The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . NOVEMBER 26, 1859.

We republish to day the address of the Eastern Shore Convention to the people of the State. This convention it will be recollected met at Easton on the 15th of April 1858, just after the adjournment of the last Legislature, which had failed from accidental causes to pass the bill liquidating this debt. We can add nothing to the force of the appeal as it has been presented by the committee appointed by the convention. It is lucid in statement and irresistable in argument, and no one who acknowledges the claims of justice can resist its force.—Could this address be thoroughly circulated among the people of the western shore, we are sure the honest instincts of the masses would respond to it with hearty emphasis. They would speak out in tones that would not be resisted in the Legislature of the state. The timid would be emboldened to act in accordance with their sense of right—the time serving would be forced to yield their opposition before the unanimous voice that would be raised in support of our claim. We hope those papers on the western shore which are favorable to this most righteous claim will spread it before there readers, that the people of the western shore may understand what it is that we demand, that they may know this is no nefarious scheme to extract money from the public treasury, but as just and meritorious a debt as ever was contracted, and that it commends itself to the instant and favorable regard of the Legislature by the highest considerations of honor, and with the force of the purest justice and equity. Shall the good old state of Maryland bear longer upon her hitherto unstained escutchen the brand of repudiation? Shall she longer defer to perform a duty to which her good faith as a state is solemnly pledged? Shall she carry this mark of dishonor into the future for the paltry consideration of retaining in her grasp a million of dollars that belongs to a portion of her people as much as does the taxes she is every year collecting belong to the state? We will not believe it. We feel assured that, if the people of this state could be informed of the grounds of our demand, we should not have to ask twice for it. Let this address be circulated among them. We do not doubt that justice will be done us by the approaching session.

The Washington Monument.—We, says the National Intelligencer, understand that the Managers of the National Washington Monument have adopted a resolution to appeal to the patriotism of the State Governments to aid them in their noble efforts to rear a grand monument to the name and fame of Washington at the seat of government; and with that view have already addressed a letter to the Governors of several States, requesting them to lay their application before the respective Legislatures now in session or soon to assemble. We invoke for this appeal of the Managers the responsive sympathies and generous support of all patriotic hearts in our legislative assemblies. The young sister State on the Pacific, *California*, has already, it will be remembered, volunteered a contribution to the noble work.

Fire in the Country—Heavy Loss.—On Tuesday morning last, between the hours of two and three o'clock, the barn on the residence of Mr. Nicholas Goldsborough, in Trappe District, was discovered to be on fire. The barn, carriage house and sheds, with a new carriage, twenty barrels of select bread corn, forty bushels of wheat, eight head of horses, all of his farming implements except a few which had been in use the day previous, and everything required to carry on a large farm, were destroyed by the flames. The cattle in the yard were also very badly burned. Mr. Goldsborough's loss amounts to $1500. The buildings belonged to M. T. Goldsborough, Esq., and were covered by insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiry.

Concert.—It will be seen by advertisement in another column that the Easton Sax-Horn Band intend to give a concert in Easton, on Tuesday next, and at St. Michaels on Thursday. The object of the concert is to buy three new instruments, and as the members of the band have been at a heavy expense it is to be hoped that these entertainments will be liberally patronized.

Hog Killing.—On Thursday last a number of hogs of fine size were slaughtered in Easton. Out of 17 that were killed by one set of hands 14 weighed upwards of 4000 lbs. Two of the heavest of which were raised by Mr. Columbus Elliott. One weiged 419 the other 410. Who can beat the last

Thanksgiving day passed off quietly in Easton; business generally was suspended, which, with the ringing of church bells gave every appearance of the Sabbath.

Boy's Election.—To-day is the last day of the races. The young voters will no doubt make good use of the opportunity.

TALBOT COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Monday morning, Nov. 21.—Present, Hon. R. B. Carmichael. O. P. Sparks, Sheriff. S. T. Hopkins, Clerk. Jas. H. Martin, State's Attorney. Hon. R. B. Carmichael qualified as the newly elected Judge.

Assault and Batteries.—State vs. Wm. Tarr for assault and battery on Rd. Cheers—fined 50 cents.—Wm. Hambleton for assault and battery on A. A. Pascoult—fined 25 cents. Thomas Kirby for assault and battery on Hugh Marshall—fined 25 cents. David Gannon (f. n.) for assault and battery on Geo. Dobson (f. n.)—fined 13 cents. George Summers for engaging in a fight with Thos. J. Jefferson—acquitted. Thos. J. Jefferson for engaging in a fight with George Summers—acquitted.

Tuesday.—State vs. John Walker for selling whiskey without license—fined $20. James Cowgill for whipping Mary Jane Mansfield—equitted. Wm. Hambleton for assault and battery on Anthony Lane—fined 25 cents. Wm. D. Callahan for assault and battery on Ann E. Callahan—fined 15 cents.

John Porter vs. the Maryland and Delaware Rail Road Company.—An action to recover damages on an award. Martin for plaintiff—Hambleton and Powell for defendants. Jury sworn.

Wednesday.—Porter vs. R. R. Co.—still on trial. Witnesses examined and counsel engaged in preparing exceptions. Court adjourned until Friday.

Friday.—Porter vs. R. R. Co. Still on trial.

The Vote of the Eastern Shore.—The Harper's Ferry fright, or some other cause affected the Eastern Shore and gave it a serious locofoco fever at the late election. The following are the votes for Comptroller and Commissioner of Public Works:—

	Pornell.	Jarrett.	Lankford.	Roberts.
Cecil	2,013	2,011	2,014	2,005
Kent,	843	765	852	781
Q. Ann's	898	972	865	1,009
Caroline,	908	805	865	806
Talbot,	725	961	651	1,031
Dorchester,	1,207	1,206	1,199	1,210
Somerset,	1,550	1,408	1,604	1,310
Worcester,	1,279	1,510	1,283	1,589
	9,304	9,638	9,144	9,685

Jarret's maj. 334; Roberts' (loco.) for Commissioner of Public Works, 541 maj.

The Harper's Ferry Rebellion.—The meeting held in Boston on Saturday evening collected upwards of four hundred dollars for the benefit of John Brown's family. The New York Courier thus sounds a warning to all traitors:

"If Brown is really sane, Governor Wise has a duty to perform from which he may not and dare not shrink; and that is, to *hang Brown*, be the consequences what they may. If Governor Wise, believing Brown to be sane, interposes in his behalf the pardoning power, he will not only do a great wrong to Virginia and to the whole country, but he would, in the sight of God, be guilty of *perjury* in neglecting faithfully to administer the laws of the commonwealth over which he presides. If Brown be sane, then he is both traitor and murderer; and his life is not only forfeited to the offended laws of the land, but the payment of the forfeit is imperiously demanded by every consideration of expediency and patriotism. The cry of disunion is again heard; and whoever attempts to dissolve this Union becomes a traitor and forfeits his life to the law. Let all traitors suffer alike. Whatever the evils of slavery, the remedy of the abolitionist is a still greater evil, because it is treason; and so it is treason to attempt a disruption of this Union, be the pretence what it may. Let Brown, if sane, be hung; and let the lesson thus inculcated be a warning to all traitors against the perpetuity of our Union."

Mayor Wilson, of Wheeling, Va., has been officially advised from headquarters, to prepare to repel any indications of invasion. This is done in view of the recent excitement at Charleston. The commanding officers of the militia at Wheeling have also received orders to organize, and all the companies are to be armed and equipped for active duty.

Jason Brown, of Summit county, Ohio, a son of Capt. Brown, has written a letter to Gov. Wise, asking—in case his father shall be executed—that the body be sent to Ohio for burial, or be delivered to the friends.

During Governor Wise's interview with the condemned insurgents, the other day, Brown declared himself prepared to die.—He justified his course, only regretting his error in not allowing the train to pass without interruption. Cook said he was willing to be shot, but always had a great repugnance to hanging. Governor Wise said that Coppee was the only one that he had ever thought of commuting, but he had now determined to hang them all.

The Electoral College of 1860.

The Northern States will be entitled to votes in the electoral college as follows:

Maine,	8	Michigan,	6
New Hampshire,	5	Indiana,	13
Vermont,	5	Illinois,	11
Massachusetts,	13	Iowa,	4
Rhode Island,	4	Wisconsin,	5
Connecticut,	6	California,	4
New York,	35	Minnesota,	4
New Jersey,	7	Oregon,	3
Pennsylvania,	27	Kansas,	3
Ohio,	23		
Total,			186

The Southern States will be entitled to votes in the electoral college as follows:

Virginia,	15	Louisiana,	6
Delaware,	3	Arkansas,	4
Maryland,	8	Tennessee,	12
North Carolina,	10	Kentucky,	12
South Carolina,	8	Missouri,	9
Georgia,	10	Florida,	3
Alabama,	9	Texas,	4
Mississippi,	7		
Total,			120
Total vote of Northern States,			186
Total vote of Southern States,			120
Majority for Northern States,			66
Aggregate vote of Northern and Southern States,			306
Number necessary to elect a President,			154

Gerrit Smith.—A correspondent of the Syracuse Journal says that previous to being conveyed to Utica, "Mr. Smith had been quite sick for some ten days with "brain fever," and for most of this time quite delirious: but thinking he might soon recover, nothing was said about it out of the family, but getting no better, and perhaps worse, some of his most intimate friends were called in to see him. The great theme of conversation was Harper's Ferry and the transactions connected therewith. He recognized his friends, grasped them frantically by the hand, and told them they saw him for the last time; that he was a poor wretch, not fit to live; that he had not a friend on earth or in heaven, that the next night he should be in Baltimore and undergo the most excruciating torments that it was possible for human beings to inflict; that he had deeply wronged his neighbors in his ordinary dealings. &c.

ADDRESS

Of the Eastern Shore convention to the people of Maryland, adopted at Easton, April 15th 1858, relating to the claim of the Eastern Shore to the Million of dollars appropriated for works of Internal Improvements on said Shore, by the act of 1835.

To the people of Maryland:

Fellow Citizens:—The failure of the Legislature, a second time, to make provision for the payment of the sum *due by the State to the Eastern Shore* for works of internal improvement, taken in connection with the passage of the act for a convention to frame a new constitution, has produced a deep sensation throughout our entire Shore. Large meetings have been held in several of the counties, at which the people have expressed their indignation at the wrong which has been done them. The press has condemned the injustice with unusual severity and unanimity; and for the first time in the history of the State a mass convention, composed of citizens from all parts of the Shore, has assembled to deliberate upon the condition of our affairs and the course to be pursued in this important crisis.

We have approached the investigation of this subject with a deep sense of its importance, and with a conviction of the duty imposed on us, as good citizens, to act with a deliberation and gravity commensurate with the seriousness of the occasion.

Our applications to the legislature have resulted in the painful conviction that a considerable number of our fellow-citizens on the Western Shore are opposed to the payment of our appropriation. On the other hand, there are many who admit the injustice under which we are suffering, but who, with a few exceptions, we regret to say, will make no proper effort to redress it. The questions which now present themselves for consideration are—how long shall we quietly submit to the delay in its settlement? and are we not justly entitled to the use of *every means* afforded by the laws and the constitution by which its settlement can be facilitated?

We postpone a reply to the former question until we see whether there is a disposition further to interpose any unnecessary delay; and proceed to explain the grounds on which we claim an immediate settlement through an extra session of the Legislature. For this purpose we desire first to call attention to the amount of appropriations that have been made to the Western Shore and the length of time during which she has enjoyed them.

Commencing as early as 1826, they had amounted in 1833 to more than four millions of dollars per annum. In 1834 three millions more were appropriated; and in 1835, seven millions more were applied for. Here was a total of more than fourteen millions of dollars to be given to one Shore, without one cent being given to the other; and this too when it had become so evident that a *direct* tax would have to be resorted to, that it was necessary to make provision for it in the last of these bills to enable the State to dispose of her bonds.

It was under these circumstances that the representatives from the Eastern Shore impressed with the necessity of public works in a section of country which during several months of every year is completely cut off from access to market, and the people almost entirely separated from their representatives,) required, as the only condition on which they would assent to the last enormous appropriation, that the sum of one million dollars should be given to the Eastern Shore Railroad, and if that failed to go into operation, it should be secured to the Eastern Shore. These are the words of the act:

"And be it further provided, That if the said stock of the Eastern Shore Railroad shall not be subscribed to an amount sufficient to commence the road by individuals or corporations, *as provided for by this act*—(that is to say an amount which, "including the subscription hereby authorized on the part of the State to the stock of said company at the par value thereof, will be *adequate to the construction of said railroad*,") that then and in that case the million dollars *set apart for* and intended to be appropriated to said work, *shall be held sacred and the faith of the State is hereby pledged* that the said million of dollars shall *be applied to the exclusive purpose of works of internal improvements on the Eastern Shore* and for no other purpose whatever; and shall be *subject to disposition by any future Legislature for this purpose.*

The next and last appropriation was made in 1839, amounting to $1,325,000 making for the Western Shore a grand total of more than fifteen millions of dollars, and only *one* solitary million to the Eastern Shore.

Let us now see how far the two shores have received the benefits which these appropriations were intended to confer. Of those made for the Western Shore all have been paid. The greater portion of this has been hopelessly sunk in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; $1,500,000 have also been given up to the Baltimore and Susquehannah Railroad, (since the adoption of the present Constitution,) and the portion which has paid any dividends has been comparatively small.

The Western Shore has therefore had the use o this immense sum for a period of more than twenty years, during which time the arrearages of interest have amounted to nearly it not quite as much as the principal making the sum of which the Western Shore has had the actual benefit $30,000,000.—It should also be borne in mind that the various modifications in the terms of these loans have been made from time to time for the advantage of the companies on the Western Shore whereby all their works have been finished and the full benefit of them enjoyed; whilst we have been injured by the influx of western produce at the season when we are compelled to force our grain upon the market, and by the increase of representation of the Western Shore, arising from the increase of population caused by her public works. On the other hand, a large portion of the back interest was funded and added to the principal of the State debt, thus increasing the amount of interest for which the direct tax had to be laid. Of this tax the Eastern Shore has paid its full proportion *more punctually* than the Western Shore. And now let us see what has become of the solitary million, the benefits of which were secured to the Eastern shore by a solemn pledge of the State faith—a pledge which has been so well kept in the case of the direct tax.

The very Legislature which granted the last appropriation to the Western Shore passed an act in direct opposition to the wishes and efforts of the Eastern Shore Rail Company, directing that the affairs of the company should be wound up provided *the act was adopted by the stockholders*, the *State herself holding a majority of the stock;* and requiring her directors to vote for accepting the act; and never to this day has the Eastern Shore derived any benefit whatever from her single appropriation, whilst she has contributed in taxes more than the amount she was to have received. The large amount which has been thus wrenched from us by the tax-gatherer has deprived us of the means of constructing the public works which are so much needed on this shore; and it was only after they were brought within our reach by the enterprise of our neighbors in Delaware that we were enabled again to undertake them for ourselves. In 1853 we were ready to commence our first work, and as the sessions of the Legislature had then been made biennial, we proceeded to do so without awaiting the payment of our appropriation.

We relied implicitly on the faith of a State which prides itself upon its *punctuality to its foreign creditors*, and which in revising its constitution had expressly provided that *"liabilities incurred should remain as if this constitution had not been adopted."*

But what enactment, however solemn, can add to the force of an obligation which rests upon that basis from which the constitution itself derives its whole force and efficacy.

State Faith is the rock on which alone we rely for the security of all our rights and liberties. When that is once destroyed, constitutions and laws become as worthless as the paper upon which they are written.

In 1856 we applied for the payment of our appropriation, through the united voice of all the representatives from the Eastern Shore. The bill was passed by the lower House, but failed in the Senate for want of time, owing to the limitation of the sessions adopted by the State since the passage of the appropriation bills for the Western Shore. A record of this fact was made by the Senate on the journal of their proceedings. A convention of delegates from four counties was also held at Easton early in April, 1856, and issued an address to the people of the State, giving a full statement of the claim, and the reasons for an extra session at that time; yet no effort was made by the State to redeem her plighted faith by the call of an extra session for that purpose, and the Eastern Shore was thus subjected to the loss of $100,000 in the interest on her appropriation for two years, in addition to the delay in the construction of her works. To this delay we reluctantly submitted, relying upon the solemn pledge of the faith of the State in the act of 1835, and the extraordinary record of the Senate in 1856 after the passage of the bill by the House of Delegates, that it was only for want of time to consider it, and its recommendation to the favorable consideration of the next Legislature.

In 1858 the application was renewed and again supported by our entire representation.

It was now introduced in the Senate, and after passing that body was defeated in the House on the ground of objections to the details of the bill, and the want of time for the preparation of a new one: whilst every member who opposed it declared his conviction of the justice of the claim.

When the sessions of the Legislature were annual and limited, the average time required for the transaction of business was about five months in two years. The population and business of the State have largely increased, and yet the time allowed for the legislation has been reduced to about sixty days.

In view of this fact we feel that we have a right to require that an opportunity shall be afforded to the Legislature to do us the justice which they professed themselves ready to render, and to protect us from a second loss of $100,000 which a delay of two years would involve.

If it be true that there is not sufficient time for the transaction of the business of the State at the regular session of the Legislature, and a great public measure has been twice deferred owing to that circumstance, and the preference given to private bills, the same thing will probably occur at another regular session, and the two failures we have already incurred on that account are as many as we should be expected to endure without the benefit of an extra session, which was intended to supply this very defect.

But if the reason assigned be only a cloak, (which we are unwilling to believe) under which to conceal a real opposition to our rights, we have a right to know it, and to the only opportunity by which it can be successfully exposed. The same privilege has been granted to the Western Shore under circumstances far less extreme. Only one year after an appropriation of $3,000,000 had been made another of $7,000,000 was asked for by the Western Shore, and after a session of 100 days, was *defeated*. It was only nine months before another regular session would occur, and yet to avoid even that delay an extra session was held and the bill was passed.

There is also a marked difference in the fact that they were asking a mere gratuity, whilst ours is the payment of an actual indebtedness for which we have already paid more than double the amount in taxes, the very consideration specified in the bill under which we claim.

The Governor of Virginia, impressed with the importance of developing the resources of that State, as the only means of maintaining its relative importance in the Union, has, at this very time, called an extra session for the express purpose, without even waiting for an application from the people, and responsive to that call the representatives have changed their views, and have granted to their works the appropriation which they failed to make at the regular session.

We come now to the consideration of the other measure to which we referred, viz: the call of the convention to reform the constitution. We might well ask that an obligation incurred before the adoption of the present constitution should be settled before the constitution is subjected to a second change, and that an opportunity be thus afforded to vote upon that question on its own merits to those who would feel compelled to oppose all change whatsoever, until provision has been made for the payment of our claim. But there is a far more powerful plea than this. The ground has already been taken that any obligation of a State, however sacred, may be abolished altogether by a change in the organic law.—It is even asserted by some that doubts exist whether some of the provisions of the present constitution do not interfere with the payment of our claim. We deny the correctness of both of these positions. We deny that the State either can rightfully exercise this power or has dishonored herself by attempting to evade the payment of an honest debt.

We are warned, however, by these indications that the attempt may be made to abolish our claim: we cannot forget that every change in the constitution has diminished our representation; and therefore, we feel justified in demanding a settlement of our claim before our power to enforce it may be still further reduced.

If these circumstances do not justify the call of an extra session, we cannot imagine any that would do so.

Should a request so reasonable as this be denied, the painful conviction will be forced on us, that our rights as Marylanders are no longer regarded. Already some of our presses have openly advocated an imitation of the example which the State herself has set us, and that like our patriot sires, we should refuse to permit our substance to be wrenched from us by the tax-gatherer of a state which was pressing us to the earth, until she redeemed her own obligations to us.

Numbers of our best citizens, those who would have breasted the storm of repudiation in its greatest fury and periled their lives in support of a State which maintained her own faith to them, are now in sorrow and deep affliction compelled to ponder on their future course. They hope that an opportunity will be afforded them by an extra session of the Legislature of calmly and dispassionately laying before that body so convened their claims and grievances. They will not believe that upon such time for deliberate legislative action being afforded, their brethren of the Western Shore will persevere in the refusal to redeem the pledged faith of the State, and to accord to the Eastern Shore its just and acknowledged rights.

They believe that the State is bound to protect them in the full enjoyment of all their rights and privileges; that this protection constitutes her only right to impose on them burdens for the benefit of others, and that whilst the State fails to perform her own duties to them, it is unjust to require a compliance with theirs to her.

But the feeling of dissatisfaction occasioned by a deep sense of wrong does not stop here. There are hundreds of our citizens who would prefer to sever the bonds which have so long connected us with the Western Shore, and unite their fortunes with another State, sooner than submit to what they consider both unjust and degrading.

The constitution of the United States has provided for such a division. Many of them believe that our prosperity would be vastly promoted by a union with Delaware, and consider it a mockery to enter into a new constitution whilst the faith of the State is so recklessly disregarded.

The increase in the number of those classes is greater than can easily be realized by those who have not seen it for themselves; and, together with those whose sectional feelings have been increased to a degree heretofore unknown, will soon include our entire population.

We earnestly desire to see these consequences averted and these feelings allayed and we feel that we are performing a duty to the whole State, as well as to our own section of it, when we beseech our brethren of the Western Shore to ponder seriously the statement we have here presented to them, and consider whether it may not be better to aid us in obtaining speedy justice for ourselves, and maintaining the faith of the State, than to persist in a course which cannot fail to alienate the affections of those who have proved their devotion to the Western Shore and to the whole State, by adhering to them as we have done through so many years of trial and adversity.

[Signed by the Officers of the convention.]

The Shooting of the Editor of the Nashville Union.—The Nashville (Tennessee) Banner, of Saturday last, contains the following additional particulars concerning the late fatal collision between Messrs Allen A. Hall, editor of the Nashville News, an Opposition paper, and George G. Poindexter, editor of the Union and American, a Democratic journal. The difficulty had its origin in the first place in an acrimonious newspaper controversy:

Early Friday morning Mr. Poindexter called, in company with two friends, at the counting room of the News, and asked for Mr. Hall. He was informed that that gentleman had not yet come down. The call was repeated, and Mr. Hall had not yet arrived. Soon after the second call, Mr. Hall came in, and was immediately apprised of the fact that Mr. P. was seeking him.—A few moments after he was farth. apprised that Mr. P. was advancing towards his office from the corner of Deaderick street. Mr. Hall immediately took a position in front of his door, and as Mr. P. advanced, he commanded him twice to stop in a loud voice. Mr. P. rather quickened his pace, and at the second command made a movement as if to draw a weapon. Thereupon Mr. Hall leveled a double barrel shot gun, charged heavily with buck-shot and fired. Mr. P. fell upon the pavement about fifty feet from Mr. Hall, and died in a few moments without articulating a word. His pistol fell by his side. His body received five buck-shot, either one of which, in the opinion of a physician who examined the wounds, would have proved fatal. In addition, his left arm, in which he supported an umbrella, was badly broken. The umbrella shaft was also broken.

Virginia Military Spirit.—The Richmond Whig of the 19th inst. says that a company is organizing, to be called "The Home Guard," and to be composed of middle-aged and old men—that is, of no men under 45 years of age. This company is not to be connected with our regular volunteer organization, but, as its name imports, the defence and protection of the city, both in the absence of our volunteers on active duty, and at all times, will be its special care and duty. The State, of course, is to furnish them with arms, while they will uniform themselves and attend stated drill.

The New Time Ball.—The new time ball, to be used at the New York State Capitol for the purpose of regulating the time at noon, has been completed, and will soon be placed upon the flag-staff of the Capitol. The ball is ingeniously constructed, and is the work of Mr. William Egginton, of Albany. It was in operation on Tuesday at the iron works of Messrs. Pruyn & Lansing. Its mode of operation is as follows:

The ball is four and a half feet in diameter and weighs sixty-three pounds. It descends from an elevation of twenty feet, and obtains as much force in its descent as two thousand pounds would falling a distance of five feet. It comes down an iron shaft made for the purpose, at the foot of which are four steel springs, about two feet long, that are fastened to the shaft on the upper end, and stand out from the shaft at the lower end to a distance of about six inches. As the ball descends upon these springs they close toward the shaft and break the fall. What remaining force remains falls upon another spring that sets at the foundation or extreme end of the shaft, about six inches high. The movement of the ball is to be operated by a magnet carried on a wire for that purpose from the Dudley Observatory, by which means our citizens can obtain the correct time, and mechanics know exactly to a second when the hour of twelve dose arrive. The expense of erecting this arrangement will be in the neighborhood of two hundred dollars. Mr. Egginton was some four weeks engaged in constructing the ball and perfecting all necessary arrangements for its successful working.

TO CURE A COUGH, to relieve all irritation of the throat, to prevent hoarseness, to restore to perfect soundness and health, the most delicate organization of the human frame—the Lungs—use Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

☞ 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, Nov 23, 1859.

Wheat—About 70,000 were offered. Sales as follows.

Common to middling,	1 10@1 20
Fair to good,	1 25@1 35
Prime to choice,	1 40@1 45
Red,	1 25@1 30
Corn—White and yellow new,	70@75 cts.
Corn—old white,	85@85 cts.
Fer new yellow,	81@85 cts.
Oats—	38@40 cts
Maryland and Virginia,	38@42 cts.
Pennsylvania,	42@45 cts.

Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1859.

Wheat—White,	1 40@1 44
Red,	1 25@1 30
Corn—new yellow,	68@71 cts.

New York, Nov. 23, 1859.

Wheat—white,	1 35@1 37
Corn—yellow	90 cts.

Marriages.

Gallup—Stevens.—At the residence of N. Willis, Esq., on the 23d inst., by the Rev. J. E. Bryan, J. Oliver Gallup to Annie V. Stevens, both of this county.

Deaths.

Wilson.—On the 7th inst., at Evergreen, in this county, Susan M., daughter of Dr. W. G. G. and Susan G. Wilson, in the second year of her age.

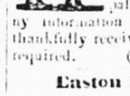
Scott.—At Little Rock, Arkansas, in July last, Mrs. Helen J. Scott, daughter of the late Lambert Reardon, formerly of this place.

DENTISTRY.



J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S. has the pleasure of announcing that he will be in Easton on the 29th inst., and can be found at his office on main St. until the 22d of December next.

Cambridge, Nov. 26–3t



ESTRAY COW.—Strayed from the subscriber, living in Easton, on Thursday the 17th inst., a pale red Cow with white back. Any information leading to her recovery will be thankfully received and a reward will be given if required. (nov 26) A. P. JUMP.

Easton Bank of Maryland.

November 25th, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President and Directors of this Institution have declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT, *clean of the State Tax*, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after Monday, the 2th of December next. RD: THOMAS, Cashier.

nov 25–3t S M

GRAND CONCERT

BY THE

EASTON SAX-HORN BAND!

will be given at the TOWN HALL, in EASTON, on

Tuesday evening, November 29th.

Also,

At St. Michaels,

On Thursday evening, Dec. 1st,

Consisting of Songs, Medleys, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Grand Marches, Quick Steps, Gallopades, &c.

☞ The Band having recently been changed to a *Cornet Band*, the object of the present Concert is for the special purpose of raising funds to assist in purchasing *Three Brass Horns*, and we solicit the liberal patronage of the public to enable us to do so.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock—performances commencing 7½. Admittance 25 cents; children under 12 years of age, 13 cents.

Jos. Rasin, Jas. W. Benny, | H. S. Wrightson, A. Dodd, Jr., Com. of Arrangements.

nov 26

GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber has just received and keeps constantly on hand a superior stock of

Family Groceries,

together with a large lot of

Glass and Queensware, Stone, Earthen, Tin, Wooden and Hardware.

Also a complete assortment of

Fancy Articles.

He also keeps constantly on hand a full supply of LIQUORS of various kinds, to which he invites attention.

The above Goods having been selected with great care and purchased on the most reasonable terms, will enable him to sell them at prices to suit the times. Thankful for past favors, he trusts by diligence and strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him.

Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

nov 25 J. P. BLAKE.

N. B.—The highest market prices allowed for Rags, Wool, Feathers, Eggs, Dried Fruit, and Country Produce generally. J. P. B.

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