The Easton Gazette.

Next door to Campbell's Drug Store,
EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTO'R. 30, 1858.

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 interest.

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

THE POLITICAL TIDE BEGINNING TO TURN.—The strongest power, or the greatest empires are some times upset and "the last get to be first," by their subjects rebelling and throwing off the fetters which had previously bound them, and declaring by everything dear to them that they will no longer be oppressed. Just so with a large portion of the democratic party. They have been nursed most affectionately by democratic leaders and humbugged year after year, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and they have began to speak out in trumpet tones in denunciation of their first love. According to the figures, Mr. Buchanan's Administration has been the most extravagant, going it at the rate of $103,856,726.00 a year, and the tax-payers of the country are beginning to seriously reflect on their own and country's welfare—desiring to reverse and correct the present state of affairs. As an evidence of a great distaste to the present Administration, the same sections of country which gave the largest majorities for, are now the strongest in opposition to Mr. Buchanan.

The Administration organs use all sorts of harsh language towards those who speak in the least favorable of the recent results, and notwithstanding *"motley's* their only wear," some of them use such *sweet scented* language as this: "The Negro and Mulatto papers are boisterous in their shouts over the result of the election in that State (Pennsylvania) on Tuesday," after acknowledging, too, the democracy assisted in the defeat. Let the result be from the coalition of "Republicans, Know Nothings, Abolitionists and Renegade Democrats," as has been asserted, or what not, a great number of these same men must have given Mr. Buchanan a helping hand to elevate him to his present position, and over the majorities which these identical voters helped to swell to such an enormous extent, as they did for Buchanan, these same sheets lauded to the skies in a great display of large type, the representation of the booming of cannon and crowing chicken cocks. The difference is, they were then swimming, but when the tide begins to turn they cry most pitiously for help from those who were once their co-laborers.

We here append the Congressional vote of each State that held election during the present month, as compared with that of 1856:

	Oct., 1856		Oct., 1858	
	Dem.	Op'tion.	Dem.	Op'tion.
Pennsylvania,	15	10	4	21
Ohio,	9	12	6	15
Indiana,	6	5	3	8
South Carolina,	6	—	6	—
Iowa,	—	2	—	2
Total,	37	29	20	46
Buchanan maj.		8	Opp'tion maj.	26

We learn that Dr. N. Pinkney of the Navy, has received orders to the Hospital at Norfolk. During the Doctor's short respite from duty, he has added greatly to the list of his many admirers and friends. He stands high in the estimation of the people of this county, and deservedly so, and he carries with him our best wishes. We are gratified to learn, however, that he has fixed upon this county as a permanent place of residence.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.—We invite the attention of our readers to the announcement of this well known benevolent Institution, in another column.—Our business transactions with the Association, lead us to believe that it is a sound, useful and reliable Institution and well managed.

ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER.—On the 1st of November, the State and Congressional elections will occur in Louisiana. On the 2d, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan and Illinois are to elect State officers and members of the thirty-sixth Congress. On the 4th Wisconsin votes, and the 9th, Delaware.

SALE OF PAPER.—The Somerset *Union* was sold at public sale on Tuesday, the 12th inst., for $450. About a year ago the Union was sold for $2100. Verily democracy must be fast passing out in that section.

We see by the Cambridge *Eagle*, that a gentleman by the name of Langrell, residing in Dorchester county, lost three children in less than a week, from scarlet fever—thus leaving him entirely childless.

THANKSGIVING.—Gov. McWillie, of Missouri, has appointed Thursday, the 25th of November, as a day of thanksgiving throughout the State.

THE SLAVEHODDERS' CONVENTION.—It will be seen by proceedings in another column that the Slaveholders of Talbot held a county convention on Tuesday last, to select delegates to attend the Eastern Shore Convention to be held at Cambridge on the 3d proximo. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Powell, Goldsborough, Martin and Hambleton. The meeting was not as large as we expected to see, but those present appeared to be in earnest in co-operating with the brother Slaveholders of the Shore for a better securement of their slave property, and we presume a pretty good delegation will attend the Shore Convention.

THE TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.—We understand from the Committee on town improvements that, owing to the lateness of the season, the tearing down the old and building a new market and enjine house, has been postponed until the Spring—the fixing of the pumps and repairing of the enjines, however, will be accomplished as soon as possible.

THERE will be preaching in the M. P. Church in this town on to-morrow, (Sunday,) Providence permitting, by Rev. D. Bowers. Subject—*Reverence due the Sanctuary.* And on Sabbath night, from St. John —1: 29.

The Rev. J. P. Jordon will, in a very short time, commence a series of sermons to the young people of Easton.

GLANCY JONES will go on his mission to Austria in November, so that there will have to be a special election in Berks county, to fill the vacancy in Congress from Pennsylvania. Phelps, of Missouri, being next to Jones on the list of the Committee on Ways and Means, will be the chairman of that body, and leader of the House.

A NEW COUNTY IN MARYLAND.—An effort will be made, it is said, at the next Legislature, for the establishment of a new county in Maryland, to be called Columbia. It is to be composed of Bladensburg and Vansville districts in Prince George, and parts of Anne Arundel, Howard and Montgomery counties, with a court house at Beltsville.

GOV. DENVER has written a farewell letter to the people of Kansas on resigning the Governorship. He discourages the formation of a State Government in the present straitened state of the finances.

THANKS.—Hon. A. G. Brown, will please accept our thanks for a copy of the last joint debate between Douglas and Lincoln at Alton, Illinois.

ERRORS.—In the letter of Mr. Wm. H. Tilghman, in the Gazette last week, we are sorry to say, a number of very bad errors occurred. In the second line of the 5th paragraph the word *study* is substituted for *steady*, and in the 24th line of the same paragraph the word *take* is substituted for *bake*. In the first line of the second column it read, *for covers*, when it should have been *for corers*. The 2d and 3d paragraphs in the same column should read thus: "I will notice the prosperity of our more resident to the North—our old friend W. R—, whose industry and home-staying habits has added greatly to his wordly prosperity and has become possessed of a large share of the "Old Hyndman" estate, not cultivating extended fields as formerly divided, but the more improved plan of small farms, by liming, and adding farm to farm and house to house to be occupied in the future, by his offspring. He now completely surrounds Wyelanding, which I have not visited for years, and is too generally known to require notice by me.

One more and I am done. We are separated by a narrow skirt of evergreen woods to the South-west from the beautiful well known residence of Mr. Daniel Lloyd, "Wye Height," which, though it embraces land enough for four or even six small farms, the whole is neatly and beautifully cultivated by an ample force and may justly be called one of the model farms of our favored county."

We promise a better state of affairs next time.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Talbot county held at Easton on the 26th day of October, 1858, on motion of I. C. W Powell, Esq., Howes Goldsborough, Esq., was called to preside, and on motion of Col. S. Hambleton, Jno. A. W. Powell, was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were presented by Col. S. Hambleton, and after discussion by H. H. Goldsborough, James Ll. Martin, Samuel Hambleton and I. C. W. Powell, Esquires, all approving thereof, they were unanimously adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That the citizens of Talbot county in Convention assembled, feel a common interest with their brethren of the other counties of the Eastern Shore, in the proposed object of the Convention to be holden in Cambridge on the 3d of November proximo.

2d. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this Convention appoint 20 delegates from this meeting to represent Talbot county in the proposed Convention in Cambridge.

3d. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to said Convention that each county therein represented, be entitled to the same vote as it is in the General Assembly of Maryland.

4th. *Resolved*, That in the event of any delegate appointed by this meeting, being unable to attend in Cambridge, he select and secure the attendance of a delegate in his stead.

5th. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this county.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as delegates in accordance with the 2d resolution: Col. S. Hambleton, Capt. F. Buchanan, Capt. M. T. Goldsborough, I. C. W. Powell, James Ll. Martin, H. H. Goldsborough, Richard Arringdale, Col. William Hayward, William Goldsborough, Morris O. Colston, Dr. W. G. G. Willson, Samuel Chamberlain. Edward Lloyd, Jr., Jonathan Leonard, James M. Seth, Capt. Haddaway Leonard, W. K. Lambden, Dr. Edward Hardcastle, James Pairott and Dr. C. C. Cox. James Ll. Martin, Esq., being obliged to attend Queen Anne's Court, named Capt. Jno. W. Martin in his stead.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Pres't.
I. C. W. POWELL, Sec'y.
Easton, Oct. 26, 1858.

[BY REQUEST

THE GRAIN INSPECTION LAW.—

Why it ought to be Sustained.—I feel it my duty to give the following facts to show why the Grain Inspection Law ought to be sustained, as recommended by the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore.

It happened recently that a lot of white wheat raised by one of my freightors of some three hundred bushels, was sent to the Baltimore market in three different parcels, two of which, owned by the tentant on the farm, were inspected, the other, owned by the landlord, was not inspected. Each sample was identically the same; the two parcels inspected were weighed by the same inspector; and the same merchant purchased the whole, at three different times. The inspected wheat at each time, weighed precisely the same, namely, *fifty-seven and a half pounds*, while that not inspected weighed but *fifty-six pounds*—making a difference of one and a half pounds in the bushel, in favor of the inspection law. The nett cost to the farmer for inspection is three eighths of a cent per bushel; the cost, therefore, for inspecting 300, would be $1.12½ while the amount gained in weight under the law, is 450 pounds, which, at $1.30 per bushels would be $9.75, being a nett gain to the farmer on 300 bushels of $8,62½. This is only one of the many facts that might be given by me, and no doubt similar instances have come under the notice of others, going to show the necessity for having all grain sold in Baltimore by weight, weighed by a disinterested and sworn weigher.

N. E. NICHOLS.
Easton Oct. 22d, 1858.

ANOTHER VOICE.

The following article is from the Worcester Shield—another democratic paper which is not afraid to speak above its breath in opposition to the Administration. Although the Shield is no sort of friend to Americanism, it loses no time in holding up to public gaze the defects of the Administration party, and another cotemporary asks, "Are our rulers determined to compel the democracy of the whole Union, in sheer self-defence, to publicly repudiate them, as the people of Pennsylvania have done?" Read for yourself:

"Elections have been held in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana within the present month. The main point involved in the contest in each of these States, was the policy of the Administration in regard to the admission of new States into the Union, as urged in the President's message to Congress in favor of the admission of Kansas with a constitution repugnant to her citizens. The result, as we have all along anticipated, has been signally overwhelming to the Administration. In Pennsylvania, but two Lecompton or Administration Democrats have been re-elected, and the State has given more than 50,000 majority in favor of "Popular Sovereignty." In Ohio and Indiana, the popular voice has been equally emphatic against Mr. Buchanan's policy.

The result of these elections should teach politicians a lesson. It has shown, that however popular an Administration may be when it comes into power, the people will repudiate it, wherever the *principles* which brought it into power are disregarded. If Mr. Buchanan had stood fast by the pledges which brought him into power, we should not have witnessed the sad spectacle of tens of thousands of men in his own State, who have grown grey in the ranks of the Democratic party, and who have hitherto been its most devoted partizans, casting their ballots against the candidates of the Democratic organization. On the contrary, Mr. Buchanan's Administration would have been sustained at the late election, by a majority unprecedented in the history of popular elections.

"And now, what of the future?"—asks a distinguished contemporary. "Are our rulers not yet drunk enough with the blood of the victims they have slaughtered on the shrine of their hideous altar of Lecomptonism? Are there yet no signs of returning reason? Are they determined to compel the Democracy of the whole Union, in sheer self-defence, to publicly repudiate them, as the people of Pennsylvania have done? Are they determined to drive their daggers still deeper into Douglas, in Illinois, and throw away the last opportunity they will ever have of regaining, in some slight degree, the affections of their party and of the American people?"

From the Princess Anne Patriot.

LETTER FROM SHARPTOWN.

SHARPTOWN, OCT. 23, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—Did you ever hear of a man 38 years of age, only 30 inches in height? If you did not, I will tell you of one. He lives here and has been doing so for some time past; although he is a native of Caroline County. His occupation is that of a tailor; and it is said he understands his business remarkably well. He is the age and height above named, and weighs only 55 lbs., wonderful man you must acknowledge. He is somewhat deformed in body, and could not walk, perhaps, were it not for the assistance of his canes. His head, however, is of the usual size of a *man's head*, and all that indicates him to be a MAN. Possessing a sound and comprehensive mind, and being intelligent, and agreeable in the social circle, his society is coveted by the ladies, notwithstanding his deformity.

The funniest of all is that on Tuesday, Oct. 12, he was married! Yes, sir, and married a lady (Miss Louisa A. Mills,) weighing 114 lbs., 5 feet in height, and 25 years of age. Shouldn't she be congratulated? His name is Thomas F. Nichols.

Arkansas Election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Returns from the Arkansas election, except one district, have been received. The house stands—Democrats 39: Republicans 40. Senate—Democrats 21; Republicans 15.

"HAVE YOU FORMED OR EXPRESSED AN OPINION," &c.

As the above questions are getting to be more of a convenience in our own Court than any thing else, and many on hearing of a case to be tried and entertaining fears of being summoned, immediately start out to gather a few scattering rumors upon which to form and express an opinion, we think the following remarks of the Baltimore Patriot quite as applicable to our own citizens as those of Baltimore or any where else. In fact it has been but a very short time since we heard of a talisman in our county expressing his opinion on the stand when the above questions were propounded to him—not probably giving it a serious thought before:

"A form of law requires that each juror, upon being called, shall answer, upon his word of honor, whether he has "formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar." If responding in the affirmative he is disqualified as a juror; or in the negative, he may then be sworn, or challenged, as may suit the disposition of the Court or counsel for the parties about being tried.

In the first place, however important this principle of law, sanctioned by ancient custom, may appear, in extending a privilege of mercy to the traverser and justice to the State, yet we can plainly see in it serious objections. It opens a door through which the guilty may escape just retribution, and supplies a weak pretext for good men, and true, to escape the onerous task of serving on juries.

At the present day, when every outrage and offense against the law, from trivial indiscretions to the most aggravated crimes, are published in our public journals, it can scarcely be expected that persons who read daily newspapers should be ignorant of such things. Facts and occurrences thus given to the public, though collated with care, are at best irresponsible. They are often based upon one-sided testimony, occasionally prejudicial, sometimes wholly false, and at other times strictly true. Reporters and writers for the press are not wanting, as experience has shown, in a disposition to color their incidents fully up to the measure of material furnished for the texts.—In any case, whether ascertained through oral or written language, these narrations are without the responsibility of an oath. They may be designedly true or intentionally false. In either case the reader or hearer can have no tangible means of forming an opinion that could give the slightest confidence.

Persons, however, are apt, when reading or hearing of some alleged outrage, to reach an immediate conclusion in their own minds, supposing the affair as represented, to be correct, and express an opinion. They will at once say the party or parties accused should be hung, sent to the penitentiary, or convicted of the crime, whatever it may be, charged against them. Or, on the other hand, by a similar process of baseless reasoning, an adverse opinion may be expressed. When those of our citizens who may be summoned to serve as jurors have thus committed themselves, and at the same time anxious to be relieved from the annoyance of serving on a jury, to the sacrifice of business and other inconveniences, they find neither difficulty nor compunction of conscience, in disqualifying themselves upon the plea of having either formed or expressed an opinion.

We contend that no man can form or express an opinion that is entitled to confidence, or that should disqualify him as a juror in any case, the enactment of which he has not positively seen. Persons may suppose and believe, if certain accusations be true, the party against whom they are made is guilty—but not knowing these positively, they can have no substantial opinion in the matter. A juror, whatever he may have read or heard, is required to be governed by the evidence as given in Court, under oath, and the facts there developed. Then only can he form or express an opinion, with reference to the case in point, that is entitled to the name and dignity of an opinion. Then it is that he can learn facts, which to him were previously, at best, uncertain rumors.

Viewing the subject in this light, we are forced to conclude that the legal question above referred to is not only foolish and unsuited to the times, but detrimental to the cause of justice. Our best, most intelligent and conservative citizens are prevented from acting as conservators of the peace, whilst that high duty, looking to the dignity, good government and well-being of society, descends into unworthy and less competent hands.

It is not unusual for good citizens to complain of bad government, the laxity of law, and to feel aggrieved at the perpetration of outrages. At such things they have a just right to feel indignant. It seems inconsistent, however, when these very complainants are called upon to unite with their fellow-citizens in the important duty of performing their part, as jurors, towards the eradication of such evils, that they should shrink from so responsible a trust on the weak plea of having formed or expressed an opinion, when, in reality, it was impossible for them, in the very nature of things, to have formed any opinion, the expression of which could disqualify them as jurors, sworn to try a case according to the facts and testimony as developed in Court under oath. Closer attention to this subject in future, among conscientious men, might tend, not only to subdue lawlessness, but elevate the standard of justice. We would have them think of it seriously.

A TRAVELER'S NAME.

An Englishman had hired a smart traveling servant, and, arriving at an inn one evening, knowing well the stringency of the police regulations in Austria, where he was, he called for the usual register of travelers that he might duly describe himself therein. His servant informed him that he had anticipated his wishes, and had registered him in full form—"English gentleman of independent property."

"But how have you put down my name? I have not told it to you."

"I can't exactly pronounce it, sir, but I copied it faithfully from your portmanteau."

"But it is not there. Bring me the book.' What was his amazement at finding, instead of a very plain English name of two syllabales, the following entry of himself—Monsieur Warrantedsolidleather!

Horrible Tragedy in New York—Butchery of a Family by a Maniac Son—Suicide of the Murderer.

NEW YORK, Oct 27.—A most horrible massacre was perpetrated last night in West Thirteenth street. Two persons are murdered and five are wounded, supposed mortally. The victims are the family of Francis Gouldey, Esq., lumber merchant, consisting of himself, wife, two sons and two daughters and a servant girl. The sons, aged respectively 9 and 12 years, are already dead, and the wife is dying. The others—the father, two daughters and servant—are so severely injured that they cannot live. The murderer, horrible to say, was the eldest son of Mr. Gouldey. The motive for the fearful deed is supposed to have been revenge, he having been detected some weeks ago in the act of robbing his father to a large amount.

Young Gouldey returned home at his father's house in a state of delirium. He armed himself with an axe and first attacked his father, beating in his skull so that he cannot live. The mother came to the assistance of the father and was beaten and badly wounded.

The two young brothers were next attacked, and the eldest cannot live. A married sister of the murderer, with a babe in her arms, was next attacked, but escaped without serious injury.

Two servant girls were the next victims of the maniac, and they were horribly butchered. It is feared that neither can recover. The assassin locked himself in his own chamber after perpetrating the deed of blood, and then blew out his brains with a pistol.

The family is highly respectable, and the father is an officer of the 30th street Methodist Church.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—HOSPITAL PRACTICE.—It is supposed, by the unitiated, that hospital patients have the advantage of skilful treatment and careful attendance. The truth is, they are too often merely the subjects upon which raw students try their "prentice hands." The best hospitals for the sick are their own homes, and the only medicines they need are Holloway's disease-subduing remedies. Let the weakened, broken-down, attenuated and hopeless sufferers from liver complaint, dyspepsia, asthma, hemorrhoids, or any of the internal maladies which baffle the profession, supply themselves with Holloway's Pills, and they can speedily work out their own cure, and smile as they remember the doleful predictions of the doctors.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27, 1858.

WHEAT—About 5,500 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

White—fair,	$1 25a1 35
Good to prime,	1 40a$1 45
Red—	$1 10a1 25
CORN—White and yellow,	75a81 cents
OATS—	43a48 cents

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.

WHEAT—White,	1 28a$1 40
Red,	1 26a$1 35
CORN—for yellow,	61a66cts
OATS—	42 cts

Marriages.

NICHOLSON—CHASE.—In Baltimore, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Dr. McCabe, Wm. Emmerson Nicholson, of the above city, to Ellen M. Chase, of this county.

DAVIS—MORGAN.—On the 12th inst., in the Methodist P. Church in Lowndesboro, Alabama, by the Rev. Dr. A. G. Grove, Rev. J. C. Davis of the Alabama Conference, to Miss A. Virginia, daughter of the Rev. John Morgan, formerly of this town.

FLOWER POTS—Just received a large assortment of all sizes
oct 30 J. H. GRACE.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE wish to purchase, immediately, a lot of young and likely Negroes, for which the highest cash price will be given. Persons having such property for sale, will please call at No. 11 Camden Street, Baltimore, or address through post office; all letters promptly attended to. Negroes received on board, WILSON & HINDS, Balt., or,
WM. H. NABB, Agent,
oct 30–tf Union Hotel, Easton, Md.

VENDUE.

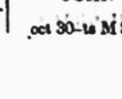
BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the late residence of Nicholas Martin, Junior, Esq., in Island Creek Neck,

On Friday, the 12th day of November,

all the personal Estate of the said deceased, (except the negroes) consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

A large lot of Blue India China,
together with
Beds, Bedsteads, Carpets, &c.
Also a large lot of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
among which are,
1 Wheat Reaper,
2 Horse Powers & Wheat Thresher,
1 Corn Crusher, together with
Ploughs, Harrows and Horse Cart.



Also One pair of VALUABLE CARRIAGE HORSES, ONE MARE AND MULE COLT, TWO MILCH COWS, ONE Thorough bred ALDERNY HEIFER, and a large number of very fine

HOGS.

At the same time will also be sold a very large lot of *OAK & PINE LUMBER*, embracing
Sills, Scantling, Lathing, Palings, Fencing Plank, a Large Lot of LOCUST POSTS,
AND
ONE FISHING BARGE & FIXTURES, NEARLY NEW.

TERMS.—On all sums of and under $10 the cash will be required; on all sums over $10 a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH, Executor of
Nicholas Martin, Jr.
A. J. LOVEDAY, Auctioneer. [oct 30–ts S

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, the subscriber will sell at at public sale, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, at 2 o'clock P. M., on

Tuesday, the 16th November;

all the negroes belonging to the estate of Nicholas Martin, Jr., deceased. Among them are some of the most valuable Farm and House SERVANTS ever offered for sale in this county, and as there is a large number of them persons wanting really good servants can now be supplied.

Under the provisions of the Will these negroes are all to be sold to good homes in Talbot county, and will therefore not be sold or delivered to any person buying directly or indirectly for the purpose of selling them beyond the limits of Talbot county.

These negros will be sold upon a credit of ten months, the purchaser giving note with good security—bearing interest from the day of sale.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Ex'tr
of Nicholas Martin, Jr., dec'd.
oct 30–ts M S

BACON & LARD.—We have on hand a supply of Bacon and Lard, which they are selling very cheap for Cash.
oct 30 A. DODD & SON.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Loveday, dec'd., to file the same, properly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot County, to be allowed out of the proceeds of the real estate of said deceased.

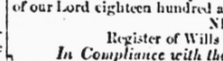
RICHARD C. HOLLYDAY,
oct 30–3t Trustee.

Wanted to Hire for the year 1859

TWO WOMEN, slaves. One for Chamber-maid, who is neat in her appearance and honest and industrious. The other for Washerwoman and Ironer. She must be competent to do this kind of work in the best manner. Also a girl from 12 to 15 years of age for nurse. Apply to the subscriber at Brick Hotel, Easton, Md.
oct 30–tf S M J. Q. A. HADDAWAY.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their well selected stock of Domestic



which they have just received. They are determined to sell them very low for cash. They would also call attention to their stock of GROCERIES, which is large. They also keep constantly on hand
QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE,
TIN & WOODENWARE,
and NOTIONS, in all of which they offer great bargains.
oct 30 ALEX. DODD & SON.

FASHIONABLE
Millinery & Mantuamaking.
MRS. E. A. MASON



has just returned from the city with her *Fall & Winter* MILLINERY and Fancy Goods which embraces every thing usually kept in her line —to an inspection of which she invites the Ladies of Easton and vicinety, feeling assured she can give satisfaction, as her stock of goods is larger than ever before. Feeling thankful for past patronage she hopes by strict attention to business and a disposition to please, to receive a continuance of the same. Store on Washington street, next door to the M. E. Church

Mantuamaking.

Having all the latest patterns for every description of Mantuamaking, both for Ladies and Children, she will be able to give satisfaction in this branch of her business.
oct 30 E. A. MASON.

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court.
October Term, A. D. 1858.

ON application of John Goldsborough, Executor of N. Martin, Jr. late of Talbot county, deceased—

It is Ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceeding of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

(SEAL) NICHOLAS RICE,
Register of Wills for Talbot County.

In Compliance with the above Order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in the State of Maryland letters Testamentary on the personal estate of N. Martin, Jr., late of said county, dec'd.—All person, having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of October, 1859, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Ex'tr
of N. Martin, Jr., dec'd.
October 30, 1858–3t

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and customers that he still continues to keep constantly on hand and has just returned from the city with a fresh supply of GOODS usually kept by him, such as

FANCY GOODS,
WATCHES & JEWELRY,

which he will sell unusually low; Books and Stationary, Toys, Fruits and Confectionary,
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
such as Gum Drops, Pine Apple and Strawberry Drops, Jelly Cakes, Jelly Rings, Cream Drops, Cream Chocolate Drops, Brandy Drops, Port Wine Drops, &c. Also New Crop Raisins, Havana Oranges, Lemons, Cocoa Nuts, Currants, Almonds, Eng. Walnuts, &c. He has also just bought a large lot of *Cutlery*, such as Pen Knives and Razors, which he can sell 30 per cent. below the usual price; also Albatta Table, Desert and Tea Spoons and Forks of the very best quality—Also Game Bags, Shot Belts and Powder flasks, and a great variety of articles too tedious to mention. He has also *Standard Crushed Sugar, White Clearified Sugar, best Rio Coffee, Best Young Hyson & Imperial Teas. Also best Chewing And Smoking Tobacco, Best Havana Cigars, &c.*

The subscriber hopes his friends and customers will not think, because he has the Post Office, that he has quit keeping a stock of goods on hand.—He is just as ready and willing to accommodate them as he always has been, and hopes his friends will not neglect to patronise him on account of the Post Office, as he is always on hand to attend to both. The public's ob't servant.
oct 30 CHARLES ROBINSON.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

IN times of epidemics, it is the object of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on the books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge.

In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgen to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal treatment, the effects of drugs, &c., &c.

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, will be sent FREE OF CHARGE to the afflicted.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. oct 30-1y