The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1859.

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.

PROTRACTED meetings are still being held in the Methodist churches in Easton, and as we were going to press we learned that some fourteen had presented themselves to the altar of the M. E. Church to be prayed for.

THE *States*, published in Washington, appears to think that the Democracy, who hold the reins of government, and are driving it to its eternal ruin—unless checked—are wandering far from what they profess to be their principles. The *States* plainly lays the fault of the depressed state of the U. S. treasury to the Democratic party. That party having had control of the national affairs so long, and the sole use of the public's money, that it only must be held accountable for the pecuniary embarrassment which the country is now laboring under. The *States* says: "We apprehend the Democratic members of Congress are not sufficiently attentive to the interests of economy. They appear to forget that the Democratic party professes a special repugnance to extravagant appropriations. They appear to forget that under their own rule, the expenses of government have quintupled since the period of their triumph over federal corruption. They appear to forget the pledges of retrenchment and reform which they assumed by the adoption of the Cincinnati platform. In deference to the historic antecedents and positive engagements of the Democratic party, we have been obliged to expose instances of corrupt and extravagant expenditures under a Democratic Administration, and to demand a prompt and thorough redress of the abuse. As yet the Democratic Representatives in Congress have exhibited no disposition to respond to the popular clamor against Federal extravagance. A few individuals have been true to their obligation; but we regret to own that the majority of the party seem strangely indifferent to the integrity of Democratic faith and the purity of Democratic practice. It is not too late, however, for amendment; and if the Democratic members of Congress are at all concerned for the ascendency of the party, they will address themselves with zeal and energy to the retrenchment of the federal expenditures.

The Democracy have nothing to apprehend from the slavery agitation. The issue upon which they are destined to fall will be the extravagance and corruption of their administration. If they would perpetuate their power, they must be more considerate of the interests of economy.—Let them paraphrase Dunning's famous resolution, and declare that the expenditures of the federal government "have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished."

CONVICTION OF CORRIE.—The jury in the case of Peter Corrie, tried at Towsontown, returned into the Court room on Wednesday morning and rendered a verdict of *"guilty of murder in the first degree."* The Sun says: "It will be seen by our report that two of the jurymen stated to the court that they assented to the verdict with some reluctance in relation to the taking of human life, a matter with which jurymen have really nothing whatever to do. They have simply to determine a question of guilt or innocence and are not accountable for results. Mr. Preston, the counsel for the defense, has moved for a new trial.

The argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of Marion Cropps was to have come up yesterday.

The trials of the above parties will cost Baltimore city, $4,173 41.

THE Comptroller's Report of the affairs of the State will be found on the first page of this morning's paper. It will be no doubt be perused with much interest by our readers. It represents the State to be in a flourishing condition, under the Ame[illegible] administration. It will be seen that the total receipts for the year were $1,019,228 95 which, together with the amount on hand at its commencement, made an aggregate of $1,737,706 27. The disbursements for the same period reached $1,295,598 26.—At the close of the year there remained in the Treasury upwards of four hundred thousand dollars, subject however to certain payments which would leave $138,641 94 applicable to future demands.

WE have received from F. Coggswell, M. D., an article puffing up in the highest terms, his "Antiphlogistic Salt," which he desires us to publish, provided we will take our pay in his medicine. We would say to the Doctor that we have no disposition to deal in that kind of *provender*. Our appetite don't feel as if it needs such a *delicacy*. But if he can send the amount necessary to have it published, in money, wood, flour, meal, pork or any such trade, he may drive along his market wagon.

PERSONS recently arrived from Utah do not confirm reports that Mormonism is disintegrating. It is believed that the military force there cannot with safety be much lessened. Such being the state of things, the question arises how are the forces there to be supplied without resource to the border States? The Mormons will sell nothing to the government, and only beef can be procured from Northern Mexico at cheap rates. Flour, etc., must be transported across the plains at millions of dollars of annual expense, unless indeed a train of implements of husbandry be sent out to the army with directions to raise their own breadstuffs.

LOCAL ITEMS.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We notice that Mr. Wm. T. Hardesty is putting up, in front of his residence, at the north end of Washington street, a large two story frame house, which he intends fitting up as a store.—Messrs. Gattin & Ratcliff, builders.

MR. THOS. BEASTON has fitted up the room, for a number of years occupied as the office of this paper, for a hat store. He is nicely fixed, and his hats fit with their usual comfort. Give him a call. Messrs. Morris & Collison did the wood work.

MR. EDWARD H. ANDERSON has repaired and fitted up the room on Dover street, formerly occupied by Mr. John R. Mortimer as a tailor shop, where he continues to carry on the silver smith business.

DANGER IN BURNING CHARCOAL.—On Sunday night last, the servants of Miss Ann Smith, in this town, some five or six in number, took in the room where several of them slept, a small charcoal furnace, to warm the room. After the elapse of a short time, they all, with the exception of one, became insensible.

We learn from the one who was least effected, he being in an adjoining room, that a short time after going to bed all became perfectly quiet with the exception of a woman who had a small child by her side. The woman inquired of the man to know if he had anything that would give her child ease, as it was sick, and on getting out of bed she fell to the floor; on the man going to her assistance, he found her speechless.—He then went to the others and found them in the same condition. All apparently dead. On his raising the alarm, the whites of the family came to his assistance, and the room was well ventilated, which somewhat revived them until medical aid was rendered by Dr. Chamberlaine. In all probability had all have been in the same room the whole party would have suffocated. This should be a warning to those that use charcoal.

THE BALTIMORE WEEKLY DESPATCH.—This favorite weekly journal, in entering on its sixth year, makes its appearance with a new and artistic heading, in clear and beautiful print; and abounding in stories, sketches, anecdotes and admirable miscellaneous readieg. The number for last week contains no less than four interesting tales, with editorials, local and general intelligence, and has a good supply of business advertisements. It has also been enlarged and otherwise improved.

LADY'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the February number of this splendid Magazine. It is a welcome visitor. One copy one year $2. Address Henry White, No. 7 Beekman street, New York.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—This cheap and splendid agricultural work is at hand, with its usual promptness. $1 a year.—Address Orange Judd, No. 189 Water street, New York.

A SPIRITED controversy is going on between the Cambridge *Eagle*, the Cambridge *Democrat* and the Easton *Star*, as to who wants to be the next candidate for Congress, who does not want it, and who is able to fill the office with credit, &c. In the last *Eagle* some pretty severe shots are fired at our neighbor across the way, in this wise:

"The "Easton Star," thinks we had better "look at home, before volunteering advice abroad," and says "that a popular Democrat was elected last fall, sheriff, and that for the future, Dorset cannot be relied upon for, the Americans, by the usual majority, *if it is certain for any majority at all.*" We certainly never dreamed of offering advice to our respected cotemporary of the "Star." We cannot expect that the "Star" should desert Judge Stewart even for Mr. Martin. If we have been rightly informed, the "Star" is too much indebted to Judge Stewart, for procuring for it the publications of the Laws of the United States, to desert his standard now. It would be base ingratitude, and we cannot for a moment suppose that the "Star" will be, according to the Italian proverb, like "The animal with long ears, 'which' after having drunk, gives a kick to the bucket." We did think that Judge Stewart should have given the publication of the Laws of the United States to our neighbor of the "Democrat" in his own county.—Certainly the "Democrat" richly deserves it, for our neighbor has almost exhausted the vocabulary in praise of Judge Stewart and his speeches. We should have thought that the Judge had proved himself ungrateful, had we not known that the Judge receives the support of the "*Democrat*" and the Democrats of this county, not as a favor, but as a right, and of course feels under no more obligation, than the master does to his slave, when he receives the wages of his labor. In Talbot the case was different, there the Democrats were not under the control of Judge Stewart, and it was necessary, that a subsidy, should be granted for the support of the Democrats of that county. We do not know the terms upon which the subsidy was granted to the "Star." We can, however, congratulate the "Star" for we should be glad to have so good a 'lot' for ourselves.

LECTURE.—The report of the lecture of Rev. C. F. Hurn, of Elkton, on "Atila, the Hun," before the Easton Christian Association, will be found on our first page this morning. We are sorry that we were compelled to exclude a portion of it in order to make room for other important matter. Several historical references, which would have been very interesting and instructive were unavoidably omitted.

LATEST NEWS.

BY LAST NIGHT'S STEAMER.

[From the Baltimore Sun of yesterday.]

LOUISIANA SENATOR.—HON. J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, was re-elected by the Legislature of the State, on the 24th inst., a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire.

LOTTERIES IN DELAWARE.—*Final Passage of the Bill.*—The great battle in the Legislature of Delaware over the lottery grant has resulted in the final passage of the bill. It passed the Senate by a vote of 5 to 4, having previously passed the House by ayes 12, nays 11, a majority of 1 in each house. It goes into immediate effect, and grants to Richard France, Esq., of Baltimore, the privilege of drawing lotteries and selling lottery tickets in that State for the period of twenty years, in consideration of which he is to pay a bonus of $720,000. The following are some of the purposes to which it is to be devoted:

To the Delaware Railroad Company, the sum of $106,000, to be applied exclusively to the extension of said railroad from Seaford South to the line of Maryland; to the Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company, the sum of $114,000 to the Mispillion and Choptank Railroad Company, the sum of $74,000.

CONGRESS.—*Action on the Pacific Railroad and Diplomatic Appropriation Bills.*—The long discussion in the United States Senate on the Pacific railroad was yesterday brought to a close by the passage of the bill in an emasculated form. It was finally reduced, on a motion of Mr. Simmons for striking out all other features, to a simple proposition authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to advertise for proposals for constructing the road on three different routes—northern, central and southern—leaving to the next Congress to decide the whole question and select the best route. The bill passed in this shape, by yeas 31, nays 20.

The diplomatic appropriation bill, it will be seen, was defeated in the House, because of the opposition of southern members to the item for paying the expenses of the return and supporting the captured Africans of the slaver Echo. The item had been struck out of the bill the previous day, but it being restored yesterday, the opponents of the appropriation determined to jeopardize the whole bill rather than submit to its passage. They oppose it on legal grounds, though it brings up, also, the question of the slave trade.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.—In the Court of Appeals at Annapolis, chief Justice LeGrand has delivered the decision in the case of Wm. G. Ford, convicted of the murder of Burnham, *vs.* the State of Maryland, on a writ of error from the Criminal Court of Baltimore city. The judgment of the lower Court was reversed and a new trial granted.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE WINANS STEAMER.

We copy the following notice of the trial trip of the novel steamer from the Baltimore Sun:

The iron steamer built by the Messrs. Winans (the last novelty afloat since the Leviathan) went upon a trial trip on the 14th inst. from the yard of the builders, at the Ferry Bar, to the North Point lighthouse, and back. About 9½ o'clock steam was begun to be raised, and at near 11 o'clock the steamer turned gracefully from her moorings and was headed down the Patapsco. With a pressure of 56 pounds of steam (half her capacity) a satisfactory headway was made. The points of the bow and stern barely touched the water, and the even progress of the vessel caused no commotion of the waves, but left a smooth wave like a groove. The steamer passed Fort Carroll until off North Point, when she was put about. On the return, and when opposite Fort McHenry, the steamer was greeted with a salute of six guns from the fort, and in recognition of the compliment the steamer's flags were displayed and the steam whistle blown.

The steamer both going and returning, was greeted by the crews of all the crafts in the river with cheers, waving of hats, and other demonstrations of a like nature. Besides the officers of the vessel, Captain Vaughn, engineer, David Frazier, and a number of the workmen, there were on board Thomas Winans and Ross Winans, Esqs., and their ladies. The average speed attained was about 12 miles an hour. The ventilation below decks was perfectly preserved during the running of the machinery, and at no time did the thermometer rise above 65 degrees Fahrenheit. We believe the builders regard the trial as satisfactory, and a guarantee of success when a greater distance is attempted.

FROM UTAH—BRIGHAM YOUNG CONTUMACIOUS.—The San Francisco Bulletin has Utah dates to November 29. Says the Bulletin correspondent:

"Three unsuccessful attempts were recently made by Marshal Dotson and his deputies to serve a subpœna upon Brigham Young, requiring his attendance before the court as a witness. The first time the Marshal went to the house, he was told that Brigham was not at home; but the second and third times, the gates in the high stone wall which surrounds Brigham's house were shut in his face, and he was positively denied admittance in the name of the United States. It will now be necessary for the court to issue an attachment requiring the Marshal to take Brigham's body, and compel his attendance before the court; and if he still refuses to allow the Marshal to approach him, it will become necessary to call upon the army for assistance."

RELIGIOUS.

[Reported for the Easton Gazette.]

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Progress of the Revival in the M. P. Church—Accessions to the Church—Genuineness of the work—No excessive noise and confusion—The work among the young—Number of conversions.

Friday night, Jan. 31.—The revival continued with unabating interest and success. Although an exceedingly inclement night a considerable number of persons were present. Rainy seasons during revival exercises develop the fact that *no inclination to go* keep more persons at home on ordinary occasions than a fear of jeopardizing health by reason of the inclement weather. Weather that does not prevent attention to secular business should not prevent attendance upon the public services of the sanctuary. An inclement Sabbath in Easton exhibits the *real estimate* which its citizens place upon religious exercises.

After the delivery of a very interesting discourse four penitents came forward to the altar. The exercises were continued up to 10 o'clock.

Sabbath morning, Jan. 23.—At 9½ oclock a general class meeting was held in the lecture room, at which nearly all the members of the church, young converts and penitents, were present. This was an interesting and profitable season. Many testified that "the gospel is the power of God unto salvation." Testimony after testimoney was given to the efficiency of this ecclesiastical institution of methodism, viz: the *'class meeting.'* From the experience related by the members of the church it was evident that they were truly revived. One grand achievement of the revival was the establishment of family prayer where it never was attended to before. A religion that has no altar for morning and evening sacrifices in the family cannot continue pure through many generations. A family without an altar to the Lord can scarcely be called a christian family. A revival that does not stir up religious people to perform the *duties* of religion in the church, out of the church, in the family and everywhere, must be exceedingly superficial. A revival of *feeling* is not a revival of *religion*. This is *enthusiasm*. A revival of *christian duty* is a revival of religion. This is *"christianity in earnest."* No church is revived unless she gives evidence of it in her *practice of duty*. Such revivals only can benefit the church and community.

On Sabbath morning after sermon, six persons were publicly received into probationary membership. On Sabbath night after sermon nine penitents came forward to the altar. Three of them professed faith in Christ. One of them had been presented for the prayers of the church some days before the revival commenced. The Lord continues to answer prayer. The revival is attended by every evidence of a divine work. No excessive noise and confusion have at any time prevailed. Persons who come to the altar seem to do it with deliberation and prayer. And what is remarkable all who have been at the altar with one or two exceptions had never made a profession of religion. There are a certain class in any community who "run well for a season" and then return to their former ways. Among this class are to be found many who are ready to be put into the pool whenever the angel comes down to trouble the water. That they *need healing* and that they *will not stay healed* are not debateable questions. Such are no credit to a revival, to the church, to the gospel nor to the community. A traitor is an unenviable and dangerous character.

Monday night, Jan. 24.—This was truly a memorable night. Seven penitents at the altar. Two of them professed "justification by faith." One of them a young man who had been seeking religion at different periods for several years. His cause of joy was great.

Tuesday night, Jan. 25.—Congregation attentive and serious. Four persons presented themselves for the prayers of the church. Another had been presented the night before with a tract, the reading of which, no doubt led him to Christ. How much good will a small tract accomplish, attended with prayer and personal interviews! Much seriousness still manifest in the congregation.

Wednesday night, Jan. 26.—"For I will pour water upon him that is thirsty and floods upon the dry ground; I will pour my spirit upon thy seed and my blessing upon thine offspring: and they shall spring up as among the grass as willows by the water courses." The church is realizing the spiritual interpretation of this inspired poetry. Five penitents were at the altar. The young man who received the tract reported himself to the church as being happily converted at home. The prayers of the church were solicited in behalf of a young lady.

Tuesday night, Jan. 27.—An exceedingly inclement night. A small congregation present. Four penitents came forward for prayer. Quite an interesting and spiritual meeting. This revival like all previous ones makes the fact apparent to every one that men of middle and old age are less susceptible of religious impressions and emotions than the young. The religious faculty with which all are endowed is enervated if not extirpated in the older by *disuse* and *abuse*. In the young it is fresh and vigorous. And hence their readiness to be saved. "They that seek me *early* shall find me." Whole number of conversions, fourteen, and the work still progressing.

Easton, Jan. 28, 1858. OBSERVER.

SUPERB OIL COLOR PORTRAIT OF EDWARD EVERETT.—The publishers of Challen's Illustrated Monthly, an elegant dollar Magazine, of 38 pages monthly, or 576 pages per annum, and illustrated with fine steel and wood engravings, announce that they will issue on the 25th of January, 1859, a magnificent portrait of Edward Everett, printed in rich oil colors, and imparting the effect of the finest work of art painted on canvas or ivory. It will be a faithful likeness and present all the beauty of a highly finished oil painting. The usual cost of similar prints in London; is five dollars. Every American citizen wil desire a copy of this portrait. As an ornament for the parlor it will be unsurpassed. It is printed on large, heavy paper, suitable for framing.

HOW TO OBTAIN IT. We will send it, postpaid, to every one dollar subscriber to Challen's Illustrated Monthly, for 1859,—Any person sending $10 will receive eleven portraits and eleven copies of the Magazine, for one year, will be sent for $1.—As the portrait will not be sold, at any price, this is the only way it can be obtained. Secure first impressions by sending at once. Postmasters, teachers, and every reader of this paper, are requested to act as agents, on the above terms. James Challen & Son, Philadelphia.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

A despatch from Washington to the Baltimore Clipper of Tuesday says:

The once boasted unity of the democratic household appears to be rent from centre to circumference. From the outer wall to the inner temple all is discord and confusion. The fierce dissentions among the followers are even surpassed by the mutual hatreds and enmities of the leaders. The members of the Cabinet are all "at loggerheads. Common interest, untinged by any roseate of real friendship, is the only bond of their association. The Attorney General pounces upon the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in the Reeside case as an Alpine Hunter upon a devouring wolf. Mr. Cobb makes a direct issue with the President upon the Tariff question, and the democrats in Congress are invited to array themselves upon one side or the other in this contest. An accounting officer of a Department boldly beards the Postmaster General, and accuses him of unauthorized interference, and the heads of the family generally are indulging in a variety of interesting family "jars," that indicate anything else than amity and good feeling among them. In caucus, the democratic members of Congress are unable to agree upon any particular line of policy. They meet only to agree to disagree, and let the consequences take care of themselves.—Like Micawber, they are "waiting for something to turn up," to relieve them from the desperate strait into which they are fallen, and to let in upon them some gleam of hope for a continuation of the success they have hitherto so much abused.

The recent *casus belli* between Senator Douglas and Dr. Fitch, the *sitting* Senator from Indiana, has been amicably settled. It wouldn't exactly suit the purposes of the familiars and executioners of the Buchanan Inquisition to push Douglas into an actual fight. They want to disgrace him and kill him by inches, not to fight him.

The Cuba question is fairly on the *tapis*. The debate upon the $30,000,000 appropriation was opened yesterday. The report of Mr. Slidell in favor of giving the President the control of this sum is very adroitly framed, but it does not remove a single objection heretofore urged against the measure. It is a noticeable coincidence that this desire to place at the uncontrolled discretion of the President the use of thirty millions of money upon a really very flimsy and insufficient pretext, is manifested just at the time when it has been discovered that, after every expedient shall be exhausted, the government will be at least $30,000,000 short in the means of defraying customary expenses.

The House of Representatives is still occupied with the diplomatic bill. Serious apprehensions are entertained that the mission of the President's pet, Jehu Glancey Jones, will be cut down to an insignificant office and, that the new minister will thus be compelled to come home, with "a flea in his ear." The debate on this measure has developed a new feature in the marvellous tendency of the present administration towards a centralization of power in the hands of the President. It is actually claimed by some of Buchanan's supporters that the President has the right without consulting Congress to create new missions and appoint ministers, or to raise the grade and consequently the pay of those already established, as was done for Mr Jones' benefit, and that Congress is bound to make the necessary appropriations for their support. Mr. Buchanan is beginning to show very plainly that he has not abandoned any of the ultra *federalism* he professed when he declared that "if he believed that there was a drop of democratic blood in his veins he would open them and let it out." His administration has been one continual series of aggressions upon the rights of the States, of the people and of Congress, and an unceasing effort to concentrate power in the hands of the Executive.

VISIT TO THE U S. FRIGATE WABASH BY THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—A letter in the New York Journal of Commerce, Genoa, dated January 1st, says that the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Russia, visited the U. S. steam frigate Wabash at that port. When he arrived in port he was saluted by the American frigate, and next morning early he returned the salute. Flag officer Lavallette and other officers of the Wabash went on board the Russian ship to pay their respects to him.

"The Grand Duchess, and her son of ten or twelve years of age, were present, and conversed with the officers in English with great fluency. She was suffering not a little from a severe cold, and remarked that she was not a good sailor. The Grand Duke most kindly and soothingly added that he thought the Duchess was making good progress in the profession. The interview is said to have been a very pleasant one, and the Duke said he had heard so much of the Wabash lately, that he had determined to come and see her. He should remain in the port only twenty-four hours from the time that he entered it, and as he had only five or six hours more to stay, he would visit the American frigate between 11 and 12 o'clock. He regretted that the health of the Grand Duchess would not permit her to accompany him, and she participated in the regret which he expressed.

"About half-past eleven he was on board the Wabash, accompanied by some half a dozen officers of high rank attached to his flag-ship; and they examined every part of the ship with great minuteness, asking a thousand questions, which the officers were glad to answer most satisfactorily, and enjoying their visit to the greatest extent.

"The Grand Duke is a young man, thirty three years of age, very much devoted to the naval profession, and in all respects a plain, practical gentleman. He was charmed with the Wabash, and so expressed his approbation wherever he went. He spoke in the highest terms of our naval constructors, and said he was expecting that his new frigate, now building at New York, would be the greatest and best man-of-war upon the ocean."

PARTING WITH A CHILD.

A painful case, and rather a curious one, says the New Orleans Delta, of Jan. 15th, has been decided in one of our District Courts. It was a conflict between parents for the possession of a natural child. An unmarried woman sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, to recover possession of her child, a little boy two years and a half old, which she said was illegally from her by a certain citizen and his wife.

On trial, it appeared that this citizen was the father of the child, which had been handed over to him by the mother, when it was a trouble and a disgrace to her. He had accepted it, and was doing for it all that any father could do for a lawful child; besides which, he loved it and petted it fondly. This gentlemen's wife, with a magnanimity quite rare in such cases (knowing as she did about the child,) had adopted it also, and loved it as if it were her own. On trial, the father was not able to prove that the mother had given the child to him for good and all.

The Judge decided the case, which was, that the child must be delivered to its mother. With this order of the Court, and accompanied by the mother, a Deputy Sheriff went to the residence of the father to get the child, and pass it over to its mother.—He described the scene by his visit, as the most touching thing he ever saw. The adopted mother turned pale as death, tried to put him off upon different pretexts and to delay the separation as long as possible. Taking the child up-stairs, to wash him and dress him, she locked him up, and told the Deputy he could not have him till her husband came home.

When the husband arrived, the Deputy politely explained his business, and was politely treated. The gentleman went upstairs, and after a while, came down with his wife and the child.

The little fellow was nicely dressed; and his adopted mother brought down with him a whole armfull of the daintiest little clothes, and ruffles, etc., besides a number of toys which had been purchased for the pet at Christmas. All these she laid on the floor at his feet, without saying a word; too proud to display either affection or grief before the hated mother of her pet, yet showing symptoms of the most intense suppressed agony. The father acted as became a man under such circumstances; allowing the child to go quietly and without fuss. The mother took the little one in her arms, the Deputy gathered up the clothing and toys, and they left. The door closed quietly behind them, and the more than real mother was forever bereaved of the dearest object of her affections.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.—Governor Wickliffe, of Louisiana, states in his annual message that the expenses of the State for 1859 are estimated at $1,201,076. Receipts credited to the general fund for the same time $985,000. The monetary institutions of the State are sound and the amount of actual coin in their vaults has been at all times largely in excess of the requirements of the law. The Governor advocates the annexation of Cuba by negotiation, and if it shall fail, by some "more potent" solicitation.

SUIT DECIDED.—A suit in the United States Court, at Richmond, Va., of the Powhatan Steamboat Company against the Appomattox Railroad Company, for the recovery of about $14,000, was declared on Wednesday in favor of the defendants. It is stated that an appeal will be taken to a higher tribunal.

CUMBERLAND COAL OIL.—It is stated that highly successful experiments have been made in the manufacture of Kerosene from the coals of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company. Works are now erecting at Cumberland for the sole purpose of making oil from this coal.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27, 1859.

WHEAT—About 20,000 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

White—fair to good	$1 30a1 40
Prime,	1 45a1 55
Choice,	1 60a1 65
Red—	1 30a1 35
CORN—White and yellow,	73a75 cents
OATS—	46a52 cents
RYE—	86a88 cents

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.

WHEAT—White,	1 48a1 55
Red,	1 34a1 37
CORN—for yellow,	78 cts.

Marriages.

WRIGHT—STEWART.—In the M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening, the 25th inst., by the Rev. Chas. Hill, Franklin G. Wright to Miss Mary A. Stewart, daughter of P. W. Stewart, Esq., all of this town.

Our friends still continue to remember us when the good things are passing around; for which they have our best wishes. And to our young friend above and his little bride we particularly extend the hand of congratulation. No doubt he will think there is fully as much truth in the following, as there is poetry:

"As within the rose you find the richest dyes, [lies,
And in a little grain of gold much price and value
As from a balsam much odor doth arise,
So in a little woman there's taste of Paradise."

[Centreville papers please copy.]

Deaths.

McKNETT.—At his residence, 'Montary,' in this county, on the 18th inst., Robert H. McKnett, aged 57 years.

The deceased was a man beloved for his diligence in business, his unflinching fidelity, and his uniform and consistent life.

BLAKE.—At the Hole-in-the-Wall, in this county, on the 21st inst., Mrs. Mary Elizabeth, wife of Thomas H. Blake, in the 27th year of her age.

NEW MILLINERY STORE

MRS. ELIZA J. GATTIN would most respectfully inform the Ladies of Easton and vicinity that she has opened a Millinery and Fancy Store in the room formerly occupied by Mrs. Rebecca Shannahan, dec'd, where she will be pleased to see her friends.



She will constantly keep on hand Trimmings, Ribbons of all descriptions, and Fancies of all kinds.

During busy seasons and at all other times, all work entrusted to her care will be despatched with neatness and care.

She thinks from her experience in the above business that she can render entire satisfaction.

jan 29-1y

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