REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, August 31.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

The St. John, (N. B.) Courier of the 7th instant, contains the following paragraph:

We are informed that letters have been received from the agents for the Province, in which they admit the probability that the West India ports may be opened to American vessels, and that as a protection to the North American colonies, the duties now imposed by 6 George 4, cap. 114, upon articles of foreign growth and manufacture would be increased, to enable these Colonies to compete with the Americans upon fairer terms than in the year 1825. Representations have also been made to Government by the West India committee, against the high duties levied in some of the North American colonies upon the products of the West Indies.

It appears also, a disposition prevails, to admit foreign Corn of all kinds, manufactured, into the North American Colonies, duty free.

The Collector of St. Andrews, NB. has given notice that American vessels are permitted to enter the Harbor of Welch Pool and receive on board Plaster of Paris, and other articles of British Produce or Manufacture, free of all duties or charges whatever. Provided said vessels enter in ballast.

The Eastport Sentinel states that this measure 'has relieved our British neighbours of an oppressive tax, which tended greatly to cramp their spirit of enterprise and industry, and American ship owners of a dangerous, troublesome and expensive voyage to St. Andrews after Gypsum.

'So many vessels have already availed themselves of this new order of things, that the harbor of Welch Pool begins to resemble a dense forest of trees. To those engaged in the Plaster trade this new arrangement is all important. British Plaster vessels, it is said, can now, on an average, make two trips to one formerly made to St. Andrews.'

REPORTED FALL OF ALGIERS.

Capt. Beecher, in the brig Industry, arrived at New Haven on Saturday, in thirteen days from St. Bartholomews. He states that a Swedish ship had arrived there in a short passage from Gibraltar, with the following important news, viz:—Algiers was taken by the French on the 4th of July, by assault. The loss of the French in killed was 3,500—Algerines, 5,000 The Dey retreated to the interior. The French were repulsed on the first attack. Capt. B. says that this intelligence is but thirty-eight days from Gibraltar.

The above accounts, probably, are as late as the 13th of July. The Frances, arrived at New York on Monday, sailed from Bordeaux on the 11th of July, at which time nothing of a decisive character was known as to the success of the French expedition against Algiers, except that 20,000 more troops were sent for.

SURRENDER OF ALGIERS CONFIRMED.

The Boston Courier of Wednesday, says, that the Fallas frigate, capt. Fitzclarence, 32 days from Portsmouth, arrived at Halifax on the 17th inst. bringing papers of that place to July 12.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng. July 11.—By a steamboat from Havre, we learn, that Algiers surrendered to the French army on the 5th inst. It was reported that the Dey had been killed. The city surrendered at discretion, without firing a gun. Twelve men of war were taken in the harbor, and the crews of the two French brigs were found alive.

A general Naval and Military promotion will take place on the 21st.

The following commercial memoranda are made in the New York Journal of Commerce:

On and after the 1st of October next, the duty on molasses will be 5 cents per gallon instead of 10 cents; and a drawback of 4 cents per gallon will be allowed on spirits distilled from foreign materials.

On and after the 1st of Jan. next, (1831,) the duty on coffee will be 2 cents per pound, instead of 5 cents, as at present. On and after 1st Jan. 1832, it will be only 1 cent.

No reduction takes place in the duties on tea till the 1st of Jan. 1832. The rate is then reduced, on an average, full one half.

On and after the 1st of Jan. next, the duty on cocoa is reduced from 2 cents per lb. to 1 cent.

Tea, coffee, or cocoa, by being put into the Custom-house stores, under the bond of the importer, and remaining there until there is a reduction of duties, will be subject to no higher rate of duties than if imported after the reduction had actually taken place.

On and after the 1st Jan. next, the duty on imported salt will be 15 cents per bushel, instead of 20 cents,—until the 1st of Jan. 1832, when it will be further reduced to 10 cents.

From the Pensacola Gazette, July 31.

The U. S. Ship Erie, Captain Rose, dropped down to the Navy Yard on Thursday last, and will proceed to sea to-day or to-morrow.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Robert M. Rose, Master Commandant.

Lieutenants.—1st. William Boerum, 2nd. Jas. Goodrum, 3d, James Williams, 4th, Hillory H. Rhodes, 5th, Cary H. Hansford.

Surgeon of the Fleet—George S. Sproston.

Purser—Francis B. Stockton.

Assistant Surgeon—William W. Wood.

Midshipmen—William Radford, Cicero Price, Alexander C. Maury, Thomas J. Page, Richard Bache, Junr. James H. North, John G. Tod, Benjamin D. Moore, Charles Thomas,

Boatswain—John McNelly.

Carpenter—Alonzo Jones.

Sail Maker—Isaac D. Freeman.

Gunner—Daniel Kelly.

Purser's Steward—Henry Lundt.

The U. S. schooner Grampus, Lieut. Com't. Mayo, arrived at this port on Sunday last, from a cruise.—The G. has been absent five months and one week, and of that time 128 days at sea. The officers and crew are all well. The following is a list of her officers:

Isaac Mayo, Lieutenant Comd't.

Lieutenants—James P. Wilson, Rich. H. Morris.

Purser—Grenville C. Cooper.

Surgeon—Wm. Whilen.

Midshipmen—D. M. Stokes, Oliver S. Glisson, C. H. Cotton, Wm. H. Brown, Richard C. Cogdell.

Acting Gunner—John J. Barry.

Three schooners started from Stonington, Connecticut, last week, on sealing voyages.—Skins, worth one hundred thousand dollars, were brought into that port within the past year.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

From the Chillicothe Gazette.

Indiana.—Our accounts from this state leave no room to doubt but that the Clay party have succeeded by a handsome majority, in both branches of the Legislature—the elections for which came on the first Monday in the present month. In this state a Senator in Congress, is to be elected to fill the place of Mr. Hendricks. Mr. H. having at the last session of Congress voted, in the Senate, for the confirmation of the appointment of that unprincipled slanderer and perjured recreant, Amos Kendall, to be Fourth Auditor, will stand but a slim chance, to be re-elected by a Clay Legislature.

Illinois.—In this state we learn that Judge Reynolds, the Clay candidate for Governor, has been elected and that a majority of the legislature of the same politics has been chosen. A Senator in Congress is to be elected by this legislature, when Judge Kane, the present incumbent, a Jacksonian, will be permitted to retire.

Missouri.—The election for Senators and Representatives to the Legislature of this state came on, also, on the first Monday in this month. The contest throughout the State turned, mainly, on the re-election of Judge Barton to the Senate of United States; His re election being warmly opposed by the Benton and Miller party, so called. Our accounts thus far received, are highly flattering and give us every reason to believe that the Barton party have succeeded. Judge Barton and his party are warm and decided friends of Mr. Clay.

The moral to be drawn from the result of these elections, is as fatal to the hopes of the combination, as it is premonitory of their final overthrow. No former administration, since the organization of the government, has ever lost ground as rapidly as the present one, in the same lapse of time; and we refer to the elections in question to verify the assertion. Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, are the only States that have been called upon to express their opinions at the ballot boxes, of Gen. Jackson's administration, since the adjournment of Congress and since he has shown his *cloven foot* to the people of the United States; and these states have expressed their unqualified disapprobation of it. They have put their Veto upon his odious and cruel system of proscription, his affected rotation in office, his injustice and inhumanity to the Indians; and, also, upon his treachery to the vital interests of the West.

When the appropriate time shall arrive, Ohio will be seen standing firmly by her principles and ably sustaining her sister states, that have just voted, in their patriotic stand against the encroachments of a corrupt faction, upon the Constitution and laws of the land, the rights of national humanity and the great and vital interests of the country.

The following is the most candid article we have seen from the pen of a friend of the free trade system.

If those Editors, who, like ourselves, are in favour of free trade, would write with more fairness, and candor, they would have more influence with the community. It is a favorite theory with some anti-tariff writers, that the manufacturer in this country charges upon the actual value of his goods the whole amount of the duty upon the foreign article, if imported, over and above a reasonable profit. And in a Southern paper now before us, we find it stated in regard to coarse cottons, that the consumer is obliged to pay the manufacturer the amount of the duty, upon the foreign fabric, in addition to the worth of the article. Were such the fact, it would be monstrous extortion. But we are inclined to a different opinion, from the simple fact that the duty is 35 cents the square yard, on the imported article, while millions of yards can be purchased at 'eight pence a yard!' If, then, the duty be added to the value of the goods, the silly manufacturer gives the consumer twenty-seven cents a yard for taking his goods for nothing! If we anti-tariffites don't support our doctrines in a more sensible way than this, we had better give them up.

HENRY CLAY IN HIS OWN STATE.

We learn from a gentleman who was upon the spot, that when Mr. Clay landed on the Kentucky shore opposite Lawrenceberg on his way home, he was met by an escort of 'four hundred horsemen,' who conducted him to Burlington. At that place a very large number of his fellow citizens had assembled to meet him, and partake of a public dinner which had been provided for him. He addressed the people for about two hours, which, we understand, was remarkable for its effect,—it is stated, that several old men went up to him and took hold of his hands, while speaking, and were so much affected by his remarks as to sob aloud. From Burlington he proceeded directly for his residence. [Cin. Adv.

The triumph of the friends of Mr. Clay in Kentucky, is fully confirmed by the papers from that State. They likewise detail changes in public sentiment, so great as to surprise us, although we were satisfied that the fatuous and lamentable career of the new administration must have greatly impaired its popularity, and convinced many who honestly assisted to elevate General Jackson to the Presidency, of the sad mistake which they committed.—Nat. In.

Triumph in Kentucky confirmed—The Frankfort Commentator of the 17th inst. contains the Official Returns for Kentucky. The result is twenty Anti Jackson and eighteen Jackson Senators, and 56 Anti-Jackson and 43 Jackson Representatives, making a majority of 15 on joint ballott opposed to Mr. Rowens re-election to the U. States Senate.

Last year the Jackson editors in Kentucky claimed a Majority until the Legislature met. They admitted they had made a small mistake when they actually found themselves in a minority of 12 votes.

The Kentucky Reporter confirms the statement of the Commentator, and upwards of a column of particulars from the several counties, that leaves no question of its correctness. 'Our triumph is complete, it is overwhelming to the Jackson party in this State. All hopes of electing a Jackson Senator are blasted.'

LOUISIANA.—The recent election of all three of the members to Congress from this State, opposed to Jackson, is admitted by even the Jackson papers.

The election of Mr. Roman, an anti-Jackson man as Governor, by a majority of two votes to one, of the people of Louisiana, in general election, is admitted on all hands.

To compensate for these signal and admitted defeats, the Jackson papers here attempt to save the wreck of appearances, by publishing the result of the election of Senators and Representatives to the Legislature of that State, in which they give 8 Jackson and 8 anti-Jackson Senators, and 30 Jackson and 14 anti-Jackson Representatives—so far as returns are received.

Now we have no means at hand to ascertain how far they state correctly in this respect, but judging by their detected tricks in regard to the Kentucky returns, we venture to predict that the result of the election for the state Legislature, will prove to be of the same complexion as that of Governor and Congressmen. The Louisiana papers which brought us the returns of election for Governor and Congressmen, assured us that a decided majority in each branch of the legislature opposed to Jackson, were elected: both elections took place at one time. [Md. Repub.

WASHINGTON, August 25.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

In this State we hear, (says the Scioto Gazette,) that Judge Reynolds, the Clay candidate for Governor, has been elected; and that a majority of the Legislature of the same politics has been chosen.

TRO. RITCHIE *out Ritchied*—We had imagined that the inconsistency of the Editor of the Enquirer was unique in its extravagance—that 'none but himself, could be his parallel.' But some revelations in the Charleston Gazette, bid fair to deprive him of the pre-eminence he has enjoyed since 1825. In that city there is a Mr. Henry L. Pinckney, Editor of the Charleston Mercury, a flaming Jacksonite, and the high Priest of nullification.—This personage was a member of Assembly in '23, and of the causes which in the winter of that year, brought forward Mr. Calhoun for President. In the caucus, he thus delivered himself.

'Mr. Chairman: I am astonished that any one should have appeared here to-night to mar our proceedings, when it is well known, the object of the meeting was to recommend John C. Calhoun for the Presidency. But when we are insulted with the nomination of the most perfect tyrant upon earth, the man who sets all law at defiance, who is stained with vices of the deepest dye, on whose will alone, is his rule of conduct, whose life has been distinguished chiefly by brutal violation of private right, my astonishment can scarcely be expressed. I had rather see the arch intriguer Crawford, the plodding, systematic Yankee Adams, or the unprincipled Clay, nay, any citizen, however high or however low, made President, than this military despot. I hope we take the vote upon my motion and settle the question at once.'

Mr. Ritchie must surrender the *knife* to Mr. Pinckney.—Con. Whig.

POLITICAL BATTLES.

Table of votes given for President and Vice President at the election since Washington's retirement:

1795—President; Adams 71. Jefferson 68, —Vice President; T. Pinckney, 58. A. Burr 30.

1800—President; Jefferson, 78. Adams, 64. —Vice President; A. Burr, 73. T. Pinckney, 58.

1804—President; Jefferson 172, C. C. Pinckney 14. Vice President; G. Clinton 162, Rufus King 14.

1808—President; Madison 122, C. C. Pinckney 47. Vice President; G Clinton 128, Rufus King 41.

1812—President; Madison 127, De Witt Clinton 89. Vice President; E. Gerry 129, Ingersoll 58.

1816—President; Monroe 133. Rufus King 84. Vice President; Tompkins 113. Opposition scattering.

1820—President; Monroe 218, no opposition excepting one vote given from New Hampshire. Vice President; Tompkins 212, opposition divided.

1824—President; Andrew Jackson 99, J. Q. Adams 84, William H. Crawford 47, Henry Clay 31.

1828—President; Andrew Jackson 138, J. Q. Adams 83. Vice President; John C. Calhoun 172, Richard Rush 83.

It is stated in the Columbia S. C. Times, that the trade of that town has increased, and is increasing, with great rapidity. In 1825, the receipts of Cotton were 30,000 bales—in 1829, 65,000, in 1830, the estimate is as high as 80,000.

The nullification prints state occasional facts, which not merely demonstrate the unreasonableness of their complaints of suffering under the Tariff, but exhibit their ingratitude to the beneficence of the Union and of Heaven. Not a begger, they boast, is to be found in S. Carolina—all have enough of their own to live upon—their great staple of cotton, is annually increasing and finds a market, when the wheat and flour of the farmer is rotting on his hands—the trade of their towns is flourishing, never more so! These we presume are all facts for they are vouched by high nullification authority; we may add, that what they have to buy, could never be obtained better or cheaper! In the face of truths like these, nothing is heard but complaints of intolerable oppression, and threats of appeal to Disunion and Civil War, for redress! [Rich. Whig.

The Winyaw Intelligencer of the 14th inst. says' 'It is feared the crops on the Bay will be seriously injured from the lowness of the river. Sea fish are caught at our wharves. We believe the waters of Winyaw Bay have never before been known to be affected by salt for so many weeks together.'

The Charleston Southern Patriot of Tuesday last says—The following note, written on a piece of paper, was found enclosed in a bottle which was picked up at Hobcaw, this morning, by a slave belonging to Dr. Weston. The bottle and original paper has been left at this office.

'The brig Crawford, sailed from Jamaica 17th June, 1830, bound for Falmouth, (Eng.) and was struck by lightning and burnt at sea on the 29th June, 1830.—Any one finding this is requested to report it in any paper.

JAMES McCALL, Master,
JNO. SMITH, Mate,
JAS. McGREGOR, Passenger.

A London paper of the 8th July contains the following paragraph:

It is said that there are considerable speculations in grain afloat, founded on the unpropitious state of the weather, which seems to threaten a repetition of the last two summers; and on the presumed deficiency in the last crop, wagers are already offering that the duty on foreign wheat will go down to 1s. before the end of August. [Kelso Mail.

DEBATES IN THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—The last sheet is in the hands of the Compositors, and the work will be published in the course of the month. The principal cause of the delay, has been the unexpected size of the volume—making more than *nine hundred* pages, when the original estimate was not more than 600! It will comprise all the resolutions, projects, votes, &c. exclusive of the *Debates*—thus constituting as complete a *Journal* of all the *Proceedings*, as well as a *Register* of the *Speeches*, as could be collected. Many of the speeches have been re-touched—several have never yet been published. This annunciation is given for the information of gentlemen at a distance, who we trust will be so good as to excuse us from a special answer to their several inquiries.—Richmond Enq.

We copy the following caution from the Boston Commercial Gazette:

The dealers in Spermaceti Oil should be particularly cautious in making their purchases of that article the present season, as it is well known that a substitute called refined Whale Oil is now offering for sale at the different markets in the United States, the quality of which is very inferior to that of the *genuine* Sperm Oil.

RUMOURED INSURRECTION.

A letter was received in this city yesterday from a gentleman in Wilmington, N. C. stating that a conspiracy of the negroes of that city and neighborhood for insurrectionary purposes, had been discovered a few days since. One of the principal leaders, named James Cowan, and a few of his accomplices have been arrested and imprisoned.—It is stated that Cowan had a very indulgent master, who allowed him to keep a tavern, and in this establishment a large number of Walker's incendiary pamphlets were found—the prisoner having made use of his business for their more efficient distribution.—The insurrection, it is said, was to take place at the period of the year when the crops are usually taken in. [N. Y. Enq.

MURDERS IN NEW ORLEANS.

On the night of the 9th instant, three murders were perpetrated in New Orleans. The particulars are given in the Courier of the 10th.

The most atrocious murder ever heard of in New-Orleans, was perpetrated last night on the person of an unfortunate woman when asleep. Mrs. Widow Crevon, of an advanced age, and the mother of grown children, was found this morning by one of her daughters, dead in her bed and weltering in her blood It would appear that the murderer had either hidden himself in the house, or had got into it by one of the windows of the bedroom which the lady was in the habit of leaving open. At all events the monster took so well his precautions that he executed his horrid design without being heard by the two young ladies who slept in an adjoining room, nor by the tenants of the upper story. The victim received eleven strokes of a hatchet or knife, and one of which would have sufficed to kill her. Five or six were given on the scull which is all fractured, one was a cut across the neck and the others were on the breast and stomach. The assassin took hold of the keys of the armoir, which were placed under the pillow of the deceased, opened it without noise, and took away a bag containing a few hundred dollars in specie. Hitherto the author of the crime has not been arrested but we trust nothing will be neglected by our police to apprehend him, and give him up to the vengeance of our laws.

Another murder was committed last evening on the person of one J. P. Lewis by one P. Rider. The murderer has been arrested We have not been able to learn the particulars.

The blackest, the most atrocious of all crimes was committed last night. A mother, a monster, the horror of human nature, strangled the offspring of her debauchery in order to shelter a reputation which no longer existed and was no longer but a chimera in her own eyes. Will not the sword of justice reach the guilty? Will not such a monster be given up to the contempt of society and to the indignation of honest and tender mothers!—A new born child, of the male sex, apparently white, was found this morning, in a coffin, in front of the old burying ground It was wrapped in a piece of cotton cloth.—From the extravasation of blood around its eyes, its mouth and its forehead, and from the marks of fingers around its neck, no doubt could remain but that the poor little creature was murdered by those who had begotten it.

Extract of a letter, received in Boston dated

DONALDSONVILLE, Louisiana, July 20.

On Saturday night last we had one of the most miraculous escapes that ever was heard of. About one o'clock that night our house was violently struck by lightning, which first came down the chimney the whole of which was torn away and passed through every room in the upper part of the house, doing more or less damage, but thanks to Almighty God, we have all escaped uninjured. The mantel piece was torn away; carrying with it looking glasses, clock, shades, candlesticks, pictures, &c. which were shivered to atoms; split the top of the piano, then forked off into the other rooms, split the posts of the crib in which my children lay, tore away the window and sash within one foot of my head as I lay in bed. Every door was burst open, every bolt and hinge torn off, scarcely a whole pane of glass left in the house. It also passed through the hearth down into the Bank, tearing away part of the chimney below, splitting doors and doing considerable other damage; it came down with a tremendous crash, and stunned and deafened us so much that we could neither speak nor move for some minutes after. Providence seems to have interposed for our safety, for it appears almost impossible that in so small a house as ours, where the lightning passed through every room, cracking all the walls and bursting doors and windows in every part, we should have been in the very midst of it and all escaped unhurt. It is the wonder of every one who has witnessed the destruction.

The funeral of Col. Willet took place yesterday afternoon. The procession formed at his residence in Broome street, and moved thence to Trinity Church, where the remains were entered. The coffin was made of cedar, which he had provided for the purpose about ten years ago, in which the body was placed, habited, at his request, in his ordinary dress, with his hat on. The bier was attended by a portion of the military, by the Cincinnati Society, the members of the Court of Errors, and of the City Courts, the members of the Common Council, and a large concourse of citizens. During the afternoon minute guns were fired on the Battery, and volleys of musketry over the grave. [N. Y. Amer.

The Pittsburg Statesman mentions a singular case of fatality, which occurred lately in a family in Butler, Pa. The family consisted of seven persons, and they all died in quick succession, in the course of a very short time. It was supposed they were cut off by a fever; yet the neighbours and surrounding families entirely escaped and continue in health.

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT TO POISON.

A number of families residing on Forty-first street, near the Ninth Avenue, were taken suddenly sick on Saturday night in such a manner as led to a suspicion that they had been poisoned. It was soon ascertained that the water in the well had been poisoned by throwing arsenic into it, and the timely discovery prevented any of the serious consequences which otherwise might have ensued. Who the perpetrator or perpetrators of this atrocious deed are, is not known; but it is hoped that they will be bro't to light, and punished as they richly deserve. A number of animals in the same vicinity have lately been poisoned. [N. Y. Jour. Com.

CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

The following appeared in a late Liverpool paper, as a communication. What is now well known of the extraordinary properties of the chloride of lime, gives plausibility to the suggestion of its efficacy as a preventive of Hydrophobia.

We are indebted to M. Coster, a French physician, for the following valuable discovery, as a preventive to Hydrophobia:—Take two table spoonsful of fresh chloride of lime in powder, mix it with half a pint of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attack the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite.

Several blacks, male and female were examined before the Mayor of Philadelphia, charged with various acts of disorderly conduct, drunkenness, &c. in a house situate in an alley, the resort of persons of this description. According to a report in the Philadelphia Chronicle, the watchmen describe the place as a house in Malt Alley, between Sixth and Seventh streets and between Cherry Alley and Race street, to which the idle and dissolute blacks resort in great numbers paying one or two cents a night, and lying, as he said, all together, heads and tails. According to his account, the apartments, in hot weather, accommodated about two hundred. In the cooler season, they packed tighter, and as many as four or five hundred wallow in the different sties into which the establishment is divided.

[This beats our houses of *accommodation*, *all hollow*. We once *heard* of a house in the suburbs in which sixty-five persons lived. This *interesting* fact was ascertained, we believe from some of the parties, who were brought before the Police charged with riotous conduct—they were occupants of the same room, and, quarrelled because one of them wished to take boarders! [N. Y. Gaz.

EMIGRANTS.—The amount of commutation money received by the Corporation from emigrants arriving here within the fortnight ending August 9, is $1435 50.—The amount received within the fortnight ending yesterday, is $1811. The sum now received from each emigrant landing is one dollar. [N. Y. Courier and Enq.

SEA SERPENT.

Much as people may ridicule the idea of the existence of some huge monster of the deep resembling a mighty serpent, we have no more doubt of the fact, than of any other well attested fact in natural history. On Friday last, the monster was again seen off Nataskket, by a very respectable gentleman of Boston, who has given a minute description of him, not materially differing from those long since and frequently published. He passed several times to and fro, near the beach, in presence of the gentleman referred to, and several other spectators. He had no bunches, though the undulated motion of the body gave the appearance of them. His head was erect, his motions graceful, and about one hundred feet of the monster were perceptible to the naked eye. He was probably taking a 'nooning,' after a hearty breakfast of mackerel. It is now thought by many that it was the Sea Serpent, and not a shark, which took Capt. Blaney from his boat a few weeks since. [N. Y. Com. Adv.

MARRIED

At Bolenbroke on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. G. G. Cookman, Mr. SOLOMON MCMAHAN, Jr. to Miss SUSAN REED, all of this county.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

August 27, 1830.

GRAIN—bt. wh. wheat new,	$1 04	a	1 07
best red do. do.	98	a	1 00
Common red	85	a	90
Corn, white	50	a	52
Do. yellow	48	a	50
Rye,	47	a	50
Oats,			26
Beans,	90	a	1 00
Peas,	50	a	60
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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland, of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, by the clerk thereof and to me directed and delivered at the suit of Thomas Auld and Andrew Anthony, administrators of Aaron Anthony, use of George Dudley against William A. Leonard; also, by virtue of sundry several writs of venditioni exponas of the state aforesaid, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, to wit: one at the suit of Edward Lloyd, against William Ferguson and William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Rachel Wilson, against William A. Leonard, Eusebius Leonard, and John Leonard; one at the suit of William Clark against Edward Roberts, Samuel Roberts and William A Leonard, one at the suit of Thomas Auld and Andrew S. Anthony, administrators of Aaron Anthony, use George Dudley, against William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Samuel B. Hardcastle and Edward C. Harper against William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Samuel Roberts against Edward Roberts and William A. Leonard; and one other at the suit of Solomon Lowe, administrator of Benjamin Wilmort use of Eliza Ann Abbott, against Samuel Roberts and William A. Leonard, survivors of Edward Roberts, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidders, for cash, at the late residence, and on the premises of the said William A. Leonard, on WEDNESDAY, the eighth day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, five head of horses, two colts, two young mules, eighteen head of cattle, twenty head of sheep, forty head of hogs, one yoke of oxen; two ox carts, one horse cart, two wheat fans, six ploughs, eight harrows, three spades, six hoes, a quantity of corn, also one grey horse and gig and harness, two beds, bedsteads and furniture, and one desk, seized and taken as the goods and chattels of the said William A. Leonard, also, by virtue of the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, will be exposed to Public Sale; and sold to the highest bidders, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September next, between the hours aforesaid, of the same day, part of a tract of land called Smith's Cliffs, part of a tract of land called Chesnut Bay, and part of another tract of land called Burrow's Discovery, containing the quantity of four hundred acres of land more or less, seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said William A. Leonard, and all of which goods and chattels, lands and tenements will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

aug 31 w

FOR RENT.

The Union Tavern in Easton,

Having been thoroughly repaired and all the premises put in complete order for the reception of a tenant who was expected to enter it immediately, but has been prevented by circumstances from removing to Easton, is again offered for rent. Possession may be had on the first day of January next, or at any time before, and a tenant entering at any time during the present year shall be free from rent till the 1st of January next on taking any reasonable lease of the premises.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, August 31 w

$30 REWARD.

WAS stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the night, between the 16th and 17th inst. (August) a SORREL HORSE, the colour rather pale, 3 years old the Spring past, fifteen hands or upwards high, close and compactly made, fine looking for his age, a very handsome blaze in the face, and it is believed, the two hind feet are white, switch tail, a natural trotter, has been rode but very little, not so much as to make him bridle wise, but is very collish in the bit,—part of his mane inclines to hang on the near side, has very little foretop.

A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for the Horse, and all reasonable charges paid, if bro't home, and twenty dollars for the thief if lodged in any jail, and can be convicted of the crime.

Any editor of a newspaper seeing this advertisement, and copying the same into his paper, provided it be the means of giving the first intelligence, so that the owner gets his horse, shall receive a reward of ten dollars.

ROBERT MAXWELL,
Near Middletown, Del.

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