The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . . . APRIL 23, 1859.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS TO AND FROM EASTON.—The northern or Felton mail arrives every day, Sundays excepted, at 10 P. M. and leaves at 6½ o'clock A. M. The southern mail arrives every day, Sundays excepted, at 9 A. M. and leaves at 9½ o'clock A. M. the same day. The Oxford and Trappe mails, Sundays excepted, leave every day, between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. and arrive between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M. of same day.—The mail by the same route, crosses Cambridge Ferry three times a week—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. The St. Michaels mail arrives three times a week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., and leaves between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. on same day.

Hon. ANTHONY KENNEDY will accept our thanks for public documents.

The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool, brings news up to the 9th. The news is warlike. The English Ministry had decided upon a dissolution of the Parliament and an appeal to the country.

The counties of St. Mary's, Prince Georges and Montgomery, have nominated delegates to attend the Slave-Holder's Convention, which assembles in Baltimore in June next.

Dr. JOHNS, of Baltimore, has been dangerously ill for some time, and the last accounts state that he was supposed to be in a sinking condition, and his recovery deemed doubtful.

Gov. HICKS has appointed S. Mitchell Whaley, Esq. to act as Sheriff of Worcester county in place of W. W. Mumford, deceased. The Shield speaks of it as a very good appointment.

Rev. Dr J. McCABE of Baltimore, will deliver an oration in Cincinnati, at the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Order of Odd Fellows in the United States, on Tuesday next, the 26th inst.

LITERARY GAZETTE.—This is the title of a monthly published in New York by Maria Louise Hankins & Co., at the low price of 50 cents a year for a single copy, 30 cents per copy in clubs. The work contains 16 pages and is worth three times the subscription price.

GODEY FOR MAY is already at hand, and presents its usual brilliancy. Its publisher seems inexhaustible in fertility of novelty and enterprise. $3 a year. Address L. A. Godey, 113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—This splendid Magazine for May has also been received. Its reading matter is generally very entertaining and its engravings very fine. $2 a year. Address Henry White, New York.

What has become of Peterson? We have received but one number this year.

THE Eastern Shore Steamboat Company have made their summer arrangements. The Champion will come to Miles River Ferry every Wednesday and return the same day. The Hugh Jenkins will come to Easton Point every Tuesday and return the next morning, and to Miles River Ferry every Saturday and return on Monday. Captains Tilghman and Griffith are well known to our citizens, having been on this line of steamers for a number of years, as courteous and accommodating commanders. See advertisement.

THE WHEAT CROP.—A number of our exchanges from different parts of this and other States speak of the growing wheat as looking very flourishing. In a private letter received from a gentleman in Frederick county, a few days ago, he says he never saw the wheat crop look more promising. Most of the wheat in this county, we believe, looks tolerably well. The cool windy weather we had a few days ago, gave it a reddish cast, but a little sunshine will soon change it to its proper color.

More than usual anxiety is felt in regard to the next wheat and corn crops in Talbot, as they have been short for the last two years, and probably the future success of many may depend upon the result of the next harvest.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING.—Capt. Travis who is said to be the best pistol shot in the world, is about to start or has started a school in Baltimore, to give instructions in the art of pistol shooting. The Richmond Whig gives the following account of his shooting upon the occasion of a trial shot there. Distance about fourteen paces:

"With deliberate aim at the figure, hit the bell eleven times in twelve shots; with the pistol INVERTED, hit the bell eight times in ten shots; discharging the pistol between his knees, hit the bell four times in five shots. The eight figures marked on the board were then struck successively, at the random call of one of the spectators. His servant then took his position near the figure, and held a percussion-cap box—of the diameter of half a dollar—between his thumb and fore-finger. The Captain took deliberate aim at this object, and sent a bullet through it midway between the centre and circumference.—He closed the exhibition of his extraordinary skill by firing at a half dime placed between his feet, with only the width of the coin separating them. This shot was also successful, the coin being struck without detriment to the Captain's boots or toes."

A man can "get along without advertising, so can a wagon wheel without greasing, but it goes hard."

This is the conclusion the business portion of our citizens have come to, we should think, if the appearance of our advertising columns is anything to judge by. It is a hard matter to sell many little articles when they are not advertised. Our merchants, with one or two exceptions, have returned from the city with full supplies, and Washington street presents quite a gay appearance. Our millinery establishments are particularly attractive. Mrs. Gattin, next to J. Rasin's store has had her stock for some weeks, and invites all to an examination of her goods.—Mrs. Stewart, at the corner of Washington and Dover streets has arranged her store room with great taste and offers great inducements to purchasers.—Mrs. Mason has also just returned from the city, and has now open a great variety of fancy goods. She invites all that may be in want of articles in her line to examine her new stock, at the old stand, next to the M. E. Church.

E. T. Benson, at Royal Oak appears to be keeping pace with the times too. We judge from his advertisement that he keeps every thing that can be well crammed into a store room—from a cambric needle up to a pitch fork. We say success to his enterprise. Mr. Jas. D. Mansfield, at St. Michaels also advertises liberally and we warrant that he does a good business. He has laid in his spring and summer supply and invites purchasers to give him a call.

We are sorry to see the Trappe merchants still holding aloof from the advertising columns. There are a number of good sized and well filled stores in that town, (and we learn another has just been erected by Mr. Thos. S Haddaway, and is now being filled with new goods,) it is surrounded by a reading community, and why not advertise? It cannot help but be of vast benefit to the advertiser. Who will be the first to lead off?

THE Summer Session of Washington College, at Chestertown, commences on Tuesday next, the 26th instant.

THE Echo prisoners on trial at Charleston for engaging in the slave trade have been acquitted. No testimony for the defense was offered nor any cross-examination of Witnesses for Government.

WE observe that some of the Administration papers are publishing a list of government expenditures (about one half) and then cry aloud in an exulting manner, that it "effectually demolishes the charge of Democratic extravagance, and that the expenses are increasing under a Democratic administration."—Throw up your hats boys and hurrah for the revelation of this GLORIOUS intelligence; an effort has been made ever since Mr. Buchanan has occupied the Presidential chair to convince the public of his economical administration, and the government crib-nibblers no doubt think that they have done it. Wonder if the statement includes the cost of the snuff and snuff boxes, furnished by the Democratic clerk of the House of Representatives, and for which he is said to have charged an enormous sum. Snuff or some other LUXURY has been too freely indulged in by government officials, and political extravagance and corruption have caused the Buchanan party to sneeze out many of its main teeth and the remaining grinders are so scatered that they are nearly harmless.

FAIR PLAY GENTLEMEN.—Messrs. Goggin and Letcher, the Opposition and Democratic-Abolition candidates for Governor of Virginia, made arrangements for a public discussion at Wythe, a short time since. Before the speakers arrived a conspiracy was formed among some of Letcher's "rule or ruin friends" against Mr. Goggin, to be put into effect if he made allusion to the Ruffner pamphlet—a document that paints in lasting colors the history of Mr. Letcher's past political life. Mr. Goggin led off in the debate and was pouring hot shot into the camp of the enemy—holding up to the gaze of his hearers the unsoundness of his opponent, when at length one of the conspirators determining to stop him by force, the Richmond Whig says, "he sprang to his feet and declared that if MR. LETCHER WOULD NOT MAKE A PERSONAL MATTER OF GOGGIN'S ALLUSION TO THE RUFFNER PAMPHLET, HE WOULD. And thereupon rose a scene gotten up by these locofoco leaders of Wythe such as never before disgraced the venerated soil of proud and free Virginia. Thus for the first time has the gag been attempted to be applied to a public speaker in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the speaker himself a native to the manor born and as high minded a gentleman as walks the face of the earth."

This shows the truthfulness of the charge which rests against Mr. Letcher, and that as he or his political friends cannot rid him of the DARK stain by argument or any other fair means, they are determined to press him through—Abolitionism and all other isms which he may advocate. That will rather be a change in the scenery; heretofore they have driven Governors from the chair to the position of private in the Republican ranks, but now the Republican forces becoming strengthened by Democratic patronage, to the weakness of their own party, they are ready to elevate such as can bring them the largest majority.

THE evidence for the defense, in the case of Danl. E. Sickles, for the murder of Philip Barton Key, has been brought to a close, and they are now taking the rebutting evidence of the prosecution. Our exchanges say there is some chance of bringing the case to a close in a month. We have not, nor shall we fill our columns with the proceedings of this disgusting trial. Had we the spare space, the unfitness of a great portion of the evidence and the indecency of what alleges to be Mrs. Sickle's statement, would be a sufficient cause to exclude it from our columns, as we desire to publish a plain and unexceptionable family paper. The following, from the Philadelphia Press, is very much to the point on the subject:

"We are not of those who have regarded either the details of the harrowing tragedy at Washington, or the proceedings of the resulting trial, as the most delectable of intellectual enjoyments. We have not even read what has been so fully published in our own columns. In excluding the revolting confession of an unfortunate woman, we acted upon the impulse that has always decided us in excluding questionable reading of any kind from this paper, and we are glad that for doing so our course is generally sustained. Claiming no excess of delicacy in the premises, we submit whether the elaborate republication of such matter as enters into this trial is not calculated to produce a large crop of evil.—Flaunted in the eyes of all women and men in one shape or the other; illustrated in millions of cheap newspapers; staring at us from street corners; rung into our ears in railroad cars, and constituting the subject for conversation in every circle, great and small, high and low, the public mind becomes saturated with, and familiarized to, obscenities, and the appetite of youth and age "grows by what it feeds upon." It is not the fault so much of the newspapers that this is so; for do we not see that those who pander most particularly to this appetite are the papers most eagerly sought and bought? The subject may at last be satiated, however, by the odious overdose; and as the trial is, we hope and trust, rapidly approaching its close, may we not also hope and trust that our public journals will, hereafter, refuse to surrender themselves to such a rivalry as that which now exists between them, in the reproduction of nauseous and contaminating details of human depravity and revenge? That Mr. Sickles should have deemed it necessary to protest against the unauthorized publication of the confession was what might have been expected. Another consequence of the business of *nationalizing* this trial is to be found in the acerbity which has grown up between the counsel in the case itself. There is as great a struggle between the lawyers, in their intellectual tourneys, as between the newspapers in their efforts after "items" of the tragedy itself. Meanwhile, the prisoner at the bar is almost lost sight of, and he is compelled to witness the one or to read with breaking heart the other. The prosecution threatens to become a persecution, and the justification of the deed bids fair to be lost sight of to gratify the feeling, local and otherwise, which is being aroused against the prisoner."

METHODISTS EXPELLED FROM TEXAS.—The Texas papers give particulars of the proceedings of several meetings recently held in Fannin county, for the purpose of taking measures to expel the members of the Methodist church North, who are accused of being abolitionists. At one meeting a committee of fifty was appointed to wait on Bishop Jayne with a warning.—They performed their duty on a Sunday, while the bishop was engaged in the morning service in the church. It was also resolved that the Methodist church North could not be tolerated in Texas, and that it must be put down if necessary. A committee was appointed to draft other resolutions, to be acted upon at an adjourned meeting.

[COMMUNICATED.—No. 3.]

Ed. Gazette: In continuation of the argument that the course of the Democratic party has been delusive to the South and antagonistic to the interests of slavery while making the loudest professions of fidelity and pretending to have a peculiar regard for her interest, we will briefly exhibit the effects of foreign immigration upon the anti-slavery sentiment of the North, and if it can be shown that that sentiment receives its chief nourishment from foreign immigration, that its vital fluid is foreign immigration and that the stream of abolitionism is swollen by the ceaseless flow of the foreign current, then since it is a cardinal principle of the Democratic party to encourage this immigration, and since they refuse to join in any effort to check it, it is impossible for them to deny that they are by this means giving sustenance to abolitionism. If recruiting officers were appointed charged with the duty of procuring recruits to fill the ranks of abolitionism, they could not accomplish their purpose more successfully than in the mode pursued by the Democratic party, that is, by fostering foreign immigration. It is said figures never lie. Let us see if they sustain this charge. Wherever the abolition sentiment has taken deepest root, wherever hostility to the southern institutions is most deeply cherished, there the foreign element in the population will be found to exist in the largest proportion. In the southern states the proportion of foreigners is smallest, and as the hope of pecuniary profit and the accumulation of a fortune is, in almost all cases, the incentive which leads them to this country the motive of self-interest seals their lips in the south and induces them to suppress their original and real sentiments and chime in with the popular feeling on the subject of slavery; but the very same motive, as well as the detestation of negro slavery which pervades all Europe, (except perhaps Russia, from which we get few immigrants) makes rampant abolitionists of those in the north (and but a very small per centage of them find their way south) where they can safely and profitably give vent to their shouts for *liberte, egalite*, and swell the chorus of the freedom shriekers. Here are figures showing the number of foreign born and native born inhabitants in the principal free states.

	foreign born to native	
In N. York there were in 1850	655,224	2,393,101
Pennsylvania,	303,165	1,955,055
Ohio,	218,099	1,736,951
Illinois,	111,860	734,174
Indiana,	55,537	921,617
Michigan,	54,593	340,478
Wisconsin,	110,471	194,285
Iowa,	21,014	160,867
Massachusetts,	163,598	821,852
California,	21,620	69,562

In more general terms the total foreign population in the United States is 2,244,648, of whom only 148,865 find their way to the southern and south-western states, while 2,095,783, or far more than nine tenths, take up their dwellings in the tents of abolitionism. I ask if it is for the interest of the south to encourage this immigration and if any party that encourages it is not faithless to that interest? If the party that encourages it is not giving aid and comfort to our political enemies, pumping water into a bucket will not fill it. But in Congress they answer us they vote against the abolitionists! That's like keeping watch for a thief that he may not be interrupted in his felonious operations, and when he has got off with his booty raising the hue and cry and joining in the bootless pursuit. If the Democratic party is not a principal in the crime of abolitionism it is an accessary before the fact.

It will be found on examination of the facts which the statistics of immigration disclose that the most violent and dangerous political perturbations which the question of slavery has produced have followed close on the heels of large arrivals of foreigners. We will not take upon us to say that these perturbations were due mainly to this cause though the facts might support such an inference, but we do contend they gave strength and energy to the abolition movement. The fact is worthy of remark that the increase of immigration was most rapid and the influx of foreigners was most heavy in the two or three years that preceded the agitation of the slavery question which commenced in 1846 and has continued up to this time, with the exception of the time intervening between the passage of the Compromise of 1850 and the Kansas and Nebraska bill, when peace reigned for a time and passion slumbered. It was in 1846 that abolitionism reared its hateful crest in Congress by the introduction of the Wilmot proviso, its author being at the time a Democrat and a strong friend of Polk's administration.

The following facts will show the impetus given to the abolition movement by immigration: In 1843 there were but 74,000 arrivals, but from that time the increase was rapid and regular, it being 112,000 the next year, until it reached its maximum 372,000 in 1853 when the American movement fortunately intervened to check it, but almost too late, for already 2,240,000 had been poured into the country, and the abolition party by their help and the lucky passage of the Kansas bill has become a power in the state and, like Aaron's rod, now threatens to swallow up the whole north, Democrats, Americans, Old Line Whigs, and all. I repeat, the Democratic party by encouraging foreign immigration is responsible for the effects of it. These facts should be reflected upon by southern men. They should give us pause. K.

The Washingtou Union says 'the Democratic party is the government.' The Union elsewhere says the Democratic party is 'demoralized.' The President's organ seems to be aching to tell the truth of his administration in some shape or other. It succeeds better than one acquainted with its habits might expect. We have rarely before known it to tell the truth even in bits. Bits will do. Let the Union continue to utter this and that, the country will put them together.—*Lou: Journal.*

DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS.—On the 13th instant a duel was fought near New Orleans, between W. C. Lipscomb of the firm of Wilson, Lipscomb & Co, and Samuel Nelson, of the house of W. S. Donnel & Co.—The weapons were shot-guns loaded with musket balls, and the distance forty paces. Three shots were exchanged without harm to either party. One of Mr. Lispcomb's bullets killed a horse which was grazing in the field, within range of his gun.

The wealth of Mr. W. B. Astor, of New York, is estimated at $60,0000.

Referring to the fact that the President provides liberally for all politicians who have been defeated before the people, the New York Courier says Addison tells us somewhere in the Spectator—it being there, of course there can be no harm in repeating it—the story of a girl who had been a servant in a gentleman's house. She discharged herself without cause assigned, and when her late master meets her by accident in the street, he asks what good luck had befallen her, so smart her gown, so gay her bonnet. 'Lawks, sir,' was the reply, don't you know I have been ruined? So has the late Senator Wright of New Jersey. The Nebraska bill and Lecompton have undone him. But he won't mind that. He will be in high feather yet. Just look at his fellow-servant. There's Senator Cass he voted for the bill—lost his situation—ruined—Secretary of State. Toucy—voted for the bill—lost his situation—ruined—Secretary of the Navy. Glancy Jones—voted for the bill—lost his situation—ruined Minister to Austria. Senator Jones of Iowa—voted for the bill—lost his situation ruined—Minister to Bogota. Senator Pettit of Indiana—voted for the bill—lost his situation—ruined—Chief Justice of Kansas. Senator Wright—voted for the bill—lost his situation—ruined—and 'Lawks' he will certainly have finery. We shall see what; *Louisville Journal.*

A writer in the Baltimore American says that the Oyster beds of Maryland are threatened with total destruction. The Oyster beds of Delaware bay, the New York rivers, and Boston bay, have been nearly, if not quite, destroyod from the pernicious practice which has prevailed of dragging Oysters up in all seasons of the year, including the summer months, during which it is imperative that Oysters should have time to generate. The consequence of this state of things is that our Chesapeake and the neighboring rivers are besieged with hordes of Oyster hunters, from the Atlantic cities, who drag away the delicious bivalves in numbers so extensive as to threaten the total extinction of the beds in a few years. It is well known that in Summer, Oysters are a most unwholesome, unhealthy article for human food. During the three Summer months therefore, Oysters should by all means be suffered to rest, to enable them to increase and multiply.

THE WAR PROSPECT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: The State Department is in receipt of letters, brought by the last European steamer from our Ministers in England, France, Madrid and Vienna. The indications, write Messrs. Dallas and Mason, are anything but peaceful. The impression is universal among leading men that a general European war will sooner or later break out in Europe; that the Peace Congress which is to assemble may postpone, but cannot prevent it. Our Minister at Madrid is pleased with the reception which he received, and speak of the Spanish authorities and of those with whom he has associated since his arrival in high terms.

SQUARING OF ACCOUNTS WITH PARAGUAY.—The Buenos Ayres Commericial Times, of Feb. 19, says that, though nothing is certainly known of the terms of the settlement of our Paraguay difficulties, they are currently believed to be as follows:

1. The Water Witch affair is to be apologised for by a salute to the American flag of twenty-one guns.

2 Ten thousand dollars is to be paid to the widow of Samuel Chaney, killed in the affair at Fort Itapiru.

3. The treaty of 1852 is to be ratified.

4. The navigation of the Paraguay and Parana is to be acknowledged free.

2. The claims of the Navigation of the Company are to be settled by a mixed commission at Washington.

HE DIDN'T READ THE PAPERS.—In the trial of the Doyan Brothers recently in Michigan for murder, much difficulty was experienced in obtaining a jury free from prejudice. At last, after a large number had been rejected, a man from the back part of the country was called, who in response to the question propounded, said that he did not take or read a paper, and had never heard of the murder. This was too strong a case, and Mr: Terry, one of the counsel for the prosecution:—"We object to your sitting on the jury in this case: a man that don't take a paper, and never heard of this brutal murder, don't know enough to be a juryman! We don't want you!"

There is a farmer living not a hundred miles from Smyrna who, a short time since, remarked that he had not been to church for the last twelve years, and his wife has never been in Smyrna but once in her life and then it was to visit a Circus. At that time they got a good "drenching" from a heavy rain, that set in about the close of the performance, and it is presumable that if she has forgotten that shower the circus men will reap their spare "quarters" next Tuesday. Verily the missionary is needed in our midst.—*Smyrna (Del.) Times.*

FOUR BROTHERS CONVICTED.—Last week, in the Crawford (Ind.) Circuit Court, four brothers, named Prater, were sentenced to the penitentiary for two years each for horse stealing. Another brother, indicted for the same offense, died in jail. A fifth brother has been indicted, but is still at large. The father and still another son are also under indictment.

Green, one of the robbers of the Greencastle (Ind.) Bank, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

There are now 150 Young Men's Christian Associations in this country.

FOUND AT LAST, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures Consumption and its numerous satellites, which revolves about it in the shape of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, &c. This remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the writtin signature of L. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—There is no hazzard in saying that the popularity of Professor Holloway's remedies in this country is without a parallel in our medical annals. The instances in which sick persons professionally condemned to death have recovered under the operation of his miracle-working Pills, are so numerous and so well authenticated, that the most stubborn incredulity is silenced. Host of dyspeptics and of persons afflicted with liver complaint, nervous debility, disorders of the bowels, epileptic fits, pulmonary diseases, and other internal distempers, have been cured by this unapproachable medicine since its introduction into this country. The press teems with the testimonials of the purging and while we wonder we are compelled to believe.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, April 21, 1859.

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

Medium to fair,	1 80a1 82
White—fair to good	1 80a1 70
Good to Prime,	1 75a1 90
Red—	1 56a1 68
CORN—White and yellow,	73a83 cents
OATS—	49a52 cents
RYE—	95 cents

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

WHEAT—Red,	1 52 a 1 58
CORN—for yellow	78 cents.

KID GLOVES—all colors and sizes, and of the very best quality at
apr 23 J. H. GRACE.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS.—An elegant assortment of Ladies' French Work'd Collars,—newest styles and very low. Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings. Dimity Ruffling some very handsome, just rec'd The Ladies are invited to examine them.
apr 23 J. H. GRACE.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE *House Servant, Waiter* and *Hostler*; is 23 years old, of sound constitution, and excellent character. He is sold for no fault, and will be disposed of upon very reasonable terms to a good home in the county.—Apply to the Editor. [apr 23—4t

Trustee's Sale.

IN virtue of authority derived from the Circuit Court for Talbot county, sitting in equity, I will, as Trustee, offer at public sale in the town of Easton, on

Tuesday, the 3d day of May next,

at 2 o'clock P. M., that House and Lot, situated on Talbot street, in the town of St. Micheals, adjoining the property of Alfred Harrison and Nathan C. Harrington, and which was conveyed by deed of mortgage from John R. Pursely to Hugh Marshall, containing one hundred and twenty feet in depth, and eighty feet in width.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree are one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months from the date of sale, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale.

JAMES LL. MARTIN,
apr 23—ts Trustee.

Trustee's Sale.

IN virtue of authority derived from the Circuit Court for Talbot county, in equity the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, in the town of Easton, on

Tuesday, the 3d day of May next,

at two o'clock of that day, in front of the Court House, the Real estate of which Francis Baker, late of said county, died, seized and possessed, consisting of the tracts or parcels of Real Estate, as follows:

A lot situated on the north west side of the county road leading to Howell's Point, containing seventeen and a quarter acres of land,

And a Lot in Trappe, containing 3 roods and twenty-eight perches, together with a lane eighteen feet wide, and twenty-two perches long, leading to the said lot.

The above lands are all situated near the village of Trappe, are in good condition for agricultural purposes, and offer inducements to purchasers of small parcels of land rarely to be met with.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, on the day of sale; and the balance in three equal installments, at six twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest thereon to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with security to be approved by the Trustee.

JAMES LL. MARTIN,
apr 23—ts Trustee.

NEW MILLINERY
FOR THE
SPRING & SUMMER TRADE
AT
Mrs. M. C. Stewart's

MILLINERY STORE, AT THE CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND DOVER STREETS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and Talbot county, that she has just returned from the city, with a very elegant assortment of Millinery, and other Goods in her line. She is prepared to furnish the latest styles of

Straw,
Neapolitan, and
Gossamer Gimp Bonnets
Leghorn and Straw Flats,
Children's Hats.
French & American Flowers,
Ribbons,
Laces Collars,
Umbrellas,
Veils, &c.

Together with Embroideries in great variety, and also the latest styles and most approved materials for making Bonnets.

Having for her assistants in the above business Young Ladies thoroughly acquainted therewith, she is prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.
apr 23—3t M. C. STEWART.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE.

MRS. E. A. MASON would respectfully inform the Ladies of Easton and the county generally, that she has just returned from the city, and is now opening at her store room in Easton a much larger and more elegant selection of Millinery and Fancy Goods, suited to the season than she has heretofore offered to the public. Her present assortment embraces a general variety of

Fashionable Bonnets,
RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS, &c.

Among which she would mention some very fine split straw, crotchet, (a new article) white chip, plain & fancy neapolitan, linen & hair Bonnets; a general variety of plain and fancy straw Bonnets, for children, together with *Bonnet materials* of every description—Children's FLATS and SHAKERS of different styles and quality; also Boys Hats, RIBBONS of almost every color and quality, and a rare collection of FLOWERS. Her stock of Fancy goods embraces a general variety of articles, such as, lace & net mantillas, white berage for shawls; new style mourning viels, together with veils of all other kinds. Best quality extension Hoop Skirts, in fact every article necessary to complete a stock of fancy goods. Dress Trimmings of the latest styles in great variety.

All of the above goods have been selected with great care, and cannot fail to please those who favor me with a call.

Having obtained from the city the services of a Lady thoroughly acquainted with the millinery business who will have charge of that department, she feels confident of giving entire satisfaction, to all who may patronize her.

The **Mantuamaking** will be conducted as heretofore, under her especial management, and she solicits a continuance of public patronage in this department of her business.

☞ She is still at the old stand between the Town Hall, and the M. E. Church.
apr 23—tf

1859! **SPRING** 1859!

THE undersigned begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him and takes pleasure in announcing that he has now on hand a complete stock of such goods as are usually kept by him such as

Groceries, Liquors,
Glass and Queensware,
Tin, Wood, Stone and Earthenware,
and Notions,

Having taken great care in the selection of the above goods he feels assured of giving satisfaction in regard to both quality and price, and solicits a continuation of past favors.
apr 23 J. P. BLAKE.

HARDWARE.
DOBBIN & HOUSE,
No. 94 Pratt Street, Baltimore,
(SIGN OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,)

HAVE now on hand a large and well assorted stock of *Foreign and Domestic Hardware Iron, Nails &c.*, comprising every article necessary for Blacksmiths, Machinists and Storekeepers, which we will sell at the lowest prices.

P. Jewell & Son's celebrated *Leather Belting* always on hand, which we warrant to be the best and cheapest, article now made.

We have also added a complete assortment of *Saddlery Hardware, Carriage Furniture, &c.*, which we can supply to dealers and others, on the best terms.

An examination of stock and prices is respectfully solicited, feeling confident we can do as well as any house in our business.
apr 23—3m DOBBIN & HOUSE,
No. 94 Pratt street Baltimore.

NOTICE
TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND OTHERS.

ALL persons and bodies, corporate or politic, in Talbot county, who are or shall be doing any act or thing or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a License or renew the same on or before the first day of May ensueing, under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland.

The rates required by the 2d section for Trader's Licences are as follows:

If the amount of goods on hand at the principal season of sale or expected to be kept on hand, does not exceed

$1000 the price of license is		$12 00—if over	
1000 and not over	$1500	15 00	"
1500 " "	2500	18 00	"
2500 " "	4000	22 00	"
4000 " "	6000	30 00	"
6000 " "	8000	40 00	"
8000 " "	10000	50 00	"
10000 " "	15000	65 00	"
15000 " "	20000	80 00	"
20000 " "	30000	100 00	"
30000 " "	40000	125 00	"
40000 " "		150 00	

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale; or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace when the person wanting the license applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act:

TALBOT COUNTY, TO-WIT:

On this——day of —— 1859, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared ——and declared that he intends to apply for trader's license under the 2d section of the Act of January Session, 1858, to the clerk of the circuit court for Talbot county and made oath that the amount of stock of goods generally kept on hand by him (*or by the concern in which he is engaged*, in case it is a partnership) at the principal season of sale (or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade, *that the amount of the stock of goods which he expects to keep, &c.*) does not (or will not) exceed $——

Sworn before ——

If the oath be administered by a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

By section 3d, the rates of license to females vending millinery, &c., whose stock at any season of the year does not or will not exceed $500, is $5. If their stock does or shall exceed $500, the rates are the same as those contained in the 2d section.

The 4th section requires all persons proposing to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer, in quantities not less than a pint, to apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for licences, in person and make oath before said Clerk of the amount of stock, &c. If the amount of stock does not or shall not exceed

$500 the rate is		$20—if over	
500 and not over	$1000	40	"
1000 " "	2000	60	"
2000 " "	4000	100	"
4000 " "	6000	120, &c.	

Section 5th requires persons applying for Ordinary Licences in which spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer is to be sold in quantities less than a pint, must make application to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county in which they reside, and must also be recommended by two respectable freeholders of the *immediate vicinity* of the applicant—which may be made in the following form:

To the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot County:

We, the undersigned, freeholders of Talbot county, living in the immediate vicinity of—— who is about to apply to you for a license to keep an ordinary at —— in said county, do hereby recommend him as a suitable person to obtain such license ——

May—, 1859.

The applicant must then make oath to the Clerk to the following effect, that he has bona fide, and without intending to evade the requirements of an act passed at January session, 1858, to regulate the issuing of licences to ordinary keepers and traders, provided and expects to maintain six good beds with sufficient clothing therefor, and three rooms more than sufficient for the private uses of said applicant, and stabling and provender for five horses at least.

In addition he shall also make oath to the Clerk of the rate of rent or annual value of the house or place at or in which the business is intended to be carried on. If said rent does not exceed

$100 the rate is		$25—if over	
100 and not over	$200	40	"
200 " "	300	50	"
300 " "	400	60	"
400 " "	500	75, &c.	

Sec. 6th requires that any person proposing to keep an oyster house, &c., or any place other than an ordinary for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in quantities less than a pint shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county where he resides and must be recommended by two respectable freeholders of his immediate vicinity and in addition make oath before the Clerk of the rent or annual value of the house or place in which he intends to do business. If the rent does not exceed

$50 the rate is		$50—if over	
50 and not over	$100	75	"
100 " "	200	100	"
200 " "	300	125, &c.	

The oaths required by the 5th and 6th Sections may be made before a Justice of the Peace and forwarded to and filed with the Clerk of the county to whom application is made.

O. P. SPARKS, Sheriff
apr 23 of Talbot County.