each extremity is terminated by small brick edifices once serving for offices.

The main building is a curiosity—a monument of ingenious extravagance. It is a heterogeneous pile of brick and mortar, without unity or uniformity, upon which architecture seems to have exerted, if not exhausted, the versatility of her genius. It has, to all intents and purposes, four fronts; two of which lead to the walks along the tops of the terrace, another with a portico, to an open lawn once a flower garden, and the other, which is the northeastern, and probably main front by first intention, introduces you to a shaded lawn and an interesting prospect. The northeastern front is endowed with the largest and more finished portico, the roof of which sports a weather cock; whose indications are made known upon a dial on the ceiling of the portico, which may be observed by the inmates without encountering the air. Directly over the door is the huge dial of a clock which is fastened on the wall inside, presenting a face there also, and announcing its tally of the hours upon a gong which may be heard, it is said, two or three miles. This clock requires winding once a week. The door over which it rests, introduces you to a spacious ante room, on the rear side of which is a gallery or balcony high over the doors, employed once as a depository of curiosities. To this gallery, and also to the clock, Mr. Jefferson was wont to asend by an ingenious ladder, so contrived as to close itself, like the parallel rules of a mathematician, into a single straight piece, thus making it occupy a small space, and convenient for moving. The ponderous weights of the clock could not of course descend perpendicularly on account of the door. Mr. Jefferson, therefore, extended the cords each side to the wall where he had painted in large letters, the several days of the week, in such distances above and below each other as would be daily described by the descent of the weights. When the week had passed, the weights indicated 'Saturday;' then the clock was again wound up, and the weights ran up to Sunday,' and renewed their weekly downward career. In one corner of this anteroom stands a well executed bust of Voltaire, just as it was placed there, we believe, by Mr. Jefferson. The present proprietor has also supplied several curiosities.

Doors on the right and left lead to the opposite wings of the building, and a glass door opposite the front, opens into a fine "Saloon." Here we behold again the monuments of Mr. Jefferson's mechanical ingenuity and singular tastes. The doors are large glasses set in mahogany frames, attached by hinges to each side, and opening through their centres.—Each half opens and shuts with the other, by means of some concealed spring or attachment which unites their movements. The saloon or principal room where Mr. Jefferson was accustomed to receive his guests, is an octagonal apartment with high ceiling and tesselated floor, which last is literally black walnut squares set in frames of white oak, and certainly of rich appearance. Two glass doors lead out of this drawing room, one into the southwestern portico, and the other into a dining room in the northwestern wing. This dining room is lighted by an awkward window in the top of the house, and there are several contrivances in the wall to bring up the viands and wine from the kitchen and cellar. Adjoining is a small round tea room, lighted by glass doors, and once decorated with a variety of small statuary. This room, as well as a hall adjoining, leads to the terrace looking towards Charlottesville, on the angle of which Mr. Jefferson was accustomed to sit at twilight, and to superintend at other times, with his glass, the building of the University some two or three miles distant. The opposite or southeastern wing has several apartments one of which was occupied as a bed room, another as a library and a sort of vestibule looking to the southeastern terrace was used as a mechanical laboratory.

The house appears, from the outside, to be only of one story—it is really of three. There are three flights of stairs painfully narrow, steep and dark. Over the drawing room, is a corresponding apartment intended for billiards; this game having been prohibited by law the room was devoted to fiddling and dancing, of which Mr. Jefferson seemed to be fond. The rooms adjoining are contracted and ill-shapen dormitories, in which the bed steads were supported by hooks in the wall.—These rooms are of this uncomfortable description in consequence of having been accommodated to the various shapes and dips of the roof, like the crooked roads in Dutch villages, which, after the houses are built are accomodated to each proprietor. We will venture to say that, Mr. Jefferson had no distinct conception of any design, when he commenced building, but enlarged, added and modified as his ingenuity contrived, until this incomprehensible pile reached this acme of its destiny in which it stands at present, still indeed unfinished.

Mr. Jefferson, apart from his distinguished political character, which all the world knows and feels, and half of it adores, was a remarkable man. He was tall, of rather a lean and hungry look, with sharp features, freckled face, and red hair. He was fond of music, and performed very well on the violin, fond of statuary, architecture, mechanics, mathematics, the languages; addicted to the study of political and natural philosophy, and with all, a courteous gentleman, an affectionate relative, and a benevolent and patriotic citizen.

We have heard it said, that he wore red "brevities" This was not surprising, if it be considered that his hair was red, his face was red, and the very soil on which he lived was also red!

Monticello is worth climbing, for the sake of the fine prospect it commands. On both sides you behold beneath you, farm houses, fields of green corn and of yellow wheat, pretty graves, and undulating surface and streaks of the red and grey soil, the fat and lean of madam earth. The view extends on south until the plains meet the horizon, on the north until the lofty peaks and unequal swells of the Blue Ridge are lost in their "azure hue." Charlottesville and the University dot the scene on the west.

The present proprietor of Monticello and its 200 acres, is Capt. Levy, of the U. S. Navy, a gentleman of Jewish decent, and a man of competence. Mr. Jefferson, leaving his estate involved, it was sold to a gentleman from whom Capt. Levy purchased it, as is said, for $2,500! We have heard it mentioned that, Mr. Jefferson expended on Monticello $70,-000. The buildings are considerably decayed, and there is very little inducement to keep such an establishment in complete repair. Capt. Levy is at sea; but we were politely received and hospitably entertained, although the small family had just been afflicted by the death of one of its members—Capt Levy's mother.

It is estimated that about 1,000 persons visit Monticello in the course of each year.

In Philadelphia, three distilleries consume 1200 bushels of grain daily.

The Kinderhook escort, consisting of about fifty horsemen in uniform, met the President at a short distance from this place, and led the

From the New York Era.

THE PRESIDENT AT HUDSON.

We give to-day an account of the cordial reception of Mr. Van Buren in his native county. It was indeed a glorious occasion, gratifying and honorable to him and his friends, while it was a mortifying rebuke and disgrace to his enemies. The Common Council of Hudson have been in this matter mere tools in the hands of more designing men, who aimed to insult the President in his own county, and in this they were aided from abroad. Their resolutions have been and are now placarded in large handbills, posted in different parts of this city with a heading of "Glorious Whig Victory!—Make way for Columbia!—Mr. Van Buren at home!" The "Whig" papers here and at Albany have exulted over this evidence of what they call "patriotism." The "Whigs" in Hudson sent circulars throughout the county, urging their friends to remain at home. And notwithstanding all their efforts, his reception "at home" was enthusiastic beyond comparison. The concourse of the people and the length of the procession were unparalleled in that city. Men of all parties joined in doing him honor, and they who aimed at his disgrace were denounced by their own friends, and covered with shame, by the assembled yeomanry of the county of his birth.

HAIL COLUMBIA!—THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION AT HOME!!

The great pains which have been taken to mar the President's reception in his own county—the extraordinary course pursued by the "authorities" of the capital of the county—and the praises which the Federal whig press have so liberally bestowed upon that course, created in us some anxiety to witness his reception at Hudson, so that we might bear true witness. We therefore visited that place on Friday last and witnessed his reception both there and at Kinderhook.

It was apparent, from many things which we witnessed at Hudson, as well as here, before and since our visit, that the proceedings of the Common Council had been suggested from abroad, and that its members had been mere tools in the hands of those who designed to disgrace the President in his native county. We were therefore the more pleased at a reception which was gratifying as it was unexpected, which exceeded our warmest hopes, and which indicted upon the actors in the attempted disgrace a rebuke as severe as it was merited. The reception of Mr. Van Buren at our city was great, but that at Hudson, considering the difference in population of the two places, surpassed. It was not a parade of the military but an assemblage of the people—a demonstration of the Democracy.

It was not a reception by the great mass of the people of Hudson alone, but by the Democracy of the whole county, who left their fields in the midst of their harvest, and hastened to honor the man whose value and merit they well appreciated, and to vindicate the honor of their county—to erase the stain it had received at the hands of a few intolerant and short sighted men.

"From her mountains and her plains in troops they came."

The hardy yeomanry—the unpurchaseable sons of toil, the patriarchs of the party—the companions of his youth, all were there, and welcomed him not with the slight and formal shake of the hand, but with the cordial and lengthened grasp, and the pleasure beaming countenance. The thousand anecdotes of his boyhood's home, of which the people were constantly reminding him, gave an increased and absorbing interest to his reception. Old soldiers of the revolution, too feeble to join in the procession, yet came miles to see him, and seated by the way side, added their shouts of welcome "I have," said one, "voted the Democratic ticket for 40 years, and I want to live to give him one more vote." "Thirty years ago!" exclaimed another, "he & I fought side by side against the Federalists, and I will never desert him." "He was a plain farmer's boy when I first knew him," cried a third, "and now, boys, see what honesty and industry can make you" Such was the feeling of the old and the young, and he may well be proud of his reception in his native county

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RECEPTION AT KINDERHOOK,

HIS NATIVE VILLAGE.

At nine o'clock on Saturday morning, the President left Hudson for his native village, accompanied by the Hudson Committee of Arrangements. Every bluff on the way side was filled with men, women, and children, who had left the fields to catch a glimpse of the President as he passed. At Greenport Centre, the crowd of villagers was so great, and their enthusiasm so unbounded, that the President alighted to receive their congratulations and return them his heartfelt acknowledgements:

The Knickerbocker escort, consisting of about fifty horsemen in uniform, met the President at a short distance from this place, and led the way to Glencadia, Stuyvesant Falls, where the procession from Kinderhook, consisting of about one hundred barouches, and two hundred horsemen, was waiting to escort him into the village.

As the whole progressed, the inhabitants from the adjoining districts were continually joining the cavalcade. At the entrance of the village, a large concourse of villagers were assembled and received the President with every demonstration of enthusiastic welcome. The village bell was rung and cannon fired—the Students of the Academy with badges, joined the procession, which moved through Broad street to State street, down State to Sylvester street, through again, the head and foot of the procession being joined at this point. It seemed as if every villager was in the procession; scarcely a man was to be seen out of it. Upon the capacious balconies of the public house before which the procession halted, the women of the village were assembled, and never was there a brighter galaxy of beauty witnesed. Here the President alighted and was welcomed by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements in behalf of the people of Kinderhook.—The President replied most feelingly to the manifestations of affection and respect with which he was received. As he alluded to the playmates of his youth, and the companions of his maturer years by whom he was surrounded, and spoke of the village of his nativity, which was at once the home of his relations and the grave of his fathers, his utterance failed him, and he burst into tears, the many were the overflowing eyes among multitude that sympathised with his emotions. No man ever received manifestations of deeper and more heartfelt affection than was extended to Mr. Van Buren on this occasion. The oldest inhabitants were there, & declared that no previous occasion within their memory had called out such numbers and such enthusiasm. It was a holiday. This was in the teeth of the fact that the Federalists of Hudson had sent circulars to almost every "Whig" in the county, earnestly advising them to "*stay at home.*" How powerless are the unprincipled when they deal with the people. How impotent their malice!

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Aug. 6, 1839.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Democratic Republican Candidate,

For Congress,

P. F. THOMAS,

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Day of election, Wednesday 2d day of October next

NOTICE.——Agreeably to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Republican voters of this county, there will be a meeting held on the FIRST TUESDAY IN AUGUST next, at the hour of 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, &c. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.

June 18, 1839.

☞ We would particularly remind our friends that the General County meeting of the Democratic Republican party takes place at the Court House *this day* at 12 o'clock, M.

Caroline County.

NOTICE.

The Republicans of Caroline County are respectfully requested to meet on

SATURDAY the 10th inst.

in their respective election districts for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet in general Committee in Denton on the following Tuesday, to nominate Candidates for the Legislature &c. &c.

Punctual attendance is desired.

MANY VOTERS.

Caroline county, August 3d 1839.

During this month elections take place in the following States, viz:—Rhode Island, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. We confidently assert that the results in these States will show that the march of Democracy is onward and that the prospects of Mr. Van Buren for re-election are cheering in the extreme.

KENT COUNTY.—We learn from the Freedom's Sentinel, that our friends in Kent have nominated the following ticket to be supported at the ensuing election. From the well known character and respectability of the gentlemen composing it, we apprehend that the whigs will have hard work to defeat it, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts which they are making to secure that county. For Delegates to the General Assembly, Dr. Thomas Willson, Asbury S. Sappington, Henry Hurt. For the Levy Court William Shaw, Francis Lamb, John W. Walker, John Kelly, David C Blackstone. For Sheriff Richard Moffatt.

Dr. Muse, of Cambridge, Md., whose superior knowledge as an Agriculturist is proverbial, has a field of 40 acres in corn, which he thinks will yield 100 bushels to the acre! He cultivates the Baden corn.

Mr. Clay is still prosecuting his journey Northward, taking especial pains, wherever the opportunity offers, of delivering fierce and vehement philipics against Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. He visited the notorious Anti-mason and Abolitionist, Francis Granger at Canandaigua, with whom he took an airing. Delectable sight. Shall we judge Mr. Clay by the company he keeps?

THE DEMOCRATIC HERALD.—We have received the second number of this paper recently established at Annapolis. It will prove a valuable aid to the good cause in which it has enlisted, and should be liberally patronized. The great fault of the Republican party is, their negligence in sustaining to a proper extent the PRESS ENGAGED IN THEIR SERVICE

One of the New-York papers mentions two cases of confirmed cholera as having occurred in that city.

The length of the British Queen steamship exceeds by 30 feet that of the ship of war Pennsylvania!

"Every body knows that amongst the most precious doctrines of Locofocoism, free suffrage takes a high rank."

The above remark is from the Providence Journal, a Federal Whig paper published in Rhode Island. We copy it for the purpose of comment, and to show the feeling entertained by some of the Opposition in regard to a most sacred political right—free suffrage.—The Federal party have ever manifested a strong desire to circumscribe the elective franchise in such a manner as to deprive the poor of the privilege of voting and throw all political power into the hands of the opulent. Indeed with many of our opponents, riches are regarded as the only test of merit, and the only sure path to honor and office. With those entertaining such an opinion we differ—most cordially differ—and feel proud to acknowledge free suffrage as "amongst the most precious doctrines of Locofocoism" The exaction of a property qualification in a voter, we hold to be contrary to the spirit of liberty, and in conflict with the genius of Republican institutions.—Many of the opposition, like the Rhode Island Editor, suppose if they can effectually restrict the right of suffrage, and deprive the poor man of his voice at the polls, they will have no difficulty in effecting their purposes, however unhallowed, and enjoy an uncontrolled possession of all political power.

But in this they can never succeed, only to a very limited extent, however zealous they may be to accomplish it. The people are Democratic, and will ever resist aggressions upon their rights, or innovations upon their liberties. The exploded doctrines of Hamilton have no abiding place in the affections of the mass of the people, however much they may be admired by many of the modern Whig party. The day was, when poverty was held a disgrace, & penury deprived men of their political opinions; but that period has long passed, and equality has become the watchword of the Democratic party.

It is true that Alexander Hamilton, the high priest of Federalism, declared that the voice of the people was weak and impotent, and with that fervid eloquence of which he was said to have been a master, he endeavoured to entail upon us a Senate to be elected for life; a House of Representatives to be elected only by those voters who were possessed of a freehold qualification of $250; the two Houses to have power to pass laws without exception; the President to be elected for life, and to have an unconditional veto beyond the reach of two-thirds of Congress; the State Legislatures to be abolished, and the Governors of the several states to be appointed by the President. It is also true, that Mr. Moris of Philadelphia, another champion of the opposition, declared that the Senate ought to be composed of men of great and established property—an Aristocracy, and that such a body would keep down the turbulency of Democracy. Is it not equally true that much of this same opinion prevails at the present day in the ranks of modern Whiggery? Are not our Registry Laws, and others of a kindred nature, illustrative of the fact? Did not Mr. Crittenden, under the pretence of guarding more effectually the purity of elections, aim a blow at the rights of the electors, that was in effect a blow at free suffrage. Such is the identity of feeling between the Federalists of 1787 and the Whigs of 1839. Now we do not pretend to say that every man who calls himself a Whig would subscribe unlimitedly to all or any of these measures, yet we see daily manifestations of a desire on the part of many of the modern whig *leaders*, to restrict the privileges of the people, to grapple with their rights; to bid defiance to the constitution & to check the popular voice, or in Whig parlance, to overcome the turbulency of Democracy.

If the Democratic party are to be derided because free suffrage is one of their "most precious doctrines," we are perfectly content. The people, regardless of names, whether they be called Locofocos, Levellers or Radicals, will ever resist tyranny, combat innovations upon their liberties, maintain their equality, protect their interests from the threatened assaults of purse-proud aristocrats, and adhere with firmness to the ancient landmarks which secure to them their life, liberty & happiness. Upon the whole we regard the expression of the Journal as any other than a reflection upon the party which it attempts to scoff because of the "high rank" which free suffrage takes with it. In our opinion the farmer who toils from day to day is just as capable of political discrimination as the man of wealth who lies tortured on a sick couch in the agonies of repletion. Equally so is the mechanic, though he be divested of his last coat, as the jewelled nabob who sports his broad cloth.

THE LATE TREASURER.

Some of the indiscreet friends of the late Tresurer, Mr. Campbell, are very abusive towards the President on account of his removal. Whether ignorant of the true facts, or fully acquainted with them from him, their course is equally censurable and unjust to impute bad motives to the President, or to assign false causes for the removal. Whether Mr. Campbell is a Conservative or not, and whether he is opposed to the President or not, and, if so, ought not to be employed under him, are questions not necessary to be discussed on this occasion, because we learn that since Mr. Van Buren's administration commenced, Mr. C. has, from his infirm condition, been absent from his office more than one third of the whole time. That during the remaining two thirds of the time he has not been able to attend at all to the correspondence of the office, even so far as to affix his signature to it; and that in respect to the other business, he omitted entirely to supervise and sign the drafts, Treasury notes, &c. after having been filled up for him, but has been in the habit of merely signing blank notes and blank drafts to the amount of millions on millions, leaving them to be afterwards filled up and issued by his clerks, without the slightest interference on his part as the head of the office.

The President, on ascertaining these facts, undoubtedly considered that Mr. Campbell's infirmities prevented him from devoting that personal attention to his official duties which the laws and the public security render proper.

For these reasons, and not for the political one-blazoned about by the Opposition, we understand that Mr. C. was notified that a change in the office had become necessary.

So far from proscription or unkindness existing in this case, Mr. C. has, under these circumstances, been treated with marked forbearance and courtesy by the President, and all connected with the Administration.—Globe.

The Militia of Pennsylvania number a grand total of 207,463.

The ceremony of conferring upon Gen. Santa Anna, the decorations of honor voted by Congress, for having repulsed the French forces which invaded Vera Cruz on the 5th December, took place in the city of Mexico on the 9th of June.

Judge Wilkins, in the U. S. District Court at Detroit, has decided that the testimony of an atheist is not admissible.

Jno. M. Botts, Esq., of Richmond, (Va.) has sold his fine horse Gohanna, to John Buford, of Missouri, for $15,000.

There are 1600 visiters at Cape May, most of whom are obliged to sleep any where, and some do not sleep at all.

WHAT A BULL!—A farmer lately wrote to a committee of one of the Maine agricultural societies, thus:—Gentlemen, you will have the goodness to enter ME on your list of cattle for a BULL!"

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the "British Queen."

The long expected steam ship British Queen arrived at New York on Sunday morning.—She brings London papers to the evening of the 11th July, and Liverpool papers of the 10th.

The political news by this arrival, is not very important. The war in Syria is making progress, but no battle has yet been fought by the Egyptians & Turks. England is quiet—France is quiet—every thing at peace all over Europe.

The bullion in the possession of the Bank of England has been still farther reduced—whilst the accounts from the manufacturing districts are entirely gloomy as to the export trade.—This all tends to the impossibility of describing any real improvement in the general condition of monetary affairs.

American securities remained all unstable, unless at the most ruinous quotations, with the exception of the shares of the Bank of the U. States, which have been sold in considerable amounts at £23 7s. 6d. and on the 11th were withheld by one influential party unless at £23 10.

In the Cotton market affairs had become considerably worse; for the fall at Liverpool had been no less than 1-2d. per lb. during the short time which has elapsed since the Great Western sailed.

Among the passengers by the Queen are Mr. Featherstonhaugh, appointed by the English Government to make a new survey of the Boundary Line between Maine & New Brunswick.

A physician stopped at the shop of a country apothecary, and inquired for a Pharmacopoeia.—"Sir," said the apothecary, "I know of no such farmer living about these parts."

WOMAN.—When I am making a plan of consequence, says Lord Bolingbroke, I always like to consult with a sensible woman. Lord B. was a great man.

"Here's the bannisters, but where the devil are the stairs," as the drunken fellow said when he felt his way around the bedstead in the dark.

Treatment of Erysipelas by raw Cotton.—Dr. F. M. Robertson, of Augusta, Geo. reports, in the July number of the Southern Medical and Surgical Journal, two cases of erysipelas, successfully treated by the external application of raw cotton.

The papers publish full details of the death of Lady Flora Hastings. Her remains were conveyed to Scotland for interment. At the request of her father a post mortem examination of her body was made and the result forever put at doubts as to her innocence of the charge that had been preferred against her character.

The Liverpool Mercury informs us that the great steamer, called the President, will be at that port about the first of September to receive her machinery. She is larger, will have great power, and is generally considered a much finer vessel than the British Queen. She is intended to run between Liverpool and New York.

A WHIG OPINION.—J. H. Buckingham, of the Boston Galaxy, says:

"Mr. Webster has written a letter from London to the people of Massachusetts, withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for the Presidency. What effect this will have upon the fortunes of Messrs. Clay and Harrison we presume will not be very apparent at present, if ever. His ultimate election, if he had remained a candidate, was almost an impossibility, and the election of either of those gentlemen is more than an improbability."

MARRIED

At Willow Grove, Caroline County, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Mason, William R Hughlett, Esq. of Jamaica Point, Talbot County, to Miss Lydia Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas S. Carter, Esq.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. John Bell, Mr. William C. Neavitte, to Miss Margaret Kennard, all of Queen Ann's

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. William Chance of Caroline, to Miss Louisa Baynard of Queen Ann's county.

Died

In this town on Thursday morning last, Mrs. Ann Robinson, formerly of Hillsborough, Caroline county.

In this town on Wednesday night last, David Kerr, eldest son of P. F. Thomas, Esq. aged 3 months.

At the residence of James Bartlett, Jr in this county, on the 31st of last month, Robert Bartlett, son of William and Susan Kemp, of New York, aged 8 months and 2 weeks.

Near Centreville, on Tuesday morning last, after a protracted & painful illness Mr. Larrimore, consort of Capt. Robert Larrimore of Queen Ann's county. The deceased has left a husband and several children, with a numerous circle of friends and relatives to lament their loss.

On Tuesday morning last, near Centreville Capt. John Collier.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

ELECTION FIRST WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
JAMES CARROLL,
SOLOMON HILLEN, JR.

SECOND DISTRICT,
PHILIP F. THOMAS.

THIRD DISTRICT,
J. T. W. WORTHINGTON.

SIXTH DISTRICT,
FRANCIS THOMAS

PRICE CURRENT.

Office of the American, July 30

Howard Street Flour.—In flour of this description manufactured from old wheat, we hear of no transactions. The generally prevailing store rate is $5,87 1-2 to $6, and the Rail Road and wagon price $5 62 1-2.—We note sales from stores of several parcels made from new wheat, $6.06 1-4 to $6 1-2.

City Mills Flour is held at $6,50, made of new wheat. We hear of no sales. Fresh ground Susquehanna Flour is held at $6. No sales of Rye flour, and no demand for it.

GRAIN.—We have to note a decline of about ten cents per bushel in new Wheats, since our Report of Friday. Yesterday morning, at a very early hour, a sale of prime Virginia white wheat was made at $1,35; soon afterwards a sale of prime white was made at $1 33 somewhat later in the morning, sales of prime white were made at $1,30 and $1.28, and still later in the day sales of good white were made at $1 25 and finally at $1 20. We note these sales for the purpose of showing that there was a continued decline in prices during the day, and that the difference of two or three hours in the time of the sale made a difference of some cents in the prices of wheats of the same quality. We hear of no sales of white wheat today, and cannot therefore make a positive quotation of its value.

The sales of prime new reds were generally made yesterday morning at $1.25, and other sorts lower as in quality. As the day advanced however, there was less and less disposition to buy at those rates To-day the market opened at $1.20 for prime reds, at which rate sales of that description continue to be made. We quote common to prime reds to day at $1 12 1-2a$1 20 The causes of the decline are to be found in the fact that supplies are coming forward freely, and that most of the contracts made by the millers for new flour have been filled.

We quote white Corn at 75a76 cents, and yellow at 78a79 cents.

Good new Rye is worth 82 cents—sales.

New Oats have been in full supply, and have consequently fallen in price. We quote good shipping parcels at 28a30 cents. There are no old Oats in market—they would bring about 35 cents.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Wheat on Saturday last was quoted at $1.10 at 1.15. Corn at 75 at 78 cents.

Academy at Easton.

THE vacation in this Acrdemy will commence on the 17th day of August instant and terminate on the 3d day of September next; when the schools will be again opened.

By order,

THO'S. I. BULLITT, Pres't.

August 6, 1839—3t

At a Meeting

Of the Commissioners of the Town of Easton held on Thursday July 25th 1839 among other proceedings, It was Resolved, That "An Ordinance to prevent Improper Huckstering within the limits of the town of Easton" and the supplements thereto be published in each of the papers printed in the town of Easton.

Be it enacted and Ordained by the Commissioners of Easton, duly elected and qualified, that from and after the publication of this Ordinance, no person or persons whatsoever shall at any place within the limits of the Town of Easton, on any day during the week, before the hour of twelve o'clock, at noon, either by himself, herself or themselves, or by any other person or persons in trust for him, her or them, barter for, deal or buy, any eggs, chickens, ducks geese, turkies or poultry of any kind, lamb, veal, beef, fish, butter or any victuals, vegetables or provisions for the purpose of huckstering or selling the same again, either in the Town of Easton or elsewhere; and if any person or persons shall barter for, deal or buy, any of the articles aforesaid or any fish, poultry, victuals, vegetables or provisions, on any day during the week, before the hour of twelve o'clock at noon for the purpose of selling the same again, either in the town of Easton, or any foreign market or elsewhere, he, she or they, shall be liable to forfeit and pay to the Commissioners of Easton, for each and every offence, the sum of three dollars, current money.

And be it further enacted and Ordained, that if any person or persons, who shall have purchased any eggs, chickens, ducks, geese, turkies or poultry of any kind, lamb, veal, beef, fish, butter or any victuals, vegetables or provisions, on any day during the week, before the hour of twelve o'clock, at noon, shall sell or offer for sale, any of the said articles so purchased, or send away the same for sale by any packet or other vessel, at any time within twenty days thereafter, he, she or they, shall be deemed a Huckster within the provisions of this ordinance and be liable to forfeit and pay for each offence, the sum of three dollars, current money, payable as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted and ordained, that it shall be the duty of the Bailiff of the town aforesaid and of the Clerk of the Market, to demand the forfeiture or fine aforesaid and to receive the same from every person who shall violate the ordinance aforesaid so soon as he shall verily believe from his own observation or the information or evidence of a creditable person, that a forfeiture or fine has been incurred; and if the same shall not be paid on demand, or within three hours thereafter, it shall be the duty of the said Bailiff or Clerk, who shall have demanded the same to give information of the offence, and refusal to pay the fine, to one of the Commissioners of the Town, or a Board of Commissioners, that the same may be duly noticed and inquired into agreeably to Law.

And be it further enacted and Ordained, that if any forfeiture or fine incurred by the violation of the Ordinance aforesaid be not paid on demand, or within three hours thereafter, to the Bailiff or Clerk demanding the same, the person or persons so neglecting or refusing to pay shall be liable to forfeit and pay for each refusal or neglect, the additional sum of two dollars, current money, recoverable by the Commissioners of the Town of Easton as other fines, penalties or forfeitures are recoverable by the Bye Laws or Ordinances of the said Commissioners.

And be it further enacted and Ordained that it shall be the duty of the Bailiff, and Clerk of the Market, to account with and pay over to the Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners, two thirds of each and every fine or forfeiture which shall or may be respectively received or collected by them, under and in virtue of this Ordinance, and it shall and may be lawful for each of them to retain the balance for his trouble in collecting the same

A SUPPLEMENT to the "Ordinance" entitled "An Ordinance to prevent improper Huckstering within the limits of the town of Easton pasied July 25th 1839.

Be it enacted and Ordained by the Commissioners of Easton and qualified, that from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person or persons not bona fide residents of Easton or of Talbot County, to purchase within the limits of the Town of Easton on any day during the week, before the hour of 12 o'clock at noon either by himself, herself, or themselves, or by any other person or persons in trust for him, her or them, barter for, deal or buy any butter, eggs, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, or poultry of any kind, for any purposes whatever.

And be it further enacted and Ordained That any person or persons offending against this Ordinance, shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of five dollars current money, recoverable by the Commissioners of the Town of Easton, as other fines forfeitures or penalties, are recoverable by the Bye Laws or Ordinances of said Commissioners.

True Copy.

Test H. E. BATEMAN Clk.

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