REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, August 17.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Ohio, vice Samuel Herrick, resigned.

The New York Mercantile states that a gentleman arrived there on Saturday who left New Orleans on the 21st ult. and came by land on the mail route, through Mobile.—He states that both those places were remarkably healthy. The corn crops in a part of Alabama, on the whole route through Georgia, and a part of South Carolina, were entirely ruined by the drought, and the farmers were engaged in clearing the fields of the dry stalks.—The cotton crops on the uplands had sustained injury, but not so extensive as the corn.

The Director of the U. S. Mint, in a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, remarks, in reference to the fineness and weight of South American Dollars, that the Mexican, Central American, and Peruvian dollars, weigh 17 dwts. 8 grs. The Mexican, he adds, has often been found to exceed this weight by half a grain on an average of large deposites, and the Central American has generally exceeded it by a quarter of a grain. The latest trials, however, indicate a disposition to issue these coins at a fraction less weight; but the deviation is not clearly ascertained, if indeed it be more than casual. All these coins, as well as the *Chilian dollar*, are of the Spanish Standard. The Chilian has, however, been generally found deficient in weight, the average not exceeding 17 dwts. 7 grs. The *Columbian dollar* is an anomaly: its fineness is only 9 fine in 12, and its weight 15 dwts. to 15 dwts. 11 grs., and its average value 70 to 75 cents.

CENSUS AND REPRESENTATION.

The returns of the U. S. Census for 1830, now being taken, excite a good deal of interest in different parts of the Union. The principal returns which have yet reached us, are from the state of Massachusetts, and we are thus enabled to form the opinion that New England will not lose any weight in the political scale at the next Congress, and that the following general calculation, will in the main, perhaps, be found, nearly correct. [N. Y. Her.

Estimate and comparative view, with the present ratio of the apportionment of representation of each State in the House of Representatives of the United States, agreeably to the census of 1830, now being taken, supposing the ratio, to be fixed at 50,000.

From Williams' New York Annual Register.

	Census 1820. Ratio 40 000.	Census 1830. Ratio 50,000.
Maine	7	8
Massachusetts	13	12
New Hampshire	6	6
Vermont	5	5
Rhode Island	2	2
Connecticut	6	6
New York	34	38
New Jersey	6	6
Pennsylvania	36	27
Delaware	1	1
Maryland	9	7
Virginia	22	19
North Carolina	13	13
South Carolina	9	8
Georgia	7	6
Kentucky	12	12
Tennessee	9	10
Ohio	14	19
Louisiana	3	3
Indiana	3	7
Mississippi	1	2
Illinois	1	3
Alabama	3	3
Missouri	1	3
	213	228

The first Congressional Election under the Census of 1830, will take place in 1832.

From the Boston Gazette, Aug. 11.

SALEM MURDER.

From our Correspondent, Salem, Tuesday noon.

The court yesterday and to-day have been employed in examining the witnesses in favor of the defendant, J. F. Knapp, and among the rest, N. P. Knapp, the *brother* and J. J. Knapp, the *father* of this prisoner. The feelings of the brother and father were appreciated by the audience—nothing more terrible has ever occurred in this country—a young man, 19 years of age, arraigned on peril of life, and witnesses father and brother on the stand, one word from either of whom would seal his fate on earth. The court have again this morning forbidden the publication of any testimony at present, all I can do, therefore, is to say to you that Mr. Webster probably will begin his close to-morrow, and by evening, the case will possibly go to the Jury. Never has a case been so shrewdly and fairly fought; and our two young men from Boston have given the Hon. Daniel a busy week's work. Every step has been disputed inch by inch, with great resource and legal tact; the argument on both sides will be worth the hearing, and it affords me pleasure to witness the talent which emanates from our Boston Bar.

LABORERS STARVED TO DEATH.

The Liverpool Journal of the 26th of June says—'The poor haymakers who came up from the country to obtain work in the neighborhood of the metropolis, have suffered the most dreadful distress, owing to the state of the weather. In the neighborhood of Acton, in Middlesex, two of the poor fellows were found dead in a ditch. In the parish of Willsden, not far distant, two more were discovered in the same situation, and a fifth was found dead also somewhere about Hampstead. Upon opening the bodies, no sustenance whatever was found in the stomachs, excepting some sorrel, upon which plant the poor creatures had subsisted until death put a period to their sufferings.

The national republicans of Delaware, have nominated John J. Milligan, Esq. as congressional candidate, in the place of the Hon. Kensey Johns, Jr. who declines re-election.

The 'Delaware State Convention,' held at Dover on Tuesday last, has nominated Henry Clay for the office of President.

The city of Baltimore is found to contain 80,519 inhabitants; of whom 354 are aliens, 5 are blind, and 2 deaf and dumb. In 1820, that city had 62738 inhabitants—so that there has been an increase of 17,781.

ANTI-JACKSON MEETING.

In pursuance of the notice given, a very respectable and large meeting of the Citizens of Talbot county, met at the Court House on Tuesday evening last. The meeting being called to order by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. Gen. Solomon Dickinson was called to the Chair, and A. Graham appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened by Theodore R. Loockerman, Esq. in an animated address upon the existing state of things in the country and the necessity for a general and hearty co-operation in support of sound principles; he was followed by Robt. H. Goldsborough, Esq. who concluded by submitting the following Resolutions, which were received and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, that the existing administration of the Federal Government is unworthy of the confidence of a Free People, who feel the pride of Country in wishing to see it prosperous under the rule of the best men, and who desire to preserve their Constitution and Form of Government in its purity and usefulness.

Because the President of the U. States, who gave wholesome advice to his predecessor in the regulation of his appointments to office, has refused to adopt it himself.

He has attempted to beguile the nation with popular and fascinating projects, when, judging by the result, he has intended nothing but vindictiveness to opponents, and rewards to adherents.

He has disregarded the promises of his friends who assured us he would fill the departments with as able men as the country could afford, by the appointment, to say the least, of weak and inconsiderable men.

He has suffered himself to be ruled by a Minister distinguished chiefly for his intrigue—and wholly incompetent himself to fulfil the duties of the high station in which he is placed, he is wielded by an aspirant who will adhere neither to him nor to any thing longer than it is his interest so to do.

He publicly expressed himself, previous to his election, against the dangers to be apprehended from Executive influence over Congress by making appointments from that body—he denounced the practice and pointed out the evil—yet, no sooner is he in office than a great proportion of the highest offices in his gift are immediately conferred upon his known and active adherents in both Houses of Congress.

He has contemned all fair and honest principles in appointments to office, by discarding all the really useful, necessary, and elevated qualifications for the sake of proselytes and followers.

He has suffered corruption and violence to be stampt upon his 'Seal of Office' by permitting his accredited press to proclaim 'Rewards to Friends and Punishment to Foes' as the ruling maxim of appointments.

He has attempted to vitiate the taste and character of the country by unworthily conferring distinctions—and has flung contumely at the moral sense of the nation by designing to confer appointments upon men guilty of vicious practices.

He has undone the Liberty of the Press by directing his vengeance against the Press when it opposed him, and by rewarding it whenever it took sides with him, however recently changed from being a furious adversary—and has prepared the way for a system of general espionage upon every man in the Country by filling the Post Offices with his creatures, and by letting it by known, that submission and devotion to his will is the only tenure of Office.

He has held out false promises of economy and retrenchment when he knew that he could not perform them and instead of diminishing the number of offices, has increased them—instead of curtailing salaries, has augmented officers—and has unnecessarily multiplied expenditures by outfits and conveyances to Foreign Courts to gratify favourites.

He has by rendering all offices, except judicial ones otherwise secured, exclusively dependent on his will forbidden all men of prudence and independence from accepting them, thereby depriving the country of their services.

He has violated the Constitution of the Country by usurping and concentering in himself all the powers in relation to appointments given to the Senate co-ordinately with the President.

By dismissing officers in the recess of the Senate recently appointed by their 'advice and consent.'

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 session must end 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 renominate and keep the rejected man in at will, in spite of the dissent and rejection of the Senate.

He has violated the spirit and intention of the Constitution by renominating a rejected man the same session of his rejection, taking advantage of the absence of Senators who had opposed the nomination, to secure the success of his scheme.

He has recommended an alteration in the Judicial System so extraordinary and whimsical, that no lawyer in the country has yet been found either weak or obsequious enough to commend it.

He has untimely and most unjustly attempted to impair the private fortunes of thousands of our people, and threatened the monied interest of the country by weakening the stability of investments, by using all his influence against rechartering the Bank of the United States.

He has attempted, by again questioning the constitutionality of the United States Bank, to use his influence against the Supreme Court of the Country, and that clause of the constitution which declares 'that its powers shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under this constitution' and as well as against the notoriety and permanency of the Law of the Land.

He has denied that the Bank of the U. States has cured the defective currency of the Country, when all the nation bear witness to the fact—and he has aimed at the wanton destruction of this Bank and the erection of another, notwithstanding his avowed constitutional scruples, for which the men most versed in the money concerns and credit of the country can find no reason, but the acquisition of immense executive patronage.

He has rendered himself ridiculous by subterfuges in office to answer political ends.

He has given us constructions of the Constitution whilst President that are at war with his own acts as Senator of the U. States—and has exercised the power of the Veto for reasons as contradictory to each other, as to his own political course—evidently shewing, that they were put in his mouth by another, who neither cared for the inconsistency he would display, nor held his destruction worth a sigh.

A Chief Magistrate, thus evincing himself destitute of the necessary qualifications for his high office and unfit to rule is not entitled to, and ought not to receive either the confidence or the suffrages of enlightened Freemen.

Therefore Resolved, That we consider it the first of duties to oppose the re-election of Andrew Jackson by every constitutional and proper means.

Resolved, That as the Executive of Maryland for the past year was ejected from Office, avowedly upon the grounds of its opposition to the Jackson Administration—and the present Executive substituted as avowedly on account of its adhesion to it.—We are bound in good faith and consistency to give our whole support to such men, as Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, as will steadily oppose the existing Executive in the State by every constitutional means.

A Resolution was then proposed and adopted that meetings of the people should be requested in each election District in the county at the place appointed for holding the annual elections, on Saturday, 21st inst. for the purpose of selecting five persons as a Committee to represent said District at a general meeting of the several Committees to be held on Tuesday 24th inst. at Easton, to recommend four suitable Candidates to the General Assembly of Maryland. This meeting was adjourned until Tuesday 31st inst. at which time it is to take into consideration the recommendation of the committee appointed as above mentioned.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Easton Gazette and the Republican Star.

SOL. DICKINSON, Chairman.
A. GRAHAM, Secretary.

The Savannah Georgian States that Mr. Sturges, hitherto considered a very respectable merchant of Augusta, Georgia, has been lodged in jail, charged with having committed forgeries to a large amount. He was the agent of two opulent planters of Burke county, on whose genuine notes he had raised and appropriated to his own use $17,000, besides obtaining from the banks and others (as far as yet discovered,) $23,000, on the forged notes of the same gentlemen. This system of renewing one forged note by another, had been practised for about eighteeen months.

The London Weekly Despatch of June 20, says:—'Madame Vestris takes her departure for America in August, in expectation of reaping a golden harvest by the exercise of her fascinating talents in that country. Her appearance among the Yankees will doubtless create a great sensation.'

David Wade, Esq. who was recently nominated as a candidate for Congress at a Jackson Convention, in the Cincinnati district, and declined serving because of his having ceased to be a Jacksonite, has addressed the voters of the district, assigning his reasons for deserting the General. 'He contrasts Gen. Jackson's votes in 1824 and '5, in favor of different works of internal improvement with his opinions at the present time upon that subject. He says that at the time those votes were given, the 'National Debt was upwards of one hundred millions of dollars,' and yet the General was then willing to expend money for internal improvement, which he now denies on account of the National Debt, although IT 'is reduced to less than one half' of what it was then.'

Master Commandant Beverley Kennon, appointed to the command of the U. S. sloop of war Vandalia, on the Brazilian station, with his clerk, Mr. William Moran, and Lieut. Samuel Lockwood, to join the squadron, went passengers in the ship States for Rio de Janeiro, which went to sea from Norfolk on Wednesday. [Beacon.

A number of persons visited Monument Square yesterday, for the purpose of examining a very elegant Rail-road passenger carriage just finished by Mr. Imlay, and intended to be immediately placed on the Road. The arrangement for the accommodation of passengers is, in some respects, different from any other which has yet been adopted. The body of the carriage will contain about twelve persons, and the outside seats at either end will receive six, including the driver. On the top of the carriage is placed a double sofa, running lengthwise, which will accommodate twelve more. A wire netting rises from two sides of the top of the carriage to a height which renders the top seats perfectly secure. The whole is surmounted by an iron frame work with an awning to protect from the sun or rain. The carriage, which, is named the 'Ohio,' is very handsomely finished, and will, we have no doubt, be a great favourite with the visiters to the Rail road, the number of whom, we are gratified to learn, continues to be as great as it was at the opening of the Road. [Bal. Am.

On Wednesday evening last, about sunset, we had some thunder and lightning, accompanied by a shower, barely sufficient to settle the dust. We regret to state, that the lightning set fire to the stack-yard of Dr. John Briscoe, about two miles from this place, by which his barn and about 3000 bushels of wheat were entirely destroyed. Dr. Briscoe's loss is variously estimated at from 2500 to 4000 dollars.

Harper's Ferry Free Press.

HEAVY WHEAT!

The Hillsborough, [N. C.] Recorder says, 'the wheat has been cut this season from a field in the vicinity of that place, which yielded 15½ bushels per acre, and the grain taken indiscriminately from the heap, on repeated trials weighed 70½ pounds to the bushel, after having been long and thoroughly dried in the sun.

ACCIDENT.—An eye witness informs us that on Tuesday evening, as the steamboat John Marshall was lying at Market-field street wharf, the steam was let off at the outside orifice, and escaped with such violence as to precipitate a man who was standing on the wharf into the Dock. So powerful was the steam that it is supposed that life must have been extinct before he reached the water. Whether the accident was attributable to carelessness or not we have not heard. The body was found on Thursday. [N. Y. Mor. Herald.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, as the Springfield steamboat approached the wharf, in this city, Mr. Henry Brond, the fireman of the steamboat Vermont, while standing on the latter boat and endeavoring to prevent collission between the boats, was crushed to such a degree as to cause his death in about twenty minutes. He was a native of Springfield, and about 22 years of age. [Review.

STAGE ACCIDENT.

On Sunday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the mail stage was upset near Licking Creek, about half a mile east of Anthony Snyder's tavern. It appears that the driver had stopped the stage on an elevated and inclined position, for the purpose of changing horses, and immediately after he had taken the horses from the stage, the wheels not being staved, it glided off the road and tumbled over a bank 15 or 18 feet in height. There were eight passengers in it at the time, one of which is very seriously injured, and several others slightly. [Hagerstown Her.

MELANCHOLY.—Drowned on Saturday evening last, while bathing in Black River, in this village, Archibald McClaren, aged 18, and Emery Pierce, aged 22 years. These young men having swam from the south to the north shore of the river, walked up the stream a few rods, when McClaren flung himself into the current of a violent whirlpool, at the foot of the falls, thinking no doubt, that he could at pleasure extricate himself from it. He was carried rapidly round the circle of several rods diameter, when Pierce, probably supposing his friend very pleasantly borne along, plunged in after him. By this time several persons beheld their hopeless situation but could afford them no possible assistance. They were carried around with resistless force, dashed through the breakers and plunged in the boiling waters of the whirlpool, until strangled and exhausted, they sunk in death the unhappy victims of youthful temerity.

From the Pique, (O.) Gazette, June 12.

THE RUINOUS EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF,
OR DUTY ON FOREIGN GOODS.

Gunpowder, which used to sell at 50 and 62½, now sells for 28 cents.

Shot, which used to sell for 10 and 12½, now sells for 6½.

Cotton Goods formerly 24 and 37½ now selling at 6 and 8.

Cassimeres, which formerly sold for 3 and $4, may now be bought at $1 50.

Hats, which used to cost 8 and $10, now selling at 5 and 6.

Negro Cloth, formerly 1 dollar per yard, may now be bought equally good at 50 cts.

Hose, formerly per dozen 12 and $14, now selling 4, 6, and 8 dollars.

It is stated in some of the New York papers, that a million and a half of dollars worth of hats are vended yearly in that metropolis—that single establishments sell 100,000 dollars worth of hats per annum—that a few years ago, men of fashion wore almost universally foreign hats—and now very few hats are imported—and that in 1829, the importation amounted only to 14,000 dollars worth, including all the various kinds of fancy fur hats.

CANDOR.—The Camden (S. C.) Journal, *nearly* a 'whole hog' Jackson paper, speaking of the report of the 'Heaven-born' Amos Kendall, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, on the subject of certain transactions of Major Eaton, the Secretary of War, with the late purser Timberlake, says: 'The report is the most offensive public document that we ever read from any department of the Government. It is a low partisan production altogether—a tissue of official scurrility from beginning to end, containing matter which a respectable Editor would deem unfit for a newspaper, and expressed in a *manner* and language only worthy of the veriest demagogue. As an official paper, emanating from an officer of the United States Treasury, and communicated to Congress under the sanction of the head of a department, it is in the highest degree discreditable. We do most sincerely hope that Mr. Amos Kendall will be called upon for no more public reports.'

BUTTON MANUFACTORY.

In visiting the Button Manufactory at East hampton, last week, we were surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are manufactured; a machine in appearance like a turning one, is put in operation by water; the revolving iron cylinder is divided into three parts, on the end of which is what carpenters call a bitt, and it performs its rotary operation with incredible swiftness. The wood from which the buttons are made, is prepared in long strips, sufficiently wide for one large button or two smaller ones, while a girl sits at each of the revolving bitts, and as fast as she can place the strip against it, one side of the button is made; after carrying through the length of the strip, the other side is presented, and the buttons drop as rapid as the hand can apply the half finished wood to the revolving instrument. Six girls are constantly employed, who complete three hundred dozen groce daily, and it is a light, agreeable employment for females.

Northampton Cour.

CHARLESTON, August 5.

A Shark of the enormous length of 11 feet 9 inches, and 2 feet 11 inches wide, was caught this morning about 50 feet from Craft's Wharf. Such was his strength, that he broke a horse chain in the act of taking him. [Pat.

UNFORTUNATE.—We are sorry to have to record a disaster which occurred yesterday to the steam boat Macon which plies between this city and Sullivan's Island. About 5 o'clock, P. M. while she was in the act of making fast to the wharf at the Island, an explosion took place occasioned by the giving way of the steam pipe, by which Mr. Joseph Bee the Engineer, was dreadfully scalded, and four of the firemen were also injured, but we understand not seriously. A number of passengers were on board at the time, all of whom, we are happy to learn, escaped without injury. [ib.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On the 17th ultimo, a party of about forty young people went on the beach in Cape May co. N. J. they crossed the Great Sound, and spent the time agreeably while there. At 4 o'clock P. M. they left the beach; and when returning across the Sound, about two hundred yards from shore, one of the boats, which had twelve of the passengers therein, upset, and Martha, eldest daughter of Cornelius Conard, formerly of Charlestown in Chester county, was unfortunately drowned! She was a blooming, healthy girl, beloved by all who had been acquainted with her. Her age was 18. Her brother was in company, and twice went to the bottom with his sister and two other young women hanging around his neck; he raised her on the stern of the boat as it lay on its side; but it unfortunately sunk with her and she rose no more. A net was procured, and her body drawn ashore a little before sunset.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser of yesterday says—"An extraordinary act of frenzy was committed last evening, about 9 o'clock by a man of respectable appearance, apparently about 40 years old, and supposed to be a foreigner. As a one horse wagon was passing Chatham street, near Beakman street, he seized the horse by the head, and instantly stabbed him in the breast, with a large jacknife; the blood gushed from the wound, in a stream nearly an inch in diameter, and the animal soon fell from weakness. Two young men passing on the side walk at the same instant, the infuriated man stepped towards them, and stabbed one of them the whole length of his knife in the back, and immediately attacked the other, who, however, had a moment's time to put himself on his guard, and escaped with only a slight cut in the wrist. A third person coming up, seized the maniac by the arm, and held him till he was secured and conveyed to the watch house. The man who was wounded in the back, we were told by a watchman, fainted from loss of blood, as they were conveying him to his residence in Cherry street, and it was feared his wound would be serious."

APPREHENSION OF TWO VILLAINS.

Marsden Mahan, and Cornelius McKenzie, were arrested last Saturday in this city, by Messrs. Howman and Sparks, police marshals, who found in their possession a number of watches which had been stolen from the store of Mr. Porter in Utica, about a week ago. They stated, in their examination, that about a month ago, they went to Newark and called for some oysters at a public house; and while the landlord went down into the cellar to get them, they broke open a drawer, stole a pocket book containing $42, and made their escape to the woods. They then returned to this city, entered a house in Pine street, and robbed it of a quantity of clothing, part of which they disposed of here. After this, they started for Albany, and proceeding up the Canal, robbing several drawers in public houses on their way. In Rome, McKenzie was apprehended, but succeeded in making his escape. Mahan directed his steps to Utica, where he robbed the jewellry store of Mr. Porter, and returned with McKenzie to this city. They agreed when they commenced their depredations, to divide all the avails of their villany. [N. Y. Journal of Com.

DEVIL FISH.

A very large individual of this species, the Devil Fish (Raja Giorna) was taken in Delaware Bay, near the Lighthouse on Cape May, on Saturday afternoon last. It was harpooned near the shore but broke loose; however, having returned to shallow water, it was a second time harpooned and secured. It was about nineteen feet in breadth and about twelve feet in length from head to tail—weight supposed considerably to exceed a ton.

The following singular escape is related among the other incidents of the great northern storm:

A house in which the wife of Dr. Durfee and three children were alone, was surrounded by water, and the family were first apprized of danger by awaking in the night and finding their bed just above its surface!—The water continued to rise and the bed with it—probably buoyed up by the boards of the lower floor, which were fortunately loose. In this situation of gloom and danger, far from the reach of any succour, Mrs. Durfee maintained, as she thinks, her self-possession; though it was with some difficulty that she prevented the bed from inclining so much that one side or the other should not be under water. The water finally rose within about 20 inches of the chamber ceiling, (traces of which are plain upon the wall) when Mrs. D. moved aside one or two of the loose boards which composed it, and took her children into the little loft—remaining there till her neighbors rescued her the next day.

An onion is now growing near the floating bridge in this town which has been in the same spot more than twenty years, without protection in winter, and has now 103 stalks with heavy heads of seed. It could not be measured, but appeared to be as large as the head of a barrel.—Lynn Mirror.

GOOD ADVICE.—The Winchester, Va. Republican, published on the 30th ult. the following piece of advice to the subscribers who receive it, in large letters, 'DONT LEND THIS PAPER.'

SLEEVE PATTERN.

The editor of the Nantucket Inquirer relates that a few days since, a manua maker sent to him for a newspaper, to cut thereout a sleeve pattern. He sent her the Boston Patriot, which was none of the smallest. It would not do, and was returned with a request for a larger one. He next sent Canfield's Argus, which is of the bed blanket size. Still it would not do—it was quite too small, and was returned, begging for a larger. Lastly he sent the London Atlas, which being nearer the size of a ship's mainsail, served for the pattern.

DIED

In this county, on Thursday last, *Wm. A. Leonard*, Esq. after a short illness.

In this town, on Saturday last, Mrs. *Frances Jefferson*.

In Centreville, on Monday week, the Rev. *Joseph Iliff*, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, after an illness of five days.

Departed this life on Friday evening, 6th inst. at his residence in Somerset county, Col. *John C. Wilson*, Senior, aged 69 years and 10 days.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

August 13, 1830.

GRAIN—bt. wh. wheat new,	$1 00	a	1 03
best red do. do.	93	a	95
Common red	85	a	90
Corn, white		a	46
Do. yellow			46
Rye,			46
Oats,	25	a	26
Beans,	90	a	1 00
Peas,	40	a	50
WOOL—Common unwashed, lb.	15	a	16
" Washed,	18	a	20
" Crossed,	20	a	22
" Three-quarter,	28	a	30
" Full do.	30	a	35

EASTON FEMALE
Classical Academy.

MR. HART & 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 controul, 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 exertion) 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 the 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 28 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 enquiring of S Lowe, Esq. or Messrs. Rhodes, Kennard & 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 meant 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 lady-like deportment and affectionate intercourse with each other.

Aug. 14—17 w

To the Voters of Caroline county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Having been solicited by many of the Voters of this county to stand a poll as one of your Representatives to the next General Assembly, I feel it my duty to yield thereto. From the success which I have heretofore received from the generous citizens of this county, I feel confident that my feeble efforts to serve them, has been approved. I am much gratified in a belief, that we, as National Republicans in this county, are so united, that no scism or division in our party exists in the smallest degree, and that the Ticket with which I have the honor to be associated and now offered to the citizens of this county, is one which the people themselves seem all, with one accord, to agree upon; thereby rendering it altogether unnecessary to call the people together for the purpose of forming a Ticket. Should you favour me with success, my best exertions, though feeble, shall be used to protect and promote your interest.

The public's obt. humble servt.
THOS. BURCHENAL.

Greensborough, Aug. 17 w

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