The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING ..... MAY 12, 1860

MAIL DAYS.

Baltimore Mail—arrives
Sunday - - - 8 o'clock A. M.
Wednesday - - " "
Friday - - - " "
Returns—Tuesday - - - " "
Thursday - - - " "
Saturday - - - " "
Philadelphia Mail—arrives
Monday - - 10 o'clock P. M.
Wednesday - - " "
Friday - - - " "

and returns about 7 o'clock the next morning.

Mail matter must be deposited in the office EARLY on the evening before the departure of these mails.

The Oxford, Trappe and Cambridge mails leave on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and return the same day.

The St. Michaels mail arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, and returns the same day.

WE are in hopes that our patrons will excuse errors or any other imperfections in to-day's paper, as the editor has gone to see the convention that is to make the next President, (it is to be hoped.)

The Wages of Sin is Death.

The great democratic party with its enormous weight of guilt and corruption has at length gone down to rise no more. The cohesive power of public plunder which for twenty years has held together its discordant parts, although it has long retarded, yet has not been able to prevent the final catastrophe. The retribution, though long delayed, has been as sure as it was just. Its whole history has been marked by violent and unrelenting proscription, by a vindictive opposition to the old Whig party whose conservative influence alone prevented the Country from sinking into ruin in spite of democratic misrule, and lastly by its unpatriotic persecution of the American party; the only conservative element left after the disorganization of the old Whig party. We have no fears that it will ever again be an active organization. It may meet again in convention, but it's prestige is gone; it can never again command the confidence of the people. But a short time since it boasted of being a national party, the only party that could preserve the Union; and yet strange to say from that very party alone continually issued the cry of disunion and the pitiable spectacle presented of its convention unable to preserve union even among themselves. Its downfall is only a legitimate result of its own corruption and exemplifies the truth of the assertion made by Mr. Pryor a democratic member of Congress from Virginia, that "from the by-ways and high-ways of this government the rottenness of corruption sends forth an insufferable stench."

WE extract the following from the Baltimore Clipper in reference to the National Union convention:

"The fact was demonstrated that the people of all the States were in favor of the Union party. Not only the delegates, but the alternates from every State in the Union were there to respond to their names. Never before, since the nomination of Henry Clay, by acclamation of a convention, has so much genuine, heartfelt enthusiasm been evinced. The Convention is full to overflowing. The delegates are confident of success. They are unanimous in the opinion that they need no platform but "the Union, the Constitution, and the laws," and they all come to AGREE in the selection of a candidate who shall be the next President of the United States.

No words can express the gratification of the Union-loving men who were presenting at this manifestation of the Union sentiment to the people. If we had room we could write columns of congratulations, but we must content ourselves for the present with pointing to the proceedings which we publish in full to the exclusion of all other matter.

WHERE IS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY?—The Democratic party has run many a race and proved successful, but where does it stand to-day? Is it in running order? We think not. Its day has passed. It has accidentally infused into its veins the virus from its own mouth, and caused it to sicken and become faint. This party has been held up as the ONLY NATIONAL party—the only party to rely upon for the protection of southern institutions—the only party to save the union. This has been verified in their late National Convention—in a horn. That party is no longer cemented together and were the Union depending upon it for preservation it would now be divided as widely as the party itself. Which section has the right to claim the name Democrat remains to be settled. It is generally supposed that they will start afresh under new colors—probably bearing the name of "Disconsolate Pilgrims," or some such chop-fallen title.

THE editor of the Star makes an attempt to conceal his chagrin at the disruption of the Charleston Convention by a faint effort at wit: such as "Douglass stock on the decline," "Know-Nothing and American, no sales, "Republican stock firm" &c.

The stern patriot is a little merry at the downfall of his party, THE LAST HOPE OF THE COUNTRY, like an Irishman at a wake. His efforts however to wear a smile are so unnatural and forced that it becomes painful to his friends. We have no doubt he considers politics as a regular stock jobbing business.—His avocation appears to be gone. The only political stock he has left seems to be centered in the movements of Capt. Richard of the St. Michaels regiment, who bye the bye is able and willing to pay off his dividends with interest whenever called on.

THE BOOKS OPENED AGAIN.—As the Democracy have lost a large number of its little band since the Charleston Convention first met the books that we heard so much talk of a short time since as being nearly filled ought to be re-opened immediately. However, we think the Captain of this noble project begins to think that there is but little reliance to be placed in his recruits and is about to give up in despair. We dont believe the whole list of "Premiums" offered by the Star can affect a reconciliation.

THE Military spirit appears to be on the increase in Trappe. The juveniles of that place have organized and equipped a company of thirty-six, presenting quite a martial appearance, under the command of the following officers: Captain Geo. M. Jenkins; 1st Lieut. A. Y. Hardcastle; 2d do. Martin M. Higgins; 3d do. John P. Holmes; Ensign, Wm. T. H. Seymour.

RELIGIOUS.—The Rev. Mr. Bates President of the Annual Conference of the M. P. Church, will preach in the M. P. Church in this town on to-morrow night.

HON. JAS. A. PEARCE, will please accept our thanks for message and documents of 1859-'60.

Editorial Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The National Convention of the Constitutional Union party was called to order yesterday, when Hon. J. J. Crittenden took the chair. After some preliminary arrangements Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York, was elected permanent chairman of the Convention.

There is every indication of harmony and good feeling throughout the session of the convention. The hotels are crowded and "still they come." It is supposed that every State in the Union will be represented. The conservative men here who have been voting with the democrats not only look to this convention with great interest, but they are becoming enthusiastic upon the subject, and it is predicted that before the battle of next November that there will not be enough living, "Simon pure" Democrats to tell the tale that there was once a party bearing that name. We see many old line Whigs who have in a great measure been acting with the Democracy for several years, who are now taking the most active part in the Union movement. They appear to be inspired with the feeling of 1840, and they have no inclination to suppress it.

It is a great pity that a larger room could not be procured to hold the Convention in. The Church in which it is held cannot accomodate scarcely one third of the people. Some selfish, ill-thriven mortal has the Institute leased for some time, and could not be induced to "give way" for a few days; even, at an offer of $1000.

Crittenden, Bell, Everett, Houston and McLane are spoken of, but judging from out-side caucuses Houston, of Texas, stands No. one, or it may be that a few friends make a great noise.

The crowd of "big fish," at Barnums, was somewhat put in a stir on last night by the arrival of a Texan ranger, who, it is said has not shaved since 1845—when he declared that he would not shave any more until Clay was elected President. I should judge from the looks of his *phiz* that it has never been clean since his mother washed it. No mouth is visible except when he opens it and then it looks something like a hole torn in an old Buffalo Robe and his goatee extends to the waistband of his pants.

The city is very quiet, but well crowded, and people are arriving by every train of cars and steamer.

DEMOCRACY NORTH AND SOUTH.

Since the date of General Jackson's first inaugural address, at least, says the Baltimore American, the Democratic party has always presented an unbrokon front to its enemies. In victory or in defeat has been the same; in sections where its strength was undoubted, or in districts where it was in the most hopeless minority, it polled its regular vote. Its partisans were not tempted out of the way by issues—the party nominee was always sure of the full party vote. Personal preferences and personal dislikes could not cause the "dyed in the wool" politician to swerve from his allegiance. The party has had its Gibraltars in highly favored localities—in the Tenth Legion and Berks county for example,—but it fought with the same indomitable pertinacity in the strongholds of Whiggery, and maintained its "unterrified" reputation in the very jaws of destruction. The fiat of the Central Committee or of the Nominating Convention was like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not; and the doctrine set forth in a platform erected by the mastes, workmen became, from the date of its publication, a supreme doctrine of the Democratic faith.

The most careless observer must have seen that this unity of purpose and of action is no longer characteristic of the party.—Questions have arisen that engendered hot debates, and the old fashioned unanimity has disappeared. Being called upon to contend with an organization of portentous proportions, whose whole system is in direct conflict with the interest of one half of the Union—the Democracy has split into sectional factions. And when each of these factions shall formally define its position, and announce its withdrawal from the old firm, and its commencement of business on its own account, it will be safe in predict the bankruptcy of both.

At the North, that wing of the party which favors Mr. Douglas and the squatter sovereignty doctrine sets itself in direct opposition to all the practices of the United States Government. From the earliest days of the Constitution down to a date comparatively recent, the power of Congress over every inch of the public domain has been universally remitted. It is one thing to say that from considerations of policy, or even of justice, the power to regulate the internal affairs of a Territory should be committed to the Territorial Legislature; but it is quite another thing to assert that Congress has no power over the question. In commenting upon this subject a short time ago, the National Intelligencer says: —"For we can understand and admit the right of the people in a territory to regulate the subject of slavery in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States, only by assuming that the National Legislature, from which the people of that Territory derive all the constituent political authority, is in like manner *competent to establish, protect, or prohibit the institution of slavery.*" This covers the whole ground, and, if the reasoning is sound the Charleston platform is, perforce, unsound.

The creed of the Southern Democracy, to which that branch of the party adheres so tenaciously as to induce the Charleston secession, is objectionable upon precisely the same grounds as those that lie against the Republican doctrines. Both parties assert the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject, while each repudiates with horror the doctrine of the other. The Republicans demand enactments prohibiting slavery where it does not already exist, and claim credit for moderation in that they do not interfere with the rights of the Slave States already in the Union. Their theory is that Congress is competent to exclude, but not competent to establish or defend the institute. The Southern Democrat demands protection from the same power, asking for such laws as will secure him against loss or damage, and in point of fact requiring a national enactment to operate wherever this *local* law does not extend. In the same breath, he denies the right of Congress to pass a law to operate against the system, and proclaims that such legislation would be equivalent to a dissolution of the Union.

Coming before the people in such a guise, what can this divided party expect? If the discussions are protracted; and the latent hostility that has just been manifesting itself is blown into a flame, the party is forever destroyed, each section regarding the other with undying hatred, and wasting the accumulated energies of a half century's training in petty disputes over a contemptible abstraction. What a fate to befall a party that has had the honor of contending through a dozen campaigns with the gallant old Whig organization! It has been our fortune to encounter the Democracy in many a battle-field while our banners bore the name of Kentucky's illustrious son—peace to his ashes! And even in the smoke and din of the conflict we have found time to admire the strict discipline, the inimtable drill, the unhesitating obedience and the unity of purpose which we saw in our foes. But now—Ichabod!

CHARGE OF FOUL PLAY AT THE FIGHT FOR THE BELT.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR:—I am desired to state, on the part of Mr. John C. Heenan, in answer to your report of this morning, that neither he nor any person authorized to act for him requested the referee, at the late encounter between Sayres and himself, to stop the fight when the ring was broken into. On the contrary, he and his friends, nearly all of whom were grouped in a little handful at his corner, repeatedly protested against the invasion of the ropes, and demanded that the fight should not be interrupted.

In proof of this, Heenan breasted his way three times through the crowd of persons who poured into the arena from the side of Sayers to renew the combat after that outrage had taken place, and who refused to leave the ring, and did not do so until Sayers had been withdrawn. He wishes me to say, moreover, that he feels sure that, had not that occurrence taken place, he would have made his victory manifest to the most prejudiced person on the ground.

As to the suggestion which has been kindly made by the editor of *Bell's Life*, that Sayers and he should have a belt apiece, he begs to say that, while he will cheerfully subscribe to a new testimonial for his brave and honorable adversary, he will have none other than the one he came 3000 miles to get, and which he honestly feels he has already won. He believes, however, he can win it again if required to do so, and if he be really amenable to conquest by a stranger, he will not leave your shore until he brings his late contest to a new and due conclusion.

On the part of many Americans in London who have called upon me, we repudiate entirely the idea expressed at the conclusion of your article,—namely, that Heenan's American supporters "contest being considered a drawn battle." They, on the contrary, insist that the fight, if not decided to be already won by Heenan, shall be considered as still pending, and subject to renewal at the earliest possible date.

Through a note from the referee, which now lies before me, I learn he has refused a new arbitrament this week, (according to the usual custom,) "on the ground of humanity;" but, such a highly creditable motive, they disclaim for him the requirement of any such consideration, he being quite capable of responding to the orders of the referee, and will so respond at an hour's notice.

The friends of Heenan, while they acquit the upright and gallant Sayers and his immediate backers from any participation in the violent interruption of the contest, wish to declare the clearness of Heenan's supporters from any complicity with that outrage; and in this connection desire me to say that when a man in our country who has engaged to subdue another requires outside aid to help him, as was given to Sayers in the thirty-ninth round, he is considered to be beaten. In short, wenever "humanity" justifies such interference, the verdict is given against the man whose conquered and hopeless condition requires the practical interposition of such a sentiment.

In conclusion, I wish to say for myself that in the haste of writing my long report, the battle part of which has been published here in an illustrated extra, a few errors crept in which could not be corrected for that edition, as I had no time allowed me to either revise my manuscript or read its proof. One of those errors was the omission of the word "at" in the last line of one of the closing rounds, when, in speaking of the conduct of the persons who broke into the ring, it should read 'they kicked at and struck at him," instead of "kicked and struck him."

I send with this a corrected copy of that report, and if you will lay it before the gentleman who prepared your ably written account of Wednesday, and he will point out any errors I may have made therein, I will cheerfully correct it for perusal in America.

Very truly yours, GEORGE WILKES.

Adelphi Hotel, London, April 19.

***Mr. Wilkes is the Editor of the *Bell's Life* in New York.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—The Washington *Star* foreshadows what, if it is fully carried out, will be a most important movement in connection with the adjourned National Democratic Convention. The *Star* says:

After due consultation, an address to the seceding Charleston Convention from the Democracy of Congress has been prepared, and is to-day being very generally signed by them preparatory to its publication. It is understood to set forth the urgent necessity of their return to the Convention, when that re-assembles on the 18th of June proximo, at Baltimore. It is further understood to embrace proof sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical of the seceders that, on re-assembling, the Convention will adopt as the platform of the Democratic party the report of the platform committee indorsed by the delegations of the seventeen Democratic States; and that a harmonious nomination can and will doubtless be made upon that platform.

From all we have been able to learn in the premises, we are satisfied that it will be signed by every Democratic member of both houses of Congress not well known here either as a discipline of slavery restriction under the plea of squatter sovereignty, or as having been more or less disappointed in not being made a Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency, by and through the favor of the slavery-restriction interest to that body—such expectants having been much more numerous in Congress than the outside would dream of.

This movement will add a new trouble to the many that are already likely to afflict the adjourned convention. There will be contending delegations from the seceding States, an effort to re-open the platform question, and finally the contest over the candidates renewed with increased bitterness. The Convention will no doubt be the largest, in the numbers that will be brought together for outside influence, and from its proceedings the most intensely exciting political body that has ever assembled in this country.

The Senate of the United States on Monday thronged with spectators, drawn thither by the promised speech of Jefferson Davis on his resolutions in favor of Congressional protection to slave property in the Territories. The object of this debate, which will doubtless be kept up with great vigor until the assembling of the Democratic Convention in Baltimore, is to compel Mr. Douglas to express his views on a subject upon which he would probably prefer at the present time to maintain silence.—The House of Representatives was engaged in the discussion of the Tariff bill after an hour spent in unimportant business.—Speeches were made by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, Messrs. Schwartz, Grow and Blair, of Pennsylvania, in favor of the bill, whilst Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, spoke in favor of export instead of import duties.

NEWS ITEMS.

E. E. Price, of Boston, has challenged Morrissey to fight him for a stake of $3,000.

Police officer A. R. Allen, of Washington, was fined $30 on Saturday for assaulting with intent to kill Wm. Spencer.

The prize battle between Shaw, of London, and Lynch, the American, was not decided in favor of Shaw, as reported, but was a "drawn fight."

The Editorial Excursion.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—The Western editors have a grand entertainment to-night at the Eutaw House, given by the merchants of the city. To-morrow they will make an excursion to Washington and Mount Vernon.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District have unanimously nominated J. W. Reid, as candidate for Congress, in place of Col. Samuel H. Woodson, the present incumbent.

Illinois Politics.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Hon. Wm. Kellogg, has been nominated by the Republican Convention on the 4th inst., for re-election to Congress.

The Democracy of this city fired a salute, this evening, of 153 guns, in honor of Douglas' vote at the Charleston Convention.

Another Prize Fight.

The Plaza del Toros, at Havana, was the scene of a novel entertainment on Sunday, the 16th—a fight between a tiger and three blood hounds. One of the dogs was instantly killed at the commencement of the battle, and the other two disabled. Yet the umpire decided that the tiger was beaten.

Twenty-nine Children Drowned.

AUGUSTA, May 7.—A report has been received from Camden, S. C., stating that twenty-nine boys and girls were drowned on Saturday, while on a pic-nic fishing party. The whole party were in a boat in the middle of Boykin's Mill pond, near Camden, when the boat suddenly sunk. The water was drawn off from the pond, and nineteen bodies were recovered.

THE PRIZE FIGHT—*Fist Statistics.*—An amateur of the "Ring" furnishes the following memoranda:

Blows received.	Thrown.	Knocked Down.
Heenan, 19	1	0
Sayers, 68	13	27

If receiving three-fourths of all the blows, twelve-thirteenths of the throws, and all the knock downs constitute a man the victor, then Sayers has the belt.

RAIL ROAD OPENING.—According to previous notice, says the Salisbury Sentinel, of the 28th ult., the Eastern Shore Rail Road was opened to this place on Monday. A large number of ladies, gentlemen, and children were congregated at the Depot to witness the inauguration of this new enterprise; one which we trust is destined materially to benefit our already flourishing hamlet, and at the same time amply remunerate all concerned in the constructing and operating of the road.

ANOTHER CASE OF AMALGAMATION IN MICHIGAN.—A few days ago a young girl but seventeen years of age, daughter of an abolitionist named Hiram L. Stout, residing in Sharon, Washtenaw county, Michigan, eloped with a negro boy named Bill Strong, and took the nearest route to Canada, where if they didn't get married, they certainly ought to have done so. The parents of the girl are nearly distracted over the occurrence, and her father asserts in language much more vehement than is usually found in the Psalter, that from henceforth and forever, he is an opponent to abolitionism.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending with March, were nearly $22,500,000; of which upward of $15,000,000 were from customs, $5,000,000 from lands, $249,000 from incidental and miscellaneous source; $5,588,000 from Treasury notes under the act of 1857, and $1,110,000 from the loan of 1858.

The expenditures were $20,337,000, of which $11,5000,000 for the Civil and Foreign Intercourse and Miscellaneous; $3,037,000 for the War, and $2,444,000 for the Navy Department; $1,065,000 for the Indian Department and Pensions, and the remaining $2,300,000 for Interest on the Public Debt; the reimbursement and payment of Treasury Notes and the payment of Texas creditors.

Terrible Tragedy Near Easton.

EASTON, PA., May 7.—A horrible murder was committed in this vicinity early to-day. Mr. Thomas Richardson, an old, wealthy and respectable farmer, residing three miles above this place, on the Lehigh River, had an altercation with two of his laborers, which terminated fatally to all three.

One of the men caught Mr. Richardson around the neck with a scythe, pulling him down upon the fence and holding him in that position while his companion beat him on the head with a rail, finally jaming the rail into his brain. Two sons of Mr. Richardson's, on coming to his assistance, were threatened with death, and the murder of the whole family, and burning of the farm house, if they were interferred with. One of the boys, however, shot both of the murderers dead.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.—*Fifth Day.*—A large number of petitions were presented for a change of the rule on slavery.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hill, of Erie, for the appointment by the bishops of a committee of fifteen, to try the appeal of Alva Wright, of Ohio.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Cowles, of Mina., that the general conference by delegations appoint all committees on appeals, in order to relieve the bishops of all liability to the charge of exercising an undue influence, as has hitherto often been the case. Mr. Cowles meant no reflection on the bishops; he simply desired to avoid the possibility of any such imputation being cast upon them by the enemies of the church.

Bishop Simpson said the amendment would relieve the bishops very materially, and he hoped a general court of appeals would be appointed to try all cases. The bishops had conferred on this subject, and were anxious to be relieved of this duty.

An amendment was finally adopted that the committee on episcopacy appoint the committee asked for, subject to the ratification of the conference.

Bishop Simpson rose to a question of privilege. As an officer of the church, he was somewhat sensitive of his official character. The bishops had been charged with corruption. If such a charge had really been made, he hoped it might be investigated.

Mr. Cowles had no recollection of saying that the bishops had been charged with corruption,—but the northern independent newspapers had charged that the bishops exercised an undue influence over the deliberations of the conference.

The rest of the proceedings were of an uninteresting nature.

Special Notice.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Intrinsic virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained. For Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galds, Sprain, Pole Evil, and swellings upon Horses, it has no equal. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. "And with reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say that no article ever performed so many cures in our neighborhood as this. L. W. Smith, Ridgefield, Conn." S. Leich, Esq., Hyde Park, Vt., writes, "that the horse was considered worthless, (his case was spavin,) but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of imnitations. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world. BARNES & PARR, Proprietors, New York.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, May 9, 1860.

WHEAT—About 3,000 bushels were offered. Sales as follows.

Fair to prime white,	1 56@1 60
For prime to choice,	1 65@1 70
Red,	1 40@1 45
CORN—white and yellow,	70@78 cts
OATS—Maryland,	42@45 cts

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1860

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

Wheat—Red,	1 35@1 55
White	1 60@1 75
Rye,	80@90 cts
Corn—White,	80@82 cts

The receipts of corn have been small, 10,000 bushels prime.

Yellow,	80 cts.
Oats,	41@44 cts.

Marriages.

HARRISON—EDGELL.—On the 3rd inst., at the M. E. Parsonage in St. Michaels, by Rev H. R. Callaway, Mr. James E. Harrison, to Miss Matilda J. Edgell, all of this county.

KNOTTS—JUMP.—On the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. E. Bryan, Charles W. Knotts of St. Michaels, Talbot Co., to Miss Sarah T. Jump of Queen Anne's County, Md.

SALAD OIL.—Fresh and of superior quality, just received and for sale by
may 12 DAWSON & BRO.

PONCINE AND LAND SOAP—For rendering the hands soft and white; price 6, 12 and 25 cents. No ladies' toilet is complete without it. For sale by
may 12 DAWSON & BRO.

SHEEP SHEARING—The season for Sheep Shearing being near at hand, farmers should not forget that I have a good assortment of good Sheep Shears. (may 12) T. C. NICOLS, JR.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

REMEMBER that the place to buy good materials at low prices is in Easton at the S. E. Corner Dover and Washington Streets, where every article in the Hardware line is sold cheaper than at any other store in the State.
may 12 T. C. NICOLS, JR.

PAINTS AND OILS.

WHITE LEAD, in 12½, 25, 50 & 100 lbs. kegs.
CHROME GREEN, in 1, 2 & 4 lbs. cans.
PRUSSIAN BLUE, in ¼, ½ & 1 lbs. "
VERDIGRIS, in 1 & 2 lbs. cans.
GROUND BLACK, in 1 & 2 lbs. cans.
PATENT DRYER, in 1, 2, 4 & 7 lbs. cans.
Red Lead, Litharge Lampblack. Venitian Red, Veomillion, Red and Yellow Ochres, Fire Proof Paint, Black Lead Rose Pink &c., also Linseed Oil and Turpentine, Varnishes and Japan Glue, &c., just received and for sale by (may 12) DAWSON & BRO.

1860. 1860.

NEW GOODS!

JAMES H. GRACE has just returned from the city with A NEW STOCK of

SUMMER GOODS:

FOR LADIES—an elegant collection of

DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

A very superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., for gentlemen and boys, which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine.
may 12

NEW STYLE EMBROIDERIES.

THE Largest and CHEAPEST lot of FRENCH EMBROIDERIES (of almost every kind) ever brought to this market.
Embroidered Collars, from 6¼ cents up.
Cambric Edging and Inserting;
Swiss Edding and Inserting;
Worked Dimity Ruffling in great variety.
Infant's Work'd Bodies —all prices,
Camb. & Hemstich'd Hdkffs., new styles.
Also, an elegant assortment of *Mourning Collars* and *Handkerchiefs* of entirely new style.
To an examination of all of which the Ladies are respectfully invited. (may 12) J. GRACE.

Insolvent Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the undersigned that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland and that Wednesday, the 21st of November next has been set apart for the final hearing in his case, when his creditors may attend and show cause if any they have, why a final discharge shall not be granted according to law.
may 12-3t THOMAS P. HOPKINS.

LIME—Very best No. 1 Whitewash Lime, for sale by (may 5) J. H. GRACE.

W. B.—A complete assortment of Whitewash Brushes, all sizes and prices.
may 5 J. H. GRACE.

TIMOTHY HAY—On hand and for sale a lot of prime Timothy Hay, in Bales, for sale, for cash. (may 5) R. B. DIXON.

LIME FOR WHITE WASHING—No. 1 wood burnt Lime, in barrels for whitewashing and building, for sale low.
may 5 R. B. DIXON.

TO ARRIVE—3000 bushels of that well known N. Y., Lime, 15000 bricks—for sale—terms cash. (may 5) R. B. DIXON.

OF INTEREST TO WOOL GROWERS—I am again in the market for the purchase of all descriptions of Wool, for which the highest price will be paid in cash. R. B. DIXON.

FLOUR—Just in ware-house at Easton Point a lot of Super and Extra brands of Flour—a good article which I offer for sale, at a small advance for cash.
may 5 R. B. DIXON.

Commissioner's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against Talbot county, payable out of the next levy, are notified to file the same with the County Commissioners on or before the first day of June next, as the law requires the levy to be made on or before the first day of July. By order of the Board,
may 5-4w THOS. K. ROBSON, Clerk.

1860. 1860.

BEASTON always keeps on hand, (or furnishes to order at short notice) HATS and CAPS, suitable for all seasons of the most approved Baltimore styles—at fair prices—discounts 5 per cent on all cash sums above three dollars. Give him a call. THOMAS BEASTON.
Easton, May 5, 1860 6w S M

DENTISTRY.
J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S.,

HAS the pleasure of announcing that he will be in Easton on or before the ninth of May, and may be found for several weeks at his office on main street.
Cambridge, Md., April 23d, 1860.

LUMBER, LUMBER.

ROBERT B. DIXON is just receiving and has now on hand at Easton Point, a full assortment of White Pine Lumber, for Fencing, " " " " Building purposes. Framing—White Pine and Hemlock.
No. 1 Heart Shingles,
" sap " Palings, Lathes, Lime by the bbl., Bricks, Hay, Flour—super and extra brands, &c., &c. All of which he offers on as satisfactory terms as they can be obtained in Baltimore. ☞ Orders respectfully solicited.
may 5-6m ROBERT B. DIXON.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE FARM,
IN HOPKIN'S NECK.
TALBOT COUNTY, MD.

I WILL offer at public sale at the Court House in Easton, on
Tuesday, the 22d of May inst.,
at 2 o'clock P. M., that portion of my farm now occupied by Mr. John Dolin, being a portion of the tract known as "Peck's Point." The same is beautifully situated on Third Haven River, which abounds in Ducks, Oysters, Fish and Terrapins. The farm contains

150 Acres,

more or less. Thirty of which is beautifully Timbered; the balance is in a high state of cultivation. The resources which are of the very richest kind, such as Marl, Shell-bank and bottom manures, are inexhaustable.

TERMS.—One third cash, the balance in one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale For further particulars enquire of
GEORGE W. MORLING,
may 5-tu 145 Pratt Street Baltimore.

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.

Valuable Land in Bay Side
FOR SALE.

AS Attorney for James Hazlitt, Esq., the owner, I offer for sale that beautiful and highly improved Farm in Bay Hundred, formerly belonging to William Sears, dec'd., and known as the

"CREEK FARM."

This Farm is beautifully situated on the waters of Harris' Creek, and in high state of cultivation and improvement. It contains

230 1-2 Acres of Land.

Upon this Farm is a new commodious TWO STORY DWELLING, built two years since in modern style and of the very best materials, with Portico extending up both stories; three rooms and ample passage below and five rooms on second floor. There is also on the Farm a large NEW BARN, with ample stabling, corn crib, carriage house—also a new dairy.

The garden newly pailed in. In fact all the improvements are new and of the best kind. There is a large quantity of oysters seeded in a protected cove on the Farm, and now ready for use. All the salt water luxuries abound. Schools and Churches immediately in the vicinity. The neighborhood one of the best in the country in all respects.

This is one of the most desirable pieces of property that has been in the market for many years. Any further information wanted will be given; but persons wishing to purchase are requested to inspect the property.

TERMS.—One half the purchase money will be required in cash, balance secured by bond and security or mortgage payable in 12 months, with interest. Possession given 1st January, 1861, with liberty to seed crops approaching autumn.
SAM: HAMBLETON, Attorney
apr 28-5w for James Hazlitt.

WANTED—10,000 lbs of Rags to fill an order, 3½ cents given in goods.
feb 25 PITCHETT & WRIGHT,