The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . . . . JULY 30, 1859.

AMERICAN COUNTY MEETING.

THE AMERICAN PARTY of Talbot County, and all other voters opposed to modern Democracy, are requested to assemble in COUNTY MEETING, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to appoint three Delegates to represent Talbot County, in the State Convention which is to meet in Baltimore City, on Wednesday, the 24th of August next, to nominate a candidate for COMPTROLLER of the State of Maryland, and also to appoint three Delegates, to nominate a candidate for this CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, and also three delegates to nominate a candidate for COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS for the Eastern Shore. By order of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Attention Americans and Others.

It will be seen by the above notice that the Americans and all other conservative persons in Talbot, desirous to crush out the present mis-rule and extravagance of modern Democracy, are requested to meet in County Convention in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday next. Let there be no lagging behind on trivial excuses, but toe the mark with such strength that will cause the enemy to quake. Notwithstanding it is a busy time among farmers let them come to the rescue of their country's interests, even at the sacrifice of a day's work. The Democracy are on the watch-tower and already stretching out their sales to catch every passing breeze that is calculated to further the strength of their party. Let those opposed to the Democracy come in their strength and commence to put the ball in motion for the coming campaign.—The Democracy of Virginia have initiated Republicanism within her borders but let the American party of Maryland rally against and forbid this "ism" from invading her shors through like political hands.

NOTWITHSTANDING Judge Stewart and his political friends have been making such desperate efforts to secure his re-nomination, he will stand no more chance in the convention than a bob-tail horse in fly time. Those resolutions of which we have before spoken, and which we heard intimated would be considered at the State convention, approving the Judges' course still remain in their sepulchre, unnoticed, untouched and where they will remain to moulter away. The judge must really be fond of Washington life if he still persists in forcing himself for the nomination. In Talbot he has been refused to be endorsed, in Caroline he was endorsed by a majority of the convention, but not until a considerable discussion had gone through with, arising on the part of the minority, and in Dorchester he is charged with blowing his own bugle—(writing his own resolutions.)

STAR VS. MONITOR.—We feel that we are in a dangerous position. The Star and Monitor are throwing hot shot into each others camp by the column, and as we are stationed a little obliquely between the two we are in hopes that there will be no cross firing. Personalities are the order of the day, neither deny the charges, but each try to prove the other the most unworthy. It appears that the Star laid itself open on Tuesday last for a regular target and the Monitor only waited for the word fire, when it let go with a regular broadsider, fore-and-after and filled the mark full of holes made by bullets which appear to have been moulded some years back. The editor of the Monitor is an old acquaintance and associate of the Star and appears to know exactly where the folds lay to open to the gaze of the public the back grounds of the establishment. But we say be merciful.

AT the organization of the Faculty of the Maryland Agricultural College, in Baltimore city, on Wednesday of last week, H. D. Gough, Esq., formerly of Hartford, but for some months past has had control over the English department of the Easton Academy, received the appointment of Professor of Mathematics—at a salery of $1,000 a year. Since Mr. Gough has been in our midst he has proved himself to be an agreeable acquaintance, a good teacher, of strictly moral habits and in every respect a perfect gentleman; and those that have formed his acquaintance in Easton very much regret to have to part with him.

A RESOLUTION was passed at the Democratic State Convention which met at Frederick, that the chair appoint three gentlemen from each county and ten from the city of Baltimore, to act as the Democratic State Central Committee for the next two years.—From Talbot county the following gentlemen were chosen: Ed. Lloyd, Jr.; R. C. Hollyday; Wm. B. Clark.

LADIES' HOME MAGAZINE.—We have received the August number of this popular Magazine by the celebrated writer T. S. Arthur. Address T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

We have received this magazine very irregular for several months. We are in hopes it will come more regular hereafter.

EASTERN SHORE CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the delegates from the Eastern Shore counties to the Democratic State Convention held in Frederick on the 20th inst., it was determined to hold a convention at Denton, on the 11th of August, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for commissioner of public works.

SIGNIFICANT DAY.—It is a remarkable incident that the 15th of August, the day on which the armistice just concluded is to terminate, has always been kept as a holiday in France, it being the day upon which the Great Napoleon was born.

STEAMER CHAMPION.—The steamer Champion failed to reach Miles River Ferry on Wednesday last. The failure, we learn, was caused by the breaking of her shaft. The steamer Kent relieved her passengers and the Champion was towed back to the city by a steam tug.

A FINE RAIN.—Up to Tuesday last the ground had become quite dry and dusty, and the corn crop in portions of the county was beginning to suffer very materially from the drought, when on the above day we had a most refreshing shower.

DEGREE CONFERRED.—We notice in the proceedings of the commencement at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., that Mr. R. Henry Spencer of this county, and who read law in the office of Col. Hambleton in Easton, previous to his attending Harvard, received the law degree of B. LL.

THE MARYLAND AND DELAWARE RAILROAD.—It is stated that a conditional contract has been entered into with a responsible party for the completion of this road, and that the probabilities are favorable to an early resumption of the work.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE IN VIRGINIA.—At the recent commencement the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the John C. McCabe, rector of the Church of Ascension in Baltimore.

Capt. John Fields, of Baltimore city fell overboard a few days ago from the steamer Kent, on her way to Denton, and made a narrow escape from drowning.

THE communication of "Plain Farmer" will appear next week.

THE EXCURSION TO ST. MICHAELS.—The excursion from Baltimore to St. Michaels on Monday last, proved to be an exceedingly nice affair—widely differing from pleasure excursions generally, especially from cities. We give below a few remarks handed us by a friend who had the pleasure to participate in the exercises at the Church:

Excursions to our town during the spring and summer season have been quite frequent. And such has been the character of the excursionists that the announcement of their arrival, as a general thing, has been anything but agreeable to our quiet citizens.—While their depredations have not been of a serious character, many seem to imagine that every thing is held in common and to enter flower yards and gardens no evidence of unpardonable ignorance or perfect disregard for the rights of others. It is but just that we should give credit to every excursion party, for some orderly and genteel persons whose high sense of honor and self-respect prevented them from those offenses committed by others, against which every good citizen will protest; such as heathenish yells, shameless oaths, and drunken quarrels, in the public streets. But we are happy to say that we have been favored with two excursions during the season, who are heartily welcome to return, at their pleasure. The Sabbath School of the Caroline street M. E. Church was the first, and the many innocent and smiling faces that thronged our streets on that occasion are still remembered with pleasure.

The second excursion of this character arrived at our wharf on Monday last, at about 1 o'clock under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. On leaving the boat they marched in the most orderly manner, to the M. E. Church, where they held a Union prayer meeting. Their fervent prayers, thrilling songs of praise, and touching and eloquent exhortations, will never be forgotten. One hour and a quarter had passed, almost imperceptably by, when the leader of the meeting arose and while the large audience were wiping tears of joy from their eyes he announced that the meeting must close. The congregation then joined in singing to the air of Old Hundred, these most beautiful and appropriate lines:

"Come, Christian brethren! ere we part,
From every voice and every heart,
One solemn hymn to God we raise,
One fond song of grateful praise.

Christians, we here may meet no more,
But there is yet a happier shore;
And there released from toil and pain
Dear brethren, we shall meet again"

They have departed, but with them, has gone our hearty prayers and best wishes. Were all excursions to this place of this character, the pious would rejoice at their arrival. But since it is not the case we can only say the one class come, with the hearty welcome of our citizens and the other *without* it. OBSERVER.

THE BIG BABY.—We have heard some talk of the big baby in one of the lower counties, but until now have not been able to learn its age and weight. We take the following from the Somerset Union:

A PRODIGY.—Alice Cora the daughter of Wm. Maddox, Esq., of this county, is we believe, the largest Baby in the world.—Alice is sixteen months old, she is thirty five inches high and weighs eighty six pounds, and notwithstanding her immense bulk she is an active sprightly child—"Take her for all in all" she is a wonderful Prodigy and an object of curiosity. We understand that her parents who are in needy circumstances will take her to the Northern cities for exhibition. We have no doubt that she will excite attention.

FATAL AFFRAY.—At Dulaney's store near Tony-Tank on Friday last a difficulty occured between James Kent and Henry Twigg, which resulted in the death of the latter. The particulars we learn are as follows: During the quarrel Twigg seized a stone with which he attempted to strike Kent, whereupon Kent inflicted a blow upon the head of Twigg with a part of a carriage shaft which he held in his hand, a scuffle ensued, and they were parted by friends—some hours afterwards Twigg was found dead in the county road near the store, he is supposed to have died from the effects of the blow inflicted by Kent.

VIRGINIA.—Governor Wise, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation ordering an election to be held on the fourth Tuesday in October to fill the vacancy in the Fourth Congressional district caused by the death of the Hon. Wm. O. Goode; and also a proclamation for the election of a Judge for the Petersburg judicial circuit, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Judge John W. Nash. The latter election will take place on Thursday, the 1st of September next.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth of Va., Col. Munford, has now made up, with full reliability, as to its being officially correct, the vote for Governor of Virginia at the late election. The official report gives

Letcher	- - - - -	77,220
Goggin	- - - - -	71,427
Total majority for Mr. Letcher,	-	5,802

EULOGY OF MR. EVERETT ON RUFUS CHOATE.—The Hon. Edward Everett delivered a chaste and beautiful tribute to the memory of his lamented friend in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Friday The Traveler says that when he introduced the following forcible and eloquent figure; the audience could no longer restrain the expression of their appreciation, and burst forth into continued applause, which ceased, and was renewed a second time

Speaking of Choate's eulogy on Daniel Webster at Dartmouth College, Mr. Everett remarked:

But he does not deal exclusively in those ponderous sentences. There is nothing of the artificial Johnsonian balance in his style. It is as often marked by a pregnant brevity as by a sonorous amplitude. He is sometimes satisfied, in concise epigrammatic clause, to skirmish with his light troops and drive in the enemy's outpost. It is only on fitting occasions, when great principles are to be vindicated and solemn truths told when some moral or political Waterloo or Solferino is to be fought, that he puts on the entire panoply of his gorgeous rhetoric.

It is then that his majestic sentences swell to the dimensions of his thought; that you hear afar off the awful roar of his rifled ordnance; and when he has stormed the heights, and broken the centre, and turned the staggering wings of his adversary, that he sounds his imperial clarion along the whole line of battle, and moves forward with all his hosts, in the overwhelming charge.

MR. AND MRS SICKLES.—Mrs. H. O C. Hewett, a Southern lady, formerly of Mississippi, is out with an elaborate defence of the reconciliation of Mr. and Mrs. Sickles. We give a specimen, as we find it in the Merchant's Record:

"And Mrs. Sickles, she may be a blessing to many! Rahab, the worst of women mentioned in sacred history, was saved with all her family, when the city of Jerico was taken, and no other souls were saved—her faith and good deeds justified her." "There is more rejoicing in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth than in the ninety-and-nine that went not astray."

Mrs. Sickles, though sold like poor little Joseph, has it in her power to be a deliverer from evil, through grace, and a minister of good to aching hearts and erring sisters. We should rejoice that one man, at least, has dared to do right—to return to his wife; and an erring wife has preferred to take her own husband in preference to those who would gladly have her separated from him, in order that they might try to get her! The vomiting up of their chagrin at the just disappointment would be amusing, if it was not in such a serious cause.—Cannot some one recommend a panacea for their distress?

THE NEW TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Times positively avers that Mr. McLane, our Minister, has made a new treaty with Mexico, and says it is in substances as follows:

1. Rights of way across the Northern States, between the Rio Grande and ports on the Gulf of California, with guarantees for their protection and safety. 2. Rights of way, and valuable privileges of transit, secured to the American company holding the isthmus of Tehuantepec. 3. The privilege of erecting and maintaining warehouses at the termini of the several transit routes. 4. The right of transporting troops and munitians over such routes, and to send troops to protect them in default of Mexico fulfilling that duty. 5. Free entry and transit of goods belonging or consigned to American citizens in Arizona, through the ports of the Gulf of California, and across Sonora. 6. Entire and unquestionable freedom of religious worship throughout the republic. 7. A clause indicating the willingness of the Mexican government to accept a modified form of protectorate at the hands of the United States; in other words to solemnize another treaty, in form one of alliance, offensive and defensive, but in substance creating a protectorate, whenever the United States shall signify its willingness to enter into such engagements.

THE PULPIT AND THE MASSES.—The New York Christian Intelligencer asks if the pulpit of this day reaches the masses of people, and fears it does not. We quote:

"Upon luxurious couches, surrounded by gilding and carvery, on a pleasant Sunday when not too hot or cold, too wet or dry, a gayly-dressed multitude listen sleepily, first to soft music behind them, and then to the musical voice before them; and when the hour-and-a-half is spent, the rustling silks move out to the sound of the organ, and the pulpit remains a cold, unmeaning piece of mummery. Outside, the multitude rush by unheeding and unheeded. There is no pulpit for them. Vice and misery, in ten thousand forms, are rioting, and stifling, and destroying; cruelty and oppression are rampant amidst our churches, and the groans of the victims mingle with the church-bells. Does the pulpit reach the masses? That is something for us to answer as Christians. For if it does not the masses will reach and overturn the pulpit."

RETURN OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A few days ago sixteen fugitive slaves, who a year or two ago escaped from Kentucky and reached Canada, passed through Cleveland, on their way back to slavery. They had become heartily-disgusted with Canadian freedom. The Cleveland Democrat says:

'Old Aunty," a venerable negress, whose black and shining face stood out in strange contrast with her hair—white as the driven snow—took occassion to "spress her mind" in regard to Canada. "Dey kin all talk about dar freedom over dar." (pointing with a canebrake finger across the blue water in the direction marked by the "Union's" wake,) "but I'd a heep leveyer stay with dem down in Old Kentuck." The entire party took the train for Cincinnati, happy in the thought that they were going home.

DEATH OF JUDGE GAYLE.—Hon. John Gayle, judge of the United States District Court for Alabama, died 21st inst. The deceased was twice Governor of Alabama, and represented the Mobile district one term in the Congress of the United States. He was appointed in 1849, by President Taylor, judge of the United States District Court for the District of Alabama, which position he continued to occupy up to the time of his death.

PEACE CONCLUDED.

The sudden making of peace between the contending parties in the late war has taken the people by surprise. We give the following remarks from the Baltimore American:

The Emperor Napoleon forces the march of events with a rapidity that puzzles conjecture and disappoints expectation. A war unexpectedly begun is interrupted by an armistice that no one anticipated, and now we have peace concluded with a suddenness equally unforseen. The North Briton steamer arrived below Quebec, with dates to the 13th, announces that the war is ended and peace actually concluded between the allies and the Austrians. Lombardy is conceded to Napoleon who politely turns it over to Victor Emmanuel, and Austria is to be permitted to retain Venetia. An Italian confedracy is to be formed under the "honorary Presidency," whatever that may mean, of the Pope. What is to be done with Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, the brief despatch does not say.

Of course the details of this arrangement are yet to be settled by negotiation, but the basis, as stated above, must sadly disappoint those who trusted to Napoleon's intention of liberating Italy. He has but half done his work. Venice, as much a part of Italy as Lombardy, is left to Austrian oppression, and whatever there was of principle in Napoleon's assertion of the right of Italy to freedom from foreign domination is lost by this almost pusillanimous retreat from a self-imposed task. The intelligence is as yet too briefly stated to justify absolute conclusions, but we think this hastily concluded peace will greatly disappoint expectation, and that the laurels gained by the French Emperor will be sadly tarnished by what looks as if he had made a compromise with his fears. A later despatch from the Emperor states that "the Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integal portion of the Italian Confedracy under the honorary Presidency of the Pope." This is an apparent paradox for the explanation of which we must wait.

The Paris *Monitieur* gives the following explanation of the circumstances attending the armistice between France and Austria:

"The great neutral powers exchanged communications with the object of offering their meditation to the belligerents, whose first act was to be an armistice; but the endeavor to bring about this result was not successful until some days ago, when the French fleet was about to begin hostilities against Venice, and a new conflict before Verona was imminent. The Emperor of France, faithful to his sentiments of moderation, and anxious to prevent the useless effusion of blood, did not hesitate to assure himself whether the disposition of the Emperor of Austria was conformable to his own. It was a sacred duty for the two Emperors to immediately suspend hostilities, which meditation could render objectless. The Emperor of Austria having shown similar intentions, the armistice was concluded"

The two Emperors had an interview at Villa Franca on the morning of the 11th. The Emperor of Austria was accompanied by Generals Hess, Gramme, Cellner, Kollonstem, Roming, Schletter, and others, of his staff.

TEXT OF THE ARMISTICE.

TURIN, July 11, 1859.—An official bulletin publishes the text of the armistice.—Besides the articles already known, it is stated that the belligerent armies will keep the positions they now occupy. The railways to Verona, Peschiera, and Mantua may, during the armistice, be used to carry provisions to those fortresses.

Peschiera and Mantua are being provisioned, and the provisioning of Verona will be completed in two days.

The works, offensive and defensive, of Peschiera, are to remain in their present state.

The convention is signed by Marshal Vaillant and Generals Martemprey, Della Rocca, Hess, and Murdorf.

PROCLAMATION OF NAPOLEON.

The Emperor Napoleon has issued the following order of the day:

VALLEGIO, July 10, 1859.

Soldiers: An armistice was concluded on the 8th inst. between the belligerent parties, to extend to the 15th of August.—This truce will permit you to rest after your glorious labors, and to recover, if necessary new strength to conclude the work which you have so gloriously inaugurated by your courage and resolution. I am about to return to Paris, and shall leave the provisional command of the army to Marshal Vaillant; but as soon as the hour of combat will have struck, you will see me again in your midst, to partake of your dangers.

STILL LATER.

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF PEACE—DISSATISFACTION IN FRANCE—MOVEMENTS OF LOUIS NAPOLEON—GEN. GARIBALDI—AN ARMED INTERVENTION DEMANDED BY THE PCPE, &c.

Letters from Paris note much discontent there, concerning the terms of the peace, although the fact that peace had been concluded gave satisfaction.

The Paris Siecle objects to Austrian influence still being suffered to remain in Italy, and calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian princes, who are but the confederates of Austria.

The Emperor and King of Sardinia entered Turin on the 15th amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the people.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY.

The Austrian Correspondence officially announcee the conditions of the treaty of peace thus:

"Austria and France will support the formation of an Italian Confederation.

"Lombardy, as far as the line of the Mincio, is to be given up, but Mantua and the whole of Venetia remain Austrian possessions.

"The Princes of Tuscany and Modena are to return to their States

"A universal amnesty is granted."

The Verona correspondent of the London Times says that three applications were made by Napoleon to Austria before she would consent. The overtures were made direct by Napoleon for the purpose of preventing meditation of neutral powers.

It was rumored that the Emperor and Empress of the French would visit Vienna.

It was reported that the French army had commenced to countermarch.

It was thought probable that the dismissal of the Cardinal Antonell would follow the present state of affairs.

It was rumored that Gen. Garibaldi was about to issue a proclamation. It was considered doubtful whether he would lay down his arms.

A letter from Rome, dated July 8th, says that the Pope sent an autograph letter to the Emperor Napoleon announcing his determination to demand an armed intervention from the Catholic powers.

ENGLAND.

The House of Commons had passed to a second reading of the bill abolishing church rates, by a vote of 263 to 193.

Both Houses had discussed the treaty of peace. In the House of Commons Lord John Russell in answer to an inquiry, said that nothing was known or could be known as to the details of the treaty till Napoleon returned to Paris, which would be about the 18th.

Sir James Graham called attention to the formidable French fleets at Cherbourg and Brest, together with gun-boats for landing troops.

Lord Russell said that France had made no extraordinary preparations, and therefore England had demanded no explanations.

Orange riots occured on the 12th of July in various parts of Ireland; also at Paesley, where affairs became serious, knives and firearms being used. One man was killed and several were wounded dangerously.

THE LATEST.

It was reported at Paris on Friday, that great agitation prevailed at Milan; that troubles had arisen in Venita; that Florence was disturbed; and also that the Parisian populace was indignant at the Emperor for his failure to fulfil his promises.

The statement of the Bank of France to the 1st of July show a decrease in cash of over eleven million francs.

Switzerland has ordered the disbandment of the troops called out during the war.

Prussia has ordered her troops on the march to halt.

London Markets.—Wheat very dull, with a decline of 3 to 4s on the week—white 42a45s; red 40a42 per quarter. Flour 21s a24s. Sugar closed firm. Coffee also.—Tea is steady. Spirits Turpentine was heavy at 40s.

Later from California—Over Two Million Dollars in Treasure.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamer Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, has arrived, bringing $2,145,000 in treasure and mails from California.

There was much excitement on the Isthmus on account of the discovery of a large quantity of golden images, &c., in the Indian graves in Chisaigon district. Many hundreds of persons have gone there, and already several thousand dollars worth of the precious metal has been sent to Panama.

COPPER COIN NOT LEGAL TENDER.—It has been supposed by many that copper coins are a legal tender, to a certain amount, but the idea is erroneous. A letter from the Hon. James Ross Snowden, director of the mint at Philadelphia, has been elicited by recent inquires upon the subject, in which he says:

The new cent is not a legal tender for any specified amount. Neither was the copper cent of former years a legal tender for any sum. They are "lawful coins," and authorized to "pass current as money," but they are not expressly made a legal tender in payment of debts. The constitution of the United States prohibits the State from making "anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts." This prohibited to the States does not apply expressly to Congress, but the principle perhaps does. At all event, Congress has never made anything but gold and silver a legal tender.

A SIMPLE MODE OF DESTROYING ROACHES.—As these pests are quite numerous at this season of the year, housekeepers who are annoyed by them will doubtless be induced to try the following plan for getting rid of them. It is furnished by a correspondent of the Knoxville Whig, and very simple if as effective as alleged:

These vermin are easily destroyed, simply by cutting up green cucumbers at night and placing them about where roaches commit depredations. What is cut off from the cucumbers in preparing them for the table answers the purpose as well, and three applications will destroy all the roaches in the house. Remove the peelings in the morning and renew them at night. If properly applied, and the remedy fails, the writer of this article will pay any one's subscription for this paper one year.

A SOUTHERN NABOB.—Col. J. A. S. Acklin, of Mississippi, is about erecting a private residence at his plantation, opposite Red River Landing, which is designed to cost $150,000—122 000 more for the furniture and furnishing. The following is the plan of this immense edifice: The style of the edifice is castellated gothic, with a frontage on the river of 164 feet, on the two side wings of 104 feet, and a center compartment of 220 feet deep, surmounted by a lofty and beautifully-proportioned tower. The building will contain 50 rooms, exclusive of closets, bath-rooms, wardrobes, &c., spacious and amply provided with the modern improvements in comfort and elegance. All the walls of the building are to be double, with the passages inside.

THE GRAPE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—From the Fayetville (N. C.) Observer, of July 18th, it seems that the culture of the vine is obtaining general favor among the more enterprising farmers in that section. Of a vineyard four miles north of Fayetteville, the Observer says:

The vineyard embraces 30 acres, all cleared and under fence, and nearly all planted with vines from those set out the past spring to two and three year old vines. There are 4,000 vines already growing, most of them supported by stakes and frames and presenting a beautiful and luxuriant appearance.

The Republican Convention in Main.

Resolved, That we hold unequivocally to the doctrine of genuine Popular Sovereignty and the right of the people in every State and Territory to establish their own institutional powers of Congress and the restraints of a just and true morality.

This is just what the Democrats at Cincinnati "Resolved."

Good peaches are selling in Cincinnati at 75 cents per half-peck.

Five hundred bushels of blackberries have been shipped daily from Madison, Ind., to Cincinnati, for a week or two.

DR. H. E. HOWELL, of New York, says that the most effectual remedy to improve the tone and energy of the stomach is the Oxygenated Bitters. For Dyspepsia and Indigestion these Bitters are unparalleled, as testify numerous cures.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, July 27 1859.

WHEAT—About 14,000 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

White—Fair to choice,	$1 15a$1 17
Common to fair	$1 18$1 25
Red—	$1 05$1 15
CORN—White and yellow,	83a84cents
OATS—	30a35 cents

PHILADELPHIA, July. 27

WHEAT—White,	$1 27$1 31
Red	$1 15a$1 22
CORN—for yellow	80a81

Deaths.

HUGHES.—In Easton, on Monday, the 25th instant, Jesse Lomond Sinclair, son of Jesse and Georgianna Hughes, aged one year, three months and 10 days.

"But now he is dead, wherefore should I fast? can I bring him back again? I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me.—XIIth:—23 v: 2d Samuel.

JENKINS.—At Oxford on the evening of the 28th inst., Percy, infant son of Thos. H. and Adaline Jenkins, aged 11 months.

Blessed are those who die young; they sleep, in the certain hope of a glorious resurrection.

Notice of Examination.

THE annual Examination of the Students of the Easton Academy will take place, on *Thursday and Friday,* the 11th and 12th of August next, at the Academy building—the exercises to commence at 9 o'clock each day at the respective Departments.

After the close of the Examination there will be the usual vacation;—the re-opening of the Institution to take place on Monday the 26th of September next.

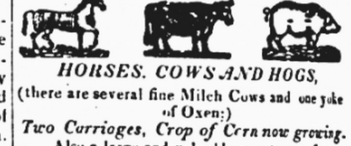
☞ Parents and Guardians are respectfully solicited to attend the Examination.

By order of the Board,
jn 30–3t R. C. HOLLYDAY, Sec'y.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the late residence of Hugh Valliant, dec'd, in Ferry Neck, on *Wednesday, the 10th day of August next,* all the personal estate of the said deceased, except the negroes, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,



HORSES, COWS AND HOGS,

(there are several fine Milch Cows and one yoke of Oxen;)

Two Carrioges, Crop of Corn now growing.

Also a large and valuable assortment of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

among which is a *WHEAT, Cutter, CARTS, Ploughs, Fans, &c., &c.,* all in good order. A lot of superior Bacon, old Corn and Corn Blades and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over $5 the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums of and under that amount the cash will be required, in all cases the terms to be complied with before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. Attendance by

JONA: S. WILLIS, Adm'tr w. a.
july 30–2wS of Hugh Valliant, dec'd
A. J. LOVEDAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THAT VALUABLE REAL ESTATE! FAUSLEY WOOD!

FOR the purpose of effecting a final division of the real estate jointly held by the heirs of Nicholas and E. T. Goldsborough, deceased, I will sell at public auction in front of the Court House in Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, on

TUESDAY, the 30th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

peremptorily to the highest bidder,

"FAUSLEY WOOD,"

containing **333 ACRES,** more or less, of arable and Timbered Land.

This Farm is 1¼ mile distant from Easton, and is situated on Glebe Creek, an arm of Miles or St. Michaels River, and fronts upon a public road.

It is noted on the County Map, "Heirs of N. Goldsborough."

In respect to its central and acceptable position in the county, and its proximity to the county town, steamboat landings, churches, schools, mills, and the character of the neighborhood, the location of this farm is admirable and unsurpassed, as will be evidently seen upon due examination of the county map, copies of which can be seen in Annapolis, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and elsewhere.

This Farm has been cultivated in the best manner for many years; all of it has been well, and some of it twice limed, and it has produced very heavy crops of grain.

For extensive and profitable fruit culture this location in respect to two steamboat landings, and the projected Railroad from Easton, its protection from storms by surrounding forests, and the character of the soil, possesses rare and peculiar advantages.

THIRTY-EIGHT ACRES of this tract are detached from, but very near to, the main body, and are covered by a very superior growth of WHITE OAK TIMBER, which has never been cut upon, and will be offered separately, first in seven Lots of 5 Acres each, and one of 3 Acres, and afterwards as a whole The remaining 315 acres can be advantageously divided into two farms, by a line running in a northerly direction up the valley on the west side of the buildings, the one of about 125 acres, and the other of about 190 acres, the latter containing the present buildings and each farm having an ample amount of timber, and therefore it will be offered first in two parts as above described, and afterwards as a whole, the seller reserving the right to choose whether to accept the bids for the property divided into parcels or in two parts as above named and described.

James N. Goldsborough or the subscriber will exhibit the property and a plot of the same.

THE TERMS OF SALE are ⅓ of the purchase money cash, the purchaser or purchasers giving notes secured by mortgage on the property, for the remainder to be paid in three equal annual instalments in one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale.

By order of the heirs,
M. T. GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent.
July 30–ts S M

, Salem Sunbeam, Buck's County Intelligencer, and Delaware Journal will insert the above once a week to day of sale and present bills to M. T. GOLDSBOROUGH.

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