The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . . . AUGUST 27, 1859.

FOR CONGRESS
Dr. C. C. COX,
OF TALBOT COUNTY.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—The American Magazine for September, has reached us, and its magnificent appearance more fully enables us to recommend the work to our readers. It is published by Henry White, at No. 7, Beekman street, N. Y., at $1 a year.

THE Cambridge Herald, in noticing Messrs. Cox and Stewart's nomination for Congress says, "Now the candidates of both parties are in the field, and both being CRACKED speakers, you may expect to hear loud thunder during the campaign."

As they are already "cracked" too great an effort at "thunder" might prove disastrous to the health of both speakers.

FOR SEPTEMBER.—Godey for September has been received. Although many, very many similar works have been started and passed out of existence since Godey's Magazine first made its exit, it has withstood all the adversities which have overpowered the weaker. The September number is very attractive. One of the engravings—"Heroic Women of the Revolution"—gives this number quite a patriotic cast. Address L. A. Godey, 423 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. $1 a year in advance.

THE Cambridge Democrat tries to make the impression upon its readers that Dr. Cox is not sound on the slavery question, by asking questions which have been answered and settled years ago, as reference to newspaper files will show. As for David Paul Brown "impregnating" the Doctor with his views on the slavery question, or that the Democrat has the least thought of it, we believe to be all gammon. Mr. Brown was called upon by most of the prominent gentlemen in town, he returned their calls and shared their hospitality, and why does the Democrat single out Doctor Cox at whom to hurl its darts?

AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.—This body was to have assembled in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday last to nominate a candidate for Comptroller. It has also been recommended that delegates be sent to this convention empowered to nominate candidates for Commissioner of Public Works in the second and fourth districts. The second district, now represented by Maj. George Peter, is composed of Montgomery, Howard, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's counties; the fourth district consists of the eight counties on the Eastern Shore, and is now represented by Mr. Lankford.

JUDGE STEWART'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—The Judge's letter of acceptance gives less satisfaction if possible, than his nomination. It is, no doubt, thought to be very ingeniously framed and knitted together in such an affectionate manner that none dare dissent from its writer. Notwithstanding such care has been taken in its construction he has become over zealous to meet certain cases. The litile epistle he received the day before he penned his letter no doubt, gave him an outline of the state of feeling in this locality in reference to his nomination, and he stretched out his net to catch all that might be dissatisfied. He has made a fatal mistake—the effort is too glaring to have its desired effect. We will bid the Judge adieu for the present.

WE take the responsibility upon ourself to return the thanks of Dr. Cox and his friends, for the very flattering notice which the Star gave him in its last issue. The Star says "the Doctor is a respectable physician, writes poetry occasionally for Harper's Weekly, has a fine voice, sings melodiously, talks fluently on the stump, cuts a respectable figure in the Lyceum, wears gold specs, and makes a very genteel appearance."

This is very flattering, to be sure. Wonder if the Star could say as much for its own candidate when he first entered the political field? Oh, we beg pardon for bringing to mind things so far hidden in the past, as the Star may not wish Mr. Stewart's political life to date back even as far as P. F. Thomas' election for Governor.

QUITE COMPLIMENTARY.—We notice that the series of articles published in the Gazette, over the signature of "K" are beginning to attract the notice which their ability, force and unanswerable reasoning merit. In the Louisville Journal of the 3d instant one of these articles is made a leader for that paper—a paper that never publishes any thing but stirling articles. Taking into consideration the great ability with which the Journal is conducted and the extensive name which it bears, we feel very proud that ours is the channel through which such strong articles flow to assist in making up that great sea of intellect. We can promise our readers that our columns will often be enriched by political contributions from the same pen, and that nothing will be left undone to make our paper the worthy organ of a great party.

Our correspondent is a young man and depending entirely upon his profession for support, and is fully capable to take charge of such business as may be entrusted to him. We are in hopes our friends will share their patronage with him.

THE JUDGESHIP.—Many, very many have been the questions propounded in regard to the next Judgeship—however as the time for nomination or announcement approaches these questions become less numerous. The idea was at one time entertained that we should have two candidates in the field, but this notion appears to be fast dying out. P. B. Hopper, Esq., of Queen Annes, has been spoken of as Judge Carmichael's opponent but he has emphatically declined. Had he suffered himself to have been brought before the people he would have made the largest poll for that high position of any other man in the ranks of the American or opposition party, in the district. We would gladly support Mr. Hopper had we a chance, but we believe it is a given up point that Judge Carmichael will be in the field alone. As the Judge was appointed by an American Governor, though opposite in politics, and having no opposition in the next election, we think it would be but showing due respect to our chief, as he chose Judge Carmichael on his merits and not his political cast, to bring him out as a candidate of no party—but as a candidate of the people. We are in hopes that the American or opposition journals in the district will respond. The papers of Judge Carmichael's own political faith appear to be very backward in extending the invitation to the opposition to unite upon him. We do not wish to dictate or find fault, but the Democratic papers certainly have been very quiet on the Judgeship for some time past. We suppose we shall soon hear more now the ball is in motion.

In noticing the sale of th Chlora Point Farm last week, we should have said—that part owned by Wm. Chamberlaine, Esq., and known as "River Side."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—The September number of this splendid agricultural periodical is at hand. It only requires a perusal to give satisfaction. Address Orange Judd, New York. $1 a year.

Political.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—Below will be found the proceedings of the Congressional Convention which was lately held in Cambridge, for a copy of which we are indebted to D. Blocksom, Esq., the Secretary:

"Pursuant to a call of the several counties of the first Congressional District of Maryland, an American convention was held in Cambridge, on Thursday, the 18th of August. The delegates of all the counties were present except Worcester. About half past 12 o'clock the convention organized by appointing S. L. Bradley of Queen Anne's, President, and S. W. Jones of Somerset and Wm. A. Willis of Caroline, Vice Presidents, and D. Blocksom. Secretary.

Upon motion of Dr. W. Nick Pindell the convention proceeded to nominate. The names of C. C. Cox, James U. Dennis and M. Fountain were put in nomination. Upon first ballot Cox received 6 votes. Dennis 9, and Fountain 3.

2d ballot	Cox received	9	Dennis	9
3d	"	" 11	"	7
4th	"	" 9	"	9
5th	"	" 9	"	9
6th	"	" 9	"	9
7th	"	" 9	"	9
8th	"	" 8	"	10
9th	"	" 9	"	9

And so continued until the 17th ballot when Cox received 11, Dennis 7; on the 18th ballot Cox received 15 votes and Dennis 5.—After which C. C. Cox of Talbot county was unanimously nominated.

On motion of John W. Dail a vote of thanks was tendered to the officers of the convention for their services.

On motion the Secretary was requested to have a copy of the proceedings of the convention published in all the American papers in the District and in the Baltimore Clipper.

On motion the convention adjourned.

S. L. BRADLEY, President.
D. BLOCKSOM, Secretary.

STATE CONVENTION.—The State convention of the American party to nominate a candidate for Comptroller of the Treasury, assembled in Baltimore city, on Thursday last. The convention was called to order by Sidney C. Long, of Somerset, who nominated J. Dixon Roman, of Washington, as chairman, and Col. A. Kimmel, of Frederick, and S. S. McMaster, of Worcester, as vice presidents. On motion of Col. A. Kimmel, of Frederick, Chapman Harwood, or Anne Arundel, was appointed secretary, and Jas. W. Clayton, of Cecil, assistant secretary.

The chair stated the object of the convention to be the nomination of a candidate for the Comptroller of the Treasury of the State, and the organization of the American party in Maryland. He spoke of the present danger of the country by the sectional parties of the country. He spoke of the foreign influence as prejudicial to the interests of the country, and stated that so far was it carried by the party in power that he had been informed that the water pipes now being laid in the District of Columbia were made in Scotland. The democratic party had broken down the Missouri compromise, and the South had gained nothing by it, and they would discover that an effort to subdivide Texas would be attended with the same confusion as had been caused by the fanatics and foreign vote in Kansas. The American party would be the proved nucleus upon which would gather the hope of the country.

On motion of James G. Hening, of Montgomery, the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Comptroller of the Treasury, and he nominated William H. Purnell.

On motion, Mr. Purnell was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

CONVENTION OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The delegates elected from Cecil, Kent, Harford and Carroll counties, and the first seven election districts of Baltimore county, constituting the second congressional district, met on Wednesday at Barnum's Hotel, to nominate a candidate for Congress from said district.

The following gentlemen were then put in nomination:

James M. Vickers nominated Edwin H. Webster, of Harford; P. C Ricketts nominated James Thomas McCullough, of Cecil; John L. Rees nominated John C. Holland, of Baltimore county; George E. Wampler nominated John Edward Smith, of Carroll county.

On the 28th ballot Mr. Webster received the whole 19 votes of the delegates present. The announcement of which was received with great cheering.

Mr. Webster was the president of the Senate at the last session of the Legislature of Maryland.

The delegates of the 4th District also met at the New Assembly Rooms on Wednesday night for the purpose of nominating a candidate, but the room not being open and the rain pelting them pretty hard the crowd soon got into a "muss." They then adjourned to Temperance Temple. A few outlaws still continued to intrude upon the meeting, and the proceedings became so riotous that the police were acquainted of the fact when order was restored by putting the ringleaders in the lock-up. The convention then adjourned over to next day.

NOMINATION OF A COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The convention to nominate a candidate for commissioner of public works for the counties of the Eastern Shore assembled at the Fountain Hotel Wednesday afternoon. The convention was called to order, and Samuel S. McMaster, of Worcester, elected President; Dr. W. N. Pindell, of Talbot, vice-president, and James W. Clayton, of Cecil, Secretary.

The following persons were then put in nomination: Edward Wilkins, of Kent; Alexander Seth, of Talbot; Alexander Knotts, of Caroline; Benjamin Lankford, of Somerset county.

On the 7th ballot Mr. Lankford was nominated. He was then declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

For the Easton Gazette.

Government Extravagance.

Mr. Editor: About forty years ago when Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of the War Department a site was selected by officers of the army for a military fortification, called For Snelling. It was recommended to these experienced and skillful officers by its superior advantages and useful position for the operation of the army, and from that time up to the year 1858 it was more occupied than any other position on our north western frontier. But it possessed other advantages in the beauty of the country, its adaptation for agricultural production and above all, since the march of emigration has approached it, in its notable situation for a town site. Speculators have left no stone unturned to secure it for the last named purpose and have brought to bear every influence to bring it into market. When Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War an offer was made to purchase it, but, informed by a military education of the immense advantages of the post, he peremptorily declined to entertain the proposition for a sale. A year after, when a new administration is in power a law is passed through the agency of the very man who had tried to negotiate a sale to Secretary Davis authorizing the then Secretary to sell it if, in *his* opinion, a sale would subserve the public interests. Here we see the working of the lobby influence in Congress. The specious pretext that the site was useless and the maintenance of it expensive, aided by a judicious application of money, secured its passage. The negotiation of its sale, the employment of agents, &c., afforded Secretary Floyd an unexpected opportunity to reward certain political friends for whom he had no vacancy in the offices of his department convenient just then. He had offered one of them a minor office but he had indignantly declined it and would be satisfied with nothing less than $5000,00 a year. This person was a Mr. Heiskell of Virginia. Another of the parties benefitted was Dr. Graham of Virginia. Having been informed by Mr. Floyd of the intended sale and offered an agency in selling it, he at once entered into a speculation with other parties for the purchase of it, preferring the profits of a great bargain off the government to a commission for selling it which could not have been without its temptation, since Mr. Heiskell preferred it to a good office. Among the purchasers besides Dr. Graham were Mr. Mather and Mr. Schell, both prominent and influential Democrats of N. York. There were others who had sought to have a hand in the bargain but the loaf was not large enough to divide among so many. A gentleman from Vermont, who had long labored for the party, claimed a right to be a purchaser on the score of those services. His day of usefulness had, however, passed by and they would not spare him a crumb.

The facts of this sale prove the Secretary guilty of culpable neglect of duty and incompetence, if not of actual corrupt dealing. In charity we will believe the first.—Those facts are that, 1st, Mr. Heiskell, (one of the agents who, it is admitted by Mr. Faulkner, who tried to defend the action of the Secretary, "had no previous experience in the sale of public property" and had never been in the West,) was appointed that he might make out of the business a profit greater than the emoluments of any office in the gift of his patron who had declared he had no office good enough for him. 2d, The property was sold at private sale instead of at public auction, and *was offered to but one party*—the speculators above mentioned—for whose benefit alone it was sold. 3d, It netted less than $70,000, while the edifice before the estimating committee *showed it to be worth at least* $400,000, which was a loss to the Treasury of upwards of $300,000 and a gain to the favored political speculators of the amount. K.

From the Kent News.

In the last Presidential canvass it was a well known fact, that many patriotic Whigs of the South, who had always opposed the doctrines of the Democratic party, were induced to support its nominees, from an honest conviction that the existing condition of political parties was such, that the peculiar interests of this section could only be maintained by their election. As Southern men they were invoked to support Mr. Buchanan. It was alleged that our Constitutional rights would not be respected if the Republican candidate was elected, and, it being self-evident that Fillmore "had no chance," it became the plain duty of all to support the Democratic nominees. The effect of these sectional appeals was that the entire South, with the exception of Maryland, cast her vote for Mr. Buchanan. Although thousands of good Whigs throughout the Southern States, led by this conviction of a supposed necessity, abandoned for the time, their former hostility to the Democratic party, we have never believed that any considerable portion of them designed that their new political relations should be permanent, or that they intended thereby to acknowledge that the principles so long maintained and so fearlessly advocated by the illustrious Clay, Webster, and other eminent leaders of the party, had been discovered by them to be radically wrong, and anti-democratic. Neither have we believed that they designed, by their temporary affiliation with this party, either to adopt its political creed or to commit themselves *in futuro* to whatever maxims expediency might suggest should be incorporated in it. Their antagonism is too great, their prejudices too inveterate, and the objects and principles of the two parties have always been too dissimilar, to allow such a conclusion. There can never be a thorough combination of things so heterogeneous, and which no political alchemist ever attempted to combine till the period just referred to. Such an union is an impossibility for a Henry Clay Whig to form, so long as he admires the character of that distinguished statesman and patriot—appreciates his services, and recollects the slanders and abuse so lavishly directed against him whenever his name was presented as a candidate. In such a union there cannot be mutual concession and forgiveness, and without this no reconciliation can be genuine or permanent. The recent elections in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina demonstrate its truth. Thousands of Old Line Whigs and Democrats who supported Mr. Buchanan in these States, convinced that the party in power have shamefully abused its public trusts, and that public confidence in the government and good feeling among the States can only be restored by the election of some good and national statesman as the successor of the present executive,—rallied under the appropriate title of "Opposition," with a success more than could have been reasonably expected. They succeeded in reducing the majority in Virginia from thirty to five thousand gaining in Tennessee, North Carolina and Kentucky nine Congressmen, and electing Col. Sam. Houston Governor of Texas. The question arises, will the old line Whigs of Maryland, who supported Mr. Buchanan act similarly and with equal independence? and contribute their influence in rescuing the government from the hands of those whose public acts prove them unfit to manage its affairs? We believe they will.

[From the Buffalo Courier, August 18.]

M. Blondin at Niagara Falls—He carries a Man safely across.

Probably the largest crowd that ever assembled at Niagara Falls was present there yesterday to witness Mons. Blondin cross the Niagara river upon his rope, carrying a man upon his shouiders. Excursion trains were run upon all roads leading to the Falls, and every train crowded. The trains from this city—a total of 49 cars—carried not less than 2,500 persons. The steamer Arrow took down two loads; in all about 1,200 persons. The excursion train from Rochester was composed of 20 cars, all full; the train from Lewiston, 10 cars full, and the Great Western Railway brought in 35 coaches; these also were as full as they could hold The steamer Zimmerman, from Toronto, brought over 1,200 persons.

A very large number of persons from both sides of the river came down in their own carriages and helped to swell the numbers of those present. The Great Western and Detroit and Milwaukie Railway ran a special excursion train at half fare from Milwaukie to the bridge, and the Michigan Central road put on an excursion train from Chicago to connect with the Great Western at Detroit When we arrived upon the ground, at about 4 o'clock, every available seat and lookout was secured, and both banks for some distance back were a mass of human beings, all eager to catch a glimpse at Mons. Blondin and the man he was to carry across on his back. Many doubted whether M. Blondin would attempt the feat, and others asserted that he could not find any one who would be willing to accompany him.

About 4½ o'clock M. Blondin entered the inclosure and proceeded to the end of the rope on the American side. He was dressed, as on former occasions, in silk tights, bare-headed, and had on his feet rough dressed buckskin shoes. In a few minutes after his arrival he ascended the rope with his balancing pole, and started to cross the river alone. Before leaving he tied a pad of papers around his waist. After proceeding about 100 feet he stopped, swung by one foot and then the other, and then walking along 15 or 20 feet, stopped and stood upon his head—his head resting on the balancing pole, which lay across the rope, the ends supported upon the guy ropes. He then ran along the rope, stood upon his head, sat down, turned summersets backward and forward, and proceeded to the middle of the river, where there are no guys. He here laid down on the rope on his back at full length; stood on his head, laid his balance pole across the rope and stood upon it with the other foot, his hands laying by his side.

He then passed along the rope to where the guys on the Canada side were fastened and laid down his balancing pole. He now returned with his body suspended beneath the rope, running along with his hands and feet as an ape to the middle of the rope, between the guys. He here went through with all the feats attempted by tight-rope performers, such as hanging by one foot, then the other, by one hand, dropping his body down full length below the rope and whirling round, resting his breast upon his rope and with arms and legs extended as if in the act of swimming. He hung by both arms and then passed his body between his arms and the rope and in fact performed all feats ever accomplished by the most agile tight rope performers. He then returned to where his balancing pole was, took it up, and crossed to the Canada bank, stopped several times to turn summersets, stand upon his head, upon one foot, and to lay down upon the rope. Upon his reaching the Canada shore he was received with tremendous cheers from the crowd, and the locomotives on the bridge and on both sides of the river responded with their whistles.

Mr. Blondin occupied something over half an hour in crossing, most of the time being spent in his performances on the rope. He remained on the Canada side to rest and refresh himself some fifteen or twenty minutes, and again appeared upon the rope. This time he had his agent, Mr. Henry Colcord, a man weighing about 136 pounds, upon his back, and his balancing pole in his hands. He proceeded down the rope very slowly and cautiously, as if feeling every step, until he was about a hundred feet from the Canada side, when Mr. Colcord dismounted and stood upon the rope immediately behind M. Blondin. They here remained to rest probably three or four minutes, when Mr. Colcord again mounted and M. Blondin proceeded, still walking very slowly and stopping occasionally to balance himself. They stopped five times in crossing, and each time Mr. Colcord dismounted and again resumed his position. He had his arms around Mr. Blondin's neck and his legs rested on the balancing pole. He was in his shirt sleeves and wore a straw hat. About 25 minutes were occupied in accomplishing the first half of the rope, and the balance in 20, making 45 minutes from bank to bank.

For some seconds before the American shore was reached the crowds gathered round the end of the rope became very noisy, and a good deal of excitement prevailed, and when he reached the staging on this side safely, the vast crowd shouted with the greatest enthusiasm.

On reaching the landing M. Blondin was much flushed and appeared very much fatigued, while Mr. Colcord was pale, but did not betray any signs of fear. It was about half-past six o'clock when he reached this side, and the trains which had been detained and were ready started immediately for their several destinations, with probably five thousand persons.

The daring feat was successfully accomplished, and we understand M. Blondin will repeat it on Wednesday of next week.

Further from Denver City.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 23.—The Denver city express of the 15th has arrived with six passengers and $16,000 in gold dust.

A portion of the recently framed constitution of the territory has been published.—There is no allusion to slavery in the bill of rights. Suffrage is restricted to whites exclusively. The local papers are silent in respect to the provisions of the constitution.

The richest gold discoveries since the last arrival had been made near Cheyenne Pass. Although the opening of new beds is a daily occurence, there is a great rush towards Cheyenne Pass, where it is rumored that from $100 to $1,000 are made per day to the single hand. Rich quartz is to be found in abundance everywhere. Emigration is at present light but steady.—Business was brisk at Denver City. Merchandise and provisions were selling cheap.

Philadelphia Rowdyism—attack on a Military Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—A riot occured yesterday at Tacony, a short distance up the Delaware river, to which point there had been excursions of the St. Vincent's Sunday School and the Franklin Rifle Company. A gang of rowdies attacked the soldiers during their target firing, when the soldiers repelled their assailants with the butts of their rifles, and some loaded their pieces with pebbles and fired upon the rowdies. About twenty persons were stabbed or wounded in some manner. The riot was resumed on the arrival of the soldiers in the city, but the police prevented serious results.

Virginia Politics.

RICHMOND, Aug. 23.—A large meeting of the opposition was held here last night. The speakers expressed a preference for Mr. Botts for the Presidency, and resolutions were passed recommending a State convention to meet here during the fall.

Death of Ex-Speaker Davis.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—A private dispatch from Carlisle, Indiana, announces the death of Hon. J. W. Davis, of that State.

THE WESTERN CORN CROP.—The luxuriant appearance of the growing corn throughout the West is the subject of general remark. The Cincinnati Commercial of Wednesday says:

The prospects for a corn crop of full average yield throughout the region of country about which there was recently so much appprehension, have been well reassured by the generous rains of the last two weeks and the increased amount of land planted throughout the West will make the yield of this staple, if present anticipations are realized, much greater than ever before gathered. We are informed by a gentleman extensively engaged in farming in the central portion of the State, that there are farmers who will willingly contract for 3,000 to 5,000 bushels of corn, deliverable monthly after the crop is fully ready to be marketed, at 68 cents per bushel. Prices must be submitted to by producers that will set the wheels of commerce in motion, relieve the country of debt, and establish a firm basis for the resumption of a new career of prosperity and progress.

EFFECTS OF POISONED WHISKEY.—The Crawfordsville (Ind.) Journal reports a case of poisoning by whiskey, that ought to be as effective as a dozen temperance lectures. It says that a young man named Lewis, of that county, drank whiskey on the 30th of July, which burnt his throat and stomach and made him vomit—not unusual occurrences with more liquors than whiskey.—The next day he drank again, and in the afternoon, an hour or so after swallowing the last glass, he was seized with convulsions, which lasted six hours, and contorted his body and limbs terribly. His toes was drawn in upon the soles of his feet, his fingers in on his palms, and his head and feet back toward each other till they met and bent his body in to a circle. His jaws were locked fast, and could not be opened at all; but he retained his consciousness.—*For ten days*, at intervals of one to five hours, these spasms have returned, but happily with entire unconsciousness in the patient since the first ones.

A Nigger Story.

Two darkies had bought a mess of pork in partnership; but Sam having no place to put his portion in, consented to entrust the whole to Julius' keeping.

The next morning they met, when Sam says, "Good morning, Julius, anything happen strange or mystérioes down in your 'vicinity lately?"

"Yaas, Sam, most a strange thing happen at my house yesterlast night. All mystery, all mystery to me."

"Ah. Julius, what was dat?"

"Well. Sam, I told you how. Dis morning I went down in de cellar for to get a piece of hog for dis darkey's breakfast, and I put my hand in de brine and felt all around, but no pork dere—all gone. Couldn't tell what bewent with it, so I turned up de barl, and Sam, true as preachin' de rats had eat a hole clare fro' de bottom ob de barl—and dragged de pork all out."

Sam was petrified with astonishment, but presently said—

"Wy didn't de brine run out ob de same hole?"

Ah Sam, dat's de mystery—dat's de mystery."

THE POWER OF MACHINE OVER DISEASE.—We know of no better illustration of this fact than the wonderful effects of Oxygenated Bitters, in eradicating from the system Dyspepsia, and all functional diseases of the stomach, and restoring impaired digestion.

For Supervisor.

THE subscriber announces himself as an Independent candidate for SUPERVISOR of the Public Roads of Trappe District.

aug 13–te WM. R. HUGHLETT.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, August, 24 1859.

WHEAT—About 17,000 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

Common white	1 00a$1 10
Fair	1 15a$1 20
Good to prime,	1 25a1 33
Choice,	1 35a1 37
Red,	90a$1 13
CORN—White and yellow,	72a82 cents
OATS—	30a34 cents

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

WHEAT—White,	1 25$1 30
Red	1 18a$1 20
Corn—yellow,	80 81 cts.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

WHET—White,	$1 52
Red,	$1 22
Corn—Yellow,	85 cents

Marriages.

EMERSON—HARRISON.—In Baltimore, on the morning of the 18th inst., by Rev. S. B. Dunlap, Samuel Emerson and Miss Marion L. Harrison, both of this county.

Deaths.

TARR.—In Denton, on Sunday, the 21st inst., after a protracted sickness, Mrs. S. Amanda Tarr, in the 21st year of her age, consort of Dr. Charles E. Tarr.

SKINNER.—On the 6th inst., at his residence, in St. Michaels District, Wm. C. Skinner, in the 66th year of his age.

HARRISON.—On the 20th inst., in Baltimore county, at the residence of Rev. L. J. Cox, Luther Jennings, aged 6 months and 18 days, infant son of Theo. P. and Maria S. Harrison of Talbot county.

BELL.—In Denton, on the 14th inst., Rev. Mr. Bell at an advanced age. He had been for many years a faithful worker in the vineyard of his Lord and assisted in winning scores of precious souls from the devouring elements of the evil one. He has been disabled for some time by old age and affliction from entering upon the active duties of his calling, but has ever kept in view the crown of glory which is in waiting for the faithful.

GREEN GINGER—A lot of Green Ginger, in prime order for preserving, just received and for sale by

aug 27 DAWSON & BRO.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10.
A HOMESTEAD FOR $100
Also, HOMESTEAD FOR $1000 AND OVER, *in a desirable, healthy country*
☞ AGENTS WANTED! *Send for a Pamphlet.* Address
E. BAUDER, Land Agent,
aug 27–tf Port Royal, Va.

McDOWELL'S CATAWBA GINGER WINE.—This delightful Tonic and Invigorator is manufactured from the Catawba Grape and Jamaica Ginger, and for purity and richness of flavor stands unequalled In cases of Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Cholic or Diarrhea it is an unfailing remedy and should be in every family. Just received and for sale by

aug 27. DAWSON & BRO.



ESTRAY HOGS.—Was found trespassing in the Cornfield of the subscriber on Monday, the 22d inst., on his farm near the Hole in the Wall, three half-grown Hogs. They have been trespassing for some time. The owner or owners are requested to pay damages and the cost of advertising, and take them away.

aug 27–3t ($1) WM. BUCKMAN.

$800.—THE SUBSCRIBERS WISH TO employ an active reliable man in each section of the State to travel and take orders for

SEGARS & TOBACCO,

by samples. Will pay a salary of $600 to $800 per year, payable monthly. For samples and particulars apply to, or address, inclosing stamp for return postage. CARY & SMITH,
Tobacconists,
aug 27–5t 312 Pearl street, New York.

Imported White Mediterranean
SEED WHEAT.

A SMALL quantity just received, of very superior quality. Price $3 per bushel.

Also, a complete assortment of Farming Implements, Horse Powers, Threshers, Grain Mills, Plows, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, of the most reliable varieties.

R. L. ALLEN,
New York Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store,
aug 20–3t* 191 Water street

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby warned from hunting with dog or gun, or otherwise trespassing on my farm, on the Trappe road, near Easton, as I will enforce the law against ALL offenders.

aug 20–3t H. C. MACKEY.

Trustee's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Talbot County, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee will offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court House in Easton, on

Tuesday, the 13th day of September, 1859, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., of that day, that small Farm in Ferry Neck of Talbot County, of which Severn Mister, Jr., of Talbot County, died seized and possessed and on which his widow now resides. This farm contains

41 Acres 60 Square Perches

of land and is beautifully situated immediately on the waters of Third Haven creek in Talbot County, immediately adjoining "Plain Dealing," the residence of Capt E. L. F Hardcastle, and within three miles of the Royal Oak post office. The land is very fertile and in a high state of improvement. All the luxuries of the salt water are at the door; and the steamers ply from Easton via Oxford and "Miles River," to Baltimore twice a week, both which places are convenient for embarkation. The buildings are all new—consisting of a new two story frame dwelling, very convenient and commodious, and new out-buildings. There is fine fruit also on the place, the orchards having been recently planted and trees in full bearing. Possession given on the first of January next.

TERMS.—One third the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale. The residue of purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments of six and twelve months and secured by bond with security to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of Sale. On payment of the purchase money, the interest of all parties under the decree will be conveyed to the purchaser by the Trustee.

SAM: HAMBLETON,
Trustee.
aug 20ts S A. J LOVEDAY, Auctioneer.

Trustee's Sale of Land
IN
BAY HUNDRED DISTRICT
OF TALBOT COUNTY.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Talbot County, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on

Tuesday, the 13th day of September, 1859, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., of that day, that Farm or Plantation of which Richard Street late of Talbot County died seized and possessed, situate in Bay Hundred district of Talbot county, immediately on the water of Harris' Creek, adjoining the Lands of Jno H. Lowe and others, containing the quantity of about

80 Acres of Land

more or less. This is a beautifully located and very desirable tract of Land. It combines all advantages of the most desirable salt water situations in the County. Possession given on the first of January next. A plat of the premises will be exhibited on the day of sale.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments of six and twelve months, from the day of sale, secured by Bond and security approved by the Trustee, with interest from the day of sale. On payment of the entire purchase money the interest of all parties under the decree will be conveyed to the purchaser by the Trustee.

SAM: HAMBLETON, Trustee.
aug 20ts-S A. J. LOVEDAY, Auctioneer.

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