The Easton Gazette,

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . . . . JULY 9, 1859.

THE Star "respectfully declines arguing any proposition the Gazette may propose to sustain by the New York Tribune." We have nothing to do with the "reliability" of the Tribune, nor do we desire to rob the Star of any of the "honor" with which it has clothed itself by holding political relationship with that paper. However as the Star dislikes to have it made public hereabouts that it and the Tribune rejoices in the same cause, it can have its choice from several others, probably a little more devoted to the Democratic faith—such as the New York Post, the Boston Liberator, the Zanesville Courier, and others. The Star and these hot-headed abolition papers gave a tremendous "toot" through the same horn over Mr. Letcher's election.

Will the Star furnish its readers with the proceedings of its "New York Convention" or will Greely have the privilege to publish them first. Stand up for your rights Mr. Star and claim the first "dip" at 'em.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.—We would recommend this paper to all of our readers who desire to be thoroughly posted on the political topics of the day. We do not know a more ably conducted American paper in the whole country. Its selections are always judicious and opportune, its correspondents industrious and well informed, its editorials brilliant, forcible and eloquent. Spicy paragraphs and happy retorts sparkle on every page and the keen, satirical wit of Prentice gleams along every column. His best sayings, the very cream of his editorial pen are here first published. The tone of the paper is ardently American; bold, resolute and unflinching in denunciation of political criminality and vigilent and acute in the detection of error. It is published on a large sheet, in clear type, at $2 a year in advance, at Louisville, Ky.

HEAVY HAIL STORM.—We learn that on Wednesday evening last, considerable damage was done the corn crop in some parts of Island Creek Neck, in this county, by hail. It is said that in some places the hail stones covered the ground to the depth of two or three inches—completely hiding the grass—and giving mother earth quite a wintery appearance. Fortunately for the growing corn there was but little wind.

THE FOURTH passed off quietly in Easton. The day was celebrated by a general suspension of businesss, firing of cannon, parading of Odd Fellows and citizens generally, music by the Easton Band, reading of the Declaration of Independence by I. C. W. Powell, Esq., and an admirable oration by David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia.

WILL our friend of the Monitor inform us, as he appears to be some in a wheat patch, whether it would be less labor for a mower to swath his wheat if that mower had never been used to that way of cutting?—When that is proven satisfactorily we will agree to the correction.

THE Cosmopolitan Art Journal for June has been received. The leading engraving, "The American Eagle," is executed in the best style of art; and the pages of the Journal are replete with its usual complement of literary and artistic matter.

OUR thanks are due to Gen. Tench Tilghman. President of the United States Agricultural Society, for a copy of the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture." It is edited by Ben. Perley Poore, Washington, D. C.

ENLARGED.—Bache's Index, a paper published at Bristol, Buck's County, Pa., comes to us this week much enlarged and otherwise improved.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the State Central Committee of the American party, will be held in Baltimore, on the 13th inst.

MILITARY ORDERS.—General Orders No. 3 of Brevet Lieutenant General Scott, promulgated at the headquarters of the army, June 28, have been received by the War Department.

As the subject of bayonet exercise and target practice for small arms has been almost entirely neglected by the troops, especially the bayonet exercise, the General-in-chief directs that hereafter the troops be regularly and systematically instructed in the full use of the several weapons placed in their hands.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.—President Buchanan has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death impending over the youth, Cyrus W. Plummer, convicted at Boston of piracy and murder. The case has excited more interest in Boston and New York than any other one known to the history of maritime tragedies. Some twenty thousand persons, principally immediately connected with maritime affairs besought the President to this exercise of his prerogative by petitions, on the ground that the prisoner was far less guilty than others who escaped punishment altogether.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—A sail-boat on Clear Lake, Indiana, was capsized yesterday, and sixteen persons were drowned.—They were mostly ladies and children.

We take the following remarks from the Kent *News*, which were drawn out by a communication in that paper in reference to the Judgeship, and which has since been published in the *Public Monitor*. The editorial of the *News* is mild and courteous, but well-timed, and will no doubt, cause many to reflect, who had not the least thought of the present Circuit Judge having opposition at the next election. The *News* thus remarks:

"Our readers will find in another column a communication from a "Subscriber, with an appended editorial from one of our neighboring exchanges, which strongly presents the claims and qualifications of the present Circuit Judge, and urges his election without opposition. Every one, we presume, will agree with "Subscriber" as to the character, duties and responsibilities of this office, and the public importance that whoever is invested with the judicial ermine should be competent, honest, impartial, courteous and dignified. Whilst we entertain the highest respect for Judge Carmichael, as a gentleman and a jurist, and willingly accord to him every virtue and qualification which his many admirers (among whom we profess to be) can dare claim for him, yet, if the American party and its friends shall see fit to present a suitable candidate, our own political relation and preferences leave us no alternative but to support him. We do not advise or recommend that an opposition candidate shall be nominated. This question should be carefully determined by the party, whilst the wishes of any aspirant, if there should be any, must also be consulted. There is no one talked of in this county as for as we know, and consequently presume that no steps will be initiated here to present one. Philemon B. Hopper, Esq., of Queen Anne's, is the only gentleman we have heard named, and rumor says that he has consented to serve if elected. Mr H. is well and favorably known throughout the district, is eminently qualified in every respect, possesses rare abilities and acknowledged legal attainments, and according to the opinion of the Bar is not surpassed by any lawyer upon the shore of his age. It comes with a bad grace from Democrats, to declaim now against an elective Judiciary, or to talk hypocritically about the impropriety of introducing politics in matters of this kind. There is no one to blame but themselves. They advocated reform with a vengeance. The Whig party opposed it, and predicted the consequences of such innovations as an elective Judiciary, and other like humbugs. Their anticipations have been more than realized, and Maryland, to-day is cursed with certain persons clothed with judicial power, who are destitute of every moral, social, and legal requisite. The office of Judge cannot be regarded as a political one, neither can the office of sheriff, Clerk, Register, &c., but all know that the usage of all parties has been to nominate for these places party candidates, and they have maintained the duty and necessity of all who profess party allegiance to support their nominees. We are by no means persuaded that the opposition would be equally anxious for the election of Judge Carmichael if he entertained different political sentiments. On the contraray, judging the future from the past, if matters were now reversed they would present a candidate against him, if one could be found in the District. Did they vote for the late P. B. Hopper?—Did they not select a most bitter partizan, chosen more for his political services and his supposed availability than for his legal acquirements? and did they not endeavor to elect him by invoking the same prejudices which they would now gladly repress?—For ourselves we shall be satisfied at whatever conclusion the party may arrive, and have nothing to recommend for its consideration. The people should not be cajoled however by the hollow professions of the Democracy, who are now disposed to take advantage of their own acts, as they wish to avoid in this instance their natural and logical consequences.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—We give place with pleasure to the following notices by the Press of Baltimore of this valued agricultural journal. The *Farmer* is the oldest paper of its class in the country; its circulation larger than that of any similar paper in the South; and its proprietor one of the most energetic and experienced.—No farmer or planter should be without it.

It is no small advantage to have had a career—when that career has been altogether honorable and beneficial. Mere length of existence is pretty conclusive proof of original vigor of constitution and subsequent obedience to the laws of health. In a man, it shows that the gifts of heaven have not been abused—in a journal, that original advantages have been progressively improved, and that the prestige of age is by no means accompanied by its infirmities. A magazine which has long outlived the generation of its birth—and which has passed through successive hands with constantly increasing reputation—may fairly claim the rank of an established institution which has a past to pledge as well as a future to promise.

The American Farmer, of which the present number is the first of the volume of the *fifth* series, is of this class. We observe in it a communication from a subscriber in his eightieth year, who has taken the *Farmer* forty years, and yet at no period of its history was the *Farmer* so vigorous and enterprising as at present.

The cash system has just gone into operation with this number in the business department of this old favorite, and we consider this as by no means one of the least improvements effected in its management. It is inculcating in a practical way a great lesson of morals, which farmers, of all men, ought most carefully to heed. There is no class which is so hampered by incurring of debt, and to which the "pay-as-you go" system yields such satisfaction and profit. The proprietor is offering very large premiums as inducements to subscribers—a concession, we presume, rather to the active spirit of competition with which he has to contend than that the *Farmer* is not worth its subscription price. Such at all events is not our judgment, and we cordially tender to our valued cotemporary our wishes that a redoubled measure of prosperity and usefulness may in future attend it.—*Daily Exchange.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—The July number of this old and favorite agricultural journal has already appeared, and we observe in glancing over its pages that the present proprietor spares no pains to render the work interesting to all readers The "Farmer" is well printed and the low price of subscription secures it a very large circulation—*American.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER for July is already on our table. It continues to exhibit a gradual and wholesome improvement under its present proprietor, N. B. Worthington, who, in addition to a life time experience in connection with agriculture, exhibits all the accomplishments of a journalist.—*Sun.*

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

By virtue of and in obedience to a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the American State Council of Maryland for the appointment of a State Central Committee, I have appointed the following named gentlemen:

EDWIN H. WEBSTER,
President American State Council.

From Baltimore City.—Gen. E. Sangston, *Chairman*, Anthony Kennedy, J. Bond Chapplin, F. C. Crowley, Wm. L. Montague, John W. Randolph, S. Owings Hoffman, Wm. J. Bryson, Sam'l J. Pentz, C. L. L. Leary, Wm. Chesnut, L. A. Whitely, Robert Turner, Lefever Jarrett J. Irwin Smith, Wm. H. Hayward, Caleb Douty, Samuel Hinks, Milton Whitney, Wm. T. Valliant.

Allegany Co.—Jacob Brown, Horace Risley, Thomas A. Kell, Dr C. H. Ohr.

Anne Arundel Co.—Chas. R. Stewart, John R. Magruder, George W. Nietwell, John B. Nichols.

Baltimore Co.—Grafton M. Bosley, Richard J. Worthington, Peter F. Cockey, John L. Reese, Jr., J. March McComas, Jas. L. Ridgeley, David K. Lusby.

Calvert Co.—Daniel R. Magruder, Thos. J. Graham.

Caroline Co.—Tilghman Nuttle, P. S. Reynolds, Alex. Knotts,

Carroll Co.—George E. Wampler, Benjamin Shunk, Azariah Oursler, Wm. R. Steele.

Cecil Co.—P. C. Ricketts, Chas. H. Haines, Jas. W. Clayton, Alex. Wilson.

Charles Co.—Robt. S. Reeder, Thos. Miller, Peter Hawkins.

Dorchester Co.—H. G. Grieves, J, W. Dail, H. C. Hicks, W. O. Cooper.

Frederick. Fred. Schley, J. B. Thomas, Thomas Sim, Chas. J. Baer, John L. Purnell, G. Cadwallader Johnson, John A. Lynch.

Harford.—Wm. A. Patterson, Wm. H. Dallam, Hamilton Lefevre, H. A. Silver.

Howard.—W. W. Watkins, T. Clark, Mortimer Dorsey.

Kent.—Ed. Wilkins. B. F. Houston, H. Knock.

Montgomery.—E. J. Hall, J. M. Kilgour,

Prince George's.—Jno. M. S. Maccubbin, Shelby Clark, Richard W. W. Bowie, George W. Marriott.

Queen Anne's.—Stephen J. Bradley, Jas. Merrick, John Palmer, Jr.

St. Mary's.—William E. Cole, J. Kemp Jones, Thomas Harrison.

Somerset.—George R. Dennis, Purnell Toadwine, Sam'l A. Graham, Hance Lawson.

Talbot.—Sam'l. T. Hopkins, W. Nick Pindell, A. H. Seth.

Washington.—Joseph A. Skinner, B. F. Lushbaugh, Richmond Gregory, O. H. Snyder, H. W. Dellinger, T Dorsey Herbert.

Worcester.—Edward Hubbie, Thos. Timmons, Samuel H. Jarman. Jno. T. McMasters.

The Great Balloon Feat.

Landing of the Balloon.—Messrs. Wise, La Mountain and Gager have accomplished the greatest balloon feat ever performed in this or any other country. As already stated, they ascended at St. Louis on Friday evening, with the intention of making a trip to the Atlantic seaboard, Very little hopes were entertained that the experiment would be successful, but a dispatch informs us that the balloon and its occupants landed near Troy, New York, on Saturday afternoon The Troy Whig learns from Mr. Gager, one of the aeronauts, the following particulars:

Saturday 1½ P. M., St. Louis time, were a breast of Rochester, over Lake Ontario, when the altitude was blowing a perfect hurricane, accompanied by rain. The supply of gas was small, consequently the balloon did not reach the altitude above the storm, The vessel was immediately headed for shore. When the storm was highest, the vessel was only about thirty feet above the level of the lake.

We reached land in a few seconds in the town of Henderson, Jefferson county, with all hands on board. We landed in an edge of woods with the basket swinging to and fro, making rapid evolutions among the higher branches of the trees, the passengers clinging to the rigging. The strength and general excellence of the arrangement of the balloon basket probably saved the party. The balloon was left in a high tree, swinging above the boat and much damaged.

The whole distance traveled is 1,150 miles; we started at 6.40 P. M. on Friday from St. Louis, and landing at Henderson, Jefferson county, at 2.20 Saturday P. M.

A grand reception was given to the parties at the village of Albany, Jefferson county.

About a year since, Mr. Gager, of Vermont, made a balloon ascension, in company with Mr. John La Mountain, at Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Gager's observation at the time suggested to him the idea of making a long voyage through the air A study of the currents of the upper deep led Mr. Gager to believe that advantage might be taken of certain currents by which a voyage could easily be made from West to East, for any distance. He therefore proposed the late successful trip

The balloon was made in Troy, N. Y.—The making of it alone required six months, at the average of twelve hours a day. The sewing occupied three hundred days, and was done by girls, who were selected from among the best seamstresses to be found.—Twenty-two hundred and fifty yards of the very best Chinese oiled silk were used in its construction It is one hundred and eighty feet in circumference, and six miles of cord were used in netting. It is the largest balloon that was ever manufactured. The grand aerial ship was named the Atlantic, the name being printed upon the side in large letters. There were fifty thousand feet of gas used in inflating it.

A patent Ingersoll life-boat, sixteen feet long, was attached to the balloon, being some twenty-five feet suspended from the body of the balloon itself, between which was also attached a willow basket of considerable size, intended as a greater means of safety for the voyagers, in case the balloon, while descending, should be forced by the wind to drag over the tops of trees or houses. Upon the boat, on either side, were two fan-wheels. Mr. Gagey states that with these fan-wheels alone the boat was propelled on the Hudson river at the rate of seven miles an hour, against both wind and tide.

Mr. Wise has entire confidence in the success of the undertaking, and expressed a determination to make another experimental voyage as soon as the balloon can be repaired. He has no doubt but that a voyage can be made by her to Europe in one-fourth the time that it is now made by the steamers.

Mr Wise was the directing chief, Mr. La Mountain the æronaut, Mr. Gager the navigator, and Mr. Hyde the historian.

Mr. La Mountain arrived at Watertown, N. Y., on the 4th with the remains of his ærial ship. It will be exhibited there a few days, when he will repair it, and make another voyage from Chicago eastward.

The longest æronautic excursion on record previous to the "Atlantic's" is said to be that of Mr. Clayton, who in 1833 ascended from Cincinnati and landed 350 miles away in Western Virginia. He was in the air nine and a half hours.

Mr. Wise has returned to his home in Lancaster, Pa., and has published a detailed account of the trip. All the facts, however, are given above. He concludes his sketch with the remarks that he is now willing and anxious to attempt a voyage across the ocean with an outfit that will not cost more than six thousand dollars, and will do so as soon as he can raise the means.

Details by the Vanderbilt.

A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED—TWO ARMIES FACE TO FACE—THE RESULT IN CASE AUSTRIA IS DEFEATED.

Foreign files by the Vanderbilt, at New York, contain news the 22d ult. We give the following extracts:

The War in Italy—The Forthcoming Operations.

The expected battle on the Mincio is the topic which now engages universal attention. The Nord of June 21st says:

"We are on the eve of great events.—The two armies are face to face. All the corps of the Austrian army are concentrating upon the line of the Mincio. The provinces of the empire have been denuded of troops, and the last columns arriving by forced marches upon the scene of the contest. The Austrian army has chosen its position; it occupies a line on the other side of the Chiese, the centre of which rests upon the heights of Castiglione, before Peschiera; the right wing extends to Lonato; the left to Castel-Goffredo. On the 17th the Emperor Francis Joseph reviewed the two corps d'armee encamped at Lonato.

The allied armies follow the enemy step by step, combining their movements. It is possible that the pivot of their position will be the bourg of Monte Chiaro, evacuated precipitately by the Austrian rear guard. A French corps is advancing by forced marches in the Valteline, where the Austrians made a feint of descending from Bormeo to threaten the rear of the allied armies. The ground chosen by the Austrians for accepting battle has been well studied by their generals; these positions served habitually for the grand manœuvres of the autumn. The latter fact is not ignored at the French headquarters, and precautions have been taken accordingly. The game, then, will be played with equal chances—a terrible game—without precedent in the military history of modern times."

The Nord also says:

'The day before yesterday Prince Napoleon was to enter Modena. By this time military operations have commenced in the Adriatic upon the coasts of Dalmatia. It is stated that the Austrians, while the French army marches to the Mincio, wish to direct a body of 50,000 men by the Tyrol upon Milan, but it is not very likely that the Austrian generals will try one of these bold manœuvres to which they are so little accustomed. In any case precautions have been taken."

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

PARIS, Monday, June 20—6 P. M.

We are in daily expectation of news of a battle on the Mincio—a great battle, which if lost by the Austrians, may hasten the solution of the great question at issue, and dissipate the delusion that they can continue to hold Lombardy as before. The famous fortresses will, we are told, not long stand out against the rifled cannon; at least, such is the opinion expressed by persons who, were not their national feelings enlisted, would be very good authority on such a question. Should a battle be lost then by the Austrians on the Mincio, it is thought or hoped that the neutral powers may try to bring about an armistice with a view to an ulterior arrangement. There are various versions, or rather conjectures, to the nature of this arrangement. One is that Austria will be induced to abandon her claim to Lombardy, which will be annexed to Piedmont, and that Venice will be declared a free city, with a portion of territory as far as the limits of Lombardy. In this manner the north of Italy would be rescued from the Austrians from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic. There are various other plans spoken of, perhaps with no greater foundation. The attention of everybody is fixed on the expected battle of the Mincio—the Mincio, which is regarded as the rubicon of the modern Cæsar.

THE BATTLE OF MALEGANNO.

The following letter has been received from Milan:

"I write to you my dear friend, with a heart sore from weeping. Capt. de Lachenardiere was killed by a ball through his head the day before yesterday at the attack on Malegnano, a village situate between Milan and Lodi. One of the Austrian columns which are scouring the country with no other object than that of procuring provisions and of passing unperceived between the divisions of the Franco Sardinian armies to reach the Adige after their defeat at Magenta, had arrived at Malegnano. The French, who were hastening to Lodi to cut off the German fugitives. did not give time to the artillery to dislodge the enemy, who occupied all the houses in the village, and attacked with the bayonet. They were exposed, during an hour, to a fire from all the windows, without being able to take a certain aim. It was in the main street of the village that the colonel, and almost all the majors, captains and officers of the first regiment of Zouaves were killed together with 500 or 600 of their soldiers. The destruction of the entire corps of Austrians which resisted at Malegnano is not perhaps a sufficient compensation for the loss of so many brave Frenchmen. They were, however, nobly avenged. One-tenth of the enemy did not save themselves. The houses were filled with the enemy killed with the bayonet, and the ground behind the village for the extent of half a mile was covered with dead bodies. The battle of Malegnano was one of the most sanguinary battles ever fought, if one considers the number of troops engaged. It is another page to be added to the glorious history of the French army The battle commenced at 7 in the afternoon, and at half-past 8 all was finished, and that in the midst of a storm of rain which pelted the faces and heads of the combatants. The Zouaves became so excited that they left their wounded where they fell. The French artillery was unfortunately forced to maneuver in the village, and crushed a number of the wounded Zouaves under the wheels of the cannon and ammunition wagons."

Further News by the Adelaide.

The Steamer City of Baltimore Disabled & Put Back!

ANOTHER TERRIBLE BATTLE.

GREAT VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE FRENCH!

Prussia's Proposed Meditation not acceptable to France.

ST. JOHNS, July 6.—The steamer Adelaide, from Galway, with dates to the 25th ult., arrived here yesterday. The news boat of the associated press also boarded off Cape Race, on Sunday, the steamer Vigo from Cork, having the passengers and mails of the Steamer City of Baltimore, which sailed from Liverpool on the 22d, for New York, via Cork, but having damaged her propeller, was compelled to return. The Vigo's dates are also to the 25th.

The advices by this arrival are highly important.

The Emperor Napoleon had telegraphed to the Empress on Friday evening that another terrible battle had been fought and a great victory achieved. The whole Austrian army was formed in line of battle extending a distance of five leagues. The battle lasted from 4 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock P. M. The French took many flags and cannons, and numerous prisoners.

A Vienna dispatch says the battle was still progressing at the last accounts.

No details had been received.

A previous account from the seat of war said the Austrian force on the Mincio was fully 280,000 strong. The entire French force had passed Monte Chiaro, and their reconnoisance was said to have been pushed as far as Gaeto.

The Piedmontese troops had advanced toward Peschina.

Napoleon had demanded permission to march with thirty thousand troops through Hanover to the Rhine.

It was believed that the basis of the proposed meditation of Prussia would not be acceptable to France, thereby involving Prussia in the war.

It was also rumored that Prussia had threatened to assist in suppressing the meditated insurrectionary movements in Hungary.

The Swiss troops sent from Rome to suppress the rising at Perrigia had a desperate encounter with the people, shooting them down indiscriminately.

The latest accounts from Italy say there had been no battle.

The Austrian government had formally declared that the cruelties attributed to Gen. Urban in Count Caronis' proclamation entirely unfounded.

Prussia was moving her army upon the Rhine.

Liverpool—Breadstuffs.—The market closed quiet. Flour is very dull. Holders offer freely but show no disposition to press sales. Wheat is firm. Flour is quoted at 10s. 6d.a13s. 6d. Western wheat 8s.a9s. 10d. for red, and 9s. 6d.a10s. 6d for white; southern wheat 10sa12s. Corn is quiet; mixed 6s; yellow 6s 1da6s 6d; white 8sa8s 6d.

FORCIBLE RESCUE OF A SLAVE.—On the 30th ult., a Southern lady, with two colored servant girls, arrived in the harbor of Detroit, and immediately the steamer was boarded by a number of colored persons, with the view of rescueing the slave. The Free Press says:

She girls, who are aged thirteen and seventeen refused to go with the intruders, and appealed to their mistress for protection. She told them they were at liberty to go if they chose, and inquired of the negroes if they had any means of securing them a support. Of course no satisfactory answer could be given to this, but the girls were informed that they must go. They refused, and the eldest ran into a stateroom and locked herself in. The other attempted to follow, but was caught and dragged down stairs and fairly pushed off the boat, followed by the whole gang. The ferry boat Undine lay close alongside, and the crowd rushed on board of her, the captain immediately casting off and running across the river. They took her to Windsor, on the opposite side of the river, and stowed her away in some negro hut, where she now remains. In the meantime a messenger was dispatched for an official of some sort to arrest the lady. By a recent act of the Michigan Legislature, any person bringing a slave within the limits of the State commits a criminal offense, punishable by ten years' imprisonment in State prison.—The lady was consequently liable. Fortunately for her the boat left the dock before any such advantage could be taken of her helpless position, and proceeded on her way to Cleveland. The lady is a resident of Winchester, Ky., near Louisville, and gave her name as Mrs. Moore. She has been spending the summer at Superior City, and is now on a visit to Cincinnati.—Her husband is still at Superior, his wife traveling alone with the two servants, who were kept merely as personal attendants.

CLEANING BRASS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—The owner if he values tone, must be content with a simple rub of a good chamois after he has done using an instrument. I speak from experience, having spoiled the tone of a good cornet in my endeavor to keep a spicy look upon it. I never touch my new one but with a leather or silk handkerchief. Friction on so small a body of metal, I am well pursuaded. alters its particles, and hence away goes the tone. All brass instruments I have come in contact with that are frequently scoured have a miserable, thin, tinny tone compared to one that is merely lightly touched as above described. If you *will* clean, however, what I always found best was finely-powdered whitening, made into a paste with spirits of wine, and applied with a rag, to be rubbed off with a wash-leather. Take care none of it gets into the slides or valves.—*London Field.*

The Late Railroad Disaster.

Touching Incidents.—The late railroad disaster in Michigan was, with but one exception, the most destructive to human life that ever happened in the United States.—There were, it is believed, between sixty and seventy persons killed, though only thirty seven bodies have been found, and of these seventeen were so multilated as to be unrecognizable. Forty-four persons were wounded and maimed, while but twelve of the occupants of the train escaped uninjured. It is remarkable too, that out of seventeen railroad calamities recorded since 1853, a period of six years, three should have occurred on the Michigan Southern road, a fact which tells very badly for the management of that line Besides the statements of passengers concerning the late catastrophe, already published, there were many touching incidents, among which we note the following:

A lady who was not much injured from the accident, could not find her husband and child; she searched faithfully, until worn out with searching, when they were found—dead! She was then taken to a house in the vicinity. Sitting down in a chair to rest herself, she instantly fell over and expired. During the day there were as many as two thousand persons present extricating the wounded and digging out the dead. Some bodies were wedged in the ruins, fifteen were dug out near the locomotive, buried up in mud and quick sand large numbers were, it is thought, buried down the stream and swept out into the St. Joseph river. Mrs. Porter, of Sturgis, Mich., was one of the number, but luckily caught in a tree top, which had been partially torn from the bank by the mad current. While holding on the branches she heard a child crying for help and observed a little girl, Mary L. Sumner, daughter of Mr. Increase Sumner, of Cincinnati, only three years old, holding herself above water in a similar manner, and crying bitterly. The little one held to the tossing branches for half an hour, and was finally rescued, as well as Mrs. P. It is impossible to tell how many were swept down and drowned.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.—Governor Wise has written a letter to a citizen of Lynchburg, Va., disagreeing with General Cass on the question of the rights of foreign governments to exact unrendered military service from our naturalized citizens who were born under their laws. He says he "would protect our naturalized citizens against military service of other powers to the uttermost ends of the earth."

THE DEATH OF MRS. EVERETT.—The wife of the Hon. Edward Everett, who died in Boston on Sunday night, and for a long time been confined by illness. She was the daughter of the late Peter C. Brooks, of Boston, the richest man in New England. Two sisters survive her—the wives of Rev. Dr. Frothingham, of Boston, now in Europe, and of Charles Francis Adams, the son of John Quincy Adams, and representative to Congress from Massachusetts.

CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AT ST. MICHAELS.

ON account of the wheat harvest, the celebration of our National Liberties, by the Sabbath Schools and friends of the M. E. Church, on Talbot Circuit, was postponed from the 4th to *Thursday, the 14th of July inst.*, at which time it will be held in the grove of J. N. Hambleton, Esq., next below the village of St. Michaels

The exercises will commence about 10 o'clock A. M.

The Declaration of Independence with the names of the signers, will be publicly read

ADDRESSES

BY REV. DR. COOPER AND OTHERS.

Speeches, Dialogues, and Singing, by the Scholars, interspersed with appropriate music.

ED: WILLEY,
J. W. DEAN,
R. A. DODSON,
Committee.

☞ We would be pleased that all, feeling an interest in such matters, would by bringing their provisions with them, join in offering one common table.—COM: [ju 9-1t

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A most erroneous idea prevails in this country in relation to hemorrhoids, or piles. They are suffered to drain the system of its life-blood, because forsooth, it is deemed dangerous to meddle with them. Now we undertake to say that every form of the disease can be expeditiously cured (not suppressed) by the simultaneous use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The former expel the acrid irritating matter which produces the hemorrhage, while the Ointment, acting as a balsamic styptic, closes the mouth of the relaxed blood-vessels near the terminus of the intestinal canal, and thus a safe, complete, and permanent cure is achieved.

THE TRUE REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—It is acknowledged on all hands that the Oxygenated Bitters are the true remedy for these complaints. They are free from alcohol, and contain, judiciously combined with hygenic substances, oxygen, the chief vital element.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, July, 6 1859.

WHEAT—About 2000 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

White—fair to choice,	1 60a1 70
New white,	$1 80
Red—	$1 50
CORN—White and yellow,	83a85cents
OATS—	35a38 cents
RYE—	75

PHILADELPHIA, July, 6.

No Wheat offering,
Corn advancing,

Deaths.

KIRBY.—At her residence, near Easton, on Tuesday morning, the 28th ult., Mrs. Henrietta Kirby, wife of Josiah Kirby, at an advanced age.

COLCLAZER.—At the Government House, Annapolis, at 3 o'clock, A. M., on the 3d inst., Mrs. Sallie A., wife of Rev. Henry Colclazer, and eldest daughter of Gov. Hicks, aged 29 years and 11 months.

Says the Cambridge Democrat, this most estimable lady's death will be lamented by our whole community. Gov. Hicks has indeed suffered severe bereavements. But a week ago he came on a sad visit here to place in their last resting place the remains of his youngest son. He visits Cambridge again with the remains of his beloved daughter, and he has the profound sympathy of all of us.



ATTENTION OF FARMERS—10,000 lbs. of WOOL wanted, for which I will allow 23 cents per lb. for unwashed and 34 cents per lb. for washed. E. F. BENSON,
Royal Oak.
ju 9

HOPKINS' CHALYBETE WATER—A supply of this justly celebrated (*fresh*) Water, fresh from the spring. Also *Congress Spring or Saratoga Water*, direct from the proprietor, constantly on hand and for sale by
ju 9 DAWSON & BRO.

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