The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . . . . JUNE 11, 1859.

A FAMILY DISAGREEMENT.

"The election in the Old Dominion is over, and the tale is told; and although the Opposition expected and promised to route the Democracy, "horse foot and dragoon" and elect their entire State ticket, we have the pleasure to announce that the "Mother of Presidents" is "right side up with care," and that the Hon. John Letcher, the democratic candidate, is triumphantly elected Governor by about 6,000 MAJORITY.—Easton Star.

"We regard the result of the gubernatorial election in Virginia as having virtually opened the Presidential campaign of 1860. We confess we are painfully surprised at that result. We confidently calculated that Mr. Letcher would receive a majority of from ten to twenty thousand votes."—Washington States.

The above, although from Democratic papers, present quite different feelings over the result of the Virginia election. The first attempts to raise a shout of victory over the elevation of their Republican-Democratic candidate, but, to use the language of a cotemporary, "running all through it you can see the spasmodic twitches of a racking agony, which bear too plainly to be mistaken the pre-monitory symptoms of coming party dissolution;" while the other confesses boldly that it is "painfully" disappointed.

If the Star can call Mr. Letcher's a TRIUMPHANT election and throw up its hat to its honor, and be satisfied with the victory, the Opposition may keep in good cheer, for that would be equivalent to an acknowledgement by that paper that but little is expected by its party.

From 29,000 down to 5,000; or even 6,000, which is claimed by the Star. What a TRIUMPHANT election!—what glorious demonstrations for the Democracy! Unprecedented. (!)

SLAVEHOLDER'S STATE CONVENTION.—The delegates from the different counties in the State, appointed to assemble in State Convention, met in Baltimore on Wednesday last, the day desnated. Judge Chambers was called to the chair and Henry G. S. Key, Esq., of St. Mary's, appointed as vice president, and Col. Hughes of Anne Arundel and John Ritchie, Esq., of Frederick, secretaries.—After some remarks by the president, the list of delegates from the several counties was then called, and it was resolved to vote in the convention en masse. After a few remarks by Hon. Jas. A. Pearce, of Kent, a committee of twenty (one from each county represented) was appointed to draw up resolutions for the action or the convention. The committee had not reported when we received our last city papers.

In the afternoon of Thursday they had quite a warm time in the convention over the Baltimore delegation. Some went in for rejecting them in toto, and Mr. Duke of Calvert urged that the convention should adjourn to meet in Frederick city, as the Baltimore delegation were not appointed until after the assembling of the State convention.

THE ARMY AND GRUB —Some of our farmers have been troubled very much by these pests within the last few weeks. The army worms go in flocks of thousands and will cut their way through a corn field, when the corn is young and tender, as it is now, in a day or two. They are also very destructive to wheat and grass, when it is in a young state. They eat off all the blades, from bottom to top, leaving the stock completely bare. The wheat, however, is rather too far advanced for them to injure it a great deal.

The grub worm commits its depredations almost entirely in the night, and as light makes its appearance they burrow a short distance in the ground — We understand that a farmer in the Trappe District has had to plow up and re-plant a good portion of corn field in consequence of his corn being eaten off by these worms.

The rust has also made its appearance on the wheat in some sections of the county.

GRAVEL ROOFING.—We would invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Mr. Wm. L. Work. Mr. Work is the agent for Talbot County, and will put on at short notice, "Felt and Composition" Roofs. This kind of roof possesses great advantages. It only requires one inch fall to the foot, are cool in summer, are fire-proof and can be put on at less cost than others. A long list of references can be seen in our office, from persons that have had roofs put on after this style, in Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and other cities. Mr. W. has put on a number of them in Easton and as far as we know they give satisfaction.

THE Democrats, ever upon the look out, for any thing that may by any possible means occur to their advantage, would make if they could, the impression upon the public mind that the declension of Col. Humphrey Marshall from being a candidate for Congress proceeded from a loss of faith in the American party, but the Louisville Journal relieves him of this imputation, by stating by authority that the Col.'s reasons are entirely of a private nature, and that he is still as bitterly opposed to Democracy as ever, and as ardently attached to the principles of the party which he has ever served so faithfully, for the last years of his public life. He is determined that the Democracy shall under no circumstances, make use of him to bolster up their failing cause.

DODGE'S FORCE PUMP —Messrs. Tharp & McNeal having purchased the county right for the sale of said pump, advertise in another column as being prepared to put them up to order in any section of the county. We should judge from what we have seen of this pump that it is a very convenient affair. Water can be thrown a considerable distance by it thro' hose, and they can be placed any where in the yard or even in the kitchen, by having a pipe of sufficient length to reach a well. We learn that they already have a large number engaged.

NEW SAW MILL.—Messrs. Buckman & Downing have now manufacturing in Baltimore and will very soon be ready for transportation, sawing apparatuses, which they intend to attach to their steam grist mill in Easton. This will be another great convenience to many of our citizens. The above gentlemen are very energetic and should receive a liberal share of patronage.

JEWELRY, &c.—Persons that purchase jewelry, watches, silver-ware, and like articles, in the city, we would advise to give J. & R. Campbell, 227 Baltimore street, Baltimore, a call before purchasing.—This firm are young men, just starting into business, and are well recollected by many of our citizens as students at the Easton Academy a few years ago, under Prof. Neely.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—By a prospectus in another column it will be seen that the publisher of this faithful and time-honored old agricultural work is holding out great inducements for persons to subscribe. The work itself is worth double the subscription price.

RACES.—In a race on the Eclipse Course, New York, on Tuesday last, for a purse of $2000, a number of horses were entered, but the two most prominent were "Tar River" and "Dearing." Tar River is a southern horse. He beat his opponent—the race being a four mile beat—and made the following time: Four miles in 7:42½. Time on each mile—1:55½, 1:52½, 1:55, 1:59½.

THE steamer Mary Caroline Stevens started for Liberia on the 12th of May with 150 emigrants and three missionaries. This is her seventh trip.

WE understand that the Ladies of the St. Michaels M. P. Church realized about $160 at their late fair.

THE corner stone for the new Episcopalian Church near the Royal Oak, was laid on Thursday last.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Friday, June 6, 1859.—Present—Hon. R. B. Carmichael, Judge. Jas. H. Martin, State's Attorney. Saml. T. Hopkins, Clerk. O. P. Sparks, Sheriff.

Jno. W. & R. O. Gore vs. Josiah Kirby and Wm. T. Rowlenson, garnishees of John Burgess. Verdict for plaintiffs for $118 58. Martin for plaintiffs—Powell & Goldsborough for defendants.

Wm. J. Sheban vs. James Fitzjarrell, case of replevin. Verdict for plaintiff for property and one cent damage. Martin and Powell for plaintiff—Hambleton and Goldsborough for defendant.

Thursday.—Wm. H. Bowdle vs. P. G. Stevens, suit on account. Verdict for plaintiff for $200, and 61 cents damages. Martin for plaintiff—Hambleton and Powell for defendant.

Margaret Robinson vs. H. J. Strandberg, suit on account. Verdict for plaintiff. Martin for plaintiff—Powell for defendant.

Court is likely to occupy the most of next week.

[In the case of Emory, Stevens & Co, vs. Richard Arringdale, reported by us in the first week of Court it should have been in favor of the defendant instead of for the plaintiff. The error was unintentional, and no "political trick" connected with it.

DAMAGE BY THE FROST.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The frost of Saturday is said to have caused great damage to the crops throughout Canada West.

DANVILLE, N. Y., June 6.—A heavy and disastrous frost prevailed in this vicinity on Saturday night, killing the growing corn and potatoes, and all garden vegetables. It is feared that the various fruits have also been cut off. The loss, it is anticipated will be very heavy.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—This city and vicinity were visited by a severe frost on Saturday night, destroying the fruit and potatoes, and it is feared doing heavy damage to other crops. Accounts from the country report the frost as very heavy in some places this morning, and the crops, it is feared, are much injured.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—The election for comptroller and aldermen, held to-day, resulted in the success of the American ticket by 2,000 majority. No serious disturbance occurred.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 6.—The city election which was held here to-day, was warmly contested. It resulted in the success of the Democratic candidate for Mayor by 360 majority.

For several years this has been the democratic strong hold in that district.

NORWICH, June 6.—The entire Republican ticket was elected at the municipal election held to-day.

A NEGRO SCARED TO DEATH BY AN ELEPHANT.—The Ouchita (La.) Herald relates the following, and calls it a case of "elephantcide." We think a better name would be negrocide, as it was the negro and not the elephant that was scared to death:

A negro man belonging to Dr. Sanders, of Holly Springs, Dallas county, we understand, was frightened to death by one of Mabie's elephants, week before last. The circumstances, as we learned them, were these:—After the performance of the company at Holly Springs the elephants were removed a short distance from the pavillion and confined in the bushes, to await the time of starting to the next place of exhibition; the negro, not knowing they were there, was passing near by, when one of them passed his trunk around the body of the boy, drawing him gently towards his elephantship. The negro, seeing the colossal proportions of the animal, which the darkness of the night no doubt magnified, made a herculean effort and succeeded in escaping from the disagreeable embrace.—He ran a short distance and fell to the ground, arousing the whole neighborhood hith his cries. Being unable to rise, he was taken up and carried to the house, where he soon after died, the doctors say from no other cause than fright.

The Louisville *Courier*, which by turns during the last dozen years has been abolition, whig, know-nothing and locofoco, and is now a rabid Guthrie organ, opposing Douglas with most malignant violence, and supporting the administration and the locofoco candidates who are opposed to it, gives the following doleful account of the condition of the democratic party in Kentucky:

"It is not to be disguised, that in several Congressional districts the democracy are divided among themselves, with scarcely any hope whatever of the harmonious adjustment of their differences. In the first district there are two democratic candidates. In the fifth district Mr. Jewett will have a democratic opponent. In the sixth district, the party has been seriously divided, but this division is now, we have reason to believe, happily and amicably adjusted. The contest for the Legislature also discloses the same lack of union and harmony in the ranks of the democracy; and if the democracy do not lose the next Legislature, it will be no fault of aspiring politicians in our ranks."

This is really good news for the Opposition, The democracy in Kentucky are already whipped, and the gallant *Bell*, the opposition candidate for Governor, will toll their funeral knell in the coming August election. Nothing now remains for the democratic aspirants for office there, except to quarrel among themselves for the honor of being defeated as a recommendation to the President for an appointment to some federal office.—*Clipper*.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Wiley Smith, an old soldier of 1812, seventy years old, was convicted in Washington, N. C., last week of killing his brother, and sentenced to a fine and six months' imprisonment.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On saturday last a man named Harrison, was shot and killed by Alexander Board, at Board's store, Bedford county, Va. The parties got into a fight about a game of marbles.

LOSSES BY FIRE.—The property destroyed by fire during the month of May in the United States amounted in the aggregate to over $1,600,000.

WAR IN ITALY.

The steamship City of Washington, with the European mail, arrived at New York, about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning. She brings full particulars of the opening of hostilities in Italy, and a variety of interesting political and miscellaneous intelligence.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIRST BATTLE.

The first regular battle, took place on the 21st of May, the Austrians having previously assailed Casteggio and occupied Montebello. There are several different dispatches in regard to this event, but they are all pretty much the same in effect.

The following, from the Paris Moniteur, is the most explicit:

Alessandria, May 21.—The Austrians, about 15,000 strong, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers.—They were driven back by Gen. Forney's division, which behaved admirably, and carried the village of Montebello (already celebrated) after a fierce combat of four hours duration.

We have 200 prisoners, one of whom is a Colonel.

We have from 500 to 600 killed and wounded. General of Brigade, (Infantry.) and Commandant Duchat are killed. Colonels Guyot de Lespart, de Bellefonds, Conseil Dumesnil and Commandants Sacretette and de Ferussac are wounded.

This affair does great honor to General Forey, who displayed as much skill as bravery.

The Austrians are in full retreat since last evening. The loss of the enemy exceeds 2,000 men.

A telegram, essentially the same as the above, from the Emperor to the Empress, was posted on the Paris Bourse on the 21st; and the Sardinian Government issued a corresponding bulletin.

The following is the official bulletin issued by the Austrian Government:

Vienna, May 22.—On the 20th inst., General Stadion pushed forward a reconnoisance by a forced march towards Teglio and Montebello, but after a hot fight with a French force of superior strength retreated behind the Po.

The official Austrian Correspondence of the 21st, contains the following authentic communication on the subject:

"On the 20th inst., General Stadion sent out a reconnoitering party to learn the strength and position of the enemy's right wing. The Austrians advanced towards Teglio and Montebello, where they met the enemy in superior force. After a very severe conflict, General Stadion drew back his troops, in perfect order, to the left bank of the Po; after having, however, forced the enemy to employ his whole strength."

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says that the Austrian force consisted of three brigades, and that their loss was probably about the same as that of the French.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the troops engaged on the side of the allies consisted of 5,000 French only, and one Sardinia cavalry regiment.

The *Nord* alleges that the French numbered 8,000 men, exclusive of the regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

The Times remarks that the Austrians evidently fought well, for they must have carried the town of Casteggio, which had been occupied by the French and barricaded before they could have arrived at the village of Montebello, where they were eventually driven. The Austrians seem to have been in the first instance successful and only to have been driven back when the French support came up.

PARTICULARS OF THE SECOND BATTLE.

The Sardinian Government had issued the following bulletins in regard to a second battle:

"*Turin*, May 21.—To-day the extreme left of our army, under Gen. Cialdini, forced a passage over the Sesia, near Vernelli, in an admirable manner. The enemy was put to flight, leaving officers and privates as prisoners, together with arms, wagons, and horses, in our hands."

Turin, May 22.—General Cialdini, wishing to take possession of the end of the bridge of Vercilli, which adjoined the left bank of the river, in order by that means to protect the construction of another bridge over the Sesia, moved forward two columns which, after having passed the river, joined at the same point the columns which crossed near Sesia on the side next Albino was attacked by the Austrians in great force and sustained a fierce conflict at a place called Villata. The enemy was, however, routed, and our troops established themselves in Borgo Vercelli; the other column crossed the Sesia near Capucini Vecchi; and, after having surprised two companies of the enemy, remained at that place. Our loss is insignificant, but that of the Austrians is considerable. The Modenese, after having spiked their cannon, evacuated Palla last night, and retreated to Givizzino.

Turin, May 23.—Yesterday the enemy appeared in great force at Palestro, with the object of obstructing the march of the reconnoitering party, which had taken the direction of the Sesia, by order of the King of Sardinia. The enemy's artillery was, however, silenced in every part. The Austrians have shot an entire family of eight persons, in whose house Austrian guns had been found. The French have occupied Casteggio, where they are fortifying themselves. Yesterday Prince Napoleon took his departure for Leghorn.

A dispatch dated Vienna, May 22, says: "At noon on the 21st inst., about 15,000 of the Franco-Sardinian army attacked our troops numbering 3,000, at Vercelli. Our men retreated fighting to Orfengo. At this place two Austrian brigades hurried to the rescue, and threatened the enemy's flank, which retreated across the Sesia to the western side of the river."

The Austrian government had issued the following official bulletin, dated

Vienna, May 24.—Sardo-French troops have retreated across the Sesia to the western bank of the river at Borge. At Vercelli, a Piedmontese squadron of dragoons has been put to flight by an Austrian reconnoitering party. Garabaldi had entered Varese yesterday evening with 6,000 men.

Berne, May 25th.—It is reported from Lugano that General Garibaldi, with his 5,000 men, has barricaded himself in the town of Varese, but is without cannon. The Austrians posted in the neighborhood of Varese are on the other side provided with artillery, and a fight has commenced.

Bontemps, the Swiss general, is going to-day to Lugano, with the staff of his division, and all the troops under his command are to follow him.

Trieste, May 25.—The brig Scaurbag has arrived here from Cardiff, laden with coals. Up to the day before yesterday the commander of the Venice had received no notice from the enemy declaring the town to be in a state of blockade.

Marseilles, May 25.—Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 18th inst. The Porte has at last, in conformity with the procotol of the Paris conferences, to recognize Prince Couza.

The slave population on the coast of the Adriatic begin to show hostile feeling against Austria.

Turkish war steamers have been despatched to the Adriatic.

Advices have also been received from Athens in reply to a question from a member of the Deputies. The Greek Ministry denied that Austria had called on Greece to take the Austrian commercial marine under the protection of her flag.

The Austrian General, Renedick, is dead from a wound he got in the affair at Vercelli.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the weather favorable to the crops. Flour dull with a limited inquiry, and prices weak; American 11. a 14s. Wheat steady; an average business done, without quotable change in prices; red Western 8s. a 10s. 6d.; white do. 10s. 6d a 11s. 2d: do., Southern. 10s. 9d. a 13s. Corn dull, but prices unchanged; mixed, 6s. 8d. a 6s. 10d.; yellow 6s. 00d. a 7s, 3d. white 8s. a 8s. 9d.

Scraps of Interest.

**** Out of $200,000 purchase money, only $30,000 as yet remained to be paid for Mount Vernon.

**** Santa Anna is said to be about 70 years old. He was born at Vera Cruz, and was made a Major at the age of 23.

**** A child, two years old, of Mr. John Bond, of New Oxford, Pa., lost his life, week before last, by drinking a quanity of lye.

**** The Allopathie doctors in Hartford recently expelled from the County Society Dr. I. S. Curtis, because he held a consulation with a Homoepathist.

**** The Frederick Herald nominates the following ticket for 1860: For President, Washington Hunt, of New York; for Vice President, W. L. Goggin, of Virginia.

**** A long letter from Hon. J. M. Botts appears in the Richmond Whig, in which he declares his purpose to prosecute O. Jennings Wise, Esq., for libel, and to award the damages thus obtained to some Benevolent Society.

**** A fearful storm swept the Southern coast of Brazil on the 13th of April. The coast from Bahia southward was the scene of many weeks. The damage was enormous; the loss of life frightful. A Brazilian frigate went down with over four hundred souls on board; only forty were saved.

**** When the celebrated Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, was "stating law" to a jury in court, Lord Mansfield interrupted him by saying: "If *that* be law, I'll go home and burn my books." "My Lord," replied Dunning, "you had better go home and *read* them."

**** Thirty-three Stars must be on the national flag from and after 4th of July next. This is in compliance with the act of Congress, passed April, 1848, which declares that on the admission of every new State one star shall be added, and that such addition shall take place on the 4th of July next succeeding its admission.

**** The Congressional struggle in Georgia is remarkably fierce. The Savannah Republican says: "In some of the Districts in this State, there are from fifteen to twenty aspirants for the nomination of their party friends, and in none are there probably less than from eight to ten. As all the districts, expect two, are Democratic, the struggle is confined, for the most part, to gentlemen belonging to one faction or another of that party."

**** Besides the Virginia election, just over, the following have yet to occur: On 1st Monday of August, in Alabama, Kentucky and Texas; on 1st Thursday of August, in Tennessee; on 2d Thursday of August, in North Carolina; on 1st Monday of October, in Georgia and Mississippi; on 3d Tuesday of October, in Minnesota; on 1st Monday (7th) of November, in Louisiana; and on 1st Wednesday of November (2d) in Maryland.

**** The Nashville Banner says that when Gen. Harrison reduced the democratic majority in Virginia in 1840 to one or two thousand, Tennessee gave a whig majority of twelve thousand, and when the democratic majority was reduced in Virginia in 1858 to two or three thousand, Tennessee gave her vote to Taylor by nearly seven thousand. The Banner thinks the result of the late election in Virginia, leaves no doubt of the success of John Netherland for Governor, and a complete triumph of the opposition in Tennessee at August election.

**** Connecticut is preparing to follow the example of Massachusetts in relation to the qualification of voters. An amendment has been proposed to the State Convention to require a residence of three years after naturalization before a foreigner shall be entitled to vote or to hold office. This is practical Americanism. It is a reform commenced in the right place. All the changes ever proposed in the federal naturalization laws would be insufficient to cure the evil of foreign influence in our elections without the co-operation of State Legislatures by which the qualifications for voting are regulated.

**** The National Intelligencer says:—The police on Monday afternoon and yesterday made strenuous exertions to arrest Alexander Eggleston on a charge of having violently assaulted and beaten an elderly man at the corner of 7th and H streets.—The police gave pursuit soon after the commission of the act, but Eggleston was too far in advance, and managed successfully to secrete himself for a time, and it is believed yesterday left the city. He is the same who a few days since was pardoned out of jail by the President of the United States on the condition, as we learn, of leaving the city, which he has thus been forcibly compelled to comply with.

KOSSUTH AND THE WAR.—*Neutrality of England.*—Louis Kossuth lately made one of his brilliant speeches at Manchester, England, concerning the war in Italy. The following is a brief sketch of its main points:

He counseled England to a strict neutrality in the present contest, not, however, from any regard to the interest of England, but in the conviction that the sympathies of the British rulers are with Austria. He distinctly charges them on this score, maintaining that they have never expressed a word of friendliness or anxiety in regard to the fate of Italy, while they had manifested the profoundest solicitude for Austria.

Kossouth's position is, of course, that of a Hungarian. He hopes to see the ferments and agitations of Italy extended to his native country; the House of Austria is to him the dragon of history, fœtid and red with crime, against which he has thundered for years, and he is averse to seeing it strengthened, even by a moral approval.—In this view the burden of his adjuration to England is, "If you cannot help Italy, for heaven's sake do not help Austria, the oppressor of Italy. Do not allow your prejudices against France and the ruler of France to place you on the side of tyranny and wrong."

Kossuth draws an ingenious distinction between the French and the Austrian governments; for in France the despotism is personal and temporary, while the nations is essentially free, radiating the light, of science and art to all the world; but in Austria, the despotism is absolute, part and parcel of the national life, depressing and blighting whatever comes within its influences. Admitting, however, that the governments are equally odious, that the act in itself would be an argument against the interference of England. If the taskmasters go to war, says Kossuth, let them tear each other to pieces if they please.—He adds, at the same time, that he knows nothing of the intentions of Louis Napoleon, although he believes that his interests were all on the side of the independence of the nations.

At the close of his remarks Kossuth intimated that he might soon be called upon to go to Hungary, and the Vienna correspondent of the London Times, we perceive refers to the unquiet state of that country.

MR. GOGGIN TO BE REMEMBERED.—We learn from the Dispatch, that the Opposition party in Richmond and Henrico, have in contemplation the purchase of a beautiful set of silver ware, or something more appropriate, to present to their late candidate for Governor, Hon. Wm. L. Goggin. The idea is, to make the purchase from $1 subscriptions, so that all who wish may contribute their mite.

Fifty Opposition and eighty-two Democrats have been elected to the Virginia House of Delegates so far as heard from.

Political Trouble.

BANGOR, Me., June 5.—A violent struggle occurred in the Democratic caucus last night, in relation to the election of delegates to the State Convention. The Anti-Administration party finally triumphs, it is by a vote of two to one.

BOSTON, June 6.—Madame Gazzaniga has contributed two thousand francs towards aiding the cause of Italy.

The opera season closed to-night, having been entirely successful to the management.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS, have no equal as to tonic medicine. They contain no alcohal, and are especially adapted to the delicate constitution of females, suffering from debility, or from any derangement of the natural functions.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—Fraud baffled.—The water-marked inscription, "Holloway, New York and London," which now appears on every leaf of the books of directions enveloping these preparations, is a perfect safeguard against fraud.—If the words are visible on holding the paper against the light, the article may be relied on as genuine.—The Ointment differs from every other external application in existence, inasmuch as it neutralizes the irritating principle in the fluids and the flesh, and thus put out the fire of inflammation at its heart, instead of driving in the exterior symptoms The Pills operate specifically on the bile.

PILES! PILES!!! PILES!!!
WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon congestion of the abdominal venus circulation. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicine, which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence, ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC, a simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases.—All will be promptly benefitted by it Price, 50 cents a box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC with Book of Directions and 20 Remedies, in large 2-drachm vials, and morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2. The Remedies, by the single box or full case, sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Easton, by DAWSON, & BRO. and all druggists. [june 11-2w

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, June, 8 1859.

WHEAT—About 1,500 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

White—fair to good,	1 75a$1 85
Red—	1 50a$1 56
CORN—White and yellow,	87a90 cents
OATS—	46a50 cents
RYE—	93

PHILADELPHIA, June, 8.

WHEAT—White,	1 70a$1 80
Red,	1 65a$1 70
CORN—for yellow	90 cents.

Marriages.

MARTIN—ECCLESTON.—In Cambridge, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. Dickerson, Wm. B. Martin, of this county, to Miss Rebecca Eccleston, of Cambridge.

Deaths.

GULLETT.—In Denton, on the 2d inst., Parran Taylor, only child of A. G. Gullett, aged 1 year, 3 months and 6 days.

MATCHES.—Genuine German Matches in turned wooden boxes, the best article ever offered for sale by

june 11 DAWSON & BRO.

WOOL! WOOL!!
5000 lbs. Wool wanted! 5000 lbs. Wool wanted!! 5000 lbs. Wool wanted!!!
For which the highest market price will be allowed.

june 11 JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Palings! Plank! Scantling!
PERSONS in want of the above can be supplied, by immediate application to the subscriber, of any dimensions. It consists principally of Poplar. Prices reasonable.

J. W. BENNY,
june 11-3m Near Easton.

Agricultural Notice.
THE Board of Trustees of the Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at "Ellenboro", the residence of M. T. Goldsborough, on Thursday next, the 16th inst. By order,

EDMUND L. F. HARDCASTLE,
june 11-1t Secretary

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed by the Commissioners for Talbot County to revise the list of text-books, recommended by the Teachers' Convention, to be used in the Primary Schools in Talbot County:

The undersigned, appointed by the Commissioners of Talbot county a committee to review the action of the Teachers' Convention in relation to text-books to be used in the Primary School of said county, and recommend a list of books for use in said schools, together with such other recommendations in relation thereto as they may deem proper—beg leave respectfully to submit the following

REPORT:

1. A list of books to be used uniformly in the Primary School.
   1. McGuffy's Primmer.
   2. McGuffy's Eclectic Reader No. 1.
   3. McGuffy's Eclectic Reader No. 2.
   4. McGuffy's Eclectic Reader No. 3.
   5. McGuffy's Eclectic Reader No. 4
   6. Town's Speller and Definer.
   7. Town's Analysis of words by suffixes and prefixes.
   8. Goldsmith's Natural History.
   9. Sargent's *Primary* standard Speaker.
   10. Goodrich's History of the U. States.
   11. Cornell's First Steps in Geography.
   12. Mitchell's Modera Geography and Atlas.
   13. Emmerson's Arithmetic No. 1.
   14. Emmerson's Arithmetic No. 2.
   15. Emmerson's Arithmetic No. 3.
   16. Potter & Hammond's Penmanship —*first six numbers.*
   17. Davies' Mensuration.
   18. Davies' Elementary Algebra.
   19. Parker's Philosophy.
   20. Guy's Astronomy.
   21. Gummere's Surveying.
   22. Crittenden's System of Book-keeping.
   23. Bullion's Grammar for Beginners.
   24. Bullion's Principles of Grammar.
   25. Book of Commerce.
   26. Ruschenberger's Physiology.
   27. Map of Talbot County,
2. Your committee do not think it advisable that a copy of Webster's unabridged Dictionary, nor a pair of Globes should be provided by the county for each school, as recommended by the Teachers' Convention—but that each District having pupils requiring the use of the Globes, should provide them for itself
3. Your committee recommend that the county should provide the books named in the foregoing list—but that each District should be supplied with a permanent Blackboard, a copy of Monk's Map of the United States, and such other aids as the condition of the school may require, including Globes, Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, Dictionaries, &c., at the expense of each District respectively requiring them.
4. Your committee further recommend that the Commissioners purchase the books themselves for the use of the schools, and keep them in the Comm'is' office to be distributed by the Clerk of the Commissioners to the schools as they may be required, and that an account be opened and kept by the said Clerk with each District, to show what books are obtained by each District, by whom obtained, and their value—the object of this recommendation being two-fold: 1.—That a considerable sum may be annually saved to the county by purchasing the books at first hand, varying from 10 to 50 per cent on the prices now paid.—2—That the books may be uniformly the same, and may be accounted for directly to the Commissioners.
5. Your committee do not doubt that the mode of levying a half year's salary in advance for the teachers would be of great service in securing good teachers and adding to the efficiency of the Primary School system; but as that is a subject of policy involving the general system of county taxation, your committee do not deem it their duty to urge the subject further than to recommend, that if consistent with the best interests of the county in other respects, the Commissioners should so levy in advance, and also levy a sum say not less than two hundred dollars for the purchase of books—deeming this latter a matter of much importance.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I. C. W. POWELL,
H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
WILLIAM B. CLARK,
L. DODSON.
LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.
Com't Examiners for Pr'm. Schools,

County Commissioners' Office,
Easton, May 24th, 1859.

ORDERED, by the Commissioners for Talbot county, that the above report be and the same is hereby adopted, and that it be published in the Easton papers.

ORDERED, by the Commissioners for Talbot county, that the Board of Examiners for said county be and they are hereby required to examine all Teachers who may present themselves for examination, in the books adopted by the Board of Commissioners, and that they give no certificate to a teacher whom they may find to be incompetent to instruct in said books.

ORDERED, further, by the Commissioners for Talbot county, that in adopting the above system of books for the Public Schools, it is not the intention of the Commissioners that the books now in use shall be at once discarded and replaced by new ones, but that the old ones shall be superceded by the new ones only as they may be wanted.

By order of the Commissioners for Talbot county, THOS. K. ROBSON,
june 11-4w Clerk.