The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . . . . APRIL 28, 1860

AFFAIRS IN EASTON ON TUESDAY.—Easton was not over-run by visitors on Tuesday, but the number was very respectable and unusually animated. Various things caused them to stir—the most important, however, was the great blunder in the late codified school law. Considerable excitement was manifested at first. A number of the schools in the 2d district of the county had stopped for want of teachers and the teachers discontinued because they knew not where their pay was to come from.—The working bees in the hive of the unterrified were as busy as possible in trying to explain how the bull occurred, and to reconcile matters as best they could. However, things become very much calmed down after the Commissioners met and decided that the schools would be continued through the remainder of the year, as the present contracts were made before the law takes effect. But as yet there has been no provision made for next year though it is generally acceded that the Commissioners will make their usual levys to defray primary school expenses until another session of the Legislature, when this law, which has caused so much trouble and confusion in our county, can be repealed. The codifying, examining, &c., of the Laws of the State have cost nearly $60,000, which is deemed by all to be a VERY liberal reward; in consideration of which and the time taken for their adjustment, they should have been correct in every particular. How many more such blunders the code contains, remains to be seen. It was expected that the examiners, at least, would attend strictly to the local laws of their respective counties—but the people have been disappointed.—Sadly disappointed.

We have somewhat digressed from our text, but no matter. Toward the close of the day the steamboat arrived, and all being anxious to hear how the President Makers were progressing, a crowd soon gathered around one that had grown gray in the cause of Democracy, and who was completely devouring the Baltimore Sun. After the surrounding appetites were satisfied on Charleston news two or three of the unterrified—one Douglas and two anti-Douglas—had a small brush over the Little Giant; our neighbor, the editor of the Star, taking the lead in opposition to him. Our neighbor got the start of his competitor and went on with great rapidity lest he should get off the track; his competitor insisted on edging a word in, but without avail. He would not be interrupted until his tale was told. At length Douglas' friend got a "slap" at him, when he closed him up as tight as a box-terrapin. There he stood as dumb as a bat, when finding that he had caught a tarter and knew not what to do with him, our neighbor gave his opponent a squeeze of the arm and assured him there was comparatively no difference between them on the Douglas question. We presume the editor of the Star has considerably changed his opinion since last year, when he said in substance, that there was no preference between Douglas and Lincoln—a Republican.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.—This Institution was founded in the year 1849 and was created a College proper by an act of incorporation by the General Assembly of Maryland, of the same year, with authority to confer the usual Academic degrees. Since that time it has made such progress in the arts and sciences generally that the State Legislature at its last session appropriated 1500 dollars yearly towards its support. In consideration of which amount the Trustees of the College will establish free scholarships upon which one pupil from each county in the State and one from the city of Baltimore, shall be admitted to all the instructions given in the College and to the privileges of the normal class, with all necessary books, without any charge whatever.—And when any of the young ladies educated as above, shall have completed the usual course of study, and in the judgment of the Faculty of the College and the Board of Trustees, shall exhibit ability and aptness to teach, they will receive, in addition to the ordinary degree of the College, a Diploma which shall set forth their qualifications for the duties of an instructress of youth. The Act of Assembly relating to the free scholars says: The judges of the Orphans' Court in each county in the State and of the city of Baltimore shall, for their counties, and for the city of Baltimore respectively, designate from time to time the persons who are to enjoy the privileges of said free scholarships. And further, that the Trustees of the Baltimore Female College shall, from time, to time, advise the aforesaid Orphans' Courts of the several counties and of the city of Baltimore respectively, of any existing or expected vacancies in the said free scholarships, so that there may be kept at all times one pupil from each county and from the city of Baltimore in the enjoyment of the privileges of education thus secured to the several counties of the State and the city of Baltimore.

The advertisement of this Institution can be seen in another column, which names the different studies, the instructors, &c.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS IN TROUBLE.—The county commissioners of Dorchester county have got into a "snarl." It appears that John Tubman was returned by the judges of election last fall as a commissioner chosen by the people, and that this return was subsequently contested by his competitor, Thomas R. Cook. The case was recently brought before Judge Spence, who decided in favor of the latter, declaring him to have been duly elected. Afterwards Mr. C. appeared at a meeting of the other commissioners, but a majority of them refused to recognize him officially as a member of the board, whereupon he and two others seceded, and organizing a separate board, demanded of Mr. Ballard, the clerk of the regular board, all the books and papers. This demand Mr B. refused to accede to. A writ of mandamus, it is supposed, will follow.

HARD TO PLEASE.—Our friend of the Monitor, on Thursday last, in referring to the Constitutional Union party, thinks that "it is a bad sign for people to have more than one name." It is pretty hard to tell which way the Monitor leans—it denounces its old friend, Buchanan, and all that cling to his coat skirts. We know of no party that it favors—but gives all sides particular jessey. If Douglas fails to get the nomination the Monitor will be at a loss for a subject, as Douglas is its whole party and rather expels from its vision the good qualities of other parties.

ORDER FOR A NEW ELECTION.—Speaker Kilbourn has issued his warrant to Sheriff Dutton, directing an election in Baltimore, for ten Delegates to the Legislature. But as the 29th section of article 3 in the Constitution provides "that unless a meeting of the General Assembly may intervene, the election thus ordered to fill such vacancy shall be held on the day of the ensuing election for Delegates and Senators," there will be no election for the delegates before November, 1861, unless the Governor shall call an extra session of the Legislature.

All honest men attend to hear
The serious fact—the times are dear,
Who owe a bill, 'tis just as clear
As starlight in the winter,
That he should come without delay—
That's if he can—that bill to pay,
And ere he puts his purse away,
"Pork goes" to the Printer.

TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. A. B. Pritchett has purchased the burnt house lot on the corner of Goldsborough and Harrison streets, and is going to erect a new house on the site of the old one.

We also see that Mr. Jno. Mason is making preparations to re-build on the lot between his residence and Messrs. Patchett & Wright's store. The rebuilding of these houses will greatly improve the sections of town in which they are situated—keep the spirit of improvement moving.

MORE NEW GOODS AT ST. MICHAELS.—Our friend, James D. Mansfield, at St. Michaels, has just opened his second supply of spring and sumper goods. Mr. Mansfields's store is an old established stand and is well known by that community as being a well supplied establishment. He thinks his present stock will favorably compare with any stock that has ever been in that market. Unwilling that the ladies and gentlemen of that vicinity should take his word for it, he asks them to see for themselves, and if they are not satisfied, yes, pleased, he will then give up the ship.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—After the first of July the mail from Elkton to Easton will run daily. There will also be changes in some the other routes, and in due time we will give our readers the days and hours of their arrival and departure.

The post office at Wye Mills, we see under the head of post office affairs, in the Sun of Thursday, has been re-established, and Louis W. Neal appointed postmaster.

We are indebted to John Harrington, Esq., for New Orleans papers, containing the proceedings of the inauguration of the statue of Henry Clay, in that city, on the 12th instant. In reference to the crowd the Picayune says: We have seen many gatherings in New Orleans, but never did the city present such a scene as that we saw yesterday.

GODEY FOR MAY.—Godey's Lady's Book for May has been received and it is useful, neat and handsome. Its engraving "a May Party," is excellent. Among the many useful receipts which it contains may be found new ones for making Ice Cream, Water Ices, Frozen Custards, &c. One copy one year $3 and a large deduction to clubs. Address L. A. Godey 323 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN AGRCULTURIST.—This is one of the neatest, cheapest and most useful Agricultural works we know of. For one dollar you not only get the book but you get a quantity of flower, garden and field seed. Address Orange Judd, New York.

ISSAAC I. STEVENS, Governor of Washington territory, will please accept our thanks for a statement of the Oregon and Washington Delegations in regard to the War claims of Oregon and Washington Territories.

CHANGED HANDS.—The Cambridge Democrat has changed hands. Wm. C. Handay and others assuming its proprietorship, instead of T. H. Handy, Jr., who retires. W. W. Ballard, Esq., is entrusted with the editorial department.

A CORRECTION.—A report having been in circulation and extensively published in the newspapers, that Governor Hicks had accepted the bond of Mr. Jarrett as Comptroller and that he had entered upon his duties, the Governor has published the following letter as a contradiction:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Annapolis, Apr. 24, 1860.

Hon. Wm. H. Purnell—Dear Sir: In reply to your communication of the 23d, (yesterday) requesting an authoritative contradiction of the report that I approved the bond offered by A. L. Jarrett, Esq., and that I had administered to him the oath of office, I am induced to give the following certificate in order to a correction of the misrepresentations that I discover have made their way into the newspapers.

To all whom it may concern: I certify that I have rejected the bond offered by A. L. Jarrett, Esq., and that I refused to administer to him the oath of office.

THOMAS H. HICKS.

The Opposition Convention.

This convention met in Baltimore on Wednesday the 19th inst. All the counties and the city of Baltimore were represented. After the preliminary proceedings, the Convention proceeded to the selection of delegates at large:—Col. Ricaud nominated Hon. E. F. Chambers, who was unanimously chosen as the Eastern Shore delegate. For the Western Shore, Col. Kimmel nominated Hon. Thomas Swann. Hon. H. Winter Davis was placed in nomination, but afterwards withdrawn. Hon. Thomas Swann being unanimously chosen as the delegate from the Western Shore to the National Convention they proceeded to elect one delegate from each county, and two from the city of Baltimore. The following were elected:

Alleghany co., G. A. Pearce; Baltimore co., S. M. Rankin; Carroll co., S. Cox; Anne Arundel co., Dr. Dennis Claude: Dorchester co., Dr. F. P. Phelps; Prince Geo's co., John Bowie; Frederick co., G. Eichelberger; Somerset co., S. C. Long; Queen Ann's county, Dr. R. Goldsborough; Calvert, T. J. Graham; Kent, E. W. Simms; Baltimore city, Col. L. L. Leary and Coleman Yellott; Caroline, S. R. Gore, Cecil, J. T. McCullough; Harford, H. W. Archer; Howard, G. L. Thompson; St. Mary's, W. G. Reeder; Talbot, H. Goldsborough, Jr.; Washington, S. Dixon Roman; Worcester, W. H Purnell.

The Convention then elected J. Dixon Roman, of the Western Shore, and Hon. A. Evans, of the Eastern Shore, as the Electors for the State at large.

The following district electors were then nominated:—1st district, James U. Dennis, of Somerset; 2d, John C. Smith, of Carroll; 3d, S. M. Rankin, of Baltimore co. 4th, Wm. Price, of Baltimore city; 5th, J. S. Carper, of Frederick; 6th, A. B. Hagner, of Anne Arundel.

The proceedings were generally harmonious. The convention adopted a resolution that it was inexpedient to name a candidate for President.

The Convention surpassed in numbers and in enthusiasm, the most sanguine anticipations entertained in regard to it. Not only was every county represented, but many of them sent large delegations, composed of their most respectable and influential citizens. Seldom has there been found assembled a more brilliant array of talent and political reputation than was presented in this Convention. The friends of the Union party have reason to congratulate themselves upon the selections made for Delegates to the Baltimore National Convention and for Electors. The delegates represent the whole conservative Opposition in Maryland. They are men who possess the confidence of the people, and to whom their fellow citizens will gladly entrust the duty of selecting candidates to be supported by the Opposition for President and Vice President.

It is gratifying to know that while all the other States have selected their best and ablest men to represent them in this Convention, Maryland will have there a delegation of which she may justly be proud.—The choice of electors was no less fortunate and judicious. The State at large and each Congressional district have been provided with electoral candidates, whose election by the Convention will be enthusiastically commended by the people. They are men of sterling worth, proved ability and unquestioned political integriiy. They will go in to the canvass in behalf of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, with zeal and ability only exceeded by the confidence and enthusiasm their efforts will inspire. The good work is now begun in earnest, the organization needs only to be completed in every district and county and precinct in the State to insure a majority that will be numbered by tens of thousands for the National Union candidates.

The Printing Plunder.

The view from the south portico of the capitol at Washington has often been admired; so often, indeed, that a description of its principle features would be very stale to every reader of this paper. But there is one point of great interest which is almost universally overlooked by the letter writers and newspaper sketchers. We allude to a remarkable pile of brick buildings which attract the eye when it is directed towards Minnesota Row, and the hospitable mansion of Judge Douglas. This pile is nothing more than a printing office; gotten up, it is true, in that colossal style which distinguishes the architecture of the Federal City, but still, it is only a printing office—in fact, merely a job office. It resembles a cotton factory, is nearly as large as the Pemberton Mills, and greatly more fortunate—in so far as not falling to the ground and killing several score of poor operatives is concerned. Of its reputation, as compared with the Pemberton, we trust we may be permitted to say nothing.

The owner of this immense edifice is Mr. Cornelias Wendell, a gentleman, who, if we are rightly informed, was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and, in truth, was so unlucky as not to be worth anything at all until within the last half dozen years. We think it could be shown that his elevation in life dates from the moment of his connection with the General Government in the humble capacity of Public Printer—a most singular coincidence it must be allowed.

When rogues fall out, honest men come by their dues, says the old Proverb. What relevancy this proverb has to Mr. Wendell and the General Government, we may not exactly see. Nor can we see what excuse we are to make for quoting it just here.—But Mr. Wendell has just emerged from the inquisitorial screws of an investigating Committee, and the facts elicited are so exactly like an exposure of a high-handed fraud upon the dear people, that somehow the old saw was so forcibly suggested that we found it simply impossible not to out wtih it.

Mr. Wendell, admitting that a portion of the profits on the public printing average much more than fifty cents on the dollar was asked:

"Question.—Was there ever any understanding between you and the President, as to what portion of the profits should go toward sustaining the Government organ?"

"Answer.—No Sir: I cannot say there was a *direct* understanding; I understood it,' (though) "and I suppose he did."

"There was no distinct sum fixed upon out of the profits?"

"No Sir; the understanding was that the paper should go on."

This tender way of putting his testimony runs through the whole of Mr. Wendell's exposure of himself and the President.—We should think the latter would feel it incumbent on him to make a greatful acknowledgement of gentleness so extraordinary. In effect, however, Mr. W.'s revelations might as well have been made in the coarsest terms and the most vindictive manner. They show, what we all along knew, that the people of the United States have been and still continue to be egregiously swindled by the Public Printer; and they show, further, what we have always suspected, that this swindling is, in great part carried on with the consent and approbation of the Federal authorities, and of the present Administration particularly.

Mr. Wendell states that he is or was "very intimate" with the President. He hints, in terms polite but unmistakable, the mode in which the President and himself arrived at these excellent "understandings" as to how the profits on the public printing were to be disposed of. Mr. W. was not permitted, cormorant-fashion, to swallow all the profits Oh, no! Intimate as he was with the President, the President was too true to his country, that is to say, to his party, to permit this. "The Union (newspaper) it must and shall be preserved;" the Constitution (Gen. Bowman's) must be maintained in its integrity. The drooping "Pennsylvanian" shall not fall, nor the "Argus" that opes its evening eye upon the benighted citizens of Philadelphia, shall not fail. Certain districts, several districts in the Keystone State, and ALL the districts in New York, must have documents, wherewithal to be enlightened upon the issues of the day, so that honest voters may vote intelligently—for the Administration candidate. Therefore, Wendell was constrained to disgorge of his profits, and having disgorged until he could disgorge no longer, without impoverishing himself and embarrassing seriously the operations of his mammoth job-office—unbosoms himself to an Investigating Committee.

We should be pained to attribute Mr. W.'s honoroble frankness to the fact that he is no longer Public Printer. But it would be pleasant to understand why he so gratuitously informs the Committee that the present Public Printer has disappeared, if not from the face of the earth, at least from the reach of the subpœna he left behind him. Can it be that Mr. Wendell, after boldly telling the Committee that it "was a black-mail affair" between himself and Steadman; hopes to be employed in place of the absconding House Printer? We should think not: and yet when a man has a tremendous job office standing idle, there is no telling to what desperate expedients he may resort to get it going again.

We turn from the record of the Administration's shame and the dominate party's criminal negligence, not to say complicity, with a single plain question to the people in whose hands the absolute power rests. "Shall these things overcome us like a summer cloud and not excite our special wonder?" Shall the next Administration be like the present?—*American.*

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

—The Organization—The Convention in perfect confusion, &c. The Charleston hotbed re-assembled on Tuesday and organized by appointing Hon. Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts President and one vice-President and Secretary from each State. On the afternoon of Wednesday the Committee on Credentials reported. The report sustained the sitting delegates from New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Maryland. The debate on the report of the Committee was continued until six o'clock in the evening. The report, so far as it related to the Illinois, Maryland and Massachusetts delegations, was affirmed without opposition. The proposition of the minority of the committee to admit one-half of each of the New York contesting delegates was overwhelmingly defeated. A resolution admitting the Wood delegates to seats in the Hall, without the privilege of participating in the proceedings of the Convention, was submitted, but finally laid over. The death of Governor Robinson, a delegate from Vermont, who died during the morning in a fit of apoplexy, was then announced and the Convention adjourned until the next morning.

The Committee on the Platform are reported to have decided against re-affirming the Cincinnati platform without alteration or addition, the Southern members demanding a declaration of principles that will not be liable to different interpretations. So far the indications are all favorable to Judge Douglas, and the probability of his nomination is evidently on the increase; but until this is actually accomplished, it must be regarded as dependant upon so many possible complications that no amount of forecast or sagacity can with any approach to certainty predict the result.

The South in Caucus—The threatened Secession.

CHARLESTON, April 24.—The speeches of the Southern delegation last night were radical and uncomprising. Yancey was eloquent and stirring. Reed, of South Carolina, made a great impression. No voice of conciliation or compromise was heard, but a determined purpose was manifested to obtain their demand or withdraw from the Convention; nothing short of an extreme platform will satisfy them, except a Southern candidate, and he Hunter.

This demonstration was not designed for effect against Douglas but has been seriously meditated for months, and was well understood in Washington. It has produced a visible effect on the Southern States, which were inclined to tolerate Douglas, and upon the hesitating Northern delegates, who had not heretofore regarded this purpose as fixed.

The Northwest meets the dilemma by saying let these ultra delegates recede; we will appear to the people of their States; but this feeling does not extend everywhere.

Douglas' defeat, or the disruption of the Convention, seems inevitable, and those alternatives cannot be avoided. It is difficult to see how Douglas can be nominated, even with a majority of the Convention at his back, which even has never been assured, except by sanguine estimates already proved to be exaggerated. If a combination should be formed to give him the necessary numbers, six States would instantly withdraw, and probably nominate Davis, seconded by Fernando Wood and his followers.

The "strike" in the shoe trade down East has resulted in throwing out of employ the poorer class of workmen, who are seeking other employment. Many are entering the fishing fleet.

The New School Law.

The new Code of Revised Laws of the State of Maryland having altered the Primary School Law for Talbot county, the county Commissioners have ordered the publication of so much of Article XX of the Public Local Laws as relates to schools, for the information of Trustees, Teachers, and the Public.

ARTICLE XX.

TALBOT COUNTY—SCHOOLS.

136. The county commissioners of Talbot county, shall levy annually the sum of two thousand dollars, to be applied to the purposes of primary schools.

137. They shall annually, in the second week in July, draw upon the treasurer of the State for such portion of the income of that part of the surplus revenue received from the government of the United States, of which the interest has been pledged by the State for the advancement of education, as said county shall be entitled to receive, and also the share which Talbot county is entitled to from the income arising from the free school fund, and for the said county's share of any fund appropriated or to be appropriated for school purposes.

138. The taxable inhabitants of the several school districts shall meet in their respective districts annually, some time in the month of October, for the purpose of electing by ballot three trustees and a clerk for said district.

139. The clerk of each district shall give at least two days' previous notice of the time and place of holding such annual meeting, to the taxable inhabitants of the district by advertisement set up at three of the most public places therein.

140. The trustees and clerk so elected shall hold their offices until the annual meeting of the district next thereafter, and until a new election shall have been made; and in case said offices, or any of them shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, and such vacancy shall not be supplied at a special or district meeting within one month thereafter, the county commissioners shall supply the vacancy by the appointment of some suitable resident of the district.

141. The trustees of any school district may call a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of the district whenever they may deem it necessary, and the clerk of such district shall give notice of such meeting in the manner directed in the last preceding section, and no district meeting shall be deemed illegal for defect or want of due notice to any of the inhabitants of such district. *Provided* the omission to give such notice be not wilful and designed.

142. Each district may adjourn from time to time as they, or a majority of them may think proper, and whenever any district shall be adjourned for a longer time than one month it shall be the duty of the clerk of such district to give notice thereof in writing the manner prescribed for special meetings by the preceding section.

143. The clerk of each district shall give bond for the performance of his duties, and shall keep the records and proceedings of the district, and shall deliver them to his successor, on the expiration of his term of office.

144. The taxable inhabitants of any district, in district meeting assembled, shall have power to designate a site for their school house: to vote a tax on the resident inhabitants of the district for the purpose of purchasing a site therefor, and building and furnishing the same, and to repeal, alter, regulate and modify all such proceedings as they from time to time may think proper.

145. As often as they shall levy a tax as directed in the preceding section, they shall elect a collector, who shall hold office for one year and until a successor shall be elected, and who shall give bond with security satisfactory to the trustees for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and shall have the same power and authority, and the same fees for collecting, and be subject to the same rules and regulations in all respects with respect to the school tax of the district, as the collector of the county charges as the collector of the school district.

146. The trustees of the school district, whenever a district meeting shall have voted a tax, shall make a tax list which will raise the sum voted for, in due proportion on all the taxable property of the district, agreeably to the assessment of the last preceding county tax, and shall annex to such tax list the following warrant: "County of Talbot, ss. To———, Collector of the——— district in the county aforesaid, greeting. You are hereby required and commanded to collect from each of the inhabitants of the said district the several sums of money written opposite to the name of each of said inhabitants in the annexed tax list, and within sixty days after receiving this warrant to pay the amount of the money by you collected into the hands of the trustees of said district, or some one of them, and take their or his receipt therefor; and if any one or more of said inhabitants shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, you are hereby further commanded to levy on the goods and chattles of each delinquent, and make sale thereof according to law. Given under our hands and seals, this———day of———, A. D.———. ———, ———, Trustees

147. If the sum payable by any person named in such tax list shall not be paid by him, or collected by virtue of said warrant, within the time therein limited, the trustees, may renew such warrant in respect to such delinquent.

148. If the taxable inhabitants of any school district shall refuse or neglect to levy a tax as hereinbefore directed, the county commissioners shall levy such tax upon the district refusing, and the clerk of the district shall, on or before the first day of June, make out a list of taxable inhabitants of such district, and an estimate of the costs of purchasing a site, building or repairing, or furnishing a school house (whichever may be necessary,) and return same to the county commissioners, and the said commissioners shall levy a tax upon the said taxable inhabitants, to be paid to the trustees of said school district for the purposes aforesaid

149. The county commissioners shall also, in case of failure of any district to elect trustees for said district and a clerk, appoint a district clerk and three trustees to manage the concerns of the district.

150. They may allow such compensation to the district clerks as they may think proper, not exceeding fifteen dollars to each in any one year.

151. They shall require their clerk to enter in a well bound book an account of all money levied and collected, and all other money that may come into their hands for the support of primary schools, and to keep regular and separate accounts for each school district.

152. They shall appoint annually three well qualified and discreet persons, whose duty it shall be to examine all persons who shall offer themselves as candidates for teaching primary schools in the county, and to ascertain and inform themselves as to the moral character, sufficiency and competency of such candidates, and if upon such examination they shall believe them to possess the necessary qualifications, they shall certify the same in writing under their hands, and deliver the same to said candidate.

153. The trustees in each school district shall build, keep in repair and furnish the school house therein, and they shall and may hold any property which may be vested in them for the use and benefit of their school, and such property, whether real or personal shall be to them and their successors in office, in the same manner as if they were a body corporate.

154. They shall agree with and employ teachers for their several districts; but no teacher shall be employed by them who shall not have received the aforesaid certificate from the inspectors or examiners aforesaid, and no contract for employment of any teacher shall be valid until the same shall be ratified and confirmed by the commissioners.

155. They shall exercise discipline in their respective schools for the expulsion of refractory pupils, or such other punishment as may be necessary.

156. They may permit any of said school houses to be used for public worship.

157. The amount of money herein before directed to be levied by the county commissioners, and the amount received by them from the treasurer, shall be placed by the clerk of said commissioners to the credit of the primary schools for Talbot in the Bank of Easton, and shall constitute a general fund for the payment of teachers in the primary schools in said county.

158. The county commissioners shall apportion the said fund among the several school districts in said county in such proportions as in their discretion they shall deem just and reasonable, and they shall pay semi-annually to the several teachers with whom a contract shall have been made and confirmed their respective appointments; Provided, each teacher, before receiving the same, shall produce a certificate from the trustees of his school district that he is entitled thereto; and said trustees may grant a certificate for services rendered during less than a half year, should circumstances render it necessary.

159. All money paid by the county commissioners shall be by a check drawn by the president of the board of commissioners on the Bank of Easton, stating the fund in bank from which it shall be paid, and the purposes for which it was drawn, and shall be countersigned by the clerk to the commissioners.

160. Each teacher, in addition to the sum he shall be entitled to receive under his contract and certificate from the county commissioners, may be permitted to charge the parents and guardians of each scholar such sum as the trustees of the district may in their discretion allow; but the said trustees shall require of each teacher, before receiving a certificate from them for his distributive share of said school money, that he will relinquish or refund any charge for the schooling of every child of such needy persons as they shall designate to him.

161. Any resident in said county shall be privileged to place his child or ward at any school in said county he may select.

162. The county commissioners of said county may, upon petition in writing of a majority of the taxable inhabitants of any school district, appoint three judicious and discreet commissioners to examine into the state and condition of said school district, and report such alteration or disorder of said district as they shall deem advisable.

163. The report of said commissioners shall be subject to the approval of the county commissioners, and they shall cause notice to be given in one or more of the newspapers published in said county for thirty days, of the intended ratification of said report.

164. Every report of such commissioners, when ratified by the county commissioners, shall be recorded in the books of the county commissioners, and numbered, designated and described therein.

165. The county commissioners shall levy the expenses of such commission, and the proceedings thereunder, upon the assessable property of the county.

166. In case of a division or change in any school district wherein a school house is built, the county commissioners, upon due notice, shall sell and dispose of such school house, and divide the proceeds fairly between the newly created districts according to their population and territory.

167. The majority of taxable inhabitants of any newly created school districts shall have all the powers and privileges herein before enumerated for the building, erecting or procuring a school house, and for other purposes relative thereto.

168. The trustees of such school district shall semi-annually, on or before the first of days of April and October, make and transmit to the county commissioners a report specifying the length of time a school has been kept in such district, the amount of money paid to its teacher, and, as nearly as may be, the number of white children taught in such district, and the number therein between the ages of five and fifteen years.

169. The county commissioners for said county shall report, in the month of December annually, a summary of their proceedings under this law, to the General Assembly.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, April 25, 1860.

WHEAT—About 1,500 bushels were offered. Sales as follows:

Fair to prime white,	1 65@1 75
For prime to choice,	1 77@1 80
Red,	1 47@1 52
CORN—white and yellow,	73@74 cts
OATS—Maryland,	42@44 cts

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1860

Corrected weekly by J. L. Bewley & Co., General Commission Merchants.

Wheat—Red,	1 46@1 52
White	1 68@1 73
Corn—White,	71@73 cts.
Yellow,	74@76 cts.
Oats,	44@46 cts.
Clover Seed,	4 75@5 25
Timothy,	3 25@3 37
Millet,	1 75@2 00

Marriages.

LEGG—YOE.—On the 24th of April, by Rev. Wm. M. Warner, George W. Legg and Miss Mary E. Yoe, both of Queen Ann's county.

GAY—PORTER.—On the same day, by the same, Mr. P. C. Gay and Miss Elizabeth Porter, both of this county.

HARRIS—WALKER.—On the 24th inst., by Rev H. P. Jordan, Samuel T. Harris and Miss Susan C. Walker.

ELLIOTT—NORRIS.—On the 25th inst., by the same, R. T. Elliott and Miss Alexine Norris, all of this county.

Deaths.

PORTER.—In St. Michael's Talbot county, on the 15th instant, after a painful illness of two weeks, in the full triumph of faith, John Thomas, eldest and beloved son of Perry and Mary Ann Porter, in the 21st year of his age.

STRAW MATTINGS—4 4, 5-4 and 6-4 Straw Matting, just received and for sale by
apr 28 CHEEZUM & ENORY.

SUN UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS—A large assortment received direct from the manufactory and for sale by
apr 28 CHEEZUM & ENORY.

Agricultural Notice.

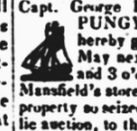
THE Board of Trustees of the Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at the residence of Col Samuel Hambleton, in Easton on Thursday next, the 3d of May. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
apr 28 1t S Sec'y.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas and one fieri facias, issued by N. Harrington, T. H. W. Lamdin and John W. Dean, three of the Justices of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for Talbot county, one at the suit of Freland, Hall & Co., one at the suit of Samuel T. Harrison, one at the suit of John T. Ford and one other at the suit of Thomas Dyott against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of Thomas Hubbard, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law and in equity of the said Thomas Hubbard in and to one



HOUSE and lot in the town of St. Michaels, formerly the property of Capt. George Hopkins, and one



PUNGY BOAT called Champion, and I hereby give notice that on the 16th of May next, between 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., in front of James D. Mansfield's store, I will offer for sale the said property so seized and taken in execution, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

R. K. MURPHY,
St. Michaels, Apr 28-ts Constable.