The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . . . . JUNE 18, 1859.

We are requested to say that the EASTON HOTEL FURNITURE, &c., heretofore advertised in the Gazette, will POSITIVELY BE SOLD ON TUESDAY NEXT, (the 21st instant.)

This will be a rare chance for persons that are in want of bedding and other house furniture.

A NEW LAMP.—Our young and enterprising fellow citizen, Edward H. Anderson, has invented a gas lamp, which is undoubtedly the cheapest and most economical lamp now in use, both as regards the expense of the lamp itself and in the comsumption of fluid. It is estimated to give at least five times the amount of light of an ordinary lamp, and consume no more material. The fluid used is the ordinary Etereal.

From the principle of its construction it is certainly free from explosion, common to other gas lamps. If the retort should be defective or burn through the fluid instantly ceases to rise to it, as the operation of the lamp depends entirely upon the vacuem in the retort and the pressure of atmospheric air acting upon the surface of the fluid in forcing it up to the vacuem thus created; consequently if there is the least defect in the retort by which an air passage may be formed the fluid must instantly cease to rise. This principle also makes the lamp a perfect self-regulator as to the amount consumed, the fluid rising just sufficient to support the size of the flame desired.

Persons having other kinds of lamps can have them altered at from $1 50 to $1 75, independent of shade and shade attachment, which cost 62½, 75 cts. and $1, according to size and style.

FURTHER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on the 14th inst. She brings dates to the 4th. Another battle had been fought which ended in the defeat of the Austrians. The efforts by the Austrians to retake Palestro from the Sardinians were very sanguinary struggles. The Sardinians say they took one thousand prisoners and eight guns. It is said that five hundred Austrians were drowned in the canal during the fight.

Liverpool Market—Breadstuffs.—The market generally closes with a declining tendency. Flour is dull—sales at 11s.a13s. 9d. Wheat is also very dull and prices 2 to 3 per cent. lower. Western red 8s.a 10s. 3d., white 10s. 3d.a11s.; Southern 10s. 6d a13s. Corn is very dull; mixed 6s. 6d.a6s. 8d.; yellow 6s. 6d.a6 11s.; white 8s.a8s. 6d.

THE FOURTH IN EASTON.—We understand that David Paul Brown will without fail deliver a lecture in Easton on the 4th of July. This will be his second lecture here and those that had not a chance to hear this lecturer of world-wide renown will then have an opportunity. We would like to see a crowd in Easton and arouse her from the drowsiness in which she has been so long indulging on that day, and join in one grand celebration of the memorable event of the Declaration of Independence.

NEW STORES.—H. H. Goldsborough, Esq, who has done much toward the improvement of our town, in the last few years, in the way of building large and subtantial houses, is now making preparations to erect two brick store houses opposite the Odd Fellow's Hall—thus filling up a vacuum in the heart of our town, caused by the fire of '55, which has ever since been an eye-sore to our citizens and visitors.

GODEY FOR JULY, is at hand. Its pages are filled with the usual quantity of interesting and useful reading matter, and we think the fashion plates and engravings are rather better than formerly.—"Sketches from Nature," "The Sea-shore" scenes &c., are a few of Godey's attractions in the July number, besides plates of the latest fashions. Address L. A. Godey 323 Chesnut street, Philadelphia

We have given considerable space in this morning's paper to another grain difficulty in Baltimore. Both sides of the question are given and each of them show a very clean face. However, somebody must be in fault.

HEAVY RAIN.—We have had a heavy fall of water. It commenced to rain early on Thursday night and continued to a late hour yesterday evening, without scarcely any intermission.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Saturday, June 11, 1859.—Present—Hon. R. B. Carmichael, Judge. Jas. Ll. Martin, State's Attorney. Saml. T. Hopkins, Clerk. O. P. Sparks, Sheriff.

State vs. Scipio Skinner (f. n.)—indicted for receiving wheat and corn. Acquitted. Martin and Clark for State—Powell and Murray for the defendant.

Monday.—John Fisher vs. Jno. E. C. Scott, (appeal)—verdict for appellee. Powell and Hambleton for appellant—Martin and Goldsborough for appellee.

Jno. V. Lowe vs. Benj. Harrison (appeal)—verdict for appellee for $20. Martin for appellant—Hambleton and Goldsborough for appellee.

License was renewed to Geo. W. Martin (f. n.) to keep a gun

Wednesday.—Benj. R. McDaniel vs. George Hammond (appeal)—verdict for appellee for $7 66. Hambleton and Powell for appellant—Martin for appellee.

Alex. Jones vs Danl Hornett (appeal)—dismissed by consent. Powell and Goldsborough for appellant—Martin for appellee.

Thursday.—State vs. Elizabeth Pinkind. Ordered to be sent to one of the Hospitals and kept at the expense of Talbot County.

State vs. James T. Van Rossum—pronounced to be a lunatic pauper, was ordered to be sent to the Alms House.

Robt. Johnson vs. Danl. Hornett (appeal) judgment reversed with costs to appellant. Hambleton and Powell for appellant—Martin for appellee.

Isaac Atkinson vs. Talbot County Commissioners, (appeal)—judgment reversed with costs to appellee Hambleton for appellant and Martin for appellee.

Isaac Atkinson vs. Gibson W. Wright, (appeal)—judgment reversed, and judgment for appellee for costs. Hambleton for appellant—Martin for appellee.

Two Editors, down South, are quarrelling about the distinction between James Buchanan and a 'Black Republican;' and a third editor interferes, and advises them to keep quiet, as neither Buchanan nor the Black Republicans have enough friends in the neighborhood to make the fight interesting.

We can assure the 'politically interested,' Down South, 'that both have friends enough 'Up North.' But there happens to be a Belt in Tennessee, now ringing with peals of hope on the American side, which may have something like a stunning effect upon unwelcome ears, in the presidential campaign of 1860.—*Clipper.*

Preparing for the Stage.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 27 inst., says:—We saw a gentleman from New York, yesterday, who assured us that Teresa Bagioli (Mrs. Sickles,) is preparing for the stage, and will appear on the boards next autumn.

On board the steamer Champion, on the 7th inst a number of farmers from the Eastern Shore held a meeting and took under consideration a late transaction at the Corn Exchange, in Baltimore, in a relation to a cargo of corn lately sent there by a Mr. Westcott, of Kent. We take the following from the proceedings of the meeting:

Mr. Westcott shipped on board the schooner William Emory 2,281 bushels of Corn, which reached Baltimore on Thursday evening, 19th of May. On Friday morning, the 20th, about 10 to 11 o'clock, his Commission Merchants, Messrs. Cox and Brown, sold the Corn to Messrs. John S. Williams & Bro., at 88 cents—measure. The cargo consisted of two parcels of nearly equal amount. Each had some "blue eyes," but one parcel more than the other. Samples had been carefully taken, by a machine used for that purpose, by the inspector, from all parts of the cargo, as well the top as the centre and lower part of the bulk. It is said that the Telegraph, shortly after the noon of that day announced the arrival at New York, of a steamer from Europe with accounts of a decline in the price of Breadstufls. Afterwards, between two and three o'clock, Mr. Williams notified Mr. Cox that he 'rejected' the Corn as not equal to the sample, but he would take it at an abatement of two cents in the bushel.—Mr. Cox on examining the Corn thought the sample fair. Mr. Goodwin, the Inspector, was called in and decided the Corn equal to the sample. On Saturday morning Mr. Williams called on Mr. Cox to know what he was to do. Mr. Cox insisted on his taking the Corn. Mr. Williams replied he would take it out, but it would be under compulsion and protest. Mr. Cox said if he found any difference in the Corn, he did not wish him to take it. Mr. Williams took out 2,246 bushels, leaving 45 bushels. It is said the 'hold' of the vessel in which the 2,281 bushels had been contained was swept, and the sweepings mixed with these 45 bushels. However this is, the same Inspector, Mr. Goodwin, was again called on and decided that the parcel of 45 bushels had more dirt in it than the sample and that Mr. Williams was not bound to take it and he did not take it. Mr. Cox made out a bill or account of the sales and sent it to Mr. Williams for payment, who refused to pay any part of the price of the Corn unless he should be allowed such a deduction as he considered himself entitled to for the inferiority of the Corn. This abatement was refused by Messrs. Cox and Brown, and Messrs. Williams & Bro. have not yet paid one dollar for the 2,246 bushels of Corn which they have received.

Regarding these proceedings at a most unwarrantable effort to *extort* terms of settlement arbitrarily dictated, the committee recommend the following resolutions:

1st. That in the present and all future cases of failure on the part of the purchaser to comply with the terms of sale, the neighboring Farmers should unite in a note to procure the amount of sale and the costs of proceeding at law, so that no pecuniary inconvenience be experienced by the owner of the Grain.

2d. That it be recommended to the Farmers on the Eastern Shore to instruct their Commission Merchants never, under any circumstances, to sell their Grain to any one who has in a previous instance refused to pay for Grain received by him.

3d. That in every such case a proceeding at law should be instituted forthwith.

4th. That the chairman and Secretary be requested to cause these proceedings to be published.

The report and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

JAMES A. PEARCE, Chairman.
James T. Earle, Secretary.

Messrs. Williams & Bro., makes the following reply thro' the *Exchange* of Thursday, to the above proceedings, which we think it but due to the parties to append:

To the Editors of the Exchange:

We think it necessary for us to reply to the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of farmers held on board the steamer Champion on the 7th of June, and published in the Baltimore *American* of the 14th.

On the 20th May we bought from Messrs Cox & Brown, Commission Merchants, about 2,300 bushels of white corn, cargo of schooner William Emory, represented by two samples of some 1.280 and 1,000 bushels.

The sellers described the cargo as sound fresh shelled corn, and composed of only two lots. Very shortly the vessel hauled to deliver to us. On examination of the cargo we found the corn, as far as we could get access to it in the vessel, inferior to the samples, being dirty and damp. We therefore rejected it. Messrs. Cox & Brown required us to receive it, saying they had no discretion in the matter, and if there were any difference of opinion between us, as the corn was subject to inspection, that the matter must be settled by the inspector: accordingly they appealed to Mr. Godwin who decided that the cargo was equal to the samples, and that we should recieve it, or become liable to the requirements of the inspection law, which would have imposed on us a penalty of double the difference between the first sale and a resale.

Being satisfied of the inferiority of the corn to the samples, we were determined to resist as far as possible, such injustice. At our request, three highly respectable dealers in grain, two sellers and one buyer examined the cargo of corn and decided that it was inferior to the samples by which it was sold, by from three to five cents per bushel. Herewith we send a copy of their certificate.

We received the corn under protest and compulsion. On Saturday, the 21st of May we took out about one-half of the cargo, the portion on top. We lett directions with the men in our employ to commence early on Monday morning and take out the remainder. When we arrived at our store between eight and nine o'clock on Monday morning, all except about three hundred bushels had been received. We found this and also some 600 to 700 bushels which had been received that morning representing about 1,000 bushels at the bottom of the cargo, to be unsound, damp and with a strong smell. As apparently we had no alternative, we permitted our men to proceed to take out the rest of the cargo.—However, we showed some of it to experienced dealers on 'Change, who unhesitatingly pronounced it damp and unsound:—With little expectation of obtaining any redress, we sent for the inspector; he did not arrive until all of the cargo, except about 45 bushels, had been received. This he pronounced unsound and inferior to the sample. In relieving us from the obligation to receive this 45 bushels, and pronouncing it unsound as it manifestly was, the inspector reviewed and reversed his own decision; and as there were only two lots of corn in the vessel, one of them about 1200 bushels, and the other about one thousand bushels there must necessarily have been at least 950 bushels of corn similar to the 45 bushels which the inspector admitted were inferior to the sample, and which he decided we were not bound to take.

The assertion that we rejected the corn in consequence of a decline in price, is unjust and untrue. If there were any telegraphic reports calculated to influence prices received between the time of purchase and rejection of the corn, we were not aware of their existence. We bought other corn from Cox & Brown, and from other parties, on the same day, which we received without objection, and we bought corn subsequently from James B. Streets, Duvall & Iglehart and Freeland & Hall, at 90 cts., to replace this corn which we had bought at 88cts. and rejected.

We had entered into a freight engagement to the South which we had to fill.—The cargo of the William Emory was unfit to ship. We could not use it to fill our freight engagement—still we were forced to receive it. We took it unwillingly and had to go to the expense of putting it into store, not knowing what else to do with it.

We have never hesitated to meet any just demand, and whenever the sellers of this corn will make a proper abatement for its inferiority to the samples, we will pay them promptly.

John S. Williams & Bro.
Baltimore, June 14th, 1859.

(*Copy.*)

On the 21st of May at the request of Messrs. John S. Williams & Bro., we examined a cargo of corn on board the schooner Wm. Emory, Capt. Pennington, sold to them by Messrs. Cox & Brown, consisting of two parcels, say one of 1,010 bushels, and one of 1,280 bushels. We found the cargo differing in quality from the samples exhibited to us, and in our opinion with a just and decided cause of rejection by the purchasers. The corn on board was very filthy with sand and dirt, badly cleaned, and some blue-eyed, which the sample did not correctly represent. We think the actual money difference in value between the samples exhibited to us and the corn on board the vessel to have been from three to four cents per bushel.

(Signed.) Israel M. Park,
Robert Tyson,
Samuel S. Levering.
Baltimore, June 14th, 1859.

Queen Annes County Affairs.—We take the following from the *State Rights' Advocate.*

Military.—The recent visit of the "State Rifles,' from St. John's College, Annapolis has rekindled the military ardor in this vicinity and efforts are being made to organganize several companies in town.

A New Invention.—Mr. T. Alfred Bryan, of Piney Neck, in this county, has invented a new machine for drawing mud from the bottom of creeks, &c., which promises to be of great value to those farmers whose lands are located upon waters containing deposits valuable as manure. We witnessed the first experiment made with this machine, on Saturday last. A large number of farmers were present and much pleased with its operation. A small mule worked the machine and obtained seven bushels of deposit from a ravine on Mr. W. J. Bryan's tarm in six minutes, with a very light draft.

The Growing Crops.—The prospect is for a heavy yield of Wheat in this neighberhood. The weather for the last week has been very favorable, especially for the early variety. We learn the grain is maturing finely. There is considerable rust upon the blade, but the stem is not affected by it. The weather is too cool for corn and it is consequently making but little improvement. There was a slight frost on Saturday night, and the truck patches are unpromising. The oat fields are looking well.

SLAVE HOLDER'S CONVENTION.

This body met in Baltimore on Wednesday, June the 8th, and organized by the election of Judge E. F. Chambers, Chairman.

We noticed among the members the names of many of the first men of the State. A committee was appointed to originate business, of which the Hon. J. A. Pearce was made Chairman, which reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this convention consider any measure for the general removal of the free blacks from the State of Maryland as impolitic, inexpedient and uncalled for by any public exigency which could justify it.

Resolved, That the free negro population should be well and thoroughly controlled by efficent laws, to the end that they may be orderly, industrious and productive.

Resolved, That for the purpose of diminishing as far as possible the evils which proceed from an excessive and increasied free negro class, the policy of the State, declared in 1831, should be reaffirmed, and such amendments be made to the act of that year as well give to it active force and certain operation, and as will either prohibit emancipation, altogether or compel the prompt removal from the State of those emancipated; and that the Legislature should be asked to review and amend the laws relating to free negroes and to emancipation, so as to remedy all the defects of a system which time and experience have disclosed.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each County represented, be appointed to submit the views of this convention and to ask appropriate legislation by the General Assembly.

Mr. Jacobs of Worchester, a minority of *one*, made a counter report, closing with some resolutions of an impracticable character which were not considered by the convention.

After debate the resolutions reported by the committee were adopted.

The action of the convention was moderate and conservative, and no doubt disappointed many of the extremists who are anxious to get up a negro issue in Maryland.

We feel no little pity for some of the younger politicians who were delegates to the convention.

From some indications we judge that these gentlemen had looked forward to this convention as an event "big with the fate of Cæsar and of Rome;" and as an occasion upon which they might win some of the laurels of distinction for which their aspiring souls are panting.

Hundreds of propositions had been cut, dried, and elaborated for the action of the convention, and eloquent and soulstirring speeches had been coned over, with which to electrify that august body upon the negro question, in all its phases, but the cruel majority, finding they had nothing to do, and, not having the interests and advancement of these young Solons and Ciceroes before their eyes, quietly laid them upon the shelf, and this was an end of them and thus all their labor, thought, and lofty aspirations were ingloriously thrown away. —*Frederick Herald.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ON THE SLAVE TRADE.—During his visit to North Carolina, Secretary Thompson thus expressed himself concerning the absurd idea of re-opening the slave trade:

"In my own State a class of restless reformers have started a movemeut which demands the re-opening of the foreign slave trade. Laws which were passed fifty years ago, at the urgent instance of the Southern States, prohibiting the slave trade, have been discovered to be unconstitutional, and their longer continuance on the statute book, it is claimed, is destructive of the progress and prosperity of the South. In the advocacy of this new theory some able men have enlisted, but I do not believe there is one among them who believes the ends he aims at can ever be accomplished while the Union lasts; and God forbid that a movement fraught with such unnumbered curses upon the South should ever succeed! But suppose the demand is made upon Congress to re-open the slave trade, and Congress should refuse to yield to the demand, shall the South, taking fire at the refusal, strike for disunion? For one, I shall oppose the re-opening of the foreing slave trade, in the Union or out of it; and when that movement is made, which I fear not, you may run up the satrs and stripes. I will rally under that flag. In North Carolina, in that day, I do not believe there will be any division."

A GRAIN OF GOLD.

Edward Everett is the most elegant rhetorician in America. Here is a little allegory taken fron one of his agricultuarl speeches. Is it not a gem?

"Drop a grain of California gold in the ground, and there it will lie unchanged to the end of time. The clods on which it falls are not more cold and lifeless. Drop a grain of our blessed gold into the ground, and lo! a mystery. In a few days it softens—it swells—it shoots upward—it is a living thing. It is yellow itself, but it sends up an emerald green through the soil—it expands to a vigorous stalk—revels in the sunshine—itself more glorious than Solomon in its broad, fluttering, leafy robes, whose sound, as the west wind whispers through them, falls as pleasantly on the husbandman's ear, as the rustle of his sweetheart's garment, still towers aloft spins its verdant skeins of vegitable floss, displays its dancing tassels, surcharged with fertilizing dust, and at last ripens into two or three magnificent batons like this, (an ear of Indian corn,) each of which is studded with hundreds of grains of gold, every one possessing the same wonderful properties as the parent grain, every one instinct with the same productive powers."

Killed by Lightning.—Mr. Francis Baker, of Quaker Neck, had three valuable horses killed by lightning during the storm of Friday week. They had taken refuge under a small cedar tree, which attracted the lightning.—*Kent News.*

A Distressing Cough causes the friends of the sufferer as much pain as the sufferer himself. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will certainly cure coughs, and colds, and arrest Consumption, and that speedily. When did it ever fail?

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Deaths from apoplexy are in most cases attributable to imprudence and neglect. Let persons of a full habit, who have a predisposition to the disease, resort to this great vegetable sedative and alterative whenever they feel a sensation of fullness in the head, or are sensible of any undue excitement in the arterial system or the nerves, and we will guarantee them against apoplexy, and also against all diseases of the heart which do not result from malformation or a change of structure. As a means of regulating the flow of the blood and purifying it from all morbid particles, these Pills hold the first place in the moteria medica.

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 3-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

Marriages.

Garretson—Dawson.—Married in Bay Hundred, on the 15th inst. by Rev. H. P. Jordan; Freeborn L. Garretson and Miss. Mary E. Dawson.

Bliss—Dulin.—In Philadelphia on Tuesday the 7th inst., by the Rev. B. DeSchweinitz, Edward H. Bliss to Miss Harriett Dulin, daughter of Mr. Wm Dulin, of this county.

Prices Current.

Baltimore, June, 15 1859.

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

White—fair to good,	1 72a$1 80
Red—	1 55a$1 63
Corn—White and yellow,	83a86 cents
Oats—	42a45 cents
Rye—	86

Philadelphia, June, 15.

Wheat—White,	1 80a$1 85
" Red,	1 75a$1 78
Corn—for yellow	90 cents.

To Farmers.

I have on hand a full supply of harvest goods; also common Liquors by the barrel or gallon, which will be sold a little cheaper than the cheapest—Call and price them before purchasing.

june 18 W. P. Mackey.

Paints, Oils, &c.

White Lead, in half, quarter and eighth kegs.
Chrome Green, in one and two pounds cans.
Chrome Yellow, in one pound cans.
Prussian Blue, in one pound cans.
Yellow and Red Ochre, Venitian Red, Lampblack, Red Lead, Litharge, Umber, Terra de Scinna, Vermillion, Rose Pink and Patent Dryer. Also Linseed Oil, Sp. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan &c., constantly on hand and for sale by (june 18) Dawson & Bro.

NEW GOODS.
SECOND SUPPLY.

JUST returned from the City with an additional assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Queensware
and Groceries;

A very nice and Cheap assortment of all kinds of Groceries for Harvest.

june 18 J. H. Grace.

PLASTERING.

THE undersigned having had considerable experience in the Plastering business, respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and adjacent counties, that he would be thankful for any work in his line. He can put on from one to three coats and will warrant it to be done in a workmanlike manner. His charges will be very moderate and his work warranted to stand.

Orders left at the store of Messrs. Cheezum & Emory will be promptly attended to.

june 18-3t THEODORE JOHNS.

American School Institute,

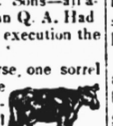
356 Broadway, New York,
609 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia,

Supplies Schools and Colleges with competent Teachers and Professors, for any department.—Especial attention paid to the department of Music. Teachers are wanted. Send for a circular.

References:—Faculty Amherst College, Mass. Hon. Theo Frelinghuysen; Dr. Lowell Mason, N. Y; Rev. D. C. Van Norman N. Y., and SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,
American School Institute, New York and Philadelphia.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of venditiona, issued by Wm: B. Wheeler, a Justice of the Peace for Talbot County, and to me directed—one at the suit of John Talbott, use of James C. Sellman & Sons, one at the suit of Samuel J. Soper & Co., one at the suit of James Fitzjarrell and two at the suit of John Flanagin & Sons—all against the goods and chattles of John Q. A. Haddaway, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit:


One sorrel bob-tail Horse, one sorrel STALLION, One COW, 1 Buggy-wagon, One Four-Wheel Carriage, One Sleigh, and all said Haddaways' right to the


Household and Kitchen Furniture,

in the Brick Hotel, Easton, and

NOTICE is hereby given that on *Wednesday, the 29th of June inst.*, in front of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, I will offer to the highest bidder for cash only, the above named property, to pay and satisfy the above writs of vendi, debts, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

LUTHER M. JONES,
june 18-ts Constable.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
JEWELRY,
With a PREMIUM to each Purchaser worth from Two Dollars *to* Two Hundred!

THIS IS NO LOTTERY, but a fair and legitimate sale, in which each purchaser gets the value of his or her money in a *Gold Pencil with Gold Pen attached*, or a *Gold Locket*, worth $5; and in addition to the purchase, each person receives a PREMIUM OF JEWELRY, not less in value than $2, and it may be worth $3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, or even $200!

Our Premiums are distributed in a fair and honorable manner, and as soon as the name of the purchaser is received with the $5, his Pencil and Pen and Premium, or Gold Locket and Premium are put up in a safe manner, and sent to the owner by Mail, Free of Postage. Our plan, from long experience in the above business, has given general satisfaction, as each purchaser can Sell or Trade the above articles for all they cost him, and retain the Premium Gratis.

☞We want a good AGENT in every part of the country to solicit purchasers; and Agents, to be successful, should first have a Pencil and Pen and Premium, or Locket and Premium, or both, to exhibit; and the First Person becoming a Purchaser at any place will receive the Agency for that neighborhood.

NO MONEY RISKED.

We propose to let a person know what Premium he will receive before sending his money. Any Lady or Gentleman desiring any of the above articles, can first send us their name and address, stating whether they want the Pencil and Pen, or Locket, and we will make their selection, and inform them by return Mail what Premium they are entitled to. They can then have the privilege of sending for it if they choose. We cannot however, give this privilege but once to any person; and we make this offer to establish the quality of our goods in a neighborhood. After a person becomes a purchaser, and accepts the Agency, we require all persons in that locality to send their $5 in advance through him.

And if any one is dissatisfied with their purchase, and an unbiassed person competent to judge says the articles are not worth more than the money paid for them, and in some cases TEN or even Forty times the amount, let such persons return the goods, and we will freely refund the money.

Among our PREMIUMS are articles suitable for Ladies and gentlemen, such as Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Vest and Guard Chains, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Watch and Seals, Gold Shirt Studs—plain and with settings; Gold Scarf Pins—new style; Gold Breast Pins, California Diamond Pins, Gold Rings, &c. &c.

FOR LADIES,

We have Gold Watches, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold Stone, Cameo, Garnet and Coral Breast Pins and Ear Rings, Gold Bracelets, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Belt Slides, Gold Rings, &c. &c.—Also, PIANOS, Melodeons, Musical Boxes, Accordeons, &c. &c.

☞Unexceptionable References given whenever required.

N. B.—In sending your names, write the State County and town plainly, so as to avoid letters, being miscarried. Address,

ANGLE & CO., 102 Canal street, (Old No.)
june 18 New York.

500 PALM LEAF FANS—for sale at (June 18) J. H. Grace's.

JOHNSON'S
PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS;
A SERIES OF

Ten Large Charts, (each 34 by 52 inches,) accompanied by an Explanatory Key.

The plan of these Charts is entirely new; they embrace

Three Hundred Diagrams,

many of which are original illustrations, adapted to all of the popular and commonly used text-books relating to this branch of education. The use of apparatus is entirely superseded by these Charts. From the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Pres. Rutger's College, New Jersey.

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Commissioners' Sale.

THE Commissioners for Talbot County will offer at public sale, to the lowest bidder, in front of the Court-House in Easton, on

Tuesday, the 12th day of July next,

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the contract for altering the public road and making three new bridges, over the streams near Cowgill's (formerly Stevens') Mill, on the road leading from Easton to Hillsborough; the said job to be done according to the specifications contained in the following Report, made by the Examiners appointed to lay down the said road.

REPORT.

We the undersigned Examiners, appointed by the County Commissioners to alter and amend the public road at and below the Mill owned by Daniel Cowgill, Jr., make the following report:

We find that the public convenience requires the road at this point to be straightened, widened, and bridged in three places—over the grist mill race, over the floodgate stream, and over the saw-mill race—the road to be (including ditches from which to raise the causeway) forty-six feet wide, and twenty-four perches long, commencing on the north side of the main road, near the race of said D. Cowgill's saw mill, and passing thence in a straight line to a large poplar tree on the south side of the grist-mill race—through the lands of said D. Cowgill.

The bridges, causeway &c., to be made after the following specifications: The bridge over the saw-mill race to be a single span, ten feet long and sixteen feet wide, in the clear, having three piles of eight inches diameter at the small end, on each side of the race, to be driven in the ground at least four feet and to be even with the surface of the ground at the top, upon which there is to be a cap-sill, eight by ten inches, morticed on each side with five sleepers from one to the other, four-by-six inches—between the bank and the piles to be plank sixteen feet long and two inches thick—the bridge to be covered with plank of same thickness, to be spiked down with wrought iron spikes—also frame banister, to be put up on each side of said bridge, to come off on the fast land with a flare—the whole to be made of the best white-oak timber. The bridge over grist mill race to be made by above specifications.

The bridge over the flood gate stream to be made with three spans, each fourteen feet long, making the whole length of the bridge forty-two feet, and sixteen feet wide in the clear; to be built with two mud-sills and abuttments, the abuttments to be made of logs squared on two sides, with logs for wings, sixteen feet long, dove-tailed into them and running from the stream into the fast land of the causeway, slanting outward, the land ends to be pinned together; two mud-sills, to be sixteen feet long squared on the top side, to be burried below the surface of the stream and to be fastened down by three piles at each end, of five inches in diameter and driven at least four feet into the ground—said mud-sills not to be of less diameter than fifteen inches; there shall be two upright posts in each mud-sill, six feet long between joints, twelve inches square and braced up stream; there shall be placed on these posts by morticing, two cap sills, twelve inches square, braced from the posts, said cap-sills to be twenty feet long, so as to allow for traces from them to the banisters: to be five sleepers to each span sixteen feet long, six-by-eight inches, the whole to be covered with plank two inches thick and spiked down with wrought-iron spikes—frame banister to extend the whole length of the bridge on each side and to run out on the abuttment wings the whole length thereof, the abuttment on each side to be raised six feet; the causeway to be raised to the level of the abuttments, thirty feet wide at the top; the road to be left open for a public watering place at the flood-gate stream. The whole of the lumber and timber to be used in the above bridge to be of white-oak.

JACOB MORGAN.
WM. P. LEAVERTON.
D. COWGILL, Jr.

The contractor will be required by the County Commissioners, to enter into bond with good and sufficient security, to double the amount of the purchase money for the faithful performance of the contract, and for the completion of the work within four months from the day of sale; the terms of payment to be agreed upon between the contractor and the said Commissioners; and the work not to be received by the County and paid for in full, until it has been passed by a committee, to be appointed by the said Commissioners to examine it, and the report of the said committee approved by the Commissioners aforesaid.

By order of the Board.

THOS. K. ROBSON,
Clerk

june 18-ts