The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING ..... MAY 14, 1859.

Our exchanges are now filled with war and rumors of war. *Late* foreign advices say that war in Europe is inevitable and ere this the first blow may have been struck. One hundred and twenty thousand Austrians had crossed the River Ticino, which was considered equivalent to an actual attack. The steamer Adelaide brings news that the Tuscan army had demanded of the Duke to join France and Sardinia, and declare war against Austria, and that he declined, but immediately took flight.

DEATH OF CASPERSON.—Mr. David S. Casperson, of Delaware, who it will be remembered was severely wounded on the 15th ult., by Mr. George W. Buchanan, died on the following Thursday morning. Coroner Husbands held an inquest on the body, and after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict, "That David S. Casperson came to his death from a wound or wounds inflicted by a briar-scythe on the 15th ult., in the hands of George W. Buchanan."

THE RT. REV. BISHOP WHITTINGHAM, of the diocese of Maryland, visited Easton on Tuesday last and preached at St. Peter's Church on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. On Wednesday night the Rev. Mr. Shield from Centreville preached, and his sermon was strikingly appropriate for the occasion. After which the Bishop administered the rite of confirmation to nine persons.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Our readers will bear in mind, that on Tuesday next that valuable property of Mrs. Hammond, in and near Easton and that valuable farm known as "Otwell," belonging to the heirs of Col. N. Goldsborough, deceased, advertised in the Gazette, will be sold in Easton, to the highest bidder.

Six of the Midshipmen implicated in the late "Tar and Feathers" affair at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, have been dismissed from the institution.—They are all from Pennsylvania. An exchange says wonder if Old Buck will give them foreign missions?

TEN STEAMBOATS BURNED.—At Pittsburg, on Saturday last, a fire broke out on board the steamer Henry Groff at the landing, and quickly communicating to the adjoining boats, ten of them were soon enveloped in flames, and proved a total loss.

CAPTAIN BOSSEURE, one of the proprietors of the New Orleans *Courier*, died on the 1st inst., from wounds received in a shooting affray a short time since, in a law office in that city, with J. M. Vernon. Bossuere was a native of Baltimore.

REV. DR. SOUTHGATE is spoken of as the successor of the late Bishop Doane, of New Jersey. The appointment will be made about the last of the present month.

HON. H. MARSHALL, of Ky., will accept our thanks for a copy of his and Hon. Winter Davis' speeches on the bill regulating municipal elections in the city of Washington.

CAPT. J. J. SMITH, Postmaster at Elkton, died on the 6th inst.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editor Gazette: Having in my last shown the dark side of the administration we will now turn to brighter scenes, for be it known when "Barkis is willin' " he paints as bright a picture of party felicity as if his brush were dipped in rainbows—a picture before

"Whose heavenly hues all sorrow disappears."

The only thing wanting to make the picture perfect is a foreground of truth. For the amusement of your readers and to revive the sinking spirits of the Buchananites I beg you to publish the following sentiment of Hon. R. J. Ryan of Indiana, given at a public dinner:

"I give in conclusion as a sentiment," says Mr. Ryan, "the BRIGHT AND SPOTLESS administration of James Buchanan of Pennsylvania. When thrones are crumbled and dynasties forgotten it will stand the land mark of our country's history, rearing amid legal ruins and nation's dissolution, a political pyramid in the solitude of time, beneath whose shade kings shall moulder, and around whose summit Eternity must play."

Whew! We have no doubt the eloquent Mr. Ryan had to sit down after that burst and take a "resting spell;" while around him lightnings seemed to flash and thunders roll. If the language should seem a little grandiloquent, if the varnish is laid on a little too thick, it must be remembered the sentiment was given—(for a consideration, for Mr. R had just been appointed to an office) at a public dinner. There is a class of toadies about the administration who take a very hopeful view of things.—They are optimists. They evince a decided genius for the discovery of good in what seems evil. "from evil still educing good"—have a surprising fertility in the invention of consolotary reflections, find a balm for every wound and try their best, with their blarney, to make the president believe he is infallible. For every blunder of the administration they have an excuse. Does a pet scheme of the president miscarry they overwhelm him with compliments and drown the sighs and groans of mortification with the shouts of applause. They remind us of the anecdote of Paddy's fertility in compliment. Sheridan was out shooting with an Irish servant, and being a bad shot missed his birds frequently. The attendant however managed to compliment him on every shot, thus:—Shot the 1st—(birds flew away.) "More power to your honor! Did you see one little fellow drop his leg as he went off? He'll niver stand on his tin toes again." Shot 2d—(ditto.) "Tare and agers, there they go! But didn't your honor hear the shot rattle among them like pase again a windey? They'll pray niver to see your honor again on this side of the counthry." Shot 3d—(birds all off again.) "Thunder an' 'ounds! but they've cotched it." (After watching them awhile) —there's three wounded any 'ow, for they had hardly strength to fly over yonder hedge. The divil a wink of sleep they'll get this blessed night." Shot 4th—(a pheasant gets away. "Well I niver see a poor gintleman taken like him; he'll remimber your honor many a long day for that. The spalpeen is carrying away more shot than would set up an ironmonger, at Skibbereen." Shot 6th—(a snipe gets off). "Bother! you may cry crake, my fine fellow—you may take your long bill to the other world, You'll wake to-morrow morning with a lumbago in your soft head." Poor Sheridan could stand this no longer but gave his country-man a fee for his ingenuity, and proceeded on his beat alone. If the flatterers of the administration had their fee, their lip-service would cease. K.

New Publications.

THE PILLAR OF FIRE; or ISRAEL IN BONDAGE.—By Rev. J. H. Ingraham, author of "The Prince of the House of David." New York: Pudney and Russell, Philadelphia. G. G. Evans, 439 Chestnut Street.

"The Prince of the House of David" has had a sale unexceeded by any volume of its size and character. In that work the effort made to illustrate events in the land of Judea, by the letters of a Jewish maiden. In this a young prince of Phenicia is supposed to write from Egypt. The condition of the children of Israel, and the wonders wrought by Moses, form the staple of work, and as much of Egyptian history and description is introduced as are necessary to complete the picture, and giveit fullness and unity. Mr. Ingraham has diligently consulted all accessible authorities upon the antiquities and customs of Egypt, and the volume is the result of long and patient study. Many difficulties attend an undertaking of such a nature, and justice to the writer requires that the preface and appendix should be read before the text of the work. The object is to promote a knowledge of the Bible, by leading readers to compare and verify, and search for themselves. The material for the volumes, it is proper to say, is drawn from other sources, and the imagination of the writer is employed to fill up, from brief data, a continuous narrative. It is a Phenician and cotemporary view of the scenes and events which we are accustomed to regard from quite a different stand point. It will popularize knowlenge upon subjects heretofore restricted to archæologists.

The entrancing and instructive book of 596 pages, bound in excellent style, is sold for $1.25—same price as "The Prince of the House of David."

EVANS of Philadelphia, had purchased 10,000 copies of "The Pillar of Fire," and 5,000 of the "Prince of the House of David," and will mail a handsome Gift, with either book, on receipt of the price and twenty-one cents for postage.

A new Classified Catalogue of Standard Books, in every department of Literature, with a new list of Gifts for 1859, has just been issued by EVANS, and will be mailed free, on application.

Address G. G. EVANS, 439 Chesnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BOOK OF ANECDOTES, AND BUDGET OF FUN. G. G. Evans, Publisher, No. 439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

We have here a neat volume, containing a capital budget of fun, being filled with the most laughable sayings and jokes of celebrated wits and humorists. The publication, too, is welltimed, as the traveling season is about to commence, and we can hardly imagine a work better calculated to amuse leisure, as a reading companion on board a steamboat or a railway car. Merriment, too, is good for the mind. It chases away care and enlivens ennui. In the language of the poet, it is wise to "laugh while you may—be candid when you can."

The mirth-provoking book is sold at the low price of One Dollar. EVANS will mail a copy and a handsome present to all persons remitting one dollar for the book, and twenty cents for postage. Address G. G EVANS, Publisher, 439 Chesnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—New Classified Catalogues of books and Gifts sent free, on application by mail.

JUDGE STEWART.

In an article in the Washing States a short time since, it spoke of the prospects of the re-election to Congress from Maryland, of certain individuals, and among the number, puts down as certain, the returning of Judge Stewart. The remarks of the States have drawn forth quite a lengthy article from the Cambridge Eagle, holding up to light some of the unpopular and uncharitable actions of the Judge since his advent into his Congressional career. Pass him around:

While we do not profess to bo sufficiently familiar with the political condition of other districts in the State, to enable us to speak with certainty of the prospects of the Democracy outside of the district last represented by Mr. Bowie, we disagree entirely with the *States*, as to the certainty of the re-election of Judge Stewart, from this Congressional District.

The record Judge Stewart will be obliged to present, to the people of his district, this fall, will not, in our opinion, command the support of the people, outside the Democratic organization. It would indeed be exceedingly strange if it should. Judge Stewart owes his past election to Congress, to the want of union in the ranks of the opposition, and to the declaration that he represented the views of no particular party. It was solely by the votes of those whigs, who had not attached themselves to any party organization, that Judge Stewart was elected to Congress. It is folly and is doing injustice, to suppose that the Whigs of this District, will again support Judge Stewart for Congress, while their brethren in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and other States, in which elections are yet to be held, have heartily united with the Americans and conservative men of all parties, against the extravagance, rank corruption, and disunion tendencies of the Democratic party.

The whigs of this District are as patriotic, and as honest in their detestation of the principles, and practices of a party, whose demoralization, extending to every branch of the general government, is of so reckless a character as to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest man, who contemplates the deep degradation of the present Democratic administration of the general government. The whigs of this District are not behind their brethren of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, in their attachment to the Union, in their desire to promote the interests of American labor, and to put a final stop to the agitation of the subject of slavery, which has hitherto been the very life-blood of the Democracy. It is an insult to the whigs of this District, to suppose them venial enough to support again, a man who has not only deceived them in his protestations as no party, but has also by his votes in Congress outraged the most cherished whig sentiments. For the whigs to support Judge Stewart again, would be the abandonment of the faith of their fathers, would be giving the lie direct to the struggles of more than twenty years, would be the confession of an utter want of political principle.—They have trusted Judge Stewart and he has betrayed their confidence. They will not again give him their support, and we cannot imagine upon what grounds the Judge's friends claim his election this fall. The fact is notorious, that this District has never been Democratic, has never acknowledged the creed of the Democracy, although, Judge Stewart has been twice elected to Congress from this District—no doubt, very much to his own surprise.

We know no man bold enough to assert, that the Judge was elected by Democratic votes. When Judge Stewart was a candidate for Congress four years ago, his name was upon the Democratic Ticket, it is true, but the Judge although among them, professed not to be of them; he ran as an Independent Candidate: 'For Congress, James A. Stewart, Independent.' At the last Congrssional election, the Judge called himself the People's Candidate.' This game has now been played out, and to secure his election this fall, the Judge must resort to a new 'dodge.' The proceedings of Congress show that the President had no more willing instrument in the House of Representatives than the 'Inpependent' member from this District. The Judge's 'Independent' position and professions of 'no party,' were only assumed to secure the votes of those whigs who had not attached themselves to either party. Those of us who have long known the unscrupulous political trickery for which the Judge has been distinguished—(we thought every whig knew it) were not surprised that the Judge's election once secured, he should have shown himself what he really is, and ever has been, at heart, a thorough unscrupulous Democrat, who would not hesitate a moment to resort to any trickery to secure a position so long coveted, and eagerly sought after. We know that Judge Stewart is at heart a disunionist, and does not hesitate to freely express himself in favour of a dissolution of the Union and establishment of a Southern Confederacy, with the view to the advancement of Southern interests. Holding these opinions and freely expressing them in conversation, the Judge still claims to be considered and calls himself a Union man. We do not intend to dispute the Judge's right to his opinions, doubtless they are good Democratic doctrine, but we enter our protest against the Judge's opinions being received as the views of either the Whigs or Americans of this Congressional District. We have no means of knowing and therefore do not pretend to say that the Judge does not fairly represent the views of the Democracy of this District.—We do not for a moment suppose that the Judge intends to canvass the District this fall, with his disunion doctrines superadded to the recognized Democratic creed; the Judge is far too astute to commit such a blunder; yet as the Judge really entertains the disunion sentiment, we have named—we think that the people of the District, who are warmly attached to the Union, should beware of this 'Wolt in Sheep's Clothing.'

In every vote given by Judge Stewart in Congress, he has shown himself 'a Pharisee of the Pharisees' after the 'straitest sect of the Democratatic religion.' He has never, since he has been in Congress, supported any one measure for which the majority of the people of his District have notoriously been in favor, either by his voice, which would not have added much strength, or, by his vote, which would have counted as much as any man's, but has systematically voted against measures which the whigs, to whose votes he owed his election, have ever favoured.

Some three years ago, Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, we believe, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, giving to each of the old thirteen States, five hundred thousand acres of the public lands for each Senator and Representatives in Congress. Maryland had at that time six Representatives in the House and two in the Senate; eight in all. If this bill had passed and become a law, Maryland would have been entitled to four millions of acres of public domain, worth, at the government price of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, five millions of dollars. Now five million, of dollars would have been a magnificent school fund, amply sufficent to have provided for the education of the entire youth of the State, or it not applied to the school fund, it would have paid off a great portion of the debt, and relieved the people to that extent from the direct tax of the State.—Judge Stewart was the only member of Congress from Maryland, who voted against this bill.

There has been little said about this bill, and the Judge's vote against it; but when it shall become generally known, and the people of the District have reflected upon the justice of the bill, and the great and manifold benefits the people of the State would have derived from its passege, we think that the people of the District will say, that Judge Stewart misrepresented the wishes of the District by voting against the bill. Certainly, he misrepresented the whig vote to which he was indebted for his election to the House of Representatives. At the time when Judge Stewart was voting against the bill giving to the old thirteen States, the beggarly pittance allowed by Mr. Carlisle's bill the Democratic party was engaged in voting millions upon millions of acres of the public lands to the new States, to build Rail-roads, dig Canals, establish Schools, and endow Colleges. The only reason so far as we can see, why Judge Stewart could vote for the one and not for the other, was that by one bill foreigners who principally settle in the new States would be educated and enriched at the expense of the general government, while by Mr. Carlisle's bill, his own fellow-citizens of Maryland would have received the benefit. Judge Stewart, however, in common with his fellow democratic members of Congress, preferred to offer a bribe to foreigners, to settle in the new States, and thus trengthen the Democratic party—than to give to the old States, most of which were opposed to the Democratic party, and from which Democrats could derive no additional strength in Congress, the proportion of the public lands to which they were justly entitled. Had Judge Stewart acted from principle, he would have opposed the grant of lands to the new States, as well as the proposed grant to the old thirteen. The votes of Judge Stewart in Congress so far as we now recollect, have always been given against internal improvements, except the vote in favor of deepening the harbor of Baltimore. The fact that the improvements required by the Baltimore harbor, stood upon the same grondd as the improvements required by other sections of the country, and which Judge Stewart has always voted against, unavoidably forces upon us the conclusion, that his vote in favor of improving the harbor of Baltimore, was not honestly given, as he consistently opposed every other bill for internal improvements. We can arrive at no other conclusion, but that the vote given in favor of the Baltimore harbor, was intended to make capital in this District, by satisfying Whigs that he was in favor of internal improvements, a cherished article of faith in the old whig creed.

We consider the Judge's vote on the bill admitting Oregon among the States of the Union, to be without excuse and sufficient of itself alone, to prevent any conservative man of any party from ever voting for Judge Stewart again for any office whatever—That bill allowed foreigners, unnaturalized, owing allegiance to European Monarchs, to vote in Oregon for members of Congress and the President of the United States; allowed them to vote, without becoming citizens of the United States, to form a State Constitution under which American citizens are to live. The very highest privilege of American citizenship, a right possessed by few nations of the world, the right to elect their own rulers and to levy the taxes which they are to pay, was given by Judge Stewart to every foreign pauper or convict, who might chance to be in Oregon; to increase the strength of the Democratic party in the Senate and House of Representatives. The territory did not possess the requisite population, and was in no hurry to burden itself with the expense of a State Government, and thus relieve the United States Treasury of the expense of supporting the Governor, the Legislature, and the Judiciary. We do not think the Whigs of this District will endorse the Judge's vote on the admission of Oregon, by giving him their support for Congress this fall. The next measure by which Judge Stewart misrepresented his District, and the last to which we have time to allude, was in his tariff policy. It is indeed somewhat hard to tell what kind of a tariff the Judge really favors. We defy any man in the District to read the tariff speech delivered by the Judge, in the House of Representatives, on the seventh of February last, and tell what kind of a tariff the Judge really wishes or favors. With that happy faculty which the Judge possesses in an eminent degree of making speeches in which although a multitude of words are used, nothing is said—the Judge last winter delivered in the House his views on the tariff. In his speech, the Judge says he heartily concurs in all the President says in favor of a protective tariff, and specific duties, at the same time he said that he fully endorses the views presented by the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury in his report, recommending a low revenue tariff with *ad valorem* duties: and the Judge concludes this exposition of his tariff views, by saying that he is a devout free trader and in favor of a *judicious* tariff. We cannot pretend to say what kind of tariff the Judge really favors; our readers must work out the problem themselves; but as the Judge says be is a devout believer in free trade, it may be as well to show what the Judge means by free trade. In the session before the last, a committee was appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to report on the tariff; a majority of the committee were Democrats of the 'straitest sect' and they reported to the House in favor of free trade. According to the definition of this Democratic committee, free trade means the abolition of the system of raising revenue by duties upon imports, and in its stead the levying a direct tax for the support of the general government. This is the doctrine in which Judge Stewart says he devoutly believes.

We do not believe that the Whigs of this District will ever endorse the Judge's free trade views. The State taxes are sufficiently onerous, and the proportion required from this district, towards the support of the general Government, would greatly increase not only the taxes, but the difficulties in the way of paying them would be insurmountable, for it must be remembered, that while a Democratic Congress compels the people to have a worthless paper currency. Democratic members of Congress demand for themselves and all employees of the government, nothing but gold.

We have given a few of the many reasons why we doubt the certainty of Judge Stewart's election this fall. Certainly, no whig who is honest in his political opinions, and sincerely desires their success, can vote for Judge Stewart, who we have shown, satisfactorily, we hope, is opposed to every principle and measure held sacred by the Whig party. All agree that without the whig vote is thrown in his favor, Judge Stewart cannot by any possibility be elected this fall as a member of the next Congress.

STATE CONVENTION 8th DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

To the People of Maryland:

At a Convention of Delegates from the several Eastern Shore Counties of the State, held at Cambridge on the 3d of November last, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to address the citizens of Maryland, in regard to the present condition of the Negro population, and the necessity for further legislation upon the subject and to request that delegates be elected from each county and the city of Baltimore, upon the basis of legislative representation, to meet in a State Convention, in Baltimore, upon the 2d Wednesday in June next.

In pursuance of this duty, the Committee have thought it best to enter into no discussion of the grievances that exist, and to suggest no particular plan for the consideration of the Convention, but simply to call the attention of the people of the State to the subject, leaving it to the Convention to originate and decide upon whatever measures they may deem in accordance with the requirements of the case.

We, therefore, respectfully call upon the citizens of the State to select, at such time as may be convenient to them, delegates to a General Convention, to meet in the city of Baltimore on the 2d Wednesday (8th) of June, 1859.

The subject is an important one—deserving grave consideration, and involving the deepest interest of our people.

We may therefore express the hope that every County in the State will be fully represented.

Charles F. Goldsborough, Elias Griswold, Francis P. Phelps. } Dorchester County.
George C. Dennis, John W. Crisfield, J. S. Sudler. } Somerset County.
Teagle Townsend, C. W. Jacobs, Thos. W. Hargis. } Worcester County.
George W. Russum, Edward Hardcastle. } Caroline County.
Samuel Hambleton, M. T. Goldsborough. } Talbot County.
E. F. Chambers, James A. Pearce. } Kent County.
James T. Earle, John Brown. } Queen Anne's County.
John C. Groom, George R. Howard. } Cecil County.

To effect the object proposed by the above address, the undersigned Committee, appointed for Talbot County, respectfully recommend and request the citizens of the same to meet in county meeting at Easton, on *Tuesday, the 31st of May instant*, to elect delegates to the said Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 8th of June next.

SAM: HAMBLETON,
M. T. GOLDSBOROUGH.

LIFE HAS FEW CHARMS for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at, when we take into account the amount of bodily suffering which he endures.—By the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, the picture is reversed and the bright side of life appears.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—Be cautious.—The criterion by which to test the genuineness of the preparations, is the water-mark, manufactured in the paper of which the books of directions are composed. If on each leaf, when held up to the light, the words "Holloway, New York and London," are conspicuous, the article is the "real Simon Pure."—If this trade-mark is wanting, the stuff is a pernicious imitation. We see it is admitted by the "London Medical Review" and "The Lancet" that the Ointment has recently produced most unlooked-for results (unlooked for by the profession at least;) in cases of paly. paralysis, stiff joints, hip disease, rheumatism, and neuralgia.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, May 11, 1859.

WHEAT—About 2,000 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

White—good to choice,	1 85$a2 00
Red—	1 60a$1 72
CORN—White and yellow,	88a92 cents
OATS—	52a55 cents
RYE—	97 cents

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

WHEAT—White,	1 80 a 1 90
Red,	1 65a$1 73
CORN—for yellow	93a95 cents.

Marriages.

LLOYD—McMASTER.—In Worcester county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Crosdale, C. C. Lloy to Miss Mary A. McMaster, daughter of S. S. McMaster, Esq., all of that county.

We congratulate our young and intimate friend on renouncing bachelordom. May the days of himself and his bride be many and their path illumined by the golden rays of sunshine and happiness.

Deaths.

MINNER.—In Baltimore, on the 30th ult., after a short but painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Rev. Edward C. Minner, in the 58th year of his age

NOTICE.

THE members of the Y. M. C. Association of Easton, are requested to meet at the L. & R Room on *Tuesday evening, May 19th, at 8 o'cl'k.* Punctual attendance, on the part of the members, is desired, as business of importance will be submitted for their consideration.

may 14-tS L. C. COX, Sec'y.

IN TIME FOR COURT.

VIOLET HOPKINS respectfully informs her old customers and the public generally, that she still holds forth at her old stand, where she has served them so often heretofore. She keeps as usual, all the delicacies of the season.—During Court she can supply her patrons with *Oysters, Beefsteak, Cutletts, &c. Ice Cream, Cake of various kinds*, and almost everything that is pleasant to the palate, usually kept in an eating house.

N. B.—Persons that are indebted to her will confer a favor by settling up immediately.

may 14-3t V. H.

FASHIONABLE
Cloak, Dress & Vesite Making.

MRS. EMELINE HULSE, of Baltimore, would respectfully inform the Ladies of Easton, that she has just received the *Latest Spring Patterns*, and is prepared to make up in the most approved style every description of *Dresses, Cloaks, Vesites, &c.*, at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Having obtained a thorough knowledge of the business in the city, where she has had much practical experience in the various branches of Mantuamaking, she feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage.

☞ She can always be found at her residence on the corner at the upper end of front street, adjoining the residence of Wm. H. Groome, Esq.

may 14-1m E. HULSE.

CHEAP
CASH STORE.

THE undersigned having fitted up a large store room near his residence, at the northern end of Washington street and nearly opposite the Miles River Road, would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and the public generally to his well selected stock of *DOMESTIC DRY GOODS*, together with a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES, LIQUORS,

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, WOODENWARE, ROPE TRACES, &c.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call; as I sell for cash only I think I can sell them bargains.

The highest price will be given for Rags, Feathers, Wool, Dried and Green Hides, Dried Apples, Peaches, Eggs, &c.

W. T. HARDESTY.

P. S.—All kinds of **CLOTHING** cut and made at short notice in a fashionable manner and at reasonable prices.

may 14-y S M W. T. H.

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphan's Court.

April Term, A. D. 1859.

ON application of John F. Mullikin, Adm'r of Alex. R Crawley, 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 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-nine

L. S. 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 of administration on the personal estate of Alex. R. Crawley, late of said county, dec'd All persons 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 13th day of May, 1860, 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 F. MULLIKIN, Adm'tr
of Alexander R. Crawley, dec'd.

May 14, 1859—3t

THE ARTICLE FOR THE TIMES.—No excuse now for Bachelors not getting a wife, for they can "Supporter" very cheap; and Ladies that want a Supporter can be supplied at my Store. Also a good lot of Skirts on hand.

Royal Oak, May 7 E. T. BENNS.

HAMS, Shoulders, Sides—for sale by
may 14 W. P. MACKEY.

NOTICE.

THE preferred creditors against the estate of Clement S. Clark, dec'd, are hereby notified to file their claims against the said deceased's estate, with the Register of Wills for Talbot county, on or before the *20th day of June next*, for dividend.

JOS. NOBRAY,
may 14-3t Adm'r of C. S. Clark, dec'd.

Well-Making!

G. JOHNSON having located in Easton, offers his services to the citizens of Talbot and adjoining counties to *MAKE* or *REPAIR PUMPS*. Having served his time in Baltimore it enables him to give perfect satisfaction. All who want one of the old fashion White Oak Pumps would do well to give him a call.

☞ Residence corner of Point Road and West Street. [may 14-tf

Watches! Watches! Watches!

FINE *WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES*, to suit all ages. Sterling Silver Ware, Plated Albata ware of every description. All at exceding low prices, by J. & R. CAMPBELL,
(Successors to R. Campbell & Son,)
227 Baltimore St.,
S. E. corner of Charles St.

N. B.—WATCHES & JEWELRY repaired in the best manner. [may 14-3t

THE FAMILY JOURNAL,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to Literature, News, Romance, Science and Art.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS, CHAS. H. MOORE. } Editors & Proprietors.

IT is a well-known fact that the South is almost entirely dependent on the North for its hebdomadal literature. It is to be seen whether the Southern States cannot support a literary journal of its own. The parties undertaking this new enterprise are determined to spare no effort or expense to produce a paper which shall effect this purpose, and deserve a share of the support of the reading public. Such a paper, it is hoped, will arouse the somewhat dormant literary condition of our (Baltimore) city, develop its inactive talent; and offer at our own doors a vehicle for the expression of thought, interchange of ideas, and the imparting of new items of information.

The Family Journal will contain Original Stories, Sketches of Travel, Biographical essays, a Summary of News, domestic and Foreign; Reviews of Books, Dramatic and Musical Criticisms, Reports of Popular Lectures, and such general information as will make it a welcome guest in every family. The proprietors are determined that their journal shall be second to none in the variety, interest and value of its contents; in its literary excellence and high moral tone. Politics and Sectarianism will be most rigidly excluded.

Particular attention paid to "answers to correspondents," a talented gentleman having been especially engaged for that purpose.

Arrangements have already been made with a distinguished corps of American contributors, and negotiations are still in progress which will ultimately secure the best talent in the county. It is intended that the literary matter in this journal shall be chiefly original; the appropriation from foreign sources, without acknowledgement, in the newspapers of the day, is already too frequent.—Should any article be selected on account of its superior excellence, credit will be invariably given where it is due.

Terms, invariably in Advance.

One copy one year,	$ 2
Four copies," "	7
Ten copies," "	15
Single copies,	FOUR CENTS.

Parties in the country making up clubs will please address WILLIAMS & MOORE,
may 14 Baltimore, Md.

TO BUILDERS.—Persons in want of a good red brick can be supplied by calling on the subscriber. Terms cash.

may 7 J. D. MANSFIELD, St. Michaels.

MATTING! MATTING!!—Just opened a nice lot of white and colored Matting of all widths—cheap. For sale by

may 7 J. D. MANSFIELD, St. Michaels.



WANTED.—5000 lbs. of Wool, either washed or unwashed, for which the highest market price will be given

may 7 J. D. MANSFIELD.

CRACKERS.—Mason's superior Soda, Water and Wine Crackers, and Tea Cakes, constantly fresh, at (apr 30) H. C. MACKEY'S.

GOLD WATCHES & CHAINS.—The subscriber has on hand several Gold Watches and Chains, which he will sell at about cost for Cash. Call and see

apr 30 CHAS. ROBINSON.

TIMOTHY HAY.

BAILED TIMOTHY HAY.—A very fine article on hand and for sale by

Easton Point, Apr 30 R. B. DIXON.

"THE PILLAR OF FIRE" OR ISRAEL IN BONDAGE. "The Pillar of Fire" or Israel in Bondage, by the Author of the Prince of the House of David, just received and for sale by (apr 30) CHAS. ROBINSON.

NOTICE.

I SHALL charge on and after the 1st day of May, 25 cents for a horse feed of one gallon grain, and 12½ cts. whether he be fed or not.

J. Q. A. HADDAWAY.
Easton, Apr 30-3t Brick Hotel.

Glycerole of the Hypophosphites.

THIS elegant preparation contains Dr. Churchill's new specific remedies for *incipient and confirmed consumption*, combined with the nutritious and curative principle of fats, itself so useful in this complaint.

A supply just received and for sale by

apr 30 DAWSON & BRO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PERSONS who gave notes at the sale of the personal property of the late Nicholas Martin, Jr., on the 12th day of November last, are hereby notified that their notes will be due on the 12th day of May, 1859, when prompt payment will be expected.

JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH, *Ex'tr.*

All persons otherwise indebted to the said Estate are requested to make an early settlement as indulgence cannot possibly be given. apr 30-3t

FRESH ARRIVAL NEW
SUMMER GOODS,
1859.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with an additional supply of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

For Gentlemen, he has fine black and other colored Cloths, black doeskin Cassimeres, fancy Tweeds and Cassimeres, silk, satin, marseilles and other Vestings, plain and fancy Linen Drillings, &c.

For Ladies—Barege, Challi, Grenadine and Lawn Robes, Printed Lawns, Mourning Lawns, also plain and printed Barege and Challis, plain plaid and figured Swiss and Cambric muslins, embroideries of every description, a fine assortment of English and American Prints, 4-4 Chints, white and colored Brilliants, Parasols, Hosiery and Gloves of every description, and every variety of Goods usually kept in a country store, all of which have been purchased with great care and will be sold at a small advance.

An early call is solicited.

JAMES D. MANSFIELD,
may 7 St. Michaels.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!—The subscriber has just received a large supply of Gambrill's Patapsco Mills Family, Extra and Super Flour, to which he would invite the attention of buyers as it will be sold at a very small advance on Baltimore prices for Cash. (apr 23) J. P. BLAKE.