The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . . . AUGUST 6, 1859.

THE MEETING OF TUESDAY.—Notwithstanding there were several causes whereby a small meeting was to be expected—the busy season for country folks, the shortness of the notice and the failure of the Gazette to reach the largest portion of the Trappe District in time to circulate the call—there was a fine turn out. Every District in the county was ably represented Scarcely is there ever a larger meeting here by any party when there is no personal interest immediately at stake. Everything went off smoothly, and a determination to act with unanimity and zeal throughout the campaign was clearly depicted on every face.

Hon. John Bozman Kerr was present and addressed the meeting in a speech of half an hour to three quarters, in his usual able manner—briefly defining his position. On it being known out-of-doors that Mr. Kerr was speaking the Democracy flocked in, in considerable numbers—anxious, no doubt, to hear what good he had to say of modern Democracy, but as Mr. Kerr classes himself among the Opposition—and taking sides with neither the Democratic or American party—but willing to assist in forming throughout the country, as they have done in Virginia, a union of the people, to correct the evils of the present administration—some of them had not the patience to hear him through.

All of the county meetings which we have heard of being held to select delegates to attend the Congressional and other conventions, have been very large. This looks cheering. It shows a determination of mind that is likely to be strengthened as the election approaches.

HEAVY THUNDER STORM—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.—On Thursday evening last we had a very heavy thunder storm and a fine shower of rain.—The rain we needed very much, as vegetation of every kind began to look very much withered. During the storm the barn of Mr. Joseph R. Price, on his farm near the residence of Col. Wm. Hayward, was struck and was quickly enveloped in flames. The fire soon communicated to the surrounding out-buildings and stack yard and all were soon in ashes. Wheat machines and farming implements of every kind were consumed. He had just finished machining his wheat and some eight hundred or a thousand bushels was in the barn at the time, but owing to the rapidity of the flames not more than fifty or sixty bushels was saved. We have not heard the amount of damages, but if none of the wheat can be saved from the ruins Mr. Price's loss must be very heavy.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION—THE DAY OF MEETING.—We see that there has been three different days mentioned for the assembling of the above convention, but as the lower counties and Caroline have settled upon the 18th, there are none to differ with them except Talbot and Queen Anne's.—At the meeting in this county on Tuesday last the 17th was suggested, but we learn the proposition of the lower counties will be acceded to by the Talbot delegation. We are in hopes Queen Anne's will do likewise and thus have the 18th fixed upon as the day and Combridge as the place of meeting.

THE second quarterly conference of the M. P. Church will be held at St. Michaels to-day, (Saturday) morning. Preaching to commence at 10 o'clock A M. In consequence of which there will be no preaching in the M. P. Church in Easton on to-morrow, (Sunday) morning, but there will be service at the usual hour at night.

THE FRUIT TRADE is becoming quite a business in this county. Mr. W. T. Hardesty and Capt. H. J. Strandberg are the principal dealers. Mr. Hardesty during this season has sent off 75 bushels of blackberries and 97 bushels of peaches. All that we want is a rail road to make the fruit trade in this section a most profitable business.

FARM SALES.—On Tuesday last, Spedden Orem, as Trustee, sold the double mills farm, about five miles from Easton, for $89 per acre.

LOOK OUT FOR A BARGAIN.—Silas Sullivan, as Trustee, will offer for sale on Tuesday next, the farm known as the 'Glebe' farm, belonging to the heirs of Andrew Sullivan, deceased.

DROWNED.—On Thursday week a valuable negro man belonging to Gen. Tilghman fell from his canoe at or near Oxford, while under the influence of liquor, and was drowned. His body has since been recovered.

THE Rail Road meeting which met in Easton on Tuesday last adjourned to that day two weeks.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ITALY AND THE WAR OF 1859.

Giving a history of the causes of the War, with Biographical sketches and finely engraved Portraits of its Heroes, together with the official accounts of the Battles of Montebello, Palestro, Magenta; ect. ect. and Maps of Italy, Austria, and all the adjacent Countries, by Madame Julie de Margueritles, with an introduction by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, handsomely bound in one volume, 12mo. cloth, Price $1,-25. And published by G. G. Evans, 439 Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

"ITALY AND THE WAR OF 1859."—This handsome volume, written by Madame Julie de Margueritles, and suitably illustrated with Maps and Portraits has just been published by G. G. Evans (the original Gift Book Publisher) of Philadelphia, at the low price of $1,25 and is as well timed as it is well executed. The design is to show Italy in her PAST and PRESENT so that the reader may understand on what grounds she bases her expectancy of a glorious Future, with this view the author, who has travelled largely through Europe, and has resided for a considerable period in Milan, with visits to other great cities of Italy, describes places with which she is acquainted, and personages whom she intimately knew. The statistics of the various States now engaged in hostilities, are given, with biographical sketches of the Sovereigns generally, and Statesmen, whom the war has thrown into prominency. A great deal of personal anecdote is introduced, which very much adds to the spirit and acceptability of the work. The causes of the war are fully and fairly developed, and there is appended an authetic account of the war itself up to the present time, including the official reports of the various battles, and the chivalrous exploits of General Garribaldi, the gallant Guerrilla eader.

We notice that in an introduction to the work, Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, Literary and Foreign Editor of "The Press," (Philadelphia) very warmly eulogizes its designs and execution.

A copy of the Book, and a handsome present, will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of $1.25 for the book, and 21 cents for postage.

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

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—Captain Keziah Bayless, of Delaware, who was convicted in Petersburg, Va., of slave stealing, and sentenced to forty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, died at that institution a few days since, having, at that time, thirty-nine years to serve.

EASTON, Tuesday Aug. 2d.

POLITICAL MEETING.—A Meeting of the American party and others assembled pursuant to the call at about 2½ o'clock, and was organized by calling Dr. Samuel Harper to the chair, and appointing J. A. Murray secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to the State Convention, the Congressional Convention and the Convention to nominate a Commissioner of Public Works for this District. Hon. John Bozman Kerr, then delivered a speech, in which he reviewed, with much ability, the political history of the country and while he could not approve some of the doctrines of the American party, he announced in language of classical beauty and force, his unalterable opposition to modern Democracy, excoriated its corruptions, and short-commings, and declared his hearty concurrence with the position assumed by its opponents in Virginia.

On motion a committee was then appointed, by the chair, of three persons from each district to nominate delegates. The committee retired and reported as delegates to the State Convention (also authorized to nominate a Commissioner of Public Works for this District) Capt. R. Tharp, R. H. Adams, and Dr. W. N. Pindell, and to the Congressional Convention, Sam'l T. Hopkins, Thos. Arringdale, Jr. and Dr. W. N. Pindell. The report was adopted and the delegates authorized to name alternates.—On motion the meeting concurred in the suggestion that the Congressional Convention meet at Cambridge on 17th inst. On motion the chair appointed the following gentlemen as the County Central committee: Easton, Col. R. Thomas, S. T. Hopkins, Wm. Mason; Trappe, Charles R. Mullikin, Robt. H Kemp, John Donovan; Chapel, Jas. H. Ridgaway, Thos. Arringdale, Jr.. Henry P. Hopkins; St. Michaels, R. H. Adams, Jesse H. Bloodsworth, Jas. H. Benson; Bay Hundred, Dr. W. N. Pindell, Wm. K. Lamdin, Thos. P. B. Seth.

SAML: HARPER, Chairman.
A. J. MURRAY, Secretary.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Editor: Some time ago the Brigadier General George Washington Bowman "declared a decree," or sent forth a ukase rather, for his manner was as decisive and peremptory as if he were Czar of all the Americas, in which he said that the expenditures of the Government for 1858 had been and should be but $72,000,000. In the name of all that is liberal that even is enough, but the Brigadier seemed to think that quite economical, and that now he had condescended to inform his subjects what the amount was the matter was settled.—The article was'nt much longer than the Brigadier's name, but it was evidently intended for a settler. I am sorry to say that, with the exception of the administration pap suckers who made the usual flourish over it, not the least respect was paid to the Brigadier's statement of the facts. How could they when it was so full of palpable errors that any one not as blind as a bat could see them and point them out! In the first place the amiable Brigadier (thro' modesty no doubt) entirely omitted to mention some hundred thousand dollars that went into his own pocket—a right plump little nest-egg—besides numerous other gratuites to the lackeys of the administration all over the country.

In the next place the Brigadier forgot to mention the sum of $9,000,000 in liquidation of the public debt; and this we think was utterly inexcusable in the General, for what can be more commendable than to pay one's debts, and to what better purpose could the millions of an overflowing treasury be applied. Really we think Mr. Cobb ought to have administered a rebuke for such derelection. He might have cried out in the vexation of his spirit at such stupid carelessness,

Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis.

But we have not space to pursue further the errors of the General's obliviousness.—It will suffice to stamp the article of the Brigadier with deliberate bare-faced, unmitigated incorrectness, that the expenditures according to Mr. Cobb, who ought to know, were by Finance Report page 26-30 $81,582.667

Add the amount for mail services, in the Report of the Post Master General, page 730, in addition to the $2,679,-290, included in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 8,048.200

Total expenditures for one year of misrule under James Buchanan, $89,628.867

Now when it is considered how many sums of various amounts are paid out, of which we have no report, for contingencies, secret services and the like, and when the sums lost by the sale of public property to favorites of the administration at prices far below their value are added, it must be confessed that Mr. Crittenden, who was in the Senate all the time and not without opportunities of making a correct estimate, did not err in stating that the Government had cost the people $100,000,000 for the year '58. The Government excuses itself by saying that they are obliged to use the money because Congress appropriates it.—Why then is there always a Deficiency Bill of from nine to ten millions? Congress is obliged to make the appropriations an incompetent administration requires or stop the wheels of government. If a member proposes to refuse any of their extravagant demands he is taunted with undutifulness to the country and he is compelled to yield to the sweeping tide of wasteful excess because those that can stem it will not.

The sums appropriated for 1858-59 are $97,853,201.95

Sums asked for by administration but not granted, 6,200,090.00

Making tota!, $104,854,201.45

To which in all probability a Deficiency Bill of several millions will be added. If these enormous sums were all usefully distributed we should not complain, but our rivers and harbors on which it might be employed are totally neglected, our fortifications are abandoned and suffered to fall into decay, and many works of a public nature are stopped and the workmen thrown out of employment for want of funds. The money goes to reward political services and enrich Fort Snelling and Willet's Point Land Jobbers. K.

FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF KOSSUTH. A letter received in New York by the Ocean Queen, dated London, 19th, says that nothing had been heard there from Kossuth for several days, and it was feared that he had been treacherously dealt with.

Hon. Jeff. Davis is reported to be lying seriously ill in Mississippi.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE AMERICAN PARTY IN TALBOT COUNTY.

Mr. Editor: As the period for selecting candidates for the many important offices in the State is near at hand, let me urge upon you the absolute duty of nominating such gentlemen as will, if elected, fill them with honor to the State and credit to themselves. Your opponents as a general rule have chosen and elected men entirely unfitted for the stations they occupy, and should they persist in this course awhile longer, the intelligent of all parties will unite against them. It is held, that it is better to be defeated with good men, than to succeed with bad ones—or as the sentiment is more eloquently and patriotically expressed, "I would rather be right than President of the United States." Follow not their bad example. Look at our present State S——, he is a very clever, jovial, good-natured gentleman, against whom we have nothing to say, except his entire unfitness for the station he occupies—a mere "locum tenens." What can such men do in legislating for the people of Maryland where their interest are deeply involved? Look at our member of Congress, who is he?—why a man of every principle, for every purpose selfish, a Democrat, an American or Whig, or anything else when it serves to get a vote. He occupies this position now, because you selected a bad man to be the standard bearer of the American party—any reputable man could have been elected, and he in all probability would have been, had he only remained at home. And to show still more conclusively that he was not the right man, he has gone over to the locofoco ranks, where he ought to have been long, long ago.

Further let it be enquired, what has been the character of our representative, in the house of delegates? I mean their intellectual calibre. Why it is humiliating in the extreme to think about. Let us ask further; who are the aspirants to fill the succession? Representative in Congress, State Senator, House of delegates, &c. If common rumor be true, they fall short of the qualification, of the present incumbents. We will not be harsh in characterizing such would-be candidates; their own ambitions aspirations proclaim their folly and render them ridiculous in the estimation of the more intelligent. If they only had a clearer perception, they would find out that they were fools and retire from the contest with some show of reputation for good sense.—Nothing makes a man more despicable than to seek a position, for which he is utterly and entirely disqualified. It is like a man with broken legs and crippled back, crying to cross Niagra on a tight rope. The very idea subjects him to scorn an contempt.

It is a very easy matter for men to become vain. There is no accounting for it, excepting their ignorance or the more stupid presumption of wealth. Elect one of these shallow gentlemen to the legislature if you please, and he at once becomes a "solon," and if he have a little of the "cacoethes loquendi," (gab) he is immediately transformed into a Cicero or Demosthenes. When ever you meet him he talks with all imaginable self-importance and cool impudence. He will tell you "when I *were* in the legislature I did so and so.—I was on the committee to devise ways and means how to set fire to the Chesapeake Bay. I helped to draw up the resolutions to hang Samson; I strongly advocated the bill to tax moonlight and sunbeam," all going to shew his unbounded vanity and ignorance—I know a score of such men, and so do you. Let not the American party perpetuate this race of candidates. I would counsel them against it. If you are defeated, be defeated with your best men in the field; you can then patiently bear your disaster, from a consciousness that you have discharged your duty.

July, 1859. PLAIN FARMER.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The election in Kentucky for Governor and Congress was held on Monday last. The following are the reports as far as heard from:—

In Louisville city and Jefferson county the opposition ticket has received a majority of about 1,100 votes. At the last Congressional election the opposition majority was 1,097. Mallory, opposition, thus far ahead of Holt, dem., 900 votes.

[SECOND DISPATCH,]

The following Congressmen have been elected:—Burnett, dem., Peyton, dem., probably elected in second district; Bristow, opposition. Brown, dem., in the fifth district, over Jewett, independent; Garrard, dem., probably; Mallory, opposition in the seventh district, over Holt, dem., Sims, dem., probably; and Stevenson, dem.

The returns indicate the election of Magoffin, the democratic candidate for Governor over John F. Bell, opposition by a small majority.

Also a small democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballet.

CROPS OF IRELAND.—The Dublin Mercantile Advertiser (a careful authority) of the 18th ult., says:

We have now passed the time when, in former years, accounts of appearance of blight in the potato crop usually began to appear. As yet, fortunately there have not been rumors of disease in the growing crop, unless from one or two western districts; and the potatoes, which are in very abundant supply at the Irish markets, are excellent in quality. Owing, however, to the severe frosts at the commencement of May, a considerable portion are small in size—and we fear that this complaint is rather general."

POISONOUS PAPER HANGINGS.—Hall's Journal of Health for August says:

From one square foot of the paper taken from a room which was papered with one of the tufted or flock green paper, thirty grains of the powder was scraped off and sent to a chemist; and the amount of solid arsenic in it was eleven grains—more than one-third. These green paper hangings are more poisonous to the air of the room when they are not glazed, but velvety, and have the figure standing out from the paper.

A BOY WITH HORNS.—The Hinds county (Miss.) Gazette gives an account of a negro boy in that region, 8 years old, who has horns on his head like a "young devil."—The horns are said to be three inches long, to project from the head above each ear, and to interfere considerably with wearing a hat. They are stiff and hard, but not flinty, as are the horns of quadrupeds.

Manifesto of the Emperor Of Austria.

Two steamships arrived at New York from Europe on Monday—the Teutonia and Ocean Queen—with London journals to the 20 ult., embracing news not so late as has reached us by telegraph from Cape Race, but comprising accounts of the Emperors' interview at Villancia, a speech of Louis Napoleon, the manifesto of Francis Joseph and other interesting matters, which we subjoin:

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

THE INTERVIEW OF THE EMPERORS.

A letter from Valeggio, of July 11, gives additional details concerning the interview of the two Emperors at Villafranca, which resulted in peace. We quote:

When the two sovereigns had arrived in sight of each other, they put their horses to a walking pace, and the Emperor of the French extended his hand, which was taken by Francis Joseph, but not a word passed between them.

It was towards the house bearing the number 322, (Casa Gandini Morelli,) in the high street of Villafranca, that the two corteges directed their march. Both Emperors alighted from horseback at the same moment. Louis Napoleon courteously offered precedence to Francis Joseph, *but with the respect due to superior age*, the young Emperor drew back to allow his senior to pass in first. Not a soul entered the Casa Gandini Morelli with the pair, the two suites, the generals and the aides de camp remained standing without.

Marshal Valliant, turning sick and faint with the heat of the sun, demanded a chair, which was brought from a neighboring house, and he was the only individual who remained seated during the interview going on within. What took place in that old salle of the Casa Gandini none can tell, but when both left together it was observed that Louis Napoleon wore a more grave and careworn air than he had done during the ride thither, and that Francis Joseph had lost the slight tinge of color he had on entering, and that his countenance was blanched to deadly paleness.

Both paused an instant on the threshold of the Casa Gandini, looked at each intently for an instant, and by one simultaneous movement extended their hands. The mutual grasp with which the mutual courtesy was greeted seemed cordial, but neither looked towards the other again. Both mounted, and both rode off at a brisk trot towards their respective quarters. It was a quarter to nine when the Emperor entered Villafranca, it was just quarter past eleven when Louis Napoleon returned to Valeggio. In that interval had been settled the future destinies of Eastern Europe.

Misunderstanding Between Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel.

The Italians and the French.—M. Gaillardet, the Paris correspondent of the New York Courier des Etats Unis, and one of the best informed of the writers for the American press, ascribes the recent peace, among other things, to a serious misunderstanding between Napoleon and Victor Emanuel. The latter felt offended because his personal gallantry and that of his army, at the battle of Palestro, were not noticed in Napoleon's order of the day. His anger was so great that at the battle of Magenta he delayed to occupy the position assigned him, and left the Imperial Guard to sustain for two hours, unsupported, the shock of the Austrian army. He nearly lost the battle by his delay, and the emperor did not hesitate to charge him with it, as he believed it was done on purpose.

The King of Piedmont became so distrustful that, when Napoleon announced the hour for entering Milan in triumph, he was at the place two hours ahead of time, fearing that the French Emperor would make the entry alone. These details came from Victor Emanuel himself, who told them in conversation with one of the directors of the Lombard railroad.

M. Gailiardet writes also that though the Milanese hailed the advent of the French with enthusiasm, the reception became colder as they penetrated Lombardy.—When the Austrians approached Brescia after the battle of Solferino, the inhabitants replaced the Austrian flags, which they had kept in reserve. In the country the peasantry showed no good will to the French soldiers. In spite of the talk about the enthusiasm of the Italian patriots, there were very few enlistments—except the five or six thousand patriots, mostly exiles, under Garibaldi. The population did not rise and take arms, as the proclamation of Napoleon invited them to do. On the other hand the Lombard troops in the Austrian army were faithful to their colors; and it was the regiments almost exclusively Italian that fought most desperately against the French at Marignan. It was only when vanquished and about to be crushed that they cried *Evriva l' Italia*, in order to get quarter.

While the peasantry cursed the liberating army, the shopkeepers and traders of Piedmont made spoil of its necessities, charging shameless prices for everything. Count Cavour was counteracting the policy of Napoleon, inviting insurrection everywhere, while the French Emperor was avowed repressing it. Peace was made from a sentiment of distrust towards the King and Ministry of Piedmont, and of disgust at the conduct of the people, who so little appreciated the sacrifices and devotion of their allies.

WHEAT AND CORN IN INDIANA.—From a private letter from a friend in Indiana, who has had a good opportunity of observing, we are assured that the wheat crop in the aggregate in that State has never been equal to the one just now securely harvested. The yield in bushels is not only large but the quality is extra good. The papers of that State almost unanimously appear to confirm this information, and generally agree that the Indian corn crop promises pretty fairly. Some sections of the State have been alarmed with fear of drouth, but the cause of that fear appears to have generally passed away.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE VIRGINIA WHEAT CROP.—The Fredericksburg (Va) Herald, speaking of the garnered wheat crop, says:

We have heard from Lancaster, Westmoreland, Richmond and Essex counties, below and from Stafford and Spotsylvania, immediately around us, the expectation has not been realized—that there is a falling off of twenty per cent and upwards! The estimate of the crops around here is that the falling off is 25 per cent!

A WILD WOMAN.—A correspondent of the Kingston (Canada) News, under date of July 15th says.

There was a woman seen near Bishop's mill who appears to be perfectly wild.—She was first seen on the 13th inst., by two gentleman who had been hunting, standing near the stream that falls from the race, gazing at the Orangemen who were at that time passing within sight. The men thinking that she was one of the neighboring women who had come to bathe, as she was perfectly naked, did not discover themselves to her for some time.

They affirm that she is almost as dark as a negro, but having the features of a white; she is of medium height, appeared to be between 40 and 50 years of age, and was very lean, with small face and sunken eyes. When they approached near enough to be seen, she started up like a deer, immediately taking to the woods, leaping sometimes from 10 to 15 feet. The men gave chase, but kept in sight but a few minutes. After wandering about for some time trying to get sight of her, but in vain, they returned and told their seemingly incredible story.

The following day six men started in search, and scoured the woods for miles around. About 4 o'clock, as they were about to return, they were startled by the crackling of some brush, and, upon looking in the direction from whence it proceeded, observed her passing. They all made a rush at her, but she was off and out of sight in a twinkling.

To-day some ten or fifteen men started in search, and about noon she was seen by Mr. Elson, who made sure he had her, but she left him in quick style; he followed her a short distance, but on coming to a quagmire, he, from his great weight, could proceed no further. He says he came to a spot where she had been dressing a cat, and had eaten a portion of it.

BRUTALITY IN THE ARMY.—Private Alenson Bently, of Company K. 1st Dragoons, convicted of desertion and horse stealing, was sentenced by a court martial recently in session at Fort Buchanan, 'to receive 50 lashes with a cowhide on the bare back, to be confined at hard labor until January, 1862, heavily ironed, to forfeit all pay due him, to have his head shaved, and he branded with a red hot iron with the letter D, to be drummed out of the service and receive a dishonorable discharge.' Such a sentence as this is a disgrace to the army, and the country, and individuals who imposed it ought to be driven out of the service as unworthy to wear the United States uniform. The man thus punished stole a horse and deserted. Men steal horses in all parts of the country nearly every day, and when they are caught, are imprisoned for it.—No one thinks, outside of the army, of adding heavy irons, or of whipping the back with a raw hide, in addition to the punishment of imprisonment. Such supplementary debasing punishments are surely not for the purpose of reform, the end and aim of all punishment, when it is not to gratify revenge or hate. Because the man was of no use to the army, that was no reason why he should be debarred being ever afterward of any use to himself, by having a mark of shame branded indelibly upon his cheek with a red hot iron. If he was unfit for the service, the service was well rid of him when he deserted, and taking the trouble to catch him and inflict so many personal and brutal indignities upon him merely to expel him again, was a most wanton abuse of power, which tells more to the disgrace of the officers who sentenced him than it does to the individual thus inhumanly degraded. Everywhere it seems to be the same, on shipboard, in the army, wherever absolute authority prevails, there is cruelty and brutality, and there the spirit of devilish revenge usurp the prerogative of justice and gratifies its own subordination and discipline essential to duty and public service.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

SUMMER SOURS.—*Interesting to Everybody.*—Physiological research has fully established the fact that acids promote the separation of the bile from the blood, which is then passed from the system, thus preventing fevers, the prevailing diseases of summer. All fevers are "billious;" that is, the bile is in the blood. Whatever is antagonistic to fever is "cooling." It is a common saying that fruits are "cooling," and also berries of every description; it is because the acidity which they contain aids in separating the bile from the blood; that is, aids in purifying the blood. Hence the great yearning for greens and lettuce, and salads in the early spring, these being eaten with vinegar; hence also the taste for something sour, for lemonades, on an attack of fever But this being the case, it is easy to see that we nullify the good effects of fruits and berries in proportion as we eat them with sugar, or even sweet milk or cream. If we eat them in their natural state, fresh, ripe, perfect, it is almost impossible to eat too many, to eat enough to hurt us, especially if we eat them alone not taking any liquid with them whatever. Hence also is buttermilk or ever common sour milk promotive of health in summer time. Sweet milk tends to biliousness in sedentary people, sour milk is antagonistic. The Greeks and Turks are passionately fond of sour milk. The shepherds use rennet, and the milk-dealers alum, to make it sour the sooner. Buttermilk acts like watermelons on the system. *Hall's Journal of Health*

THE DROUGTH.—The people of portions of the West are suffering at the present time serious inconveniences and loss from drougth. In portions of Kentucky where the soil is based upon lime-stone rocks from one to three feet below the surface, the blue-grass pastures, ordinarily so green and luxuriant, have turned to a dull brown color and would burn as readily as frost-bitten grass.

In Indiana and Illinois the drougth has effected several counties seriously. but it appears that rains of late have fallen in some of them pretty copiously, so that as much damage is not likely to be felt as has already been suffered in Kentucky.

In Maryland and Virginia, some counties are already seriously affected. We see it stated that some corn fields have been given up to stock, the owners despairing to make a crop. The counties most seriously injured appear to be Montgomery, in Maryland, and Alexandria and Fairfax, in Virginia, all near the Potomac, in the vicinity of Washington city.

From Arizona—Duel Between Lieutenant Mowry and the Editor of the Arizonian.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Private advices from Tuson, dated July 16th, mention a hostile meeting between Lieutenant Mowry and Edward E. Cross, the editor of the Arizonian. Four shots were fired without effect. At the last fire Lieut. Mowry's rifle did not discharge, and it was decided that he was entitled to his shot, and Mr. Cross stood without arms to receive it, but Mowry refused to fire at an unarmed man, and discharged his rifle in the air, and declared himself satisfied. Mutual explanations were made and the difficulties were adjusted.

SMOKING A PIPE UNDER WATER.—At a recent swimming exhibition in Liverpool, a London professor of the art went through some wonderful evolutions in swimming and floating. Eighteen somersaults were thrown while wholly immersed in the water, and the amphibious practitioner closed his performances by eating a cake, drinking a bottle of milk, and then smoking a pipe under water, amidst the immense applause of the spectators.

There are said to be 10,000 tons of coal at Alexandria, Va., awaiting shipment.

"THEIR NAME IS LEGION" may be applied to those who die annually of Consumption. Science has of late years sensibly diminished the number, and it is gratifying to know that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has created a potent influence in attaining th is end.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, August, 3 1859.

WHEAT—About 13,000 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

White—Prime to choice,	1 35@1 43
Common to medium	$1 05@1 15
Red—	1 10@1 23
CORN—White and yellow,	78@77 cents
OATS—	32@35 cents

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

WHEAT—White,	1 30@1 31
Red	$1 30@1 22
CORN—for yellow	80@81

Marriages.

JONES—FORRESTER.—In Annapolis, on the 21st inst., at the Parsonage, by the Rev. John Thrush, Thomas J. K. Jones to Miss ann M. Forrester, both of that city.

Deaths.

GOLDSBOROUGH.—On the 3d inst., at the residence of her husband, after a long and painful illness which she bore with extraordinary fortitude and patience; and in calm, deliberate, and confident hope of a blissful immortality, through her trust in the merits of her Redeemer—Mary Emmett, wife of James N. Goldsborough, Esq., and daughter of the late Commodore E. P. Kennedy, in the 37th year of her age.

GOLDSBOROUGH.—At Oxford, on Saturday, 30th ultimo, Thomas Lobdell, son of John and Priscilia L'B. Goldsborough, aged 6 weeks and 2 days.

BARTLETT.—In this county, on the 29th ult, at his residence, in Hopkins' Neck, Jonathan Bartlett, in the 62d year of his age.

MIDDLETON.—In Trappe District on Tuesday, the 19th ult., Capt. John P. Middleton, about 46 years of age.

FLOWER POTS—All sizes, just received
aug 6 J H. GRACE.

TEA.—A very superior lot of Green and Black Tea, just received
aug 6 J. H. GRACE.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA FRUIT JAR.
For Preserving Fresh Fruits, Meats & Vegetables

WITH directions for using the same, a large assortment, all sizes, just received and for sale by (aug 6) JOS RAINS.

SELLING OFF.

J. RASIN has this day commenced closing out his summer DRY GOODS at reduced prices. Bargains are offered in Black Silks, Barreges, Lawns, Ginghams and Calicoes.
aug 6 J RASIN

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons who have not settled their taxes for 1858, will please do so by the first of September, as further indulgence cannot be given
H. M. BERRIDGE,
aug 6-3w Collector.

LITERARY INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 7 Carey Street,
Near Franklin Square,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Miss Jane Cunningham, PRINCIPAL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed September 5th.

CIRCULARS,
Including terms, &c., &c., will be furnished on application to the above address. [aug 6-1m

PUMP MAKING.

C. G. JOHNSON having located in Easton, offers his services to the public and the citizens of the county generally, to MAKE or REPAIR the old fashioned

WHITE OAK PUMP;
which are the cheapest and most durable Pump in use.

Having served his time in Baltimore city, and worked a number of years at the business, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction. He has sunk a number of pumps in Easton, all of which work admirably and bear examination.

Residence on West street and Point Road.
aug 6-3m

Private Sale of Negroes.

THE subscriber will offer at private sale, the following lot of NEGROES: One Woman, mother of one girl 14 years old, one boy 12 years, one girl 10 years and one boy 6 years old. The above Woman is a very fine Cook, Washer and Ironer.

Also one Woman, and boy child 6 months old; one Woman, a very superior field hand, one man a most excellent servant; one woman, a good servant either for the house or as a field hand.

All of the above to be sold to none except residents of the county and good homes.

Also a bound boy 14 years of age—to serve until he is twenty-one. He is sound and healthy.

The first named are not to be separated—but sold in a family. For further particulars apply to
aug 6-3t A. J. LOVEDAY.

FRUIT WANTED.—The subscriber will pay the highest Cash price for Peaches, Berries and fruit of all kinds and of any quantity, delivered at his store in Easton.
july 2 WM. T. HARDESTY.

CONGRESS SPRING, OR SARATOGA WATER.—1 Groce fresh and genuine Congress Water, direct from the proprietors, just received by (july 16) DAWSON, & BRO.