The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . . . . JUNE 25, 1859.

FURTHER PREPARATIONS FOR THE 4TH.—It will be seen by notice in another column, that the members of Miller Lodge, I. O. O. F. are requested, by order of the Lodge, to make preparations to participate in the celebration of the Fourth.

The Committee of Arrangements, appointed by the Christian Association, composed of Dr. H. T. Goldsborough and T. K. Robson and J. A. Murray, Esqs., also make the following announcements:

There will be a salute of thirteen guns at sunrise.

A procession of Odd-Fellows, Free-Masons, the Christian Association and citizens generally, for which purpose they are requested to assemble on the Court House Green at 10 o'clock, and from thence march through the principal streets of the town, under the direction of Col. Rd. Thomas, Chief Marshall, aided by Maj. H. C. Mackey and A. P. Jump, Esq.

A salute of thirty-three guns at 10 o'clock.

At 11½ o'clock the exercises will commence as follows.

MUSIC BY THE BAND.
THE READING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY I. C. W. POWELL.
MUSIC BY THE BAND.
ORATION BY DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq., Orator of the Day.
MUSIC BY THE BAND.

The platform will be erected in front of the Court House. Seats will be provided for the Ladies and the Associations and others as far as possible.

MOUNT VERNON CONTRIBUTIONS.—We see it stated that the whole amount for the purchase of the home and tomb of Washington, has been subscribed, but subscriptions will be kept open in order to get sufficient money to repair the premises, as they are in very bad order. We believe Talbot county has never given anything towards raising this fund; we therefore think it would be a good notion to have a box fixed in some public place in Easton on the 4th, in order that all who have a disposition, to do so, can contribute their mite.

RURAL REGISTER.—We have received the first number of this periodical published in Baltimore by Sands & Mills. It is devoted to agriculture, designs for rural homes, general intelligence, &c. The ladies will also have a place in its columns. Once in each month a synopsis will be presented of the most prominent matters requiring attention on the farm, in the garden, and in the management of stock. Price $1 per year in advance.

LADIE'S AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—The July number of this cheap and highly polished magazine is at hand. 'Summer Rambles,' by 'Loftus Bruce,' is well worthy of perusal. Besides many other articles from gifted writers. Address H White No 7 Beekman street N. Y. $1 per year.

HARVEST.—A number of our farmers are harvesting their wheat. Next week will be a pretty general harvest. Wages are ranging from $1,50 to $1,-75 for mowers.

[COMMUNICATED.]

WHY THE DELAY?

It was with no little interest to a large number of tax-payers in Trappe District, that our papers announced, more than a year ago, that the public had been granted a road to the Steamboat landing at Clora's Point. This being the first point on the Choptank river at which the boats touch (being only about 4½ hours travel from Baltimore) it seemed to require such favorable action on the part of the County Commissioners as to make the conveniences attached to it available to the traveling public. More than a year has elapsed, and still the road is unfinished. We ask, why the delay? The people have paid for the privilege of traveling over the road and the money is now (or ought to be) in the hands of the Commissioners—the road has been put out to a responsible contractor, whose bond is now (or ought to be) in the same hands.—The contractor has proceeded with the work to more than three fourths of its completion—in this condition it has remained for some months, without an operation upon it, seemingly abandoned, alike by the contracter and the Commissioners. Why we ask, this delay? The public have a right to know. Travelers, eager to avail themselves of the convenience of this route, are already forcing their way over the road in its unfinished condition (and not always with impunity) at the risk of bruised limbs and broken vehicles. We understand that a wharf is now about being built at the terminus of the road thereby augmenting the necessity of its speedy completion. We hope there will be no occasion to ask again, why the delay. TRAVELER.

[COMMUNICATED.]

When impudence passes all the bounds of calculation the rebuke that rises to our lips is often turned into laughter. Our risibilities were thus excited by the modest claims put forth by the Star of Tuesday in behalf of a party which has become utterly useless for any purpose except to pull the nudders of the public treasury. The present administration has no more right to claim the merit of the achievements of Jefferson and Monroe than the descendant of a revolutionary tory would have to boast of Yorktown. Why, ten years after the purchase of Lousiana Jas. Buchanan was opposing the successor of Jefferson, and had he been born ten years earlier would no doubt, have been opposing Jefferson's administration. This assumption of merit reminds us of a candidate for Congress out West. His opponent had been in the Mexican War and the recital of his military exploits was rather throwing a cloud over the prospects of our man. So he determined to head him by telling what *he* had done for his country. Said he "when the note of war sounded and the eagles of America flocked to the shores of the Rio Grande I, my fellow citizens, stirred by patriotic impulses and the love of glory, *engaged a substitute, and the bones of that man now lie bleaching upon the height of Chapultepec.*" K.

M. L. Welsh, a journeyman carpenter, of Rockbridge county, Va., has just fallen heir to $50,000 by the death of a relative.

DR. N. PINKNEY.—Below will be found a letter from Dr. Ninian Pinkney of the U. S. Navy, on being so speedily ordered into service after a long, and to himself, so dangerous a cruise. Dr. Pinkney speaks in plain terms of the unfairness of the demand, and pronounces it as proscriptive on the part of the President, because his tongue will not allow itself to be bridled by modern Democratic despotism, but on the contrary, claims "the independence to think, and feel, as an American citizen on American soil."

Though scarcely clear of the effects of a very severe attack of yellow fever, contracted while on duty, he is now ordered, without delay, on board the San Jacinto, bound for Africa. Every circumstance goes to prove that this has been done to hold in check those in the employ of the government, that have the courage and manly spirit to speak out, from taking part in politics or giving full expression of their views—while those of the President's own faith can wield their political sceptre with the pomp and pride of a king. That is charging proscription upon the American party with one hand and holding fast to it in the other. Even if Dr. Pinkney did take a great interest in the late election in Virginia, as has been intimated, we have no evidence that he took such a part as to require great physical strength. He might have done much for the promotion of his cause, and yet acted with discretion in regard to his health and attended to his required duties, but when at sea or in the sickly climate of Africa, he is exposed to all their dangers. Let Dr. Pinkney become debilitated and worn down for life, by this voyage, and President Buchanan can console himself that he has blasted one of the brightest stars, of the surgery, in the navy—and for what? To satisfy political revenge.

As an evidence of the injustice done this distinguished and faithful officer, we quote from the proceedings of a public meeting, held on the 14th inst., at Norfolk, Va., where he was recently stationed, the following:

Resolved, That we have reasons to believe his expulsion from the hospital, to be the offspring of that tyrannical principle and practice of the Democratic party, which not only claims as a right, but imposes as a duty the punishment of all those who repudiate its principles or disown its authority; that his banishment to some foreign station has been often threatened by his political opponents here; and they now claim his punishment as the execution of their will, and an illustration of their influence with "the powers to be"

Here is Dr. Pinkney's letter to the Baltimore Clipper:

Ordered to the coast of Africa, I obey the order. Dragged into active employment before I had time to recruit from an attack of yellow fever, in which well nigh cost me my life—not permitted to remain more than a few months in the naval hospital, Portsmouth, Va., where the usage of the service secures from two to three years sojourn, I have just recieved a summons to report, without delay, for duty on board the San Jacinto, bound for Africa, and I obey the summons. But at the same time, having obeyed, I leave with my friends my solemn protest, and ask that they will not loose sight of this act of oppression. Why am I ordered so summarily to one of the most uninviting cruises known to the service, and denied the usual privileges accorded to each and every branch of the Navy? It is not in punishment of any want of official dilligence or endeavor in the honest discharge of duty. I boldly affirm that the record of the Department, if appealed to, will show, by facts which cannot lie, that all the Government has ever demanded of me, and more has been cheerfully and promptly rendered. When the war in Mexico was raging, I sought active employment in the war and obtained it. I have never skulked from service whenever an exigency arose.

I defy any one to prove from the record that in anything, at any time, in any place I have left undone aught that was committed to my charge. Why, then, am I singled out for proscription, and not permitted to enjoy the indulgence usually meted out to others? The question is easily answered. I possess the independence to think, and feel, and act as an American citizen on American soil. On great questions of national policy, I have dared to exercise the right to think and speak out the honest convictions of my own deliberate judgement. I am a native of American, and therefore it is that I am stricken down. Rumor tells me when and where the blow was aimed. Richmond and Portsmouth tell the tale.—I was not allowed the rest I needed after the severe illness occasioned by my attentions on the dying seamen of the Susquehanna. I am not allowed to remain on shore duty the time ordinarily allotted to others.

This is indisputable, and yet no charge has been or can be laid against me of want of fidelity or efficiency on the score of duty. Foreigners and Roman Catholics, supporters of the administration, zealous partizans can obtain all they ask and feed on the fat of the land as the record shows; but a native citizen; who has the boldness to exercise the elective franchise, and discuss the conflicting politics of the day, is denied everything, and forced to sea. This is fully established in my own case. Has it come to this that a man who clings to the privilege of speaking out his sentiments on the political questions of the day, which comes to him sealed with the best blood of the revolution, is to be punished for his contumacy by an administration which rewards political services in others and stands committed before the country to the theory?—It is well known that others have done the behests of the party in power, and are now doing them who are not disturbed.

If the Army and Navy are to be made the tool of Executive will, denied the privileges enjoyed by the meanest freeman—compelled to carry out the decree of the dominant party, or find in Africa a place of punishment for their independence—it seems to me that we are fast approaching the day of doom. I have friends with whom it has been my pleasure to act. They will bear the standard proudly on—I hope triumphantly. My heart is with them still. With the issues before them I feel a strong conviction that they will battle manfully, and leave nothing undone to achieve a glorious national victory. Banished I may be; sent out of the country by the powers that are—but with the knowledge that no act of mine has brought this punishment upon me, if it be not the act which is my very freedom. I make this protest regardless of consequences. If the Army and Navy are to be subdued in spirit and linked to the car of Executive domination, it is easy to see what will be the destiny of those whose iron will no power can crush, and who, cost what it may, will persistently declare they will be free. NINIAN PINKNEY,
Surgeon U. S. Navy.

"THE BALL OPENED."—The Star of Tuesday informed its readers that politics had for some time past been very dull in this region, but that the ball had now opened; and blazed away, pell-mell, in an article of over a column, in denunciation of the Opposition and putting forth the good deeds of its own party "hucksters." In its own mind, it has no doubt, completely crushed out the strength of the Opposition, and that it now stands lord over all it surveys. This may be so, but then it may not be so. It would have us believe that every act of the Democracy is free from censure, and that the party now rests as pure and inoffensive as a new born babe. That to it trickery is a stranger. To it political corruption is unknown. It is upon these fair-faced declarations that the Democracy rides into power. Everything works finely until the reins of power are gotten hold of and then everything is applied to strengthen their own ranks and hurl all in the dust that dare discent.

As the Star has given a chapther of what it would call good Democratic deeds and the hostility of the Opposition to them let us continue the catalogue—The following are but a few of the good deeds of the Democracy which are opposed:

1. The expenditures of *thirty-millions* of dollars per annum more than was expended under the administration of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore.

2. A bold and unblushing corruption which has invaded every department of the national administration, as evidenced by the revelations brought out during the late session of Congress—by the Patterson letter—by the contracts with Live Oak Swift—by the systematic awarding of contracts not to the lowest responsible bidder, but to partisans at higher bids—by the investigations into the public printing—by the employment of thousands of incompetent workmen and worthless vagabonds in our navy yard and on our public works, not to work, but to vote at the polls for the election of Presidential favorites and followers—by, in short, the numerous abominations which forced the ablest of the Democratic organs at Washington, the States, to cry out, that "from the highways and by ways of government, the rottenness of corruption sends up a horrible stench."

3. The placing at the disposal of the President thirty millions of dollars, under the flimsy pretext of facilitating the purchase of Cuba, in the face of the vehement and indignant annunciation by the Spanish Government that it would consider and treat as a gross insult a proposition from the United States to purchase it.

4. The transfer of the war making power from Congress, in whom it is alone vested by the Constitution, to the Federal Executive.

5. The giving, in effect, to the President, the sole treaty-making power.

6. The investing him with military protectorates over foreign States.

7. The passage of a bankrupt law to apply to State banks, thereby giving to the Federal government the power of winding up, in certain contingencies, the banking institutions of the several States of this Union, without the consent and even against the wishes of the *people* of the States.

8. The active and open exercise of the executive power and patronage to control the elections in the States, and even to defeat the re-election of Senator Douglas, of Illinois, whose *only competitor was a Black Republican*, and whose defeat, it was known would result in the election of that Black Republican competitor.

9. The system of levying contributions upon all the Government officers, clerks, and dependents to raise a fund to be used in State elections.

THE FIRST GREAT BATTLE.

The Anglo-Saxon brings intelligence of a great battle on the plains of Austrian Italy, and the asserted defeat of the Austrian forces, though the victory does not appear so conclusive as the French accounts claim. The retreat of the Austrains from Sardinia is confirmed. The French followed, crossing the Ticino at Buffalora and Turbigo, sharp engagements occurring at both places. The main battle took place at Magenta, a town of four thousand inhabitants, situated twenty-four miles to the northwest of Pavia. It is on the line of the railroad between Novara and Milan, and not far from the frontier of Piedmont. The French claim to have taken seven thousand Austrian prisoners, and placed twelve thousand *hors de combat*, with a loss of only three thousand on their own side. Other accounts place the French loss at from nine to twelve thousand men. The Austrian accounts speak of a series of battles with varying successes on both sides, but still undecided up to the 6th, with great losses by both parties. The latest rumors detract from the alleged French victory. The loss in general officers on both sides is heavy, and shows that the battle must have been a severe one. On the French side five Marshals and Generals were wounded.—General Espinasse was killed and Marshal Canrobert mortally wounded. The Austrians admitt had they had four generals and five staff-officers wounded. The small amount of cannon and munitions of war captured by the French is pretty conclusive proof that there was nothing like a general rout of the Austrians. The forces engaged were probably nearly equal, and not far from one hundred and fifty thousand on each side

The most important result of the battle, was the revolt of Milan, which had declared for the King of Sardinia. The Austrians had retired from the city, but whether before or after its revolt is not stated. The French had not, latest advices, occupied it. Gen. McMahon, who probably bore a prominent part in the battle, had been declared a Marshal of France, and created Duke of Magenta. Gen. Boraguay d'Hilliers appears to have fallen into disgrace and has been superseded by Gen. Forey, who lately won distinction at Montebello. An effort to restore peace, it was believed, would follow the entry of the French into Milan, but there does not appear any ground to believe that it will be successful. Austria will hardly agree to give up Italy because she has ost one battle, and Napoleon will not consent to peace on any terms short of those which put an end to Austrian rule in Lombardy and Venetia. If peace could be concluded now, it would be hard to tell why there was war at all.—*Balt. Amer.*

Hon. Sam Houston has accepted the nomination for Governor, tendered him by the Independent Convention which met at Austin, Texas.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Democrats who live on the terrors of the Southern people perpetually assert that the next House of Representatives will have a majority of Republicans.

It is very certain that there will be no majority for Locofocos, and after that, they think the best thing is a Republican majority; so they say there will be a Republican majority. In this they exhibit their usual regard for facts. It is well that the people of the slave-holding States should know the *truth*. There is not a majority of Republicans in the House of Representatives.—There never has been for a moment such a majority in any House of Representatives. There never was a Republican organization of the House except when the Locofocos refused to unite with the Americans in selecting an American Speaker, and in preference adopted the *plurality rule*, to enable the Republican plurality to elect a Speaker. The Locofocos are anxious to repeat this conduct, in the hope that its fruits will be—a Locofoco President in 1860! It depends on the Southern elections whether this trick shall be successful or not. There is not now, and there cannot be, a Republican majority in the House. There is not now, and cannot be, a Locofoco majority in the House—if they elect every member South of Pennsylvania. There is a third power standing between the two extreme parties which has a bit between the teeth of each.

The people of the Opposition in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in every district in New York, Ohio, and Indiana where a Locofoco was ousted, *the people of the Opposition*, and not the Republicans, elected the present representative. There was in these districts *no* Republican nominations; but Americans, Whigs, the conservative Republicans, and the few honest men who had been deceived into being Locofocos, and whom Buchanan and Douglas undeceived—these men of the people, without, and in spite of, party leaders or party organization, made the nomination, and made those nominations effectual. There were *thirty-nine* members of the House of Representatives elected, and those thirty-nine men are equally fatal to the existence of a Republican as of a Locofoco majority. This great fact Locofocos are either ignorant of themselves, or, knowing it, are anxious to keep the people ignorant of. We append a detailed statement of the districts in which, and of the majorities by which, this result was effected; and we point to it as a fact fatal at once to the Locofocos reign of terror over the Southern mind, and their hopes of triumph through the divisions of the people. Let us look at the figures:

1st District, N. Y.—Charter, Opposition, elected to Congress by 783 majority. In this District in 1856, Buchanan had 3,500 majority over Fremont, the Fillmore men voting a separate Presidential ticket.

2d Dist., N. Y.—Humphrey, Republican, elected by 894. Buchanan over Fremont in 1856 2,700.

7th Dist., N. Y.—Briggs, Opp., 1715 maj. Buchanan over Fremont, 2,500.

8th.—Clark, Opp., 2697 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 4,100.

9th.—Haskin, Opp., 13 maj. Buchanan over Fremont, 1,200.

11th.—Kenyon, Rep., 99 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 1,300.

14th.—Reynolds, Opp., 1,200 maj. Buchanan over Fremont, 2,750.

32d.—Spaulding, Rep., 4,888 maj. Buchanan over Fremont, 630.

2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Districts, Pennsylvania, (Philadelphia)—Morris, Verree, Milward and Wood. Opposition elected. Buchanan over Fremont 31,-000.

7th, Longnecker, Rep., 248 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 3,100.

8th, Schwartz, Opp., 19 maj. (old Berks.) Buchanan over Fremont 9,900.

9th, Stevens, Rep., 3,172 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 2,100.

10th, Killinger, Rep., 3,308 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 1,900.

11th, Campbell, Rep., 2,766 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 7,400.

13th, Scranton, Rep., 3,837 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 4,250.

15th, Hale, Rep., 1,889 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 6,650.

16th, Junkin, Rep., 46 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 9,900.

17th, McPherson, Rep., 267 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 6,300.

18th, Blair, Rep., 2,435 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 5,350.

24th, Hall Rep., 794 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 2,950.

1st Dist., New Jersey.—Nixon, Opp., 3,051 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 3,831.

2d, Stratton, Opp., 2,704 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 3,319.

3d, Adrian, Opp., 458 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 5,033.

4th, Riggs, Opp., 683 maj. Buchanan over Fremont, 3,459.

5th, Pennington, Rep., 1,659 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 2,957.

2d Dist., Ohio.—Gurley, Rep., 791 maj. Buchanan over Fremont, (half of Hamilton County,) 1,-853.

9th, Carey, Rep., 107 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 313.

10th, Trimble, Rep., 1,939 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 3,568.

15th, Helmick, Rep., 230 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 288.

17th, Theaker, Rep., 92 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 2,063

3d District, Indiana.—Dunn, Rep., 978 maj.—Buchanan over Fremont 4,206.

6th, Porter, Rep., 1,060 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 1,154.

7th, Davis, Opp., 3,390 maj. Buchanan over Fremont 4,565.

Showing 36 Districts, now carried by Republican or Opposition Congressmen, which, in 1856, gave Buchanan a majority over Fremont, leaving of the 120 Opposition Districts 84 straight Republican ones by the vote of 1856.

Then there neither is nor can be a Republican majority in the House.

But the next best thing for the Locofocos is, to drive all the moderate Northern opposition, under the leadership of the Republicans, as was done in the Thirty-Fourth Congress; and it is certain the same conduct will have the same result—if the opposition at the South *will only sit still and permit it.* Of course if there is no considerable body of Southern men to lend countenance and strength to the Northern conservatives, they must be driven into the toils of the extreme Republicans. But if the opposition of the Southern States will only awake to the dignity of their mission, and the decisive power of their position, they can control the organization of the House, and with it the Presidency in 1860. With twenty or twenty-five men from the South, the independent men from the North will have power enough to resist the pressure of extreme Republicans, and compel them to acquiesce in a conservative opposition organization.

There are now elected at the North one hundred and eleven opposition members, besides the eight anti-Lecomptonites nominated and elected by the *opposition*, and without counting the six Douglas Democrats. The opposition from the South in the last House numbered fourteen. It has already gained *one* in Virginia, and surely the defeat of Faulkner is an omen of great significance in the South. Mr. Eustice's defection has only hurt himself; for New Orleans gave 2,000 American majority a week ago. We expect to gain at least, certainly two in Tennessee, three in Kentucky, two in North Carolina, and two in Maryland. We expect other gains but we note what we regard as certain.

These results will give us at least 24 Opposition members from the South; and with the 39 Opposition men elected wholly by a combination of the Opposition, they make a power which must be consulted and respected in the organization, strong enough to repel dictation from any quarter. The case is still stronger, for not only those 39, but the whole delegation of New Jersey and Pennsylvania were elected on the principle of an union of the Opposition. There was not *one* Republican nomination in either New Jersey or Pennsylvania, and this commits not only those 39 men, but the whole of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to the policy of moderation and conciliation, for the purpose of rescuing the country from Locofoco misrule and corruption. Will not the Southern people do not only this, but better?

FROM PIKE'S PEAKE—*Terrible suffering of Emigrants.*—We find the following in the Rocky Mountain News of the 12th ult., concerning the sufferings of the Pike's Peak emigrants:

Every day we meet men arriving from the States by the Smoky Hill route—most of them in almost tamishing condition.—A few days ago a man arrived at Rusellville and reported that his companions—nine in number—had given up and laid down upon the praire some miles distant. A relief party was sent out, who found one of the number dead from actual starvation, and two others so far gone that they died soon after reaching the settlement. A few days later a party of thirteen reached here who had followed the Smoky Hill as far as practicable, and then struck across the divide to the Platte, by which route they reached here; nearly starved, having been obliged to kill their pack-horse and subsist for days upon his flesh.

Three days ago nine men reached Fort St. Vlain, whilst we were there, mere tottering skeletons. They stated that they had not tasted bread for more than ten days, part of which time they had lived upon the flesh of a dead ox which they had found upon the prairie but partially devoured by the wolves, and for four days they had nothing but roots. They stated that they traveled more than one hundred miles without finding water, and must have perished of thirst but for some snow squalls that occured.

All these men tell the same story: that they were induced to take the Smoky Hill route by the representatations of certain parties in eastern Kansas who employ runners on the steamboat to mislead emigrants by their representing it as a good, plain road, with good camps, and two hundred and fifty miles shorter than any other route. They are thus induced to start out with a short supply of provisions, and learn, when too late, that all the above statements are false—that there is no road at all, and but little wood or water; that instead of being 600 miles, it is full 800, and six hundred of it without any trail or track of any kind. Great destitutions prevail all along the latter part of this rout.

As the time for threshing wheat is fast approaching, and the flying dust must be very injurious to the throat and lungs, we thought the following might be of some service to machine feeders:

Worthy of Notice.—In one of the numbers or the Albany Cultivator of last year, it was asked what was the best preventative of the *dust* in threshing grain, the evil effects of which are very great and often lays the foundation of disease not easily radicated. The plan I suggest is to wear a damp sponge over the nose and mouth, tied by two strings behind the head. This prevents the dust from getting into the lungs, and through which a person can breathe freely. The feeder, and all others at work in the dust, by adopting this plan, may evade much suffering. A sponge for the purpose may be had at any drug store for about 20 cents.

There is still, says a Washington correspondent, much confusion and trouble in and about the Executive Departments, arising from revelations respecting Executive and Departmental corruption. The meeting of Congress is looked forward to with dread. Investigation will lay bare such a fearful and corrupt abuse of power and patronage as will put to blush the practices of the British Government in the times of Horace Walpole. The whole power of the Administration is now being directed to a suppression of evidence. Every appliance is used to quiet the rebellious. Mr. Wendell is beset by Cabinet Ministers and their representatives, with many soft and endearing blandishments, and equally substantial things, in the way of promises, to hold his peace and to cease his revelations.

An Outfit for a Pike's Peaker.—A Western paper instructs its readers as to the articles necessary for an outfit for the new gold mines. Although rather running to a single article, that one is so common a beverage on the frontier that it may not be more than the usual proportion. The following, is the list of articles required:

100 lbs. of flour, 2 bbls, of whisky, 50 lbs. of bacon; 40 gallons of whisky, 100 lbs. of venison, 10 demijohns of whisky, 2 boxes of dried herrings, 1 bbl of whisky, 1 bbl. of crackers, 65 gallons of whiskey, 3 bbls, of pickles, ½ bbl. of whisky, and 12 quart mugs. A little more whisky may be necssary, but the other articles will hold out if the man is not a tremendous eater.

Poisonous Beef.—The family of a Mrs. Goodman, in Hartford, Conn., after eating some smoked beef at the tea table, recently, were taken with violent purging and vomiting. Dr. Brown tried some of the beef, and he also took sick; and a dog, to which a piece was given, was afflicted in the same way. The Doctor and George Goodman, the oldest son, who ate but little of the suspected beef, have totally recovered from their sickness. The mother, three daughters, one son and two sons-in-law, are still quite ill, though none are considered in danger except Mrs. Goodman.

J. H. Green, the "reformed gambler," is in Wapello county, Iowa, and is postmaster of the Christenburgh post office.

New Publications.

THE LADIES' HAND-BOOK OF FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL WORK—Comprising directions and patterns for working in Applique, Bead-work Braiding, Canvass-work, Knitting, Netting, Latting, Worsted-work, Quilting, Patch-work, &c., &c.—Illustrated with 262 new Engravings. Compiled from the best authors, by Miss Florence Hartley. Published by G. G. Evans, 439 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. 1859.

This is the most complete and thorough work of its kind. By writing in a simple, straight-forward style, and rejecting all irrelevant topics, the author has been enabled to embody in this volume an immense amount of useful and valuable information, and by far the most extensive collection of elegant patterns that has ever been brought together in one book. These patterns are engraved by the best artists and printed on excellent paper and beautiful style. Of course such a volume is the rage with the ladies, who can appreciate tasteful patterns for adorning their persons and their dwellings. They know the value of "Hartley's Ladies' Hand Book," and are ordering it with a perfect rush. It is an indispensable book for all who would be perfect in ornamental work.

Besides the subjects named on the title-page, we observe that the volume embraces descriptions and engravings of all the various kinds of stitches and descriptions, with illustrated patterns, and a multitude of other matters incidental to the subject. The number of useful patterns for working in this book is greater than can be obtained in any other way, by paying ten times the price asked for "Hartley's Ladie's Hand-Book." This vaulable book for the Ladies will be sent by mail, for the low price of one dollar. Evans will mail a copy and a handsome present to all persons remitting one dollar for the book and twenty-one cents for postage.

A new Classified Catalogue of Books and Gifts, with inducements to Agents, will be sent free, on application. Address G. G. EVANS,
420 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

STEPS TOWARD HEAVEN; or Religion in Common Life—Written by T. S. Arthur,

Of whom it has been truly said, "That dying he has not written a word he would wish to erase."—His graphic pen never tires, and in this new volume we perceive that he is still successfully laboring to benefit while he pleases, and while he exchains with master hand the attention of men, to make them better. This is more decidedly religious than his other works, though it is not doctrinal nor sectarian. It is a work well calculated to do good, and is designed to show that the beauties and endearments of Christianity are to be developed amid the stern realities of every-day life, "and not to be put aside at the tranquil close of Sabbath evening."

Published by G. G. Evans, 439, Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Price $1 00. Evans will mail a copy and a handsome present to any person remitting one dollar for the book, and twenty-five cents for the postage.

A new Classified catalogue of Books and Gifts, with inducements to Agents, will be sent free on application Address G. G. EVANS, Publisher,
439 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

LITERARY NOTICE.

The Scientific American.—The publishers of this widely circulated and popular illustrated weekly journal of mechanics and science, announce that it will be enlarged on the first of July; and otherwise greatly improved, containing sixteen pages instead of eight, the present size, which will make it the largest and cheapest scientific journal in the world; it is the only journal of its class that has ever succeeded in this country, and maintains a character for authority in all matters of mechanics, science and the arts, which is not excelled by any other journal published in this country or in Europe. Although the publishers will incur an increased expense of $8,000 a year by this enlargment, they have determined not to raise the price of subscription, relying upon their friends to indemnify them in this increased expenditure, by a corresponding increase of subscribers.—Terms $2 a year, or 10 copies for $15.—Specimen copies of the paper with a pamphlet of information to inventors, furnished gratis, by mail on application to the publishers. Munn & Co., No 37 Park Row, New York.

Snow fell on Thursday week at Monroe, Franklin Co., Mass., and the ground was frozen solid on Friday morning.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, on appeal that "silk violin strings" are to be charged a duty of 19 per cent.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Anxious to protect the sick against counterfeits of his all-healing remedies, Professor Holloway has caused the words "Holloway, New York and London," to be impressed as a water-mark on every leaf of the paper on which the books of directions, used as wrappers, is printed. If his trade-mark does not appear when the pages are held to the light, the article is spurious. Upwards of ten thousand cures of rheumatism, tic-doloureux, and spinal disease, accomplished by the use of the Ointment, have been reported from various parts of the United States within the last eight months. In all these cases the Pills are said to have facilitated the recovery of the patient.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, June 22 1859.

Wheat—About 1,500 bushels offered. Sales as follows:
White—fair to choice, $1 60@1 85
New white, $1 00
Red— 1 50@1 60
Corn—White and yellow, 80@82 cents
Oats— 42@45 cents
Rye— 90

PHILADELPHIA, June 22
Wheat—White, 1 75@1 82
Red, 1 70@1 75
Corn—for yellow 85 cents

Deaths.

Arringdale.—At his residence, near Easton, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., after a short illness, Wm. Arringdale, Esq.

Bryson.—On Saturday, June 4th, 1859, at Vicksburg, Miss., Emma P. Bryson, eldest daughter of N. G. and Emma L. Bryson, aged 12 years, 7 months and 27 days.

"The good first,
And they, with hearts as dry as summer's dust,
Burn to the socket."

What consolation may we offer to hearts now weeping above the quiet grave of a dear child who, but a few short hours ago so filled up a mother's tender love, and was the joy of a fond and happy father's heart—who was but yesterday a form of light and now so lowly laid.

It is an agony when not unexpectedly the white wings of death have borne away from earth some member of a family, but deeper far the anguish when a young and tender girl has been taken from a life where every dawning hour seemed telling of brighter hopes and happiness. A void, a nothingness is in the heart, and grief fills up the place of joy.

But in the hour of deepest grief there comes a voice from heaven offering consolation to those parents. It is the voice of angels making glad that another has been added to their number.

Earth, dearest Emma, was not a home for thee, and God has taken what he gave. Soon shall the young spring flowers which now smile upon thy grave like thy fair form be gathered away. The autumn winds will sigh through the tall grass around thy quiet resting place, and birds that now make music in the summer air will sing a requiem above thy tomb—but thy bright soul shall heed them not, for in peace and quietness it rests upon the bosom of its maker.

An hour ago, upon a couch
Of pain and death she lay;
But Heaven smiled, and from this earth
An angel passed away.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11033-0595