# The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . . . . MAY 21, 1859.


We learn that the Easton Band and Glee-Club were quite successful with their Concert at Cambridge and highly delighted with their visit.

GODY for June has been received and it is magnificent. Throughout its pages it pictures prosperity. Address L. A. Gody, 323 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL RECORDER.—We have received a periodical bearing the above title, published in Washington, D. C., devoted to religious and literary Intelligence. $1 a year.

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Jonathan Bartlett met with quite a heavy loss on Monday night last by sheep-killing dogs. His sheep, we understand, numbered some thirty head and a lot of very fine lambs, and nearly the whole flock were destroyed.

THE CAMBRIDGE EAGLE AND JUDGE STEWART.—The Eagle of last week, in an article of about two columns, and which we copied, exposed to a considerable extent the acts of Judge Stewart while a member of Congress. It appears to have put him in any other than an easy position. He is not at all satisfied with the picture as painted by the Eagle, and the Judge and the editor has had quite a correspondence upon the subject. The Judge ended the controversy by saying "I am not now a member of Congress, my time expired on the 4th of March last, and I think it is entirely uncertain whether I shall be in the approaching canvass. Having possibly killed me off, you had, probably, better have your batter directed in another quarter," &c.

LENT'S CIRCUS, while on exhibition in Frederick city, week before last, is said to have caused a dissatisfaction among a number of the "boy-hoys" on account of putting the price of admission up to fifty cents. A row ensued and the ticket wagon was smashed and one of the side tents burned. Notwithstanding the frightful appearance of the scenery at one time, some laughable things is said to have occurred. The Herald says, "the actors and actresses, many of whom were in their performing dress, made their escape very soon after the fracas commenced, and did not stop until they got to their hotels, out of breath, and frightened out of their wits. One of the clowns was seen running like a deer, and passing several ladies, cried out don't be alarmed ladies, I'm running like the d—l," and never stopped until he was securely in his hotel.

OVER-REJOICED.—The Democracy of Maryland are building an immense temple on a sandy foundation and appear to be over-rejoiced at the prospect of success. On account of a few local elections in the State, where there were no politics at issue, resulting in their favor, they are becoming loud in their rejoicings. The State is set down, by them, as certain in the next contest. Probably it would be best not to be too hasty in their decisions, lest it might cause an overwhelming defeat by the American party, to give them greater mortification than they have heretofore experienced. Believe not one word of their boastings, Americans of Maryland. That game has been played by the Democracy so often that the people heed it not. The American party has governed the affairs of the State since under its control, with economy and an eye single to the welfare of the people. Let the American party nominate good men and they have nothing to fear. Stand firm to your posts and victory will be inscribed upon our banners as it has been in times that have passed. Conservative Democrats throughout the whole country have denounced and are constantly condemning the party which they once looked upon with pride—but now look upon with mortification and disgust on account of its bare-faced deceptions and official corruptions. We say then, Americans and others of Talbot, opposed to the present administration, stand firm in the coming campaign.

### CIRCUIT COURT FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Monday, May 16, 1859.—Present—Hon. R. B. Carmichael, Judge. Jas. H. Martin, State's Attorney. Saml. B. Hopkins, Clerk. O. P. Sparks, Sheriff,

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| Jno. W. Martin, | Gustavus A. Skinner, |
| Geo. R. Goldsborough, | Jeremiah Leonard, |
| Peregrine Groome, | Francis A. Wrightson, |
| Wm. K. Lamdin, | John Chilcutt, |
| Wm. T. Lee, | Wm. W. Harrison, |
| Jno. F. Kersey, | Chas. M. Jump, |
| H. C. Tilghman, | Geo. Hale, |
| Isaac W. Jump, | Jno. C. Adams, |
| Benj. Bowdle, | John N. Cox, |
| Wm. B. Martin, | Thos. C. Nicols, |
| Ns. Goldsborough, | Nicholas Willis. |
| Chas. P. Craig, | |

ASSAULT AND BATTERIES.—State vs. Richard A. Stevens for assault and battery on Josiah Kirby—fined 25 cents—Powell for defendant. Wm. Hambleton for assault and battery on G. C. Mackey—acquitted—Jump for defendant. Richard A. Stevens for assault and battery on Wm. E. McQuay—fined $1—Powell for defendant. James Sewell for assault and battery on John G. Leonard—fined $5—Kerr for defendant. Thos. A. Edgar for assault and battery on Edward Jones—fined $1—Powell for defendant. Zenos Dawson for assault and battery on N. H. Trippe—fined 50 cents—Powell for defendant.—Martin Cavender for an assault and battery on Jas. E. Harrison—not guilty—Kerr for defendant Andrew Orem for an assault and battery on Saml. H. Wrightson—fined $10—Hambleton for defendant.

Tuesday.—Chas. Driver made application to become a citizen of the United States.

Suit of Emory, Stevens & Co. vs. Richard Arringdale ended in favor of plaintiff.

Wednesday.—State vs. Horace Thomas (f. n.) presented for selling liquor on Long Woods Campground. Not decided.

State vs. Levin Rathell presented for rioting on Long Woods Camp Ground. Not guilty. Powell and Murray for defendant.

On motion of H. H. Goldsborough, Esq., J. W. Bryant, Esq., of Caroline county, was admitted to the bar.

Thursday.—On motion of Col. Hambleton Richard Henry Spencer was also admitted as an attorney.

James Maloney presented for obstructing the public road—not guilty—Hambleton for defendant.

NEW WHEAT AT THE SOUTH.—Thus early the Southern papers are beginning to notice samples of new wheat. The Lexington (S. C.) Flag of the 4th inst., says:

This morning we received a note with a couple of wheat heads enclosed, which are ripe and fully matured, and well filled with large and plump grains.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says:

We were shown on the 11th inst. some samples of very excellent and matured wheat, cultivated on Mr. N. B. Moore's farm, near this city. We understand that Mr. Moore will commence cutting in a few days, and the crop will be ground during the next week at the Granite mills, in this city. The wheat crops in this neighborhood appear generally very fine, and will soon be gathered and placed on the market.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON WASHINGTON.—The first volume of "The Life and Times of Charles J. Fox," by Lord John Russell, has just appeared in England. The following is his Lordship's tribute to Washington:

"Before taking leave of the American War, a few words may be allowed on a topic where there can be little difference of opinion. George Washington, without the genius of Julias Cæsar or Napoleon Bonaparte, has a far purer fame, as his ambition was of a higher and holier nature. Instead of seeking to raise his own name or seize supreme power, he devoted his whole talents, military and civil, to the establishment of the independence and perpetuity of the liberties of his own country. In modern history no man has done such great things without the soil of selfishness or the stain of a grovelling ambition. Cæsar, Cromwell Napoleon, attained a higher elevation, but the love of dominion was the spur that drove them on. John Hampden, William Russell, Algernon Sydney, may have had motives as pure and an ambition as unstained; but they fell. To George Washington, nearly alone in modern times, has it been given to accomplish a wonderful revolution, and yet to remain to all future times the theme of a people's gratitude and an example of virtuous and beneficient power."

## PERSONAL DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MESSRS. LOWE AND MAULSBY.

Rumor was rife here on Saturday last, says the Frederick *Examiner*, that Ex-Gov. E. L. Lowe and Col. Wm. P. Maulsby, of this city, had gone to the District of Columbia, to settle by recourse to the code of honor, a personal difficulty, which had arisen during the trial of a case in the Circuit Court for Carroll County, in which they were opposing counsel. Much curiosity was expressed to know the result, though every one felt assured that the timely interposition of kind friends would prevent the effusion of blood.

We now have the satisfaction to announce that the difficulty has been *honorably* settled to the satisfaction of the code's most punctilious demands, as appears by the following correspondence from Washington in the Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday:

"The personal difficulty between Ex-Gov. Lowe and William P. Maulsby, Esq., has been amicably adjusted through the interposition of the Hon. Henry May and Mr. Baughman, on the part of the former, and John J. Berret, Esq., and Major Tyler, U. S. M, in the behalf of the latter. Mr. Maulsby came to the city on Friday evening having previously informed Gov. Lowe that he had a communication to make to him at this place at 12. M. on Saturday. Both parties stopped at the National Hotel, where a conference between Messrs. Tyler and May led to the understanding that as Mr. Maulsby intended nothing personally or professionally offensive to Gov. Lowe in his argument to the jury at Westminster; the latter retracted the expression that led to the challenge. Indeed Mr. Maulsby was not aware of having given offense, until a subsequent meeting with Gov. Lowe developed the fact that friendly relations no longer existed."

## MONUMENT TO CRITTENDEN IN HAVANA.

We did not know, until recently, that a citizen of St. Louis had conceived and executed the design of erecting a monument to Crittenden, of the Lopez Expedition, on the very spot where he was executed by order of the Spanish authorities in Havana. Such was the case, however. Dr. Edwin D. Smith of St. Louis, at some risk to himself, erected the monument in the manner described in an article from the New Orleans *Delat*:

AN AMERICAN MONUMENT IN CUBA.—The terrible and affecting tragedy of the slaughter of the fifty gallant young Americans who were captured near Bahia Honda, in the last expedition of Gen. Lopez to the Island of Cuba, must be distinctly impressed on the memories of all the readers of the *Delto*, and of all Americans, who observed the incidents of that disastrous effort to rescue the island from a Spanish dominion.

It will be remembered that Crittenden and his associates were taken from the prison ships to the hill-side of the Fort Atares, in the suburbs of Havana, and there formed into sections and shot down by the Spanish soldiery. Those who were not immediately killed were bayonetted, and even the dead were subject to indignities and mutilations. The spot where this tragical incident occurred has been regarded as consecrated ground by Americans—

Two American gentlemen—a Missourian and a Virginian—who are sojourning in Havana, recently procured a volante to visit the hill and Fort of Atares, On the summit of the hill stood the dark, frowning Fort of Atares; on the most conspicuous battlement of which a sentinel paced, whose eye commanded a full view of the hill side. One of the Americans wore a cloak, beneath which he carried some heavy object, which he appeared to be anxious to conceal from the observation of the sentinel.

At the base of the hill, on a narrow plateau, there has been erected an isolated wall, called the Wall of Death, intended for military execution. The wall is one hundred feet long eight feet high, faced with black sheet iron, divided by white lines into fifty sections, each numbered at the top It was here that Crittenden's party were drawn up in sections of 10, in military order, with the Colonel on the right.

The marks of the balls are still visible on the iron facing of the wall.

Our visitors, after surveying and inspecting all the peculiarities and objects of interest of the locality, called into their council the driver of their volante, and from him ascertained the exact spot upon which Crittenden had fallen. The Missourian, removing his cloak disclosed a neat marble monument which he had had executed in Havana, and inscribed, "Sacred to the memory of Crittenden and his gallant compatriots." The Missourian raised an umbrella, and under its cover proceeded to place the monument on the spot indicated. This was done in full view of the sentinel on the walls of Fort Atares.

## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

FINANCIAL EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE UNITED STATES—THE FLIGHT OF THE DUTCHESS OF PARMA—POSITION OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES—THE GREAT BATTLE FIELD—ENGLAND LOOKING TO AMERICA.

The press in every direction is now daily crowded with facts, rumors and speculations concerning the European war. From the great mass of articles before us we select the following:

FINANCIAL EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON THE UNITED STATES.

The New York Post reasons that there are strong grounds to anticipate that in six months the increased prices farmers will obtain for breadstuffs and provisions will throw the balance of trade in our favor, and more than compensate both for the temporary injury to the cotton interest which is now showing itself, and for the present excessive drain upon our specie reserve.—We quote:

"Unless the war should be continued longer than there is reason to expect, we cannot enjoy the flush times of 1856–'57.—The Crimean war found the business interests of the West in a sound condition, and ready to meet its exigencies; the impending war finds us correspondingly reduced and much of the advantage in prospect will consist in merely raising the business of the country to a healthy and regular footing.

"Instead of sending across the ocean, as now twice the product of our mines, we shall pay our commercial indebtedness in the more acceptable treasures of western cereals and provisions. Millions of men and of capital will be withdrawn from agricultural industry, probably, in all parts of Continental Europe, and the demand for food will tax the utmost energies of producers here. Prices, of course, will rise, money will be plenty, and prosperity will, of course, revive, and with it speculations of all kinds. Railroads, western lands and all sorts of mad enterprizes will sympathize in the prevailing buoyancy.

"We should take lessons from experience, two years ago, when the Crimean war afforded them that momentary millenium which has been succeeded by such disastrous revulsion and depression. Then it was that men, not content with their unexpected overflow of prosperity, thirsted for something greater—fortunes were suddenly made, and the proceeds invested in Western town lots, situated on the imaginary line of some railroad for which political speculators had lobbied a huge and unavailing land grant from Congress. Luckily the misfortunes resulting from this folly are too vividly present to the victims to permit its repetition to the excess it was carried before."

THE FLIGHT OF THE DUCHESS OF PARMA.

Another Bourbon sovereignty in Italy has been extinguished, perhaps only temporarily, but sufficiently extinguished for all present purposes. The "Dutchy of Parma, Plaisance and the States annexed," has joined Sardinia, and the Duchess Regent, Louisa Maria Teresa de Bourbon, has departed, carrying with her the young Duke, her son, who was born in the revolutionary times of 1848, and already experiences the effects of a new revolution. Parma is an independent duchy, containing an area estimated at two thousand seven hundred square miles, with a population of a little over half a million souls, and, with its several dependencies, lies wholly between the Appenines and the south bank of the Po.—It has an army of only 5,000 men. The Duchess, since the death of her husband, some five years since, has acted as regent, and governed the country in a quiet way, without exciting any popular demonstrations either of regard or aversion. She is a respectable middle-aged lady, who means well, but, as Mr. Micawber said of his son Wilkins, has never carried out that meaning in any given direction whatsoever.

The flight of the Duchess was deliberate rather than precipitate. She seems to have decided upon it for some time, and had forwarded to Venice a large quantity of her personal property, wardrobe, plate and money. Having secured these, the sensible Duchess decided to leave the sinking ship, and appointing a regency, started, it is supposed, for Venice, where, like Fanny Ellsler, the Duchess de Berri, and other notable ladies, she possesses a very comfortable and handsome palace.

POSITION AND STRENGTH OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES.

There were said to be, about the 1st of May. 75,000 Sardinians in Alessandria, Casale and other towns; 40,000 French at Genoa, and as many more on the way to Susa, while the whole number of Austrians on the west side of the Ticino is stated variously at from 80,000 to 120,000 men.—All these forces are within a comparatively small distance of each other, and could be brought into contact in a few days. According to the statistics of a writer in the London Times, from Arona, the most northern point already occupied by the Austrians, to Genoa, the most southern point occupied by the French, "the distance is about 110 miles, or very nearly the same as from Susa to Buffalora. From Genoa to Alessandria it is only 46 miles, and from Alessandria to Turin less than 60. From Susa to Turin, again, the distance is but 33 miles; so that in their two principal positions of Turin and Alessandria the Sardinians are, in the one case, within 40, and in the other within 50 miles of their powerful allies. The Austrians, too, would be equally near their resources. Novara is about 5 miles, Mortara about 10 miles, and Vercelli but some 20 miles, from the Lombard frontier and these are the points at which the first collison may be anticipated."

Thus far it would appear that the Austrians have not shown the celerity of movement on which it was supposed they had founded their hopes of success at the outset. However, with at least one hundred thousand men menacing their flank, and hall as many more awaiting them at and beyond Turin, the Austrians may well hesitate upon their course. But whatever their commanders may decide, a collision could not long be deferred; the terrible collision of two of the finest armies modern Europe has seen, armed with weapons of the full and fearful efficiency of which no just estimate can as yet be formed.

The Austrian troops are commanded by General Baron Zobel, Gen Von Benedek, Gen. Von Durfield, and Gen. Baron Reischach.

THE GREAT BATTLE FIELD.

Sardinia is the natural battle-field, geographically considered. It is composed of Piedmont, (the principal part of its territory and its centre,) with the ancient province of Savoy in the northwest, and the maritime territory of Genoa in the southeast. It is one hundred miles in width from its western to its eastern frontier.—Its whole western frontier adjoins France; a portion of its eastern frontier rests upon not exactly Austria, as the London Times asserts, but upon the Austro-Italian province of Lombardy, and the Duchess of Parma. On the south it is bounded by the gulf of Genoa, and on the north by Switzerland. The river Ticino, flowing through the lake Maggiore, forms the boundary line between Sardinia and Lombardy, while the Alps separate the former from France.—The seat of war, therefore, may be regarded in its general aspect as a broad piece of territory, between a chain of mountains and a river. The French had to cross the mountains, the Austrians the river; and the distance between them was about one hundred miles.

Piedmont is traversed in its breadth by the windings of the river Po. To the south of the stream Piedmont borders on Parma, and to its north only on the hostile territory of Lombardy. These two divisions of the Sardinian kingdom differ totally in their natural characters. To the north of the river—the district immediately exposed to the Austrains—all is a level plain up to the foot of the Swiss Alps, whereas on the southern side is all mountainous, and the whole space is filled with the shoots or spurs of the Ligurlan Appenines sloping away from Genoa. In this division of the kingdom lie the strong places of the Sardinians. Alessandria, Casale, and Tortono, and on its western edge stands Turin itself, the capital of the State. Within or around these fortresses the Sardinians have collected the bulk of their army, leaving the plains of the north comparatively open to the incursions of the enemy.

ENGLAND LOOKING TO AMERICA.

Disraeli, the Chancellor of the English exchequer, in a great speech made to the electors of Buckinghamshire, was compelled to talk principally of the warlike relations of the continental powers, and it is remarkable that, while he predicted the damage which other nations would likely sustain, he dwelt upon the security of England. One reason assigned for his confidence, apart from the great wealth of England, was the reliance she might place upon her American connections. We cannot believe what he appears to intimate, that the present war will run into a general war of nations and races, and yet, in the event of such a contingency, his remarks possess so much interest, that we extract them at length. He said:

I know well that, if there is to be a war of nationalities, of opinions and races—a war of revolution and reconstruction—we shall weather the storm. [Cheers.] It will not be England that will suffer. It is Europe that will be injured, Europe that will be desolated, and the very potentates whose pride, and ambition, and lust of conquest are bringing about this perilous state of affairs, will find themselves, at the end, in an inferior position to that which they now occupy. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, we bear a great deal of the balance of power, or the importance of sustaining certain barriers in Europe, and many other axioms, all of which, to a certain degree are true, and which may for a certain time continue to prevail. But let me take this opportunity of impressing upon you that the day is coming, if it has not already come, when the question of the balance of power cannot be confined to Europe alone. Since the time when that doctrine obtained, great communities have risen in another hemisphere, who will not permit the balance of power to be limited to Europe. You have, on the other side of the Atlantic, vigorous and powerful communities, who will no longer submit to your circumscribed theory of authority. The Australian colonies, though now in their youth—but in the youth of giants—have already, as it were, thrown their colossal shadow over Europe. And it is for old Europe I lament that she is exhausting her energies and resources in these wars. I could wish that she would rather prepare that awful competition which in coming time she must encounter.

I would rather see France and Germany and Russia develope their resources, improve their agriculture, increase their population and cultivate the arts of life, social and scientific, instead of wasting their strength, risking their stability, and sinking, when the era to which I have referred arrives, by their own mismanagement and want of prescience, into an inferior and exhausted position. Remember always that England, though she is bound to Europe by tradition, by affection, by great similarity of habits and all those ties which time alone can create and consecrate, is not a mere power of the Old World. Her geographical position, her laws, her language and religion connect her as much with the New World as with the Old. And although she has occupied not only an eminent, but, I am bold to say, the most eminent position among European nations for ages, still, if ever Europe, by her shortsightedness, falls into an interior and exhausted state, for England there will remain an illustrious future. [Cheers.] We are bound to the communities of the New World, and those great States which our own planting and colonizing energies have created, by ties and interest which will sustain our power and enable us to play as great a part in the times yet to come as we do in these days, and as we have done in the past.—[Cheers.] And, therefore, now that Europe is on the eve of war, I say it is for Europe, not for England, that heart sinks.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Mr. Disraeli, in his recent speech, said: There is no secret treaty between France and Russia; there is no secret convention existing between France and Russia:—There is between France and Russia what may be called an engagement, which they were not bound in any way to communicate to this country, but which was communicated to this country voluntarily some time ago by the French minister for foreign affairs. It amounted simply to this, in case of a war between France and Austria, Russia should assemble in army of observation on her German frontier. Russia has as much right to assemble an army of observation on her German frontier as England has to send, as she is about to send, a commanding fleet to the Mediterranean. Both may be, probably are, means to maintain peace rather than to make war.

OWING to the non-arrival of the Baltimore mail yesterday we are unable to give our readers late news.

Gov. Foote, formerly U. S. Senator from Mississippi, who once stood high in the councils of the Democratic party, has withdrawn from its foul embraces, and is now among the boldest of its assailants. In a speech delivered recently at a mass meeting in Nashville, he used the following language:

"He was a Democrat, but he contended there was no true Democratic party now in existence. The organization called Democratic, he regarded as utterly incapable of conducting public affairs in an honest and statesman-like manner. In fact, the Democratic, party now in existence is dishonest, corrupt and imbecile in the extreme—confessedly so. Party organs and party leaders openly avow it—the Washington *States* had repeatedly charged it, and had exposed the peculations, frauds and thefts of government officials—even the Washington *Union*, the organ of the Executive, has had the unblushing effrontery and hardihood to acknowledge and attempt to justify one of the most corrupt procedures ever undertaken by an American Executive.—He referred to the laying of a per centage on the salaries of federal officers for party purposes.

"The leaders of the Opposition are the best men in the nation; and when such men arouse themselves and prepare for an encounter with their opponents, success is certain. If he thought otherwise; if he thought the nominee of the Charleston Convention would be elected, he would despair of the Republic. The Governor then spoke of the Opposition in the Free States and he said he knew they would be charged with Abolitionism. But he knew they were not, and never had been, untrue to the Constitution and its guarantees."

## GOV. WISE.

In answer to a friend in Alabama, who had the temerity to speak of him as a proper candidate for Presidency in 1860, Gov. Wise has written a letter which fills twenty-eight columns of the Richmond Enquirer. It is said to contain a history of the United States from the earliest period to the present time.

This has alarmed some of his friends who ask the question, that if an ordinary letter of courtesy is so long what would be the probable length of his messages as President?

It would take a dozen drays to haul one of them from the President's House to the Capitol—a regiment of private secretaries to deliver it and the whole session of Congress to read it in, and all the offices in Washington city, the ballance of the time to print it. This prospect is too expensive for even Democratic eyes to dwell upon with any degree of toleration. It is very probable, therefore, that the Gov's name will be quietly dropped for the future.

THE SICKLES JURY.—One word about this jury. They had two large rooms on the first floor of the National Hotel, on the side next to Sixth street, in which they took their meals and lodged. They were in charge of two officers. We were staying at the National the last three days of the trial. One morning, about eight o'clock, we were going to the barber's shop, which was next to the room occupied by the jury, our ears were saluted with the sound of a violin, and we heard the tramp of men as if marching in quick step.

The door of the room from whence those sounds came was opened, and a colored boy was looking in and laughing; we went forward and looked in also, and there we saw about a dozen men marching in single file around the room, in front of whom was a man playing the violin, another who had command was giving orders "file left," "file right," "forward, march," &c. Finally they marched into the adjoining room and took seats at a table on which breakfast was spread. We asked the colored lad if they were soldiers, and if these was a recruiting station. "Lord no, massa," was the answer, "dem am de Sickles jury."—*Boston Atlas and Bee, May 10.*

THE NATURALIZATION AMENDMENT.—Although we have not yet seen the official vote, it is known that the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts, requiring a residence of two years after naturalization as one of the qualifications of a voter, was carried by a large popular majority at the election in that State on the 9th inst. The proposition has been submitted to every test of time and public sentiment, and is now finally made a part of the fundamental law of Massachusetts. It had twice passed the Legislature of that State by majorities of two thirds, and was then submitted to the popular vote for approval or rejection.

A MONSTER.—The largest mule ever produced in the world is now in Cincinnati. It is a mare mule, nineteen and a half hands high, and weighs eighteen hundred and thirty-five pounds. This extraordinary animal is the property of Charles Frost, of Wayne county, Indiana, recently purchased near Lexington, Kentucky.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The election in Virginia for Governor, Congressmen and Legislature, takes place on Thursday of next week. Mr. Letcher, the democratic gubernatorial candidate, who is still confined at home by illness, has issued an address to the people of the State.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—Comes to us this month with its usual amount of agricultural matter. It gives notice to its subscribers that it will commence its next volume upon the cash principle—sending no paper unless paid for in advance.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Sick headache, one of the most common of all ailments, is removed by a single dose of this gentle aperient. It does not act upon the seat of the pain, but upon the disordered stomach, the obstructed bowels, the distempered liver, by the irregular action of which organs the torture is occasioned. As a remedy for offensive breath the pills are most confidently recommended. They purify the whole internal organization and impart to every function a degree of vigor which insures the regular discharge of all refuse matter through the natural and legitimate channels.

THE QUESTION SETTLED!—Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

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 written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Captain Lemuel Taylor, for many years well known here as the Captain of the faithful old steamer, Maryland, died at Annapolis on the 3d instant.

## Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, May 18, 1859.

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

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|---|---|
| White—fair to good, | 1 80@1 90 |
| Prime to choice, | 1 95@2 05 |
| Red— | 1 70@1 85 |
| CORN—White and yellow, | 93@95 cents |
| OATS— | 52@55 cents |
| RYE— | 1 05@1 06, |

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| WHEAT—White, | 2 00@2 10 |
| Red, | 1 90@1 95 |
| CORN—for yellow | 93@98 cents. |

## Marriages.

CARTER—DAWSON.—At Sunnyside, Near Easton, the residence of M. M. Dawson, Esq., by Rev. Henry M. Mason, D. D., H. Clay Carter, of Baltimore, to Edith, daughter of the late Thos. H Dawson, Esq., of Easton.

## Deaths.

CLEGIS.—At St. Michals, on the 6th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. Rachel Comyges, in the 84th year of her age.

MCDANIEL.—In Bay Hundred, on the 11th inst., at the residence of her son, B. R. McDaniel, Mrs. Dorcas McDaniel, consort of the late Jas. M. McDaniel, in the 77th year of her age.

HOPKINS.—In this county, on the 3d instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. R. Caulk, Mrs. Mary A. Hopkins, in the 60th year of her age.


**FOR SALE.**

A NEGRO Woman to serve 7 years, with one Child (female) 5 years old—slave for life. For terms apply to Editor of Gazette.
may 21-3t

**NOTICE.**

MY Negro Woman having run away from me some months ago, all persons are hereby forwarned from harboring her, as the Law will be strictly enforced against all persons that may so do.

THOS. WEYMAN,
may 21-3t St. Michaels.

**TO THE LADIES.**

I HAVE received by express White and Black Barege, Black French Delaines, and Berege in squares for Shawls. Also, a full line of white Goods, Jaconets, Cambrics, Nansook, Swiss and Brilliants, Irish Linens, Towelling, Napkins, Doylies, &c.—all of which I should be pleased to show the Ladies.

may 21 H. C. MACKEY.

**Prof. G. G. Gaszynski,** from Washington, begs most respectully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity that he will open a Class for the modern and fashionable Dancing as soon as a sufficient number of pupils can be obtained.—For terms and other particulars application can be made of Mr. Gaszynski, at the Easton Hotel.

*** Star and Monitor copy 2 weeks and send bills in to Prof. Gaszynski [may 21-2w

**Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival!**

THE Ladies of the M. E. Church will hold a FESTIVAL in the Town Hall, in Easton, on *Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, May 31st and June 1st.* The proceeds of which are to be applied to the completion of the New M. E. Church in Easton.

Persons wishing to aid in the above will please hand in their contributions to Mrs. Chas Robinson
may 21-2w

**A Festival!**

THE Ladies of the M. P. Church of St. Michaels will hold a FESTIVAL in that Town, on *Tuesday, the 7th of June;* the object being to raise money to liquidate the debt on their Church. They will furnish a fine Dinner and Supper;—Strawberries Ice-Cream and a full supply of Confectionary will be sold during the day and Evening, and also during Wednesday the 8th. They respectfully solicit the patronage of a generous public THE COMMITTEE.

P. S—Should Tuesday be an unfavorable day the Dinner and Supper will be served on Wednesday [may 21-3t

**CHOICE LIQUORS.**

I HAVE now in store, the largest stock of Liquors of all kinds ever offered on the Eastern Shore of Maryland:

| | |
|---|---|
| French Brandy from | $1 75 to $5 00 |
| Old Rye Whiskey from | 75 cents to $3 00 |
| Madeira and Sherry Wines from | $1 50 to $5 00 |

H. Gin, J. Spirits, Peach and Apple Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, N. Rum, and Common Whiskey. Also a large lot of common and very superior Chewing Tobacco, to be sold cheap for Cash, or on usual terms to prompt payers.

may 21 H. C. MACKEY.

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned having identified themselves with the interests of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, by each having purchased a Farm in Talbot County, offer their services as General Commission and Land Agents. From our extensive acquaintance in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, we think our opportunities for selling are superior to others without such acquaintance. Persons putting property in our hands for sale may rest assured that we will use our best personal endeavors to effect sales. Terms moderate.

BUCKMAN & DOWNING.
Easton, May 21-3m

**SALE OF**
VALUABLE
**HOTEL FURNITURE**
IN THE
**TOWN OF EASTON.**

BY virtue of competent authority derived under a mortgage, executed by John Q. A. Haddaway, Proprietor of the Easton Hotel in the town of Easton, to James M. Seth and others, the undersigned, as Agent for the mortgagees, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder on the premises of the Easton Hotel, on

Tuesday, the 31st May instant,

all the valuable property in said Hotel, consisting of all necessary furniture for such an extensive establishment, comprising

BEDS,
MATTRASSES,
BED STEADS, &c.,
and necessary
BED FURNITURE,
and all necessary
Household and Kitchen Furniture;
all in good condition.
Two Horses, a Carriage,
and many other valuable articles too tedious to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all sums of and under Ten Dollars the cash will be required. On all sums over that amount the Note of the purchaser with approved security, at six months, interest included, payable through the Easton Bank, will be required. No property removed until terms are complied with.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

JNO: DONOVAN, Agent
A. J. LOVEDAY, Auctioneer. [may 21-3 $


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