

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1831.

TALBOT COUNTY
REPUBLICAN MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of the Administration of the general government is requested at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of August, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to agree upon suitable candidates for Electors of Senate, and members of the next House of Delegates: to recommend five men as candidates for County Commissioners; also to choose a committee to meet the committees from Queen Ann's and Caroline counties to nominate a candidate for Congress.

It is earnestly requested that as many friends of the party as can make it convenient, will attend on that day. MANY VOTERS.

"Regarding the administration of General Jackson as a great calamity upon the country—a stigma upon the character of the people—and as destructive of the national prosperity?"

The above preamble purports to give in general terms, the reasons which impel the Anti-Jackson party to oppose the present administration of the general government. Being from the pen of a man laying some claims to standing in his party throughout the State, and adopted unanimously by the leaders of the party in this county, as their own language, it deserves, on that account, more notice than either the language or thought contained in it could elicit.

"Regarding the administration of General Jackson as a great calamity upon the country." What does the author here mean which is not embraced in the subsequent clauses of the paragraph? We are at a loss to imagine. If the administration of Andrew Jackson is in itself a great calamity, in what does it consist? The author of this preamble has felt this great calamity we suppose. Let us therefore ask him in what manner? Mr. Niles, the leader of his party, says the country never was so prosperous; that notwithstanding the violent party strife with which our country is rent, it must be admitted "the march of population, power, wealth, is onward."

Can it be possible that our country is suffering under so great a calamity from the administration of Andrew Jackson, and yet Hezekiah Niles, a man who ranks amongst the best informed of his party, says she never was so prosperous and happy? Men of character and standing, giving the sanction of their names to such declarations as these, must be expected to specify. There were some in that meeting who cannot have been led to sanction what half the country, and the most intelligent of their party, know to be false and absurd, because R. H. Goldsborough says it is true; we have too much respect for their independence, to believe it. Mr. Goldsborough may have felt some calamity unknown to the world. He may have expected a foreign embassy at the hands of Mr. Adams or Clay. He may have expected Mr. C. to make him his Secretary of State, in the event of his election. A man so intimately acquainted with our foreign and domestic trade, so minutely acquainted with the affairs of the nation, as to see that our country is labouring under the most dire "calamity," that our national prosperity has been destroyed, when all other great men agree that it never was so flourishing, must be entitled to a distinguished seat in the government.

But a word for this "stigma upon the character of the people" which the administration of Andrew Jackson has stamped upon it.

We ask the particular attention of our readers to this clause. There is much more meant in it than strikes the eye. It will be recollected that before the election of General Jackson, the abuse of the opposition began to be heaped on his head, for his ignorance, want of literary attainments, the low-bred vulgarity of his wife; the faults or indiscretions of her youth then almost buried in the womb of obscurity (by her spotless life,) were collected together and blazoned forth to the world. Notwithstanding she enjoyed the affection of her husband, the respect and attachment of her neighbors for thirty or forty years; notwithstanding she had established a character for piety and virtue, which malevolence herself had not dared to assail, this green-eyed monster, Good-breeding, Fashion, or High-life, could not bear her entrance into her circle. She was assailed, her character blackened, her life destroyed. This game is now attempted to be played off on Mrs. Eaton, the wife of the late Secretary of War, and because the President will not lend his aid to blast her character, and not only drive her from society, but her husband from his confidence, he is to be traduced and slandered, as the encourager of vulgar habits and manners; as bringing a stigma on the people of the United States, in admitting into his society and confidence persons of vulgar habits and low degree.

When high-breeding and fashion: when "polite courteous simulation," or even when literary attainments alone, become the passports to office or preferment, we may bid adieu to our boasted freedom. The aristocracy of

family and wealth will as effectually have enslaved the people of the United States, as were the Romans by the triumvirate, or subsequently by their imperial tyrants. Good breeding and fashion, and indeed education, are to the moral man, what clothing is to the body. They adorn the character of real intrinsic worth. Like fine dress, they at once claim our attentions, but in the absence of virtue, honesty and intelligence, they sink into even more abject contempt. It is not in the power of man to controul his descent, nor indeed is it always in his power to make his education what he would wish it; to stamp with infamy then, either man or woman for low parentage; to bring into ridicule a mind, strong, active, honest, and intrinsically great, for want of a finished education; to say that the administration of General Jackson, in not doing this, is a "stigma on the people" is such a blow at the rights of the people, as should be resisted, as should call forth the united execration of every true republican. We admire good education and good manners as much as any man, but we should as soon think of selecting our rulers by the fineness of their clothes, their broad ruffles and puffed bosoms, as from either of those qualifications. We look on them as ornamental merely. Mrs. Jackson's plain homespun manner and language, her plebeian origin, the President's bad spelling and bad English, Mr. Eaton's bad grammar, and Mrs. Eaton's low and vulgar family and manners, are mighty bug-bears to the would-be aristocracy of our country. Their virtues are all forgotten. Away with such reasons.—The honest republicanism of the country should look them to scorn. They can only have their origin and place in that mind which still has a banking after the trappings of royalty and privileged orders.

"From the Globe."
The United States Telegraph, to keep up appearances, still holds out the idea, that several of the members of the late Cabinet were required by the President through a member of Congress as a sine qua non of their continuance in office, to compel their families to associate with the lady of the Secretary of War. Col. Johnson is named as a member of Congress who will confirm the statement. We pronounce this a foul slander upon Col. Johnson. He never was authorized by the President to make any such communication; he never said that he was so authorized, nor did he ever make such a communication. It is time for him of the Telegraph to bring forward his proofs.—Let him not again, without evidence, re-assert to an honest people this twice repeated and thrice contradicted slander upon the President and Col. Johnson.

The gross libel against the President published in the last Easton Gazette, which originated in a publication of the U. S. Telegraph, and is answered by the Globe in the above paragraph, we did not intend to notice; but the repeated publication of it, without a contradiction, might impress on some minds a belief of its truth.

To suppose that the President of the U. S. was so weak, to suppose that he could entertain so little regard for his own character, and that of the members of his cabinet, against whom the threat is said to have been uttered, is an absurdity so monstrous, that a contradiction of it, seemed to be not only unnecessary, but absolutely ridiculous. There is no respectable man of the opposition, no respectable Editor of a public Journal, who will even say he believes it. The Editor of the U. S. Telegraph who was never believed by the opposition capable of uttering a truth, until he had betrayed his benefactor and friends, is given as authority for this slander. That he should still nominally continue his support to the President, and yet utter such charges against him, is in itself enough to condemn him as a witness in the estimation of every high-minded and honorable man.

In another part of this morning's Whig, will be found the correspondence between the Committee of the "Union and State Rights" party of Charleston, S. C. and the President of the United States, on the occasion of their inviting him to join them in the celebration of the late anniversary of Independence.

The answer of the President exhibits vigor and frankness of thought with the most pure and unbending patriotism; and, if the opponents of his administration in Talbot, who last year resolved that General Jackson was too intimately connected with Nullification to be trusted with the administration of the government, and who this year declare that their assertions apply with greater force, could divest themselves of their prejudices, and assume a moderate portion of candour, this letter of the President's would certainly calm their fears. We commend its perusal to our readers, and especially to those who have given themselves up to such dreadful forebodings for the integrity of the Union.

We give this morning the letter of the venerable ex-President Madison, containing his views of the United States Bank question. The opinions of such as James Madison, must ever command respectful attention from all classes of American citizens. His entire removal from the political excitement of the times—the cool and deliberate manner in which he has investigated the subject—added to the great weight of character and distinguished patriotism of the author, will cause this epistle to be read with care, even by those who have differed with him in regard to the constitutionality of the Bank.

Indian War.—A letter from Rushville, Illinois, of the 20th June, states that the troops raised by governor Reynolds to remove the Sac and Fox Indians at Rock Island, on the frontiers of that state, had marched from the general rendezvous that morning. The number of armed and mounted men is about 1500, all well officered, and in good spirits. General Duncan has command of this force.

"From the Baltimore American."
BY STEAM.—We learn from the Patriot that the transportation of passengers upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will hereafter be by Locomotive Steam Engines. The car will now be conveyed by the Engines constructed by Mr. Davis, of New York, Pa.—which after various alterations, has been rendered efficient, and is fully capable of transporting 30 tons, (including the weight of the cars) or 150 passengers, at the requisite or desirable rate of velocity. We understand it is intended that this Engine shall make two trips to the Mills daily leaving the Dept at Pratt street at half past 9 in the morning and at 3 in the afternoon.

The prolongation of the Railroad into the City is now advancing with energy, and there is every reason to believe that it will be extended at least to tide water, before the 1st of October.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that locomotive, "The York," left the Depot at Pratt street, yesterday evening with a common car as a temporary tender, and having the large double car Columbus on eight wheels, and another passenger car attached, with about seventy five persons. The York proceeded to Ellicott's Mills in handsome style at a speed varying from ten to twenty miles the hour, and performing the last mile, which besides being much curved, is of an ascent of thirteen feet to the mile, in four minutes. The Columbus was left at the Mill, and the York brought the whole evening train of five cars, and perhaps one hundred and fifty persons to town. Including the York and tender the train moved consisted of seven cars. A short stoppage occurred on the west of the Deep cut, but the train came to town in very good style, performing the last mile in a fraction less than three minutes. Considering the length of the train, and the curvature of the road, the experiment was highly satisfactory, proving conclusively the adaptation of steam to all the general purposes of the Railroad, as the character of the country has limited its construction here. The maker, Mr. Davis, was not present and the locomotive was managed by others, not quite so experienced with its use, but with a facility and skill highly gratifying, as shewing the command under which this application of steam may be reduced. It is understood that the York will be constantly employed in the transportation of passengers for the future.

"From the Baltimore Republican."
It is announced in the Globe of yesterday, that Dr. P. G. Randolph has resigned the office of first clerk in the War Department.—The duties of Secretary of War will be assigned to one of the members of the Cabinet, who will discharge them until the arrival of Gov. Cass.

We have concluded to publish the following letter, on the same subject, which we received yesterday.

Washington, July 11, 1831.

"The resignation of Dr. Randolph as acting secretary and chief clerk, took place on Saturday. The inflexibility of the President is thus signally manifested; it being well understood that no personal considerations could have saved the Dr. from removal, on account of his unfortunate interference in the affairs of Major Eaton. It must however be considered a most severe penalty which he has paid for the transgression. The loss of an employment with a salary of \$2000 a year, is a heavy infliction for having embraced with too much zeal and ardor, what few men could under any circumstances decline,—the cause of his nearest relatives, wounded as he believed in the most delicate relations. The requirements of justice and public order—and the decorum of station however forbade his remaining in office,—and he has anticipated the President by retiring. Acquiring in the necessity, I cannot avoid regretting its existence.

I should however have dissented from this course, if he had been permitted to retire, with the charge of "conspiracy to assassinate" Mr. Ingham hanging over him. If he had done so, it would have seemed that the President held him guilty in that particular also, which would in the opinion of most persons here, have been cruel.—General Jackson I infer, thought so too, and having in his letter to Mr. Ingham acquitted Mr. Randolph so far as he could, of any agency in that offence, has probably indicated to him that for the other, that of carrying a challenge while acting as Secretary of War, to the Secretary of the Treasury—does this course contrast with that of Messrs Adams and Clay, when they continued to be the first officers in the Government after the death of Clay with John Randolph? and how much does the delicate and firm course of Jackson recommended him to the love and confidence of the American People.

"From the Baltimore Republican."
AT A MEETING OF THE
JACKSON REPUBLICAN CONVENTION
OF THIS CITY OF BALTIMORE,
Held at Tammany Hall, on Tuesday evening,
13th July, 1831.

JOEL VICKERS, was appointed President,
JOSEPH WHITE, Vice President, and
PHILIP LAURENSEN & McCLINTOCK YOUNG,
Secretaries.

Among the proceedings the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published.

Whereas at a late meeting of the Convention of "National Republican" delegates from the city and county of Baltimore, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, reflecting in the harshest and most unwarrantable terms, upon the character and principles of the Administration of the General Government,—and venting the usual quantity of abuse upon that eminently great and good man, who presides as Chief Magistrate of the Union; and whereas great and just indignation has been felt by the Jackson voters of Baltimore at this arrogant and overbearing style of electioneering, as derogatory to the true character of our free institutions; insulting to the intelligence of the great majority of the people of the United States, who chose Andrew Jackson for their President, and especially offensive to the good taste and good sense of the community in which we live;—and whereas it is but proper and becoming that the delegates of the Jackson party of Baltimore should openly express the sentiments of their constituents,—therefore,

Resolved, That we hold it to be a slander which has no foundation in any reasonable construction of facts or principles—that either the "public" or "private rights of individuals" have been invaded under the administration of General Jackson;—but that on the contrary, we believe both have been sedulously protected by his vigilance and defended by his integrity and patriotism.

That the administration of General Jackson has been neither "overbearing" nor "in-capable,"—and that the utmost latitude of freedom in speech and action which universally prevails, is abundant testimony to the falsehood of the first branch of the charge;—and

that the unequalled prosperity and success which have attended, and continue to attend every branch of the public service, domestic and foreign—facts to which none but determined political hatred can be blind, amply prove the injustice and falsehood of the second.

That by a firm adoption of a line of policy dictated by a just sense of duty to the country, and a faithful adherence to the spirit of the constitution, with a magnanimous disregard of its effects upon its own popularity, the President has fearlessly pursued those measures which his own judgment pointed out to him as conducive to the preservation of the Union, to the maintenance of the rights of the State, and the perpetuation of our liberties.—and the PEOPLE have sanctioned his policy and approved his WISDOM and HONESTY.

That the "punishments" which the "National Republican" Convention deplore, as having fallen chiefly on the "stump" for "opin-ion's sake" were in the main, richly earned by neglect or incompetence, or fraud, or pecculations, such as do not enter into the Jackson "standard of partisan excellence."

And that the complaint about removals from office for political causes, comes with a ludicrous and revolting air, from a party, who have made it a rule of action in this state for many years, to monopolize all the offices for their own partisans, and to hold no length of service without fidelity or merit, as forming any qualification for office or for retention in office, in a political position.

Resolved, That to preserve for ourselves and the people of the United States, the faithful services of our present beloved and illustrious President, for the full term sanctioned by the usage of our fathers, and the example of WASHINGTON,—and thereby to testify to the world, the gratitude of this republic for the splendid services, civil as well as military, of Andrew Jackson, and particularly the unqualified approval by the great majority of the nation, of the measures which have signalized his administration since his triumphant election to his present distinguished office;—it is a solemn and a sacred duty which we owe to our country, and to the cause of truth, to exert every faculty which we possess, to secure the re-election "of the present incumbent of the Presidential chair,"—having full faith and the most implicit confidence in his unbending integrity, his tried patriotism, and his entire ability to discharge those duties which the vested affection of his country called upon him to perform.

Resolved further, That in calling our distinguished fellow citizen, Roger B. Taney, into the National Cabinet, the President has secured to himself and the country the services of a safe, judicious, learned, and eminently upright and virtuous counsellor—one with whose name the vilest of political caterers for party scandal will not presume to connect the idea of any degrading condition or dishonorable association. His is a spirit of kindred nature with that of the venerable President, and the Union can never find in the counsels of such men, any thing but harmony,—vigor,—purity and patriotism.

JOEL VICKERS, Pres't.
JOSEPH WHITE, V. P.
PH. LAURENSEN, & McCLINTOCK YOUNG, Secretaries.

"From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, July 9.
CHOLERA MORBUS.—This terrible disease, which made its first appearance, as is supposed, in Asia, and which has been travelling for years slowly west, till it has now reached Europe, and lately made great havoc in Russia, and lately in Poland, has attracted much attention. England and Holland have already taken precautionary measures to prevent its introduction into those countries, and it may not be altogether unworthy of the notice of our government, to devise prudent means to prevent its being imported amongst us.

We learn from a gentleman lately from Europe, that during his residence in Paris, fears were entertained by the inhabitants of that capital, that the Cholera might find its way among them—many of the scientific Frenchmen had turned their attention to this disease, and some valuable reports were made on the subject. The government of that country, would not doubt, have adopted, like England and Holland, proper measures of security against the introduction of the disease into France.

Certain diseases travel in a mysterious manner, defying all human calculation,—neither mountain nor ocean arrests their progress;—and; however improbable it may seem to some, that this cholera will cross the Atlantic, there is no certainty that it will not, and therefore it behoves us to use all salutary means to prevent its importation. Should this epidemic, for such we account it,—spread in England or Holland, there will be more danger than of its reaching us,—yet, as it is, raging only in the north of Europe, it is by no means impossible that it may find footing in our land.

In a late London Times, we find a letter from Thomas Hope, Surgeon on board H. M. Hospital ship Canada, dated River Medway, May, 1831, on the subject of the Cholera Morbus. The writer, says the Times, has furnished testimonials of his skill from eminent professional men, and therefore we will not withhold it in full, as it may be of service to faculty, in cases of cholera, which at this season of the year are of frequent occurrence in this city.

Sir,—I request permission through your extensively circulated paper, to convey to the public my opinion as to the nature, and my successful practice in the cure of cholera morbus, for more than 30 years,—with uniform success.

I have published my practice in the London and in the Edinburgh Medical Journals, many years since, which has been republished in the Edinburgh Practice of Physic, but I wish the world to be made acquainted with it and herewith claim your benevolence and humanity to assist in administering relief to the thousands of the suffering Russians and Poles.

The disease is introduced by causes too well known, and shows itself at first by violent pains from stricture of the gall duct, and is afterwards kept up by the irritability of the bowels; brought on by the excretion of the interstinal bile when first expelled the gall bag. This irritation keeps up the disease till nature recovers or sinks.

I never use calomel, because I have a more certain, safe and speedy remedy, that produces an almost instantaneous relief; calomel relieves by inducing a more copious secretion of mucus to defend the membrane from excessive irritation, where it succeeds; whilst the remedy I recommend affords a tone of firmness to the membrane, a smoothness of surface, that removes excessive irritation; by which means the disease goes off as soon as the gall-bladder is emptied of its excessive irritable contents, which is very soon accomplished, as from three to five or six doses completes the cure. The following is one of the proofs of my assertion.

I was surgeon of the Dolphin in the year 1825, between the 17th and 30th of July in

that year, I had 264 cases of cholera morbus, from which, with the exception of 16 being kept under treatment for three days, four patients demanding attention for four days, and three for five days, every patient was restored within the space of 50 hours; one who had been previously ill, demanded longer attention.

I persuaded the chief mate to take a dose of the remedy before the healthy remaining part of the ship's company to induce them to follow his example; they all complied, and to the best of my recollection not one of them had occasion to trouble me from illness.

The remedy I gave was—one drachm of nitrous acid, (not nitric, that has foiled me,) one ounce of peppermint water or camphor mixture, and 40 drops of tincture of opium. A fourth part every three or four hours in a cupful of thin gruel. The body should be covered with a succession of hot cloths dry; bottles of hot water to the feet, if they can be obtained; constant and small sippings of finely strained gruel, or sago or tapioca; no spirit—no wine—no fermented liquors till quite restored. I am your obedient humble servant,

THOMAS HOPE, Surgeon,

West Point.—By a regulation of the Department of War, it is directed that the five cadets of each class who shall graduate with the highest honors, shall be attached to the next Army Regiment and published. We have been politely furnished with the following, as the list of Cadets to whom this honor was awarded at the late examination. No. 2 of the first class is the son of Henry Clay, the candidate for the next Presidency.

FIRST CLASS. 1. Roswell Park, N. Y. 2. Henry Clay, Ken. 3. James Allen, N. C. 4. Henry E. Prentiss, Me. 5. Albert M. Lea, Tenn.

THIRD CLASS. 1. Fred' A. Smith, Mass. 2. Wm. H. Sidell, N. Y. 3. J. G. Barnard, Mass. 4. Roswell W. Lee, Mass.

SECOND CLASS. 1. Robert V. Smith, Miss. 2. H. L. Lightbore, Va. 3. Jacob W. Bailey, R. I. 3. John F. Lee, D. C. 4. Benj. S. Ewell, Va. 4. Jno. Sanders, Florida. 5. Geo. W. Cass, Ohio. 5. Curran Pope, Ken.

FOURTH CLASS. 1. Wm. Smith, N. Y. 2. H. L. Lightbore, Va. 3. John F. Lee, D. C. 4. Benj. S. Ewell, Va. 4. Jno. Sanders, Florida. 5. Geo. W. Cass, Ohio. 5. Curran Pope, Ken.

In consequence of intelligence received at the Department of State, in relation to the existing state of things at Hayti, orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy, for part of our West India Squadron to visit the principal Ports in that Island; and similar orders have been given in respect to the principal ports on the Main.—Globe.

"From the Banner of the Constitution."
It is amusing to see the droll sort of logic to which the tariff men resort, in order to throw dust into the eyes of the people, and to make them believe that half a loaf is better than a whole one, which is the theory upon which the American System is founded. The following is a specimen of what we allude to, copied from the Monmouth Enquirer.

"Some Eastern paper tells a good story, illustrating the effects of the American System. A farmer had learnt, from the free trade advocates, that the Tariff lays a duty of 25 per cent on leather, and that the consumer pays the duty. Straight he goes to his shoemaker, determined to be imposed on no longer, and demands the price of his shoes. Being informed of this, he tells him, now you get out of me twenty-five per cent duty, which you put in your pocket; throw off this, and I'll take I suppose, as usual." "Yes, my wife employed me to make a pair of shoes, which she says I must get ten cents per pound for." "Well, turn about is fair play; and, if I deduct the duty from the shoes, you will deduct the duty from your cheese." "Oh, of course, this would be right." "Well, the price of the shoes is twelve shillings, and you say the duty is twenty-five per cent; this deducted will leave the shoes only nine shillings. How much cheese have you?" "Twenty pounds, which comes to just two dollars." "Well, but, neighbor, you know by the Tariff the duty on imported cheese is nine cents per pound, which, deducted from twenty cents for your cheese, and this taken from the price of my shoes with the duty thrown off, will leave you ninety-two cents in my debt." Thus, the poor farmer, for the first time in his life, learned that it was by the protection of the Tariff only that he was enabled to sell his butter and cheese; and thus it is, by protection, and the supporting each other, that we all live. If the farmer, as well as the manufacturer, were not protected by the tariff, the produce of his farm would be but poor and profitless—he would sink money on the very grain he raises.

We have sometimes seen a child amazingly puzzled to find out whether there was any truth in the proposition,

"If a man, who 'Oysters' cries,
"Cries not when his father dies,
"Is a sign that he had rather
"Have an oyster than his father."

And we have no doubt that the ingenuity displayed in the above story of the farmer and shoemaker will set the wits of many a wearer of shoes to work, to see if it be not true and conclusive on the subject. To those, however, who are studious political economy enough to enable them to detect an error, the fallacy will be apparent enough. It consists in supposing that the farmer and shoemaker derive an equal benefit from the operation of the Tariff.

Had this been the case, the result would have been quite different. Suppose, for instance, that the duty on shoes were twenty per centum ad valorem, an abatement of the same sum from each article would have left the farmer no abatement on either side, and thus no advantage would have been gained by either. But, in the case supposed, the duty upon one article—that is, shoes—may be from twenty-five to fifty per centum on the cost, whereas, that upon cheese is one hundred per centum upon the quality which would be equal to the American cheese worth ten cents. The proposition, therefore, as stated by the shoemaker, was this: "I will deduct 25 cents from the price of my shoes, if you will deduct \$1.80 the price of your cheese,"—which would have been a proposal too much in the style of the monkey system for any Yankee farmer to have listened to.

But there is another fallacy conveyed by this story, which is this: The farmer is supposed to be fool enough to believe that it is only by a duty of nine cents per pound upon double Gloucester, Cheshire, Siltton, and Parmesan cheese, worth, in the countries where they are made, from 20 to 50 cents a pound, that he is enabled to get ten cents for his home-made cheese. The real truth is, that the farmers who manufacture cheese for sale at the low price of ten cents, are just about as much benefited by the duty as they are by the duty of ten cents per bushel on oats. In fact, as regards the farmers, there is no such thing as a tariff protection for their industry. The rude products of agriculture can never be imported into this country to undersell theirs; and, as to the article of wool, the manufacturers, now that the price is high, import the yarn ready spun. Equally protection is therefore out of the question, and it is altogether impossible to imagine how the farmers have been so generally

gulled into the belief that they are benefited by a system which makes them pay double prices for their iron, sugar, clothing, &c.

Baltimore Produce Market.
THURSDAY, July 14.
(Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the utmost reliance may be placed.)

FEATHERS, 85
FLOUR, Howard street 4 87 1/2
(City mills, standard 4 50a50
" do extra. 4 50
" (Susquehanna) 4 50
" Rye Flour 3 50

GRAIN—Wheat, white, — a —
Susquehanna, 1 00 a 1 06
Maryland good 60 a 64
Corn, white } new 60a63
" yellow } 65
Rye, 54
Oats, 75
Beans, 75a94
Peas, black eye, 75a90
Clover seed 4 50
Timothy seed 2.00a2.50
Flaxseed, rough 1 25

PLASTER PARIS—
Ground Plaster, per ton 9 75

WOOL—
Washed, common and 1 do 45a48
do do extra. 4 do 50a53
do do 3 do 60a75
do full blood 4 do 65-78

DIED
In this Town on Thursday morning last, after a short, but painful illness, JOSHUA Q. A. FAULKNER, aged five years and twenty-nine days, only child of Joshua M. Faulkner Esq. Sheriff of this County.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber, as administratrix of Edward McDaniell, late of said county, deceased, will offer at public on MONDAY, the first day of August next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not the next fair day, THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of the said deceased, except the negroes; consisting in part of Household and Kitchen furniture generally, Farming utensils, Stock of all kinds, &c. &c.

ALSO
The good and substantial Schooner Hester Ann, burthen upwards of 50 tons, in good order, and but little over 12 months old.
The terms of sale as prescribed by the court, are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving good and sufficient security—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required.
Attendance by
JAMES McDANIEL, Agent.
for SARAH McDANIEL, Adm'x.
July 19

Bar Keeper Wanted.
A young man of steady habits, who writes a tolerable hand, and understands accounts, and who would be willing to act as a bar keeper, may bear of a situation by applying to the editor of the Whig.
July 19.

NEW GOODS.
Rhodes, Kernard & Loveday
HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of
Summer Goods,
which, added to their Spring's purchase, gives them much the largest and best assortment, they ever had at this season.
They have added to their stock, a large supply of fresh imported
Hardware and Cutlery,
Embracing a good choice of the most approved,
Carpenter's and Shoe-maker's
TOOLS.
Also just opened, a few boxes of nice
CHAMPAIGN,
A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR
CYDER AND ALE,
and on hand some OLD PORT
WINE IN BOTTLES.
June 21

REMOVAL.
A. T. BAXTER GUN SMITH has removed from his former residence in Market Square, to No. 67 Pratt st. near Court Square, at where he has made such arrangements as will enable him to carry on his business in an extensive manner; and by unremitting attention hopes to receive a continuance of Public patronage. He has on hand an assortment of single and double barreled GUNS, flint and percussion; POWDER FLASKS, Shot bags, Percussion caps, Wad cutters, chargers, Nipple wrenches, Washers, Screw drivers, and every other article for the Sportsman's use.
Also, several tons of CANNON BALLS assorted from 3 to 32 lb. each, will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please. Ships supplied with Muskets, Cutlasses, Boarding Pikes, and Cartridges at the shortest notice.—
The Independent Citizen, Bel-Air Republican, Annapolis, Whig, Easton, Press, Elkton, Telegraph, Chestertown, Village Herald, Princess Ann, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American office.
Baltimore, June 3—14 7w

CHEAP NEW GOODS.
Come on! Come on!! ye who want Cheap Goods!
I have just returned from the foreign markets with one of the BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS ever opened in this town—which will be disposed of LOWER than I can be had at any other Store in Easton. I do not think it necessary to enumerate articles and prices, as those who consult their own interest, will certainly give me a call.
JOHN W. JENKINS.
N. B. FLOUR, of the best quality for family use, lower than it can be had of any house in Easton.
Feathers and other country produce taken on the best terms.
J. W. J.
July 5