EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1857.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Communications the effect of which is to promote private interest, are charged for at the rate of 50 cents per square.

☞ Obituary Notices exceeding six lines in length, are also subject to a similar charge.

☞ For terms of subscription and advertising; see first page.

☞ Accounts of over six months standing are chargeable with the usual rate of interest.

☞ Books received by mail will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We are obliged this morning to call our patrons to the fact that their bills are already due, waiting for payment. Subscription bills are very small and seldom one has less than the amount of his subscription for one year, about him. We hope our friends will call and see us, or send the money by some of their friends, to whom we will receipt for them. We ask this, in order that we may be enabled soon to start on an entirely new basis—the *cash system*.

THE Circuit Court for Queen Ann's county commences its Spring Term on Monday next.

DAMAGES.—Mr. Wm. Maxwell of this town, recovered against Wm. Goodhand, of Kent County, in the Circuit Court for said county, $125.00 damages, for slander.

DOCTOR C. C. COX, of this county, is one of the delegates elect to represent the Faculty of Maryland at the meeting of the American Medical Association which convenes in Nashville, Tennessee, early in this month.

ERRATA.—Our readers will observe in the last "Pencil Dottings," by Pioneer, that there are several typographical errors, so palpable, as to be unnecessary to designate; but in the last clause a sentence is left out, which is perhaps confused a little; yet the language which follows, with regard to the great acquaduct to New York will give you some little insight of the matter. We are thus particular, because persons are sometimes disposed to *fancy* that these mistakes are made by the author.

TAKING REST.—The administration is obliged now to take rest as to further appointments. But if Mr. Buchanan can sleep, or even eat a quiet meal, is more than the avaricious and greedy spirit of democracy will warrant him in supposing. He unquestionably feels as though he should take a little respite after so much barking in his ears. His home in Washington since his inauguration, has been one continual scene of noisy politicians, who do nothing but beset his path with mountains of petitions and claims for this or that office, and all, because they "deserved well of the party, they never had anything." Some of these hungry vultures will be obliged to come off yet without any of the bright prospects of office in their talons.

LIBERAL DONATIONS.—David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi who not long since gave $25,000 to the American Colonization Society, has made another splendid donation of $20,000 to the same cause. What will Northern abolitionists think of this? Often do such liberal donations occur in the South where slavery is tolerated, but in the North where it is looked upon as a sore and a blemish upon our country's history, and where negroes are regarded as upon a perfect equality with the whites, such a thing rarely if ever happens. Nor do they anything towards the noble and philanthropic cause of Colonization. They will expend their money in sending out their corrupt emissaries to steal them from their owners, and then pay their way to the Canadas—there to starve and freeze to death, but further they go not. They show a blind and telling inconsistency in this which occasions Southern men to view them as they should, with no small degree of distrust and contempt.

EFFECT OF RAILROADS.—We call attention to the farmers of this county to the following statement of the increase of the value of lands in the counties of Virginia thro' which the rail road passes. Eight counties show an increase in value in six years of *nine millions, three hundred and seventy-six thousand, six hundred and sixty-nine dollars!* Those counties more remotely from the road show also a large increase. When the Maryland and Delaware Railroad shall be completed, lands in its vicinity will increase in the same proportion as the above, and we hope that this important item of information may serve to influence the people to a lively interest in its construction. The Richmond Examiner, says:

"As a valuable fact, that the eight counties immediately penetrated and influenced by the Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road, viz:—Bedford, Roanoke, Montgomery, Pulaski, Wythe, Smyth, Washington and Scott, show an increase of $9,376,669, and being now given at $23,822,728. The adjoining counties which have been more remotely influenced by the road, show a like increase, and give with those named, a total increase of $20,000,000.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Dollar Sentinel printed and published at Dover, has ceased to exist, and its exchanges, &c., will hereafter be directed to the Delaware Democrat, a new paper just started in Wilmington, Del. It is democratic, as its name indicates, and though differing in political views, yet we wish it success.

TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH.—The Peninsula News states the Congregation at Lewes, Del., have refused to receive the minister sent them by the Philadelphia M. E. Conference, and have addressed a letter to that effect to Bishop Scott. At Berlin, Md., they refused to allow their appointee to go into the parsonage, and he returned to his former home.

TO BE MADE A SACRIFICE.—We observe the locofoco press of the State are urging the name of Col. John C. Groome, of Cecil county, as the candidate for their party in the coming Gubernatorial election. Perceiving the defeat rushing before them, and which will entirely sweep them out of the question or completely off the turf, they are cunning enough not to offer up one "well dyed in the wool" as a target, but him whom they know has no particular affinity for the party, even though he may have voted for Mr. Buchanan. Would the locofoco party nominate Col. Groome, if they had a majority now in the State? or had any hope of carrying the election? No. Dorset would claim her man Talbot her man. Queen Anns her man and so on to a dozen or more.

Let Col. Groome announce himself as an independent candidate, and let the locofoco party generally ratify the announcement, or nominate him afterwards, and bring all their forces to bear, and we shall still defeat them. They may try every trick, for which they are so well noted; they may resort to every device and scheme, and by appealing to old line Whigs secure their co-operation, yet we shall still overwhelm them. The blood of Americanism is becoming warmed up in the hearts of its devotees and they are not willing to see the proud escutcheon of her glory and position wrested from her hands.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from the Publishers, G. P. Putnam & Co., 321 Broadway, N. Y., the first sixteen parts of the life of George Washington, by Washington Irving; Illustrated with portraits of eminent officers and statesmen, views of battle fields and historical scenes, from original drawings by eminent Artists, engraved in the best Manner. This history of the life of the immortal statesman may be considered a standard and capital work, designed for popular use, and acceptable to all persons. From the beautiful style of the work and the unique and handsome manner in which it is got up, the publishers have every reason to anticipate a large sale—especially so when the character of the author, as a popular writer, in connection with the interesting theme—the life of Washington. Price of each part, 25 cents, payable on delivery, to the carrier.

HISTORY OF THE U. STATES.—From the Agent, Mr. Prosser, we have received part 25 of Dr. Spencer's history of the U. States which fully sustains the character of the previous numbers.

INTERESTING MERCANTILE DECISION.—A decision of some interest was given by Chief Justice Taney a day or two since in the case of William Critchen vs. the steamer George's Creek. Some time in April, 1855, a lot of 9,137½ bushels of Corn were shipped to New York for which a clean bill of lading was received. The steamer arrived safely, and the Corn was lightered to the point of delivery, but when it was measured fell short 240½ bushels. Suit for damages was brought in the United States District Court and Judge Giles decided against the plaintiff. An appeal was taken and the case came before Judge Taney.—The appeal was taken and the case came before Judge Taney. The defendants proved that they delivered all the corn they had received, and that in New York grain was sold by weight. The complainant contended that that formed no answer, as the difference might have been taken without the knowledge of the officers or crew of the boat. The Court decided that it was necessary to deliver the same number of bushels in New York that were received in Baltimore. Judgment for plaintiff for $265 and costs.

THE NEW COLLECTOR.—The Hon. J. Thompson Mason, the newly appointed Collector for this port, is making his arrangements to assume the duties of that position on Friday next, the first of May. As a preliminary step thereto he has selected Dr. James S. Owens, of Anne Arundel county, for the position of Deputy Collector, in place of John C. Van Wyck, Esq., the present incumbent, the salary of which place is $2,500. Dr. Owens has filled many positions of trust in our State government, among them that of State Treasurer during two terms.—*Patriot, 27th ult.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE WING.—Twenty two slaves recently escaped from a Southern city, *barreled up*. They passed safely to New York, where they took different directions for the land where Dred Scott decisions cannot reach them. Six of them, a mother and five children, came in this way. In Thompsonville upwards of $20 were raised for them, and in this city they obtained goods to carry them as far as Suspension bridge.—*Springfield (Mass.) Rep.*

By the adoption of the North and South line of Minnesota, as proposed by Congress, the new State will measure as follows: Length of State, 340 miles, width of State, 280 miles; area of the State, 75,000 square miles.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST—LAND SPECULATIONS.—The remarkable Exodus now in progress from the older States into the territories newly opened for settlement exhibits, in a striking manner, that constant craving for change of scene under the expectation of doing better elsewhere, which is a prominent trait in the American character. Very few estates remain in possession of the same family for more than one generation, and it is to this general sense of unsettleness; this consciousness that any one who desires a particular farm can obtain it if he offers the merest trifle above its estimated value, which keeps the proprietor of to-day from grappling closely with the land he owns, and making of it, as it were, a heir loom to be cherished by his descendants.

The repudiation of the old English law of primogeniture has had, of course, a good deal to do with this frequent change of ownership, from the necessity of dividing estates among the children on the death of their parents. Other causes have also operating to prevent the farmer from taking deep root in the soil he tills. The slovenly mode of cultivation that has been, until of late years, but too common in the older States, has exhausted the land, to a considerable extent, of its original fertility, while the increase of population, especially within easy distance of large cities, has given to it, as property, a value, the annual interest of which is far greater than the net profits derived from its cultivated products. Another inducement to exchange the worn out land of the Atlantic slope for fertile transmontane prairies, lies not only in the insignificant price per acre to be paid for the latter, and their superior yield, but also in the facility with which these public improvements are made to pierce the wilderness through the assistance rendered by the general Government to States and corporations.

But this vast army of emigrants is not composed of agriculturists only, but comprises men of all classes of society, and of all trades and professions. For the most part, they do not go into the wilderness to sell merchandize—to cultivate the soil—or to follow the practice of medicine or of the law, but in the hope of making something beyond either of these sources of remuneration by speculating in town lots and sections of townships. Thus it comes that Western lands have latterly attracted to an unusual degree the attention of capitalists and adventurers. Large companies have been organized in many of the old States for the express purpose of making extensive purchases of land at the Government price and holding them for a rise. In New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, the journals are continually referring to the mania for migration to Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska. The Cincinnati Gazette notices the immense number of emigrants passing through that city, in the hope of finding a new El Dorado on the upper waters of the Missouri. The newspapers of the interior of Ohio complain that whole counties begin to show signs of depopulation, and in those places where manufactures are carried on—as at Massillon, for example—the owners of the works have found it necessary to double the usual wages of their operatives as an inducement for them to remain.

"A few days ago," says the Pittsburg Gazette, "a large company of leading, active men, of the first respectability, left Perry county with considerable sums of money withdrawn from circulation in Pennsylvania, to be invested in Nebraska, somewhere about Omawha." Other sections of the country furnish us with similar reports, and, at the same time, the mania for speculation rages in the Territories to such an extent that the *Times*, published at St. Paul, Minnesota, states that as high as from twelve to fifteen per cent. a month was being paid at that place for the loan of money

What the end of this is to be, any one not infatuated may easily divine. Prices now are inordinately inflated, and though they may be kept up for a time, like those which ruled in California after the gold discoveries took place, they must eventually decline almost as rapidly as they rose, and reduce to absolute property and destitution many of those who are now so sanguine of realizing immense fortunes.

The effect of this Westward drain of specie is already felt, to some extent, at all the large commercial centres, and there is good reason to fear that more serious results will follow. The wholesale merchants of the seaboard depend for their stability upon the punctuality with which their customers in the interior meet their indebtedness at maturity. If the latter fail in making their collections in due season, owing to the causes of which we have spoken, a momentary crisis must inevitably ensue, and, as the basis upon which the Western speculations are founded is not simply unsafe, but, in our merchants, whose trade lies in that direction, to guard, as far as possible, against becoming embarrassed by risking too much of their means in the hands of persons who, however honest they may be, are yet subjected to contingencies which, from the present appearance of things, may prevent them from fulfilling their engagements within a reasonable period, and which in the event of a sudden collapse, would be productive of disastrous consequences to themselves, and to all others connected with them.—*Patriot.*

FURTHER EFFECTS OF THE WESTERN EXODUS.—We find the following paragraphs in the Steubenville (Ohio) Herald:

"The amount of money taken from this county, and invested in Western lands this spring, is enormous. It is supposed to be three times as great as during any previous season. That deposited in bank by farmers is pretty near all drawn out for that purpose—money which formerly passed from "hand to hand" in the payment of debts, about the first of April, has been appropriated after the same fashion, out West. The surplus funds in the possession of individuals, which could be had occasionally for a short time, as temporary relief to business men—has been absorbed also, in the purchase of lands, in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, &c. Those who could make it convenient to go West this spring have gone—and what has added still more to the tightness of the money market—many of them have taken all the available funds they could gather—while at the same time they have neglected to pay off their indebtedness before leaving. This spirit of land speculation has run so high, that men have in their anxiety to grasp western lands—grow suddenly rich—ceased to be just if not honest.

As a striking comment on this, the same paper in the same column says:—

We understand that several of the former citizens at Richmond and vicinity, in this county, returned from Iowa last week. Having resided there for some two or three years, they became fully reconciled to return to their former homes—if not wealthier, much wiser, and, more competent to appreciate the many advantages of soil, society, and climate of Jefferson county.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE IN MINNESOTA.—*Shocking and Bloody Work.*—The Minnesota papers bring us additional details of the Indian massacre at Spirit Lake and other points in that territory.

The Pioneer says:

The Indians next called at the house of Josiah Stewart, and shot him in the head. His wife begged for her life, to which they replied, "neposquaw," (kill squaw,) and shot her also in the head. Her two little girls were killed with war clubs. John Stewart, a little boy eight years old, hid himself behind a log, and escaped. Major Williams has taken him home, and will bring him up. They then proceeded to the house of Mr Thomas. Several families had here collected together, and there were eight or nine rifles in the house. Umpashota, an old Indian chief, well known in this neighborhood, ran past the house shouting to the inmates, several of whom unfortunately ventured to the door to see what was the matter, when about twenty Indians, posted behind a hay-stack, about five rods distant, fired upon them, killing a son of Mr. Thomas, aged ten years. Mr. Thomas was wounded in the arm, rendering amputation necessary; Daved Carver was shot through the arm, the ball lodging in his side; the wound is not considered dangerous; and Miss Drusella Swiver received a ball in her shoulder, the ball passing out upon the opposite side.

The doors were instantly shut and barricaded. Some of the inmates engaged themselves in moulding balls, others in loading the rifles, while John Bradshaw and a man named Markham fired upon the Indians without. Their chief and a number of others were killed; the exact number is not known It was reported by an Indian to a man named Shigley that nine were killed and five wounded. Towards night the Indians withdrew, carrying their dead and wounded with them. No white person was killed after the first fire.

The men sent to Spirit Lake have returned. They have buried twenty-nine bodies: two were found burning; besides, it is not known, of course, whose skeletons they were. They first visited the house of Mr. Thatcher, and found two bodies—those of A. Noble and Mr. Ryan. They then visited the residence of Jonathan House; here nine bodies were found, dreadfully mangled—men, women and children, all indiscriminately murdered.

The next house was Granger's near the Lake. Here, probably, a sharp conflict had ensued. A man named Snyder was found dreadfully mangled with a broadaxe. The Grangers have one missing, probably both killed. The body of a man was found upon the Lake near the house, so mangled that it was impossible to recognize him.—Signs indicative of a fight were seen about this house. They next went to Mattack's house, where eleven were found. This house had been burnt. There men and women shot and children tomahawked were some twelve persons—one missing.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.—*The Address of Secretary Stanton.*—The telegraph, some days ago, furnished a brief abstract of the address to the people of Kansas published by Mr. Stanton, the new secretary of the Territory. Speaking of the coming election for delegates to form a State constitution, he says:

"I need scarcely say that all the power of the territorial executive will be exerted with entire impartiality to prevent fraud, to suppress violence and to secure to every citizen a fair opportunity for the safe and peaceful exercise of the election privilege, and it will be no less the duty than the earnest desire and great pleasure of the Governor of the Territory to carry out, in good faith, the policy avowed by the President of the United States in his recent inaugural address, in which he declares it to be "the imperative and indispensable duty of the government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right to each individual must be preserved," and "that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of the Territory, free from all foreign influence, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

He earnestly invokes the confidence of the people in the declared intentions of the territorial executive, and deplores the events that have marked the previous history of the new territory. In order that all heart-burnings and ill-feelings engendered by the past may be obliterated, and be succeeded by peace and harmony, he recommends that a general amnesty be granted to all those in anywise involved in the previous difficulties. Such a measure, he thinks, would be one of conciliation and peace, leaving the people free from apprehension in the future; so they can securely devote themselves to those important labors which are destined to make the territory a great, prosperous and happy State.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Sen., father of the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, died at his residence, at Waltham, Massachusetts, on the 23d ult., at the age of sixty-four years.

Gov. Willard, in an address to the people of Indiana, promises to call an extra session of the Legislature whenever he is convinced that the members will attend to their legitimate business and make the appropriations necessary for the support of the benevolent asylums.

COMMODORE STEWART.—This veteran officer is now in Washington, and has been in attendance at one of the Naval Courts of Inquiry. He is in the 79th year of his age. His presence vividly recalls the stirring scenes through which he passed during the late war with Great Britain, and his name is synonymous with "victory."—*Washington Union.*

There are 650 students at the University of Virginia at present.

NEW YORK, April 29.

The Difficulty between the United States and New Granada—War Apprehended.—The following are the demands of the United States upon New Granada, in view of the late difficulties and murder of American citizens upon the Isthmus:

First. To constitute the cities of Panama and Aspinwall two independent municipalities and invest them with the powers of self-government, extending over the territory ten miles wide on each side of the railroad—perfect freedom of the transit route—its neutrality and liberty guaranteed—the sovereignty not to be changed, and other nations to be invited to join in the guaranty.

Second. To cede to the United States the full sovereignty to two small groups of islands in the bay of Panama for a naval station, and all rights and privileges reserved in the railroad coutract, for ample considerations.

Third. To pay for the damages occasioned by the outbreak of the 15th of April.

Fourth. The sum to be paid by the Uniten States.

All these demands Granada absolutely rejects, and claims one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the United States for damages done at Panama to New Granadian citizens by Americans on the 25th of April, and that the United States owes reparation to New Granada for the rude protest of Col. Ward, dated April 21st, and for the disrespectful letters of Commodore Mervine and Captain Bailey. The notes of Louis Pombo and Gonzales are full of false assertions and incorrect deductions.

In the House of the Representatives it had been proposed to raise a loan of five hundred thousand dollars in case New Granada should be invaded by the United States.

A letter from Aspinwall, dated the 20th, says: "The alarming aspect of our relations with New Granada is creating great excitement. Immediate war with the United States is apprehended. The property holders of Panama had begun already to calculate the chances of loss during the scenes which may yet transpire before the settlement of the difficulty. For some weeks they have openly declared that no negotiations could settle the matter—that there certainly would be a rupture, and the result would be the temporary posting of United States troops on the Isthmus.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Empire City, with California dates to the 6th inst., is in the river, coming up.

The steamer Illinois left Aspinwall for New York with nearly a million and a half in gold.

Senator Foote has returned to the Democratic party.

The Pacific Express Company has failed.

Business at California was dull, but Chinese produces were advancing in price.

The Empire City has on board one hundred men belonging to Lockridge's Company, and seventy others, including Generals Wheat and Hornsby, are on board the Illinois, bound to New York. The rest remain at Aspinwall.

The retreat of Lockridge is confirmed. The Costa Ricans have taken possession of Ponta Arenas, and have also captured the steamer Rescue, with a large amount of ammunition and six pieces of artillery.

Lockridge's men were taken to Aspinwall by the British vessels at San Juan.

The steamer J. L. Stephens, at Aspinwall, brought no further intelligence from Gen. Walker. Private despatches, however, recived at Aspinwall, represent his position at Rivas as being impregnable. He also has plenty of provisions, and will probably be able to hold out for months.

The transit is open to the Pacific.

Private despatches received at Aspinwall also confirm the reported battle by the last steamer, and state another attack was expected on the 20th inst.

General Walker's brother died on board the Empire City yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

The President has fixed the fifteenth of May for considering the Diplomatic and Consular appointments, Mexican affairs, and especially the Tehuantepec matter will be taken up in the meanwhile.

The organization of the corps to survey the wagon roads has been completed.—Beall's party will rendezvous at New Orleans on the 10th of May.

The East India squadron, consisting of the Minnesota, Mississippi and Germantown, will be fitted out and ready for sea by the middle of May. A scarcity of seamen is apprehended.

Captain Hartstein received his complimentary sword to day.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

The Reported Indian Massacres in Minnesota Untrue.—A letter from Gen. Shields, dated Fairland, April 15th, pointedly contradicts the reported numerous Indian murders on the Makato river, Minnesota. Reliable information from Blue Earth co. states that there is not the slightest foundation for the absurd reports. His letter concludes by saying that there is neither hostility nor sign of hostility amongst the Indian tribes of the Territory of Minnesota. The Minnesotian of the 20th confirms the above.

NEW YORK, April 28.

Rumored Expedition Against Mexico.—The Herald of to-day says an expedition is being fitted out here against Mexico by the friends of Santa Anna A vessel has been chartered and arms, ammunition and men are being procured.

NEW YORK, April 30.

Supposed Slaver.—The brig Ellen, which cleared at this port for Loando, was seized this afternoon as a slaver by the revenue cutter Washington.

Klinefelter & Co., lately paid $1,000 for ⅛ of an acre of land in Littlestown, Pa.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the only reliable remedy for the sexual disabilities and disorders of females. In cases where the functions peculiar to the organization of the sex have been suppressed, suspended, or in any way disordered, the mild and conservative action of the Pills will speedily restore their regularity. The terrible diseases which result from a neglect of these derangements, are well known to all physicians; and it is of the utmost importance that the means of their prevention should be within the reach of the whole sex. The subject is one upon which it is impossible to enlarge in the columns of a newspaper, but it would argue little care for the sufferings of the feebler portion of the human race, to pass it over in silence.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and half the price. For dressing Ladies Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed PETRIDGE & CO., New York, Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale by all Druggists. [feb 21-6mos

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 30, 1857.

WHEAT—About 3,200 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

" choice lots; none offered,	
" choice for family flour,	$1 70a171
" good to prime,	1 60a$1 65
Red, good to prime,	1 52a$1 54.
CORN—About 8,000 bushels offered; sales of	
White, per bushel	68a70 cents.
Yellow,	70a71 cents
OATS, per bushel,	52 cents.
POTATOES	95ca$1 00
RYE—Md. and Pa.	80a95 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

WHEAT—Demand moderate	
Red, fair to prime, brought	1 58a$1 60;
White, good to prime,	1 65a$1 68;
CORN—Yellow,	74a76 cents;
RYE, per bushel,	84a85 cents.

MATTINGS! MATTINGS!!—4-4, 5-4, 6-4, white and colored Mattings, in Store, and for sale by
ma 2 MANSFIELD & HARRISON.

HATS, &c.—We have just opened our stock of Hats for the Summer. Also have opened a cheap lot of Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, to which we call attention.
ma 2 MANSFIELD & HARRISON.

IN store and for sale heavy twill'd Oznabrigs, Plain do, Plain Blue and Mixed Denims, Muslins, striped Cottons, Plaid Domestics, Cotton Flannels, Farmers' Drills, Blue and Plaid Cottonades, by
ma 2 PATCHETT & WRIGHT.

FAIR.

THE Ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church will hold a Fair, on *Tuesday and Wednesday*, the 19th and 20th of May, at the Town Hall. Doors will be open at 11 o'clock A. M.

The interest of the community is respectfully requested. [ma 2-tf

ESTRAY.—Came upon the premises of the subscriber, near Easton, about two weeks since, a dark red 2 year old steer. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away.
CHAS. RATHELL,
ma 2-3t Near Easton.

Mantuamaking.

MISS E. A. BROWN has just returned from the city with the latest fashions for Dresses and Basques, which she invites the Ladies of Easton and vicinity to call and examine.—Thankful for past favors, she would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. She can be found at the residence of Mr. Wm. Austin, on Goldsborough street. [ma 2-6w S

County Commissioner's Notice.

MR. JAMES VALLIANT, Constable in Election District No. 2, having resigned his office, the County Commissioners will meet on *Tuesday, the 5th day of May next*, to fill the vacancy caused by the said resignation, up to which time applications will be made.
By order of the Board.
THOS. K. ROBSON,
ma 2-1t Clerk.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
DRY GOODS.

WE have again returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore with a beautiful selection of Dry Goods, and particularly *Ladies' Dress Goods*, to which an early call is solicited. MANSFIELD & HARRISON.
ma 2 St. Michaels.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of Fi Fa, issued by Edward Y. Davis, a Justice of the Peace, and to me directed, two at the suit of James B. Andre and one at the suit of Samuel A. Meginney, Adm'r of Samuel E. Meginney, dec'd, vs. the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Charles E. McQuay, I have seized and taken in execution all said McQuay's right, title, and interest in and to a stallion, called *Billy Barlow*, notice is hereby given that on *Wednesday, the 13th inst.*, I will expose to public sale at the Store of Robert Morgan, Hillsborough, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. said stallion, to satisfy said writs, debt, interest and cost, due and to become due thereon. Attendance by
ap30(m2ts) DANIEL LOFTON, Const.

SPRING & SUMMER
CLOTHING.

LEWIS NUSBAUM, Easton, Md., has just returned from the city with the largest assortment of of all kinds of clothing for Spring and Summer wear ever before offered to the people of Talbot, which he will sell cheaper than any other house in town or elsewhere. He has a large stock of Dress, Frock and Business Coats, of all colors, sizes and quality. Also, Black Cassimere, Fancy Satinet and Linen Pants, which he will sell very low. His stock of Black Satin, Fancy Silk, Marseilles and Check Vests is very complete.—Hats and Caps for men and boys. Also, Shirts, Collars, Under Shirts and Drawers, together with a good assortment of boys' Clothing of all kinds, also, Trunks, Carpet and Travelling Bags, Hand trunks, &c., very cheap, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention. All he asks is a call, and he will sell you a bargain according to his motto, "quick sales and small profits."
ma 2

LATEST ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING & SUMMER
1857.

THE subscribers most respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have just returned from the city with the largest and most varied stock of goods ever offered by them, consisting in part, of fancy Printes, Debege, fancy Lawns, Challi Cloths, Plaid Ginghams, Chambray Ginghams, Fancy Berage, Plaid and Fig'd Swiss, Plain and Plaid Cambrics, Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Satin Vestings, Marseilles, do fancy Drillings,
Crinoline and Marseilles for Ladies Skirts,
Reed and Brass Hoops, also a large assortment of family
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, TINWARE,
WOODWARE, CORDAGE, &c.
The above named goods have been selected with care and will be sold on the best terms. Thankful for past favors, we ask a continuance of the same. All orders promptly attended to.
ma 2 PATCHETT & WRIGHT.

HOSIERY and Gloves of every price and description—an excellent assortment—at
apr 25 J. H. GRACE.

BRILLIANTES.—25 pieces of those extra cheap and nice quality Brilliantes, just received and for sale low by
apr 25 J RASIN

KID GLOVES.—6 dozen very superior Kid Gloves, white and colored, all sizes, of the best quality, just received, to which I invite a call from the Ladies.
apr 25 J. RASIN.

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