, of the brig Eliza, on her passage from Kingston to Havana, July 10, picked up the crew of the schr. James C. Winter, Frazier, which vessel was cast away on Cape Corrientes, on her passage from N. Orleans for Cumana.

Lazaretto, August 4.
 Yesterday afternoon arrived, schr. Hunter, Gamble, 13 days from Havana. Left brig Nancy, to sail in 2 days; and Aurora, Pickle, in 3 or 4 days.

No arrivals this day.

NORFOLK, August 1.
 The British armed brig which is at anchor in Hampton Roads, is the Columbine of 18 guns, with dispatches from Halifax.

The British officers and seamen lately taken at Lynnhaven, are to be sent this day on board the Triumph, anchored off Cape Henry.

ARRIVED,
 Schr. Rising Sun, Bennett, 22 days from New-York, with 61 boxes of Havana sugars, taken from on board the ship Henry, captain Hughes, in a leaky situation, from the Havana bound to N. York, which ship captain B. apprehends to have gone down before now. Laying 10 feet water in the hold when he left her, and then in 20 fathom water off Chingoteague.—Capt. B. reports, that he had been in company for the last two days with the British armed brig which anchored in Hampton Roads yesterday, and that on her arrival within Cape Henry, she received from on board the Triumph, a large boat load of men consisting of 50 in number at least, and then proceeded to her present anchorage!!

Schr. Roby, Johnson, 15 days from Boston.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 5.
 There is not, we believe, the least foundation for the rumor of an engagement between the United States frigate Constitution and a British ship of war in the Mediterranean.

In the following curious talk we think we perceive a new evidence of British animity—as well as what we may expect from our friends on the frontier. Americans are alone considered as objects of hatred by the Great Spirit, and no ardent spirits forsooth, ought to be drank by the Indians, except such as comes from Montreal! It is impossible to view such extravagance as flowing from the unprejudiced mind of the savage. It can only be ascribed to the interested views of a foreign trading company, or to

the instructions or countenance of the government from which that company emanates.

[*Intelligence.*]
 Substance of a talk delivered at Le Maigoutinong, entrance of Lake Michigan, by the Indian chief Le Maigout, or the Trout, May 4th, 1867, as coming from the first man whom God created, said to be now in the Shawanese country, addressed to all the different tribes of Indians.

Le Maigout holding in his hand eight strings of old wampum, four white and four blue, said—

Brothers, These strings of wampum come from the Great Spirit. Do not despise them, for he knows every thing. They are to go all around the earth till they are lost. They were sent to you by the first man he created, with these words:

Children, I was asleep, when the Great Spirit, addressing himself to another spirit, said: I have closed my book of accounts with man, and am going to destroy the earth; but first I will awaken, from the sleep of the dead, the first man I created: he is wise and let us hear if he has aught to say. He then awoke me, and told me what he was about to do.

I looked round the world and saw my red children had greatly degenerated; that they had become scattered and miserable. When I saw this, I was grieved on their account, and asked leave of the Great Spirit to come and see if I could reclaim them. I requested the Great Spirit to grant, in case they should listen to my voice, that the world might yet subsist for the period of three full lives; and my request was granted.

Now, therefore, my children, listen to my voice, it is that of the Great Spirit! If you hearken to my counsel, and follow my instructions for four years, there will then be two days of darkness, during which I shall travel unseen through the land, and cause the animals, such as they were formerly, when I created them, to come forth out of the earth. The Great Spirit bids me address you in his own words, which are these:

"My Children—You are to have very little intercourse with the whites. They are not your father, as you call them; but your brethren. I am your father. When you call me so, you do well. I am the father of the English, of the French, of the Spaniards, and of the Indians; I created the first man, who was the common father of all these people as well as yourselves, and it is through him, whom I have awakened from his long sleep, that I now address you. But the Americans I did not make. They are not my children, but the children of the evil spirit. They grew from the scum of the great water, when it was troubled by the evil spirit, and the froth was driven into the woods by a strong east wind; they are numerous, but I hate them. They are unjust; they have taken away your lands, which were not made for them.

"My Children—The whites I placed on the other side of the Great Lake, that they might be a separate people. To them I gave different manners, customs, animals, vegetables, &c. for their use. To them I have given cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry for their sustenance only. You are not to keep any of these animals, nor to eat of their meat. To you I have given the deer, the bear, and all wild animals, and the fish that swim in the rivers, and the corn that grows in the fields, for your own use; and you are not to give your meat or your corn to the whites to eat.

"My Children—You may salute the whites when you meet them, but not shake hands. You must not get drunk; it is a great sin. Your old men and chiefs may drink a little pure spirits, such as comes from Montreal; but you must not drink one drop of whiskey. It is the drink of the evil spirit. It was not made by me, but by the Americans. It is poison. It makes you sick. It turns your insides. Neither are you on any account to eat bread; it is the food of the whites.

"My children—You must plant corn* for yourselves, for your wives and for your children, and when you do it you are to help each other; but plant no more than is necessary for your own use. You must not sell it to the whites. It was not made for them. I made all the trees of the forest for your use; but the maple I love best, because it yields sugar* for your little ones. You must make it only for them, but sell none to the whites. They have another sugar, which was made expressly for them. Besides, by making too much, you spoil the trees, and give them pain by cutting and hacking them, for they have a feeling like yourselves. If you make more than is necessary for your own use, you shall die, and the maple shall yield no more water. If a white man is starving, you may sell him a very little corn, or a very little sugar, but it must be by measure and by weight.

"My children—You are indebted to the white traders, but you must pay them no more than half their credits, because they have cheated you. You must pay them in skins, gums, canoes, &c. but not in meat, corn or sugar. You must not dress like the whites, nor wear hats like them, but pluck out your hair as in ancient times, and wear the feather of the eagle on your heads; and when the weather is not severe, you must go naked, excepting the breech cloth; and when you are clothed, it must be in skins, or leather of your own dressing.

"My children—You complain that the animals of the forest are few and scattered—How should it be otherwise? You destroy them yourselves, for their skins only, and leave their bodies to rot, or give the best pieces to the whites. I am displeased when I see this, and take them back to the earth, that they may not come to you again. You must kill no more animals than are necessary to feed and clothe you; and you are to keep but one dog, because, by keeping too many, you starve them.

"My children—Your women must not live with the traders, or other white men, unless they are lawfully married. But I do not like even this; because my white and red children were thus marked with different colors, that they might be a separate people.

[Here follow certain regulations respecting courtship and marriage; as also respecting the purification of women at certain