THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1845

☞Mr. V. B. Palmer is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the "Easton Star," in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

☞The Concerts of the "Congo Melodists" were well attended by our citizens, and their performances gave general satisfaction.

☞The Hon. Edmund Burke of N. H. has been appointed by the President, Commissioner of Patents.

☞The Legislature of Rhode Island meets on the 6th of May. The liberation of Dorr will be the most important question for decision.

Minister to Mexico.—The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette says it has good reason to believe that Senator Sevier will receive the appointment of Minister to Mexico.

☞The Frederick Citizen says that the bill passed at the late session of the Legislature, providing for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was unanimously accepted by the Stockholders on Tuesday last.

Appointment—*with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Thos. J. Hodson, to be Register of the Land Office at Tallahassee, Florida, vice R. J. Hackley, deceased.

We find the above in the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday last. Mr. Hodson was formerly a citizen of Dorchester, and but recently removed to Florida. His appointment cannot fail to be highly gratifying to his numerous friends in Maryland.

An offer to Fashion.—We learn that Mr. Peyton R. Johnson, proprietor of the Canton Course, has had a promise from the owner of Peytonia, that that celebrated mare will meet Fashion on the above course in June next, should the former accede to the proposal. We also understand that Mr. J. is taking steps to raise a purse sufficiently valuable to make it worth the attention of these two celebrated racers.—*Balt. Argus.*

The Storm.—The Annapolis Star says: "During the violent storm of wind and rain with which th[illegible] visited on Friday e[illegible] yo-to-[illegible], [illegible] orsey, [illegible] also part [illegible]usc, and [illegible] as Garrit, [illegible] off.—[illegible] Esq., [illegible] very "great injury" [illegible] co houses, &c. [illegible] any other damage. [illegible]

☞The Washington Union in contradicting the idle rumors of the day propagated from the Capital by letter writers, thus notices the report that Mr. Van Buren was to be sent as a special minister to London in reference to the adjustment of the Oregon question:—We have a brief answer to all this. We understand that the mission to London has been offered to Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina; and this is the first time we ever heard the high name of Mr. Van Buren associated with such an appointment. We are satisfied that the report is unfounded, and that it can only tend to make improper impressions on the public mind.

Hurrah for Delaware.—The Democratic Association of Wilmington has adopted a series of spirited and well-timed resolutions in regard to the recent opinions expressed by the British Ministry on the Oregon subject. They also vindicate President Polk's sentiments as expressed in his Inaugural Address, and treat with manly independence the efforts of Sir Robert Peel to stigmatize with false epithets our political institutions. The resolutions are well worthy the descendants of the "Blue hen's chickens!" There should be but one party to our right to Oregon—the American people should be *one and indivisible* on this question.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

OUR TRIUMPH COMPLETE!

The Washington Union says:—"We do not desire to usher in the first number of "The Union" with any pompous flourish of trumpets; but, as Lady Grace says, we mean to take every thing *soberly*. Yet we must congratulate the country upon the triumph which the Democratic party have just achieved in the Old Dominion. We have not yet received complete returns from all the State; but we have sufficient accounts to satisfy us that we have carried 13, perhaps 14, out of the 15 representatives in Congress, and a majority upon the joint votes of the two Houses, which will be sufficient to secure the election of a Democratic Senator in place of Wm. C. Rives, Esq., ('Star of the Morning, how thou art fallen!')

Florida.—The Democratic Republican party of this State have nominated William D. Moseley, Esq., as their candidate for Governor, and David Levy, Esq., for Congress. The Editor of the Floridian (who was a delegate) says the Convention numbered nearly one hundred delegates in attendance. But few of the counties in the State were unrepresented—and when we consider the short notice, and the great distance of hundreds of miles travel, we feel confident that nothing but the purest patriotism and an ardent desire for the best interests of our infant State, could have congregated so large and so respectable an assemblage. All came away satisfied and with a determination to use their best exertions to secure the election of the nominees.

The Texas Question.—Every thing appertaining to the subject of Annexation is at this time unusually interesting. The Washington Union (the official paper) says: "The Texas question is still undecided.—We understand that despatches have been received from Major Donelson down to the 3d ult. The reply of President Jones has not yet been received to his communications. We have fresh and undoubted assurances, that the people of Texas are most decidedly in favor of annexation, and will not yield the point to their present President or his advisers."

The New York Evening Post is of opinion that Mexico has already issued letters of marque, and that if she has not already done so, the encouragement she will receive from her own understanding of the position of the British government towards this country, will lead her to lose no time in so doing.

We are not disposed to place too much reliance in any of the rumors we hear touching the course that Mexico may pursue towards the United States. She probably may bluster and menace, but whether she will venture to strike a blow is yet to be seen. She is no doubt prompted by British influence in assuming the position she has towards us for the imaginary wrongs which she complains of on the part of our Government. But we still hope she will consult her own interests, and consent to an amicable arrangement of matters by some other course than an appeal to arms.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The "Boston Olive Branch," (one of the most popular and ably conducted religious and literary journals of the day) in noticing the refusal of Gen. Jackson to accept the sarcophagus tendered to him by Com. Elliott, pays the following tribute to his character. The sentiment is forcibly true.

"Gen. Jackson is one of the most remarkable men of his age. Whatever may be thought of his politics, none can doubt his possessing singularity, originality, and energy of character, such as has been the lot of but few. With all his faults, he is a podigy of human nature; the strong traits of his character challenge astonishment and admiration. He has stamped the mighty impress of his energetic mind on the character of his country, and will carry it down to the future. His peculiar faults, partly the almost necessary concomitant of such a mind, will be forgotten in a view of his super-human skill and energy in carrying any object into effect, which he determined. But we forbear—as the lion-hearted and iron-nerved old General yet lingers with us, though trembling on the verge of the grave. Yet he still continues true to his original character. Though himself a haughty and indomitable republican, he refuses to sleep in the tomb prepared for a Roman Emperor."

Later from Texas—*Congress called together.*—Advices from Galveston to the 19th ult. have been received at N. Orleans.

President Jones has issued his proclamation convening Congress on the 16th of June, to take into consideration the proposition of annexation.

The Civilian and Galveston Gazette remarks upon the subject:

"We regret to learn, which we do from the National Register, that the U. States Minister has submitted to this Government the bare proposition for annexation, contained in Mr. Brown's resolutions, Mr. Polk as well as Mr. Tyler conceiving it 'impracticable' to effect the measure under Mr. Benton's plan."

There appears to be no doubt that the project of annexation will be accepted on the part of Texas.

Emigrants to Oregon.—In spite of John Bull's protest against the occupation of Oregon, that country is rapidly filling up with emigrants and by time John gets ready to thrash the United States for claiming its own, he will have quite a little army in that country to rout also. The following paragraph, in a Western paper, shows how the tide is setting:—

An Army of Emigrants.—News from Independence, Mo., informs us that the emigrants now near that point number about seven thousand, all destined for Oregon and California.—They will start about the same time, divided into convenient companies for travelling with ease and safety. The Indians will not attack a party of 500. Of course the emigrants in this season, will stand in no fear of the red skins. It is astonishing what a tide is setting towards the fertile lands on the Pacific.

Deserved Compliment to Lieut. Tilton.—The N. Y. Courier speaks of a silver coffee pot, tea pot, sugar dish, cream jug, table and tea spoons, which are now at Gelston's, under the Astor House, and which bears the following inscription. "*Presented to Edward Gibson Tilton, Esq. U. S. Navy, by his countrymen in China, June 17th 1844.*" This evidence of good feeling from his countrymen, comes to that gallant officer in consequence of his noble conduct at Canton on the occasion of the violent outbreaks upon the American residents in that city, and does equal honor to him and to the generous hearted gentlemen who thus manifest their appreciation of his service. The plate came enclosed in a box addressed to Mr. Tilton at Annapolis, accompanied by a letter to the consignee in New York, requesting that the inscription be engraved by Messrs. Gelston & Co.

Appointments.—The Constitution says that the President has appointed Dr. Jas. H. Tate, Consul to Buenos Ayres. The Madisonian says that Mr. Everett has asked permission to return home, and recommends Mr. Calhoun as his successor. It also says that the appointment of Charge to New Grenada, has been tendered to B. A. Bidlack, (late M. C.) of Pennsylvania.

From the New York Herald of Saturday:

MOST ALARMING FIRE—THE BOWERY THEATRE DESTROYED FOR THE FOURTH TIME.

Shortly after six o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered in the rear of the Bowery theatre, by a volume of smoke issuing from the windows of the carpenter's shop, immediately in the vicinity of the gass works attached to the establishment.

The engines did most essential service in the rear and front of the building; and wherever the flames showed themseves afresh, there were their hose directed, to such an extent that when the attic windows of the house on the left of the theatre caught fire, they played with such effect as to wash the whole away. In the meanwhile the flames were making rapid progress to the front, and the heavy wooden cornice over the entrance took fire, and spread with great rapidity to the great endangerment of the surrounding buildings; but the activity of the different fire companies soon got the mastery and confined the devouring element to a certain limit. During this time the scene was most awfully interesting.

In about forty minutes after the discovery of the fire the whole of the interior of the Bowery fell, with a tremendous crash, driving the flames out to a considerable extent. In about three quarters of an hour it was evident that the firemen had got mastery of the devouring element, and it gradually subsided in one bright flame, illuminating the whole atmosphere.

The whole of the building is entirely destroyed, and with it, unfortunately, the whole of the wardrobes of the performers who will be the greatest sufferers. It is supposed that the whole amount of damage will be $25,000 or $30,000 and no insurance.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Adjustment of the difficulty with Brazil. By an arrival at New York, dates from Buenos Ayres to the 19th ult., have been received. We learn from the Philadelphia Gazette that the difficulty which existed between the United States and Brazilian Governments, in reference to the brig Porpoise, had been amicably adjusted through the interposition of our Minister, Mr. Wise.

The Argentine Government prohibits the entry at Buenos Ayres of any vessel that has had any communication with the city of Montevideo, of whatsoever nature. This has been caused by the French Admiral refusing to allow the Argentine Government to blockade the port of Montevideo. The interference of the French will cause the war to continue a year longer, as the town of Montevideo would not hold out two months if the Argentine squadron had been undisturbed in blockading the port.

The Mormons—*More Outrages.*—The Warsaw Signal of the 16th ult., gives the following list of outrages committed by the Mormons:

Mr. Madison, a printer and a gentleman, was last week driven from Nauvoo, by a band of ruffians with knives in their hands. Their mode of proceeding was to whistle, hoot, threaten and dog him wherever he went.

Master Foster, a lad, whose only crime is that he is the brother of Dr. Foster, was last week, taken by force from the residence of C. Ivens, by a band of villians and escorted from the city—they kicking and cuffing him occasionally for amusement in addition to their usual insulting and menacing proceedings.

Mr. Wm. Marks, visited Nauvoo, from Fort Madison on business, (having a large amount of property in the city,) he was called on *instanter*, by a mob, and threatened that if he did not leave by night he should be tarred and feathered.

Last week Dr. Charles, whose character and respectability will be vouched for by many citizens of Quincy was ordered to leave Nauvoo and grossly abused for not leaving.

These are but the proceedings of one week in Nauvoo, and are of a class with hundreds of others which we have published.

The Stamp Act.—The Annapolis Star in noticing the recent appointment by Gov. Pratt, of J. Swan, Esq., as Commissioner of Stamps, says:—"Independent of the pay of the said Commissioner and his two clerks, the cost of advertising an official notice, under the hand of the said Commissioner, will exceed the sum of $500, to say nothing of the publishing the law itself, under the authority of the late Whig Legislature. All these expenses, with others which must be incurred to put the law in operation, are to be *Stamped* out of the already tax-ridden people of Maryland.

Heavy Loss.—The Baltimore Sun of the 24th ult., says that Mr. Thos. B. Watts a merchant of Funkstown, was robbed on Wednesday last, he supposes at the Pratt street depot, of about $3,300 which was contained in his pocket book, and placed in his coat pocket; he offers a reward of $500 for its recovery. The money consisted chiefly of 50's, 20's, and 10's of the Hagerstown bank, with some Williamsport and Pennsylvania paper. He is a most worthy and enterprising young man and was on a businsss visit to the city, to pay up his creditors and renew his stock, when he met with this serious loss.

General Jackson's Papers.—The Globe says a letter has been received by Mr. Blair, from General Jackson, informing the latter that he has left all his papers to him, and requests him to use them in vindicating his character should it be assailed.

Large Reward.—The government of St. Domingo have offered $10,000 reward for the head of Rivere.

Mr. Rives of the Globe has given $200 to the Pittsburg sufferers. The Pittsburg papers announce that the President has subscribed $100; ex-President Adams, $5.

To resuscitate a man apparently dead, go and search his pockets—if that don't bring him too, nothing will.

Our Foreign Relations.—Every thing connected with our foreign relations is of deep interest at the present time, and we, therefore extract the following from the new official at Washington.

Our Foreign Relations.—We have no time to touch these questions this evening, even if the time had arrived for the purpose. Oregon appears to be rising into the great question of the day. We must say that we are surprised at the language attributed to Sir Rob't. Peel and Lord Aberdeen in Parliament. Are not they badly reported? or is it possible that these statesmen should have fallen into the errors which distinguish their speeches?

In the course of a day or two, we shall animadvert on the positions which they have taken. We may even commence the series of strictures to-morrow. One thing is certain—we cannot abandon the great interests of our country to their blunders, or even to their menaces. This is not the way for John Bull to deal with Uncle Sam. The public sentiment of our people will stand by our administration. Even if we were disposed to question the public spirit of the whig party, they would surely hesitate to singe their fingers again, after they have been so much scorched by the Texas flame. But we shall have no anti-Oregon party. The North, as well as the South, will unite with the West on this subject. Let Great Britain be well assured of the fact.

The Texas question is still undecided. We understand that despatches have been received from Major Donelson down to the 3d ult. The reply of President Jones has not yet been received to his communications. We have fresh and undoubted assurances, that the people of Texas are most decidedly in favor of annexation, and will not yield the point to their present President or his advisers. Let General Houston consult his own high character by speaking out in favor of annexation, and all would be well immediately. But whatever course a few prominent gentlemen may take, we do not doubt the people, the course they will pursue, or the ultimate success of the measure England may seek to stave off the result, by advising the government to procrastination, or by interposing its proposition of independence. But nothing, we trust and believe, can defeat it. The time is at hand, when the people of Texas will speak a language which the world cannot misunderstand.

As for Mexico, she may bluster. She may be induced to go to a certain point, by the hopes of British co-operation. She may threaten restrictions upon our commerce; but it is not to be believed that either Mexico or England will be mad enough to disturb the peace of the world."

[Correspondence of the Jour. of Commerce.]

Washington, April 25, 1845.

The intelligence by the Caledonia awakens deep anxiety as to the course which our government will take on the Oregon question, and those questions which are necessarily connected with it.

The cabinet was called together at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, and remained a long time in session. Nothing has transpired as to the views of the administration on the subject; and it is not believed that any correspondence of moment has passed between the British minister and the Secretary of State in relation to it since the formation of the cabinet.

The tone of menace assumed by the British ministry was not unexpected by those who had marked, during the past year, the uniform spirit of hostility towards the people and the institutions of the U. States, which has characterized the British press. That a deep and settled enmity towards this country has possession of the public mind in Great Britain there can be no doubt, and the altered tone of the ministry is but an echo of that sentiment.

The remarks of the President in his inaugural address on the Oregon question, were seized upon evidently as a mere pretext for a contingent declaration of war. The real causes were more honestly set forth in the philippic of Lord Brougham; and they are—

That an "obscure individual" has been elevated to the presidency;

That a portion of the United States "tolerates domestic slavery;"

That some of the States have not "paid their debts;" and

That finally, our institutions recognise the rights of the people, and are necessarily antagonistic to monarchical institutions.

The three first causes of hostility all proceed from the last, and, in order to remove them, we must so modify our institutions as to prevent the ascendency of "obscure men," who may be the popular choice; to abolish the State governments, and thus enable the consolidated government to abolish "domestic slavery," and to compel the payment of debts contracted by the States and conform our institutions, in fine, to some standard which the "five powers" of Europe may establish for us.

If we do all this, and then agree to confine ourselves within the boundaries prescribed for us by Great Britain—not passing the Sabine nor the Rocky mountains, and agree to shut out the valley of the Mississippi from all communication with the Pacific, and secure to Great Britain the entire possession of the best cotton-growing region of the world, and guaranty also to her possession of Cuba—if we do all this, we are to be allowed to enjoy peace; and, if not, we are to have interminable and devastating war—a war, according to the London Times, in which is to expose our commerce to the privateers and adventurers of all nations; a war in which Great Britain is "to raise the standard of freedom among a population of slaves;" a war in which servile insurrection and Indian barbarity and Mexican cruelty are to be subsidized by England, no matter how "repugnant it may be to the interests of civilization."

This is the true and plain state of the case and it becomes the people of the U. States to look at it with calmness and fortitude, as becomes republicans and christians.

In regard to the inaugural declaration of Mr. Polk, on the subject of Oregon, which was made the pretext for this open declaration of long cherished hostility, no citizen of the U. States could now wish that it had been either withheld, or in the slighest degree modified. That it expressed the unanimous opinion of the late Congress we positively know. However divided they were on the policy of taking possession of the country, not one member of either House ever expressed an opinion contrary to the declaration that "our title to Oregon is clear and indisputable." As to the proper mode and time of "perfecting that title," there has been, and still is, a difference of views among our statesmen. The Senate rejected the House measure, at the late session, for the reason only, that the subject was still under negotiation. It is probable that, in the heat of the late explosion, instructions were sent to Packenham, to prevent the British *ultimatum*, and, in that case, we may soon learn that the negotiation has terminated, but "*not*" as Sir Robert Peel has predicted, "*amicably* terminated."

Items of News.—Mr. Hawkins, the celebrated temperance lecturer, was in N. Orleans on the 20th ult.—The Rhode Island Legislature will meet on the 6th inst. The most important question which will come before it will be the liberation of Dorr.—A clergyman in St. Louis has been horse-whipped by a respectable citizen, for causes yet unknown. The Louisiana State Convention have fixed the salary of the Chief Justice at $6,000, and the Associate Judges at $5,500 each.—A great meeting is to be held in New York to express the opinion of that city on the present state of the foreign relations of the United States. The peach crop of New Jersey is believed to be entirely destroyed by the late severe weather.

The Philadelphia Postmaster.—A letter writer in the New York Herald of Wednesday, having chosen to accuse the postmaster of Philadelphia of "Grahamizing" letters, we are informed, says the Philadelphia Ledger, that he has, in justice to himself and the public, requested the Postmaster General to institute an immediate inquiry into this matter. Under these circumstances, he requests his friends and the public to suspend their opinion until he has had an opportunity of clearing his character and reputation through the proper official channel.

A Scene at the President's House.—An insane person, named Milton Fowler, walked into the President's house at Washington, on Friday, the Madisonian says, carrying under each arm a loaf of bread, and in each hand a bottle of wine. Having deposited his provisions, with extreme nicety, in a safe place, and after resting a few moments on one of the very softest cushions of the reception room, he drew a knife and attempted to enter the private room of the ladies. They called for assistance and he was sent to jail.

American Fleet.—We shall have the following fleet off Vera Cruz in a few days, viz:

Frigate Potomac,	44	guns.
Ship Vincennes,	20	"
Ship Falmouth,	20	"
Ship Saratoga,	20	"
Ship St. Mary's,	20	"
Steamer Princeton,	10	"
Brig Porpoise,	10	"
Brig Somers,	10	"
Total	154	guns.

General Jackson.—The "Union" says "The health of the Hero of the Hermitage is rather better, according to the last accounts. He appeared seriously ill on the 15th April, but had rallied on the 17th. We trust that he will be spared to his country, until he sees the star-spangled banner float over Texas, and the State of Tennessee brought back to the republican fold—and, if the wishes of the country could avail, many years longer.

Great Hail Storm in Kent County.—A portion of Kent county, in this State, was visited on Monday evening last, 28th ult., with a hail storm of unusual violence. It commenced at Still Pond X Roads and extended to Millington, a distance of two miles; killing pigs, poultry, partridges, fowls, &c. &c. Hail was picked up the next morning after, the size of hens' eggs. It done great damage to the fruit trees.

The End of Ichaboe.—An English paper says the "deposites" are exhausted, the "bank" is broken, and "no effects" is the answer returned to every ship which now visits the island. We saw a letter, yesterday, written from Ichaboe, on the 1st ult. by a ship captain. He had not been able, he said, to raise a single ounce of guano.

Another Expedition to the rocky Mountains.—Lieut. Freeman, with fifty men, is about to start next month, on another expedition to the Rocky Mountains. The company, it is expected, will be out for a period of three years, and we may anticipate valuable results from the explorations.

Wheat Crop.—The Westminster Carrollionian says: "The wheat crop in this county generally presents a remarkably fine appearance; and if there is no unfavorable weather the crop will be very heavy. The rye crop, on the average, is not good, although it has improved considerably since the late rains."

Comfortable.—Tom Thumb sleeps in a quart pot, covered with a biscuit. Great bed chamber that.

Peytonia.—This celebrated racer has arrived at New York, and is said to be in fine condition. She runs against "Fashion" on the 13th instant over the Long Island course—four mile heats—for $20,000.

"Why are fish crazy to be caught in nets? D'ye give it up? Because they are *in-sein.*

Dreadful Earthquake

AT THE CITY OF MEXICO!

The New Orleans Bee has been furnished by a merchant of that city with the *Vera Cruzano* of the 12th of April, containing the account of an awful Earthquake which desolated the city of Mexico on the 7th ult.

At the moment we write, says the *Siglo*, (of the city of Mexico) of the 8th, the inhabitants of the capital of the Republic are still under the influence of the horrors excited by the earthquake of yesterday, the disastrous effects of which we are still imperfectly acquainted with.

Yesterday at 52 minutes past 3 o'clock P. M., the oscillations began, slight at first and then stronger. The direction of the motion appeared to be North and South. It lasted about two minutes. The shocks were terrible; nothing like them was ever experienced before, and the condition of the buildings too surely proves the absence of all exaggeration.

We were by chance upon the great square at the time, and we witnessed a spectacle not easily forgotten. In an instant the multitude, but a moment previous tranquil and listless, were upon their knees, praying to the Almighty and counting with anxiety the shocks which threatened to convert the most beautiful city in the New World into a vast theatre of ruins. The chains surrounding the portico were violently agitated; the flags of the pavement yawned open, the trees bent frightfully, the buildings and lofty edifices oscillated to and fro; the immense arrow which crowns the summit of the cathedral vibrated with astonishing rapidity; at 56 minutes past three the movement had ceased.

It is impossible to ascertain the destruction. Not a house or a door but bears the marks of this terrible calamity. Many of them are cracked and greatly injured, others are tottering; and others entirely fallen.—San Lorenzo, La Misericordia, Tompaste, Zapo and Victoria streets and the Grand street have particularly suffered. The aqueducts were broken in several places. The bridge of Tezontlale is demolished. The Hospital of Saint Lazarus is in ruins, and the churches of San Lorenzo and San Ferdinand greatly injured.

The magnificent chapel of Saint Teresa no longer exists. At the first shock the cupola, a building of astonishing strength and great beauty fell, and was soon followed by the vault beneath the tabernacle and the tabernacle itself.

Fortunately all those in a church so much frequented, succeeded in escaping. At eight o'clock last evening, seventeen persons had been taken from the ruins of other buildings and carried to the Hospital.

At three-quarters past six, and a quarter past seven, two more shocks were felt.—They were, however, slight, and occasioned nothing but a temporary renewal of terror.

The authorities did every thing that zeal and humanity could suggest, to carry help to the victims, and restore the aqueducts which furnish water to the city.

Not Democratic enough.—Rockingham and Shenandoah counties, Va., are not quite Democratic enough yet, so an effort is on foot to form a new county out of portions of these two, which, it is said, will contain but *three whigs.*

Geological Cabinet Lost.—The very valuable collection of fossils and [illegible] gathered by the State Geologist of Pennsylvania, and deposited in the Western University, by State authority, were lost in the Pittsburg fire.

Baltimore Market.

[Prices of Grain &c.—corrected weekly.]

Baltimore, May 3d, 1845.

Grain.—The receipts of wheat are still principally confined to Pennsylvania. Small sales of Md. prime reds at 100a105 cts., and ordinary to good at 95a98cts.; white wheat, for family flour, is worth 110a120 cents.—Sales to a considerable extent, of Pa. red at 95 a 100cts., and inferior at 90cts. Large sales of Md. Corn at 38a39 for white, and 40a41 for yellow, and of Pa. yellow at 41a 42cts. We quote sales of Md. Oats at 24a 25, and Pa. at 26cts.; Pa. Rye at 60c., and Md. at 58a59cts.

DIED,

At his residence, near Warwick, Cecil co. on the 29th ult. Captain Benedict Craddock.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been re-appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures for Talbot county, will attend at the following places in discharge of the duty required of him by law—viz:—

Easton, on Wednesday the 14th inst.
Trappe, on Wednesday the 28th,
St. Michaels, on Thursday the 29th,
Wye Landing, on Saturday the 31st.

may 6—3w *HENRY JOHNSON.*

Wheat Cradles.

J. B. FIRBANKS takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to manufacture **WHEAT CRADLES** to order in the best manner, and of *SEASONED MATERIALS* at his Shop, near the Chapel, and would say to those to whom it may be more convenient that he will deliver the Cradles in Easton.

Any orders left with Richard Thomas, Esq., or at the Drug Store of the Messrs. Dawsons will be promptly attended to.

All cradle work warranted. ma 6—3t

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county in pursuance of the proceedings of Talbot County Court, will expose at public sale, to the lowest bidder, at the front door of the Court-house in Easton, on Tuesday the 27th inst. at 2 o'clock of said day, the contract for making a *NEW ROAD* of about half a mile in length, connecting the road through Bennett Tomlinson's land with the Richbottom road. Persons disposed to purchase the contract can view the land, or call on Mr. Charles Robinson, who will give all necessary information in reference to its location. By order,

GEO. W. SHERWOOD, Clk.

may 6th 1845—tdG

BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a good assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS &c. of the best and most fashionable style, all of which he is determined to sell very low for cash.

Boots and Shoes made to order as usual. Call and see. *W. H. SHEPARD.*

April 29, 1845.—3tG

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