The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING ..... MAY 26. 1860

"The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws."

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To all whom it may concern.—It has been a custom so long to dun, it appears that people look for it. Will any of those who have not paid us the first "red" since we have had the "Gazette" take this hint?

New Type.—We expect to have the "Gazette" in new type next week or the week after. We have just ordered them from Mr. Lucas of Baltimore and will have them in use in the quickest possible time after they arrive. This we think, will add much to the appearance of our paper. But merely to order type is not all that is to be done. There is another part of the performance which is much more difficult. Will those indebted to us render what assistance they can in performing this difficult task. As a general thing our customers are VERY prompt, but a few have not even allowed us one mouth full to eat for NEARLY THREE YEARS.

Dover Bridge.—Caroline county has toed the mark on the Dover Bridge question in quick time. The Commissioners of that county have made a levy of $5000 to re-build it provided Talbot will do likewise. This matter has been in the hands of our best men, but we have heard but little of it for a week or two—the delaying of giving it more attention for some time past may however have been caused by making preparations for Court. Petitions for signatures have been circulated and we think are pretty well filled—asking the Board of Commissioners of Talbot to levy $5000 for the purpose specified above. We are in hopes that as Caroline has nobly led off in this enterprise, that immediate steps will be taken here to re-unite the two counties at this point on the Choptank. There appears to be the greatest feeling for it. Among the petitioners to the Commissioners may be found some of our largest taxpayers. There are a few that oppose, simply upon the ground that it will be an advantage to Easton but a disadvantage to the county. This we think an erroneous impression, for just in proportion to the flourishing condition of a county town the surrounding country increase in value. As an evidence of this—twenty years ago there could be found almost at any time a number of vacant houses within the limits of our town, and houses that rented for 30 and 40 dollars then now rent for 75 and 80 dollars, and not enough to supply the demand even at that increase of price. Just so with the land near town, and the nearer it is the greater estimate is put upon it. The town has increased and so has the surrounding country in the same ratio. But admit that no possible benefit could be derived from it by the county at large and it is an advantage to Easton alone—is that a sufficient reason to exclude her from the benefit of it? In all the road and other county improvements (which have been very numerous in the past few years,) the citizens of Easton have paid their quota of tax without a murmur, when, as to the convenience, it was not worth two cents to her—or at least a number of them. Some of the roads which she has paid taxes to build are now lying in an unfinished condition—not only impassable, but almost as thickly set in bushes and briers as when the axe was first put upon them. Through all this Easton has borne her share.

We cannot think that our Commissioners will turn a deaf ear to the voice of so many of our citizens—both of town and country, but hope that the bridge will soon be in course of erection.

The Covode Investigation.—Wendell has been again before the Covode Committee. He testified that he had spent for the Pennsylvania election and the Lecompton measure $130,000. Thirty thousand dollars was spent to influence votes for Lecompton. He stated that the President and himself differed as to the number of votes over a certain number, it would be necessary to obtain to pass the bill. The President thought that five were necessary, and Wendell thought that with three they could succeed.

This sum was divided amongst Walker, (correspondent of the New York Express,) A. H. Hoy, and Bean a clerk in the House. The latter received $5000, but did not expend any of it, as he used his own influence in its place. Wendell evades the questions put to him as to the members of Congress who received the bribes, and adds that the moment the thing was over he endeavored to obliterate every recollection of it. His books were before the Committee, but were kept in such a careless and blind manner that nothing could be made out of them.

In one place two hundred and fifty dollars was marked down somewhat singularly, and the Committee asked him to explain it. He replied that it was paid to one man in a doubtful Democratic district in Pennsylvania. Some of the checks made payable for the Pennsylvania election were drawn in favor of ladies, whose names appeared in the body of them. All that the Committee, it would seem, can desire now, is to obtain the names of those members whom Wendell and the President selected to pay the necessary funds. Things are coming to a definite state, and the Administration will soon be shown forth surrounded with all its corruption.

Damages by the late Rain.—The late heavy fall of water did much damage in some sections—while in some portions of the North the drouth is distressing. In the western part of Maryland considerable damage was done in floating off lumber, overflowing of crops, &c., and in a few instances lives were lost. This misfortune our county is very little subject to. The greatest dread in the time of a freshet is, our water mills breaking, but if sufficient precaution be taken there is no great danger. The most damage that we have heard of being done in this county is the washing away the bridge and causeway at Lloyd's Branch, near Hillsborough, which was built by the Commissioners a short time ago, at a heavy cost. We learn that the branch is almost impassable.

Carriages, Machines, &c.—During the session of our Circuit Court (which commenced on Monday) the Court House green has been almost covered with carriages, machines, &c. The carriages are of Mr. Saml. B. Hopkins' make, of our town, which for durability, neatness and comfort cannot well be surpassed.

A GREAT RACE IN VIRGINIA.—It is rumored that the match between the race-horses Daniel Boone and Planet, over the Ashland course, Virginia, for $20,000 on the latter, against $15,000 on the former, has been made, and will come off on the 12th of October next.

Judge Douglas is suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia, which prevents him from being present in the Senate.

Just Arrived.—Mr. John Satterfield received by Thursday's steamer a large lot of superior goods for gentlemen's clothing. He asks his friends to call and examine them, as he will make them up in the best style.

We also see that Sackerman, next to the Brick Hotel, has just received a lot of ready-made clothing, which he is now opening.

A Convict Shot in the Maryland Penitentiary.—A convict in the Maryland Penitentiary was shot by one of the officers of that Institution on Monday last. His name is Wm. Lynch originally from N. Y., and a desperate character his whole life has proved him to be. He has shown a rebellious spirit for some time, when on the morning above named he refused to work. On the officers attempting to make him leave his cell he made an attack upon them with an iron ball, when he was fired at three times—one of the balls, caused a wound which it is supposed will prove fatal. Lynch once participated in the murder of a boat captain and was sentenced to be hung, but was pardoned by the President then in power. He set fire to the House of Refuge in Philadelphia, in which he was confined for some petty offence. For this crime he was sentenced to be hung, which sentence had gone so far as to allow the adjusting of the rope around his neck, when a pardon reached him from the then Governor. He afterwards served a term of ten years in prison for a high crime. For another outrage he was sentenced to the Sing Sing prison for a long time. After serving seven years he was relieved by friends. After this he went to Baltimore and was engaged as a runner for a shipping office on Fell's Point. He married about the year 1856, and after having been married some time, jealousy entered his brain. In 1857 he drew upon his lap the woman to whom he was married, and plunged a knife into her side, fortunately she survived and became prosecutrix in the case against him. For this crime he was sentenced on the 9th of February, 1857, for a period of seven years and six months.

He is a brother to Charley Lynch, the pugilist, who was compelled to fly to England, in consequence of the fatal results of a prize fight in New York, where he literally beat his opponent to death. In the latter country he acquired much distinction in the P. R. as a "champion of the light weights."

Talbot County Circuit Court.

Monday, May 21, 1860.—Present—R. B Carmichael, Judge; Satal. Sparklin, Sheriff; I. C. Powell, State's Attorney; Saml. T. Hopkins, Clerk.

GRAND JURY.

John W. Martin,	John L. Hopkins,
Peregrine Groome,	Wm. L. Wrightson,
Wm. K. Landin,	Alex. Harrison,
John F. Kersey,	Henry C. Tilghman,
Charles M. Jump,	Geo. R. Goldsborough,
Wm. S. Callahan,	Jacob Morgan,
Edward R. Arringdale,	John C. Adams,
Jeremiah Leonard,	Nathaniel P. Jenkins,
Wm. S. Denny,	William B. Martin,
John Small,	Benjamin M. Bowdle,
Wm H. W. Powell,	Jonathan Leonard.
David Kerr, Jr.,	

PETIT JURY.

John A. W. Powell,	John T. Harrison,
William P. Leaverton,	John D. Nabb,
John R. Caulk,	Jerome B Bennett,
George Hale,	John Chilcutt,
Isaac W. Jump,	John C. Wooters,
Robert A. Dodson,	Richard arringdale,
Francis A. Wrightson,	William Harrison,
Spedden Orem,	Perry G. Stevens,
John Talbott,	Charles R. Mullikin,
Gustavus A. Skinner,	Abner Hall,
Thomas C. Nicols,	James B. Adams,
John F. Willis,	Nicholas Willis.
John V. Lowe,	

State vs. Perry G. Stevens—presentment for assault and battery on Wm. Turner. Fined 12½ cents. Goldsborough for traverser. State vs. James L. Lecompte—presentment for an assault and battery on James Sewall. Fined 25 cents. Kerr for traverser. State vs. Wm. Bridges—presentment for an assault and battery on William Rolle. Fined $1. Hambleton for traverser State vs. Perry G. Stevens—presentment for assault and battery on Robert Cooley. Fined $1. Goldsborough for traverser. State vs. David Pritchett—presentment for assault and battery on Samuel Cox. Fined 25 cents. Martin for traverser. State vs. Edward Lowe—presentment for assault and battery on James H. Covey.—Fined 12½ cents. Martin for traverser. State vs. Jim Wilmer, (f.n.)—presentment for selling liquor without license. Not guilty. Martin for traverser State vs Samuel H. Bostick—presentment for assault and battery on Asbury blades. Fined 25 cents.—State vs. same—presentment for assault and battery on Henry S. Leaverton. Not guilty. Martin for traverser.

Tuesday.—On motion of Samuel Hambleton, Esq., Philip W. Downes, Esq., was admitted as a member of this Bar.

State vs. James Grace, (f.n.)—presentment for obstructing the public road. Verdict guilty. But recommended to the clemency of the Court. Fined 12½ cents. Murray for traverser. State vs. John C. Wooters—presentment for suffering his negro man to go at large. Not guilty. Martin for traverser. State vs. John E Martin—presentment for assault on Pat. Nicholson. Fined $1. Clark for traverser. State vs. Geo. W. C. Leonard—presentment for assault and battery on Jos. E. Millis. Fined 25 cents.—Jump for traverser. State vs. James M. Newnam—presentment for assault and battery on James Maloney. Fined 25 cents. Martin for traverser.

Wednesday.—State vs. Mrs. Mary Fountain—presentment for assault with a knife on Wm. M. Brown—not guilty; Hambleton for traverser. State vs. John C. Fountain—presentment for assault and battery on Hugh Lane—fined 25 cents; Downes for traverser. Same vs. same for selling liquor without license—fined $20; Downes for traverser. John C. Fountain vs. Daniel C. Barnett—appeal; judgment reversed, with costs; Martin for appellant, Powell for appellee. John C. Fountain vs. John Reese—appeal case.

Thursday.—In the case of Fountain and Reese a verdict for appellee was rendered Martin for appellant; Powell for appellee James Stewart vs. Jonathan Leonard, Admr of Jesse Dellahay—appeal; verdict for appellee. Hambleton for appellant; Martin for appellee.

Friday.—State vs. John C. Fountain—indictment for rioting at Lewistown—verdict not guilty; Hambleton and Martain for traverser.

Court adjourned until 9½ o'clock this morning.

It is supposed that Court will hold through next week. The Grand Jury has been discharged.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR:

Do you or not endorse the doctrines of the democratic party as expounded by the gentleman from Baltimore city? Yours &c.,

May 24, 1860. HASTY.

LITERARY NOTICES.

HOME MAGAZINE.—This beautiful and interesting monthly for June has been issued, and is now ready for subscribers and purchasers. It contains much good reading and several handsome engravings. It is published at $2 per year, by T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED BIBLE is attractive and useful, and should be taken in every family, especially where there are children. The illustrations are fine, and the work is surpassingly cheap—25 cents per number. Address Cassell, Petter & Galpin, 37 Park Row, New York.

We have received none but the first number. Will the publishers please send us the missing numbers in order that we may have them bound?

THE AMERICAN FARMER, published in Baltimore, by N. B. Worthington, is said to be one of the oldest Agricultural journals in the United States. Every Marylander should look upon it with pride and not let it "weary in well doing." For a single copy per year, one Dollar.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—This journal ranks among the first Agricultural papers in the country.—It is only one dollar per year. Address Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, New York.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—The City Council have finally determined to invite the Japanese Embassy to visit Baltimore and to extend to them the hospitality of the city. The resolution appropriates $5,000 to meet the expenses. The Embassy, it is understood, will probably remain in Washington until the 1st of June.

The Hudson River (N. Y.) Chronicle, of this week, also raises the Bell and Everett flag, although preferring Gen. Houston.

The steamer Golden Gate sailed on the 5th instant, with $1,700,000 in treasure, $1,500,000 being for New York.

Great Tornado at Cincinnati—Loss of life.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—The most destructive tornado ever known in this region passed over this city yesterday afternoon. It came from the northwest in the shape of an intensely black cloud about two miles broad, rushing forward with fearful rapidity, accompanied with thunder and lightning and torrents of rain. Houses were demolished or unroofed in many parts of the city, and property to the value of half a million was destroyed.

The Commercial gives a long account of hundreds of houses unroofed, churches damaged, shade-trees and shrubbery swept off, and other property destroyed. The following terrifying incident of the tempest, by the unroofing of the 14th district school house, and the frenzied children, is given by the same paper:

The teachers saw the storm gathering, and closed the windows. The Tornado swept madly up from the valley and struck the west gable of the devoted house, which quivered like a leaf. At the instant, no apprehensions were entertained. But the tempest, as if maddened by opposition, came back with a fearful rebound, and the bricks began to rattle, the shingles flew like hail-stones, and in an instant the whole roof was lifted and swept from the walls, and dashed to the opposite side of the street. Miss Rachel Medkirk, who taught the infant class in the west room of the upper story, meantime comprehended the danger, and with rare presence of mind and heroic courage, fled to the school-room door, closed it, and placed her back against it to keep the frightened children from plunging in headlong confusion down stairs.—But while the brave girl sprang to her duty she was struck upon the head and face by falling bricks, but she stood at her post while the blood streamed from her wounds, until the roof had taken its flight and her room was a terrible scene of confusion and devastation.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON.—On Tuesday the Japanese Commissioners, attended by two or three members of their suite, and their United States Naval Commission, all in carriages, and preceded by their treaty-box, borne on the shoulders of two of their servants, proceeded to the State Department, where their treaty with this government was duly ratified in the office of the secretary. On there arrival there, in their presence and that of Secretary Appleton, and two or three others of the Department, the copies of the document were carefully compared, and certificates of the correctness of each were duly signed and exchanged—when Gen. Cass said to them that it afforded him great pleasure to exchange treaties, and he hoped it would bind the two countries together more closely.

The Ambassadors replied through their interpreters that they were exceedingly obliged to the secretary, and hoped that the peace between the two governments might be everlasting.

They were then informed that all the business was accomplished, and all returned to the hotel.

It is stated that the Japanese were very reluctant to accept the invitation of Gen. Cass for the soiree on Friday night. They objected that it was contrary to their usage and instructions to go out after dark. They positively declined at first the acceptance of the invitation, but were persuaded that this was an exceptional case, as the visit was requested by a high public functionary, and the minister with whom the business of the embassy was to be transacted.

A Talk With the Japanese.

The interest felt in the Japanese Embassy at Washington has sustained but little diminution. Metropolitan press and the leading journals of New York, chronicling daily the gossip and movements of our oriental visitors, We make the following extracts:

An interesting interview occurred Sunday between Dr. Hill, Superintendent of the Columbus (O.) Lunatic Asylum, and the physicians of the Japanese Embassy. The following colluquy took place:

Dr. Hill—How many insane persons have you in Japan? Very few.

Have you separate hospitals for them? We have four hospitals in Jeddo for the sick, with separate wards for the insane.

Do you use force or violence in their management? We do not, but have strong rooms and guards.

Do you ever bleed insane patients?—Never.

Are idiots and lunatics kept in the same hospitals? They are, but in different wards, we have but few—not more than twenty in all; there may be some in private hospitals.

How many sick do you average in your hospitals? From five to eight hundred, but all poor.

Here the Japanese doctors became interrogators, and inuqired:

Have you any insane?

Dr. Hill—We have three hundred in my hospital.

How many of these are insane? All.

The reply astonished the inquisitors, who raised their hands and looked at each other.

What medicines do you use? Wines, quinines, and other stimulants.

Have you hospitals for dumb and blind? Yes, but, separate.

Have you medicinal gardens? None of importance,

The Japanese here remarked that they would like to get the seed of our plants of every description, for the imperial gardens of Jeddo, and they were informed these would be furnished them by the National Agricultural Society. They were also told that they would have an opportunity to inspect the Asylum for the Insane, before leaving here, which appeared to gratify them very much,

IS HEENAN A HARD HITTER?—Some of the English papers profess to doubt whether Heenan is a hard hitter. There is a story current that at the Gymnasium, in Eliot street, this city, where they have a contrivance to test the weight of a blow, the best pupil struck 70 pounds. After a few days' practice the teacher was able to strike 130 pounds. Heenan put himself in training there for a short period, and the weight of his blow was 620 pounds—nearly a third of a ton! At this the New York Tribune asks "Can anybody tell how hard a horse kicks?"

A young lady of Cincinnati, just returning from Europe, says that an aristocratic Englishman asked her if Cincinnati was a slave State,

Democracy and its allies are sadly chagrined at the bright prospects of the Union party. They are at a loss to find in the proceedings of the National Union Convention something wherrat to cavil. Let those who are itching to find a pretext for opposition show their "good sense and manliness" by assailing them, by attacking the convention for what it has done and not for what it has not done. There has not been heard from any direction the faintest objection from any quarter to the nominees or the platform of the Union party. Let us hear them before there is any disparagement of the party. Let us know where we are to stand and who we are to fight.

The masses of the people believe that the Union can be saved, and sectionalism can be crushed only by means of this great conservative party, of which the New York *Herald* speaks as follows. Speaking of the pretensions of the Republican party to the favor of popular sentiment, and show how fallacious that is, the Herald says:

These, and numerous minor indications of daily occurrence, prove the character and tendency of the political revolution that is now going on all over the country. In the South, as in the North, there is a reaction against the foolish agitators who insist on making the slavery question an element in political action. This reaction is penetrating and disintegrating all parties. The conservative feeling is aroused among the masses, and the people, every where, look for the statesmen and the party that shall comprehend the popular instinct, and present its platform and its candidate in consonance therewith.

There is no other issue for them to-day than the driving of abolition fanaticism from the field of politics and government, and nothing will prevent an overwhelming popular vote to that effect but the quarrels of ambitious candidates and cliques, and their tying up of all the old political organizations with abstract distinctions, to advance their personal interest. As the experienced mariner knows that of the great rollers which sweep across the ocean, the third is the greatest, and most to be feared, so the experienced politician may know that the now rising wave of conservatism, which is soon to sweep over the ocean of popular sentiment in this country, will far exceed and surpass the two which have preceded it since the introduction of abolitionism in the field of political agitation.

These are words of sober truth and earnestness reluctantly wrung from the *Herald*, which until the last few days has opposed with all its power the progress of the Union party. It is, however, the vane of popular opinion. It takes care always to swim with the current. What it says now, is a sure indication that the masses North as well as South, are moving in the direction of the Union party, and are for its nominees.

A DEMOCRATIC PICTURE.—The Charleston Convention decided to admit as delegates from New York the Tammany or Richmond delegation. The character of this delegation is thus portrayed by Fernando Wood in his statement before the Committee on Credentials.

"A majority of the Richmond Delegation chosen by Ludlow's retiring committee of sixteen, were Freesoilers from the beginning, opponents of Texas annexation, advocates of Wilmot Provisoism, supporters of the Buffalo platform, revilers of the Fugitive Slave Law, and Anti-Nebraskaites.—We insist that they are covered all over with party heresies and infidelities, and are unworthy, as partizans, of recognition at Charleston.

"When that party first assumed their organization, they spread their evil seeds throughout the political world. A portion of it debauched and ruined the whig party. Another portion of it came back, in an evil hour, to the Democratic party. From them sprung up the Black Republican party of to-day, and from that party has sprung this faction which comes here to demand admittance to your Democratic Convention. Admit them, and you shut out the people, and the triumph of the Democratic party. When the Democratic party becomes so debased as to coalesce with traitorous organizations, as well as with principles, good bye to the Democracy. If this wrong should be perpetrated, the Democratic party have held their last National Convention.

This picture is more accurate than flattering. It shows conclusively of what material the Douglas wing of the Democratic party is composed. It is an epitome of the history of Democracy and Republicanism, and demonstrates their intimate affinity.—It is not a "Whig lie" or an American falsehood, or a Union party misrepresentation. It is a solemn statement of one of the most prominent and influential sachems of Democracy, and Democrats must therefore believe it. What are conservative people North or South to gain by choosing between such a party and its twin brother Black Republicanism? There is no place for them now except in the Union party, which eschews all sectionalism, and stands forth the sole champion of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

A LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—In a letter dated April 30th, Mr. Fillmore writes as follows:

"I profess to belong to no party but my country, and am taking no part in politics; but, though a silent, I am by no means an indifferent spectator of passing events.—On the contrary, I look with the most intense anxiety, not to say alarm, upon the present state of things. It appears to me, that he must have read history to little profit who does not see, in the growing jealousy and hatred between the North and South, the seeds of discord and civil strife, which may end in civil war and the destruction of this government. I am sure that no one can aver that there was more hatred between Great Britain and her colonies, ten, or even five years before our Revolution, than now exists between the North and South; and the cause if cause there be, seems likely to endure. Demagogues, North and South, fan this flame for selfish and ambitious objects; and the great masses, which are usually inert and passive, are likely to be drawn into the contest and sacrificed, *nolens volens*. May Heaven save us, for I fear we are unable or unwilling to save ourselves."

The Republican treasurer of Floyd county, Iowa, has defaulted and fled with $2,200 of the county's money.

Post Office Defalcation.

Another startling defalcation, this time in the New York City Post Office, has just come to light. Another of Mr. Buchanan's appointees has turned out to have defrauded the government to the amount of over one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. The Postmaster, Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, is a gentleman who up to the moment of the discovery of his defalcation, enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens generally, and is a man of by no means extravagant or luxusious style of living. The Brooklyn *News* in speaking of the disclousure says:

"This news created as much regret as astonishment among all parties in the city of New York. Mr. Fowler's manly, frank and generous nature had won for him an army of devoted personal friends among all classes, while the leading part he took in politics, and his upright, unselfish course as a politician, rendered him an universal favorite in his party. This is evidenced by the kindly and sorrowing manner in which the city journals of all parties speak of him in the hour of his fall. No one supposes for a moment that the money was ever used by him for his own personal purposes, either in extravagant living or dissipated debauchery; all concede that most of it was applied to the wants and necessities of others, friends and leading politicians. Mr. Fowler contributed largely to the immense fund raised in this State to carry Pennsylvania for Mr. Buchanan, and it was probable that the money was derived from the government funds. It is charged that the administration must have known for some time the condition of Mr. F's accounts, and the exposure of his defalcation at this particular time is ascribed to the indignation of its head at the course pursued by Mr. Fowler at Charleston in supporting Judge Douglas. We know not whether this be so or not, but certain it is that all appeals of Mr. F's friends for a delay to enable them to extricate him from the consequences of his fault, were met with a stern refusal."

How the Bell Rings.

The Richmond Whig announces the nominations, and adds:—

They have played no trick on popular credulity, by submitting an unknown name; they are for making no experiment with the public safety, by placing at the helm of State untried men; they seek to avail themselves of no factitious enthusiasm, in favor of transient heroes of the day; but they have offered to the American people men who, for more than a third of a century, have been in the civic service; filling with honor and usefulness the most important Legislative and Executive posts, and impressing themselves upon every important page of our political history within that period They present them on the solid platform of personal worth, of intellectual fitness, and of political loyalty—as men who have served their country long, faithfully and ably, and have thereby given the surest guarantee of their trustworthiness—as men whose career has shown that they possess minds too broad for sectional statemanship, and souls too lofty for the petty schemes of time serving politicians and self-seeking demagogues. Such men at the head of affairs, all must admit, the country never before so sorely needed. For our part, we feel this so strongly, that we cannot do otherwise than believe that the great masses of the people in every State of the Confederacy, spurning the further leadership of those who have guided them so far astray, will rally to their support with an enthusiasm that will sweep down everything that opposes them.

The National Intelligencer says:

"In a word, it only remains for us to say at present (reserving for to-morrow a more formal consideration of the subject) that in our judgement it will be conceded by candid men throughout the land that these are nominations eminently "fit to be made," and worthy to be endorsed by conservative citizens of all classes and denominations.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.—The Republican Convention, which assembled at Chicago on Wednesday, the 16th inst., after the necessary preliminary proceedings, nominated on the third ballot, the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinoise, as their candidate for the Presidency. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., was nominated on the second ballot for the Vice Presidency.

Notwithstanding the great rejoicing in the free States over the nominations of the Chicago convention, there are many indications of disappointment among the friends of Mr. Seward, not only in New York, but other States. A dispatch from Detroit, Mich., says:

"The New York Seward men are still awfully sick. They swear that Wall street will not raise a cent to elect Lincoln. The defeat of Seward is charged to the outside pressure on the Massachusetts and Ohio delegations Certain prominent workers against Seward, such as Greeley, Dudley, Field and Burlingame, have been cursed most heartily. Nye and Burlingame came very near having a personal difficulty yesterday."

The fact that Horace Greeley was admitted as a delegate from Oregon, and that he did more than any other man to defeat Seward, seems to create much bitter feeling and indignation among the friends of the "irrepressible" Senator.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—As we have often heard the question asked, what particular mission the Japanese are on, which are making such a stir in our country, we publish the following extract which explains the whole matter:

The principle object of the mission of the embassy is to get an English copy of the treaty between Japan and the United States, signed by the President. The orignal was burnt in the great fire at Jeddo, two years ago. The copy in Japanese was saved.—This they bring with them, and a copy of it, not signed, and a letter from the Tycoon to the President. The box containing these documents is looked upon by them as almost sacred. It is called the "treaty box," and is never allowed to be out of their sight. It is a box three feet long, twenty-six inches in depth, and eighteen inches wide, covered with red morocco leather, and neatly sowed round the edges. There are three Japaned boxes placed together, and then covered. Around the box is a light frame, and when carried is borne on the backs of four men by poles.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—The challenge offered by the Chicago Zouave Cadets to drill against any company in the United States has been accepted by the New Orleans Zouave Company, and the contest will take place in St. Louis about the middle of June ensuing.

Arkansas Democratic Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—The Democratic Convention in the first congressional district of Arkansas has nominated Hon. T. C. Hindman for re-election to Congress.—The Convention then endorsed the action of the Southern States at the Charleston Convention, and appointed N. P. Burrows and S. D. Carroll as delegates, and Hon. T. T. Hindman and N. Bart. Pearce as alternates to the Baltimore Convention.

Hon. Justin S. Morrill has declined a re-election to Congress from Vermont.

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 Galls, 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 imitations. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world. BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, May 23, 1860.

WHEAT—About 2,000 bushels were offered. Sales as follows:

Fair to prime white,	1 35@1 45
For prime to choice,	1 50@1 60
Red,	1 30@1 40
CORN—white and yellow,	70@75 cts
OATS—Maryland,	30@40 cts

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1860

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

WHEAT.—White	1 55@1 62
Red,	1 35@1 45
And some very choice sold at	1 [illegible]
Rye,	88@90 cts.
CORN—Yellow,	75@76 cents.
White—no change, demands good.	
Oats,	42½ cts.

TEA DRINKERS, ATTENTION!—The best old fashioned OLD HYSON TEA ever brought to this country is for sale by Jas. H. GRACE. Retail price $1 25 per pound. may 26

TOBACCO AND SEGARS—A prime article, Tobacco, 12½, 25, 31¼, 37½, 50 and 62 cents per pound, in store and for sale by may 26 J. RASIN.

TICKING COLLARS, Blind and Riding Bridles, Haltars and Hitch Reins, a large assortment for sale low by may 26 J. RASIN.

MUSICAL NOTICE.

THE EASTON CORNET BAND

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that it is prepared to furnish Music for Pic Nic Parties, Sunday School and other Celebrations, Political Meetings, Military Parades, Serenades, &c., &c., at short notice, and on moderate terms.

All communications should be addressed to A. Donn, Jr., leader. [may 26

BEDSTEAD,
CANE SEAT CHAIR,
AND
Dressing Bureau
MANUFACTORY.

B. REEVES & SON,
No. 441 St. John St.,
may 26 6m PHILADELPHIA.

DARING ROBBERY.

THE store of R. C. Lane was entered on Tuesday night, the 22d inst., by a bold and daring thief or thieves by forcing locks and breaking sash and glass and carried away goods already ascertained to the amount of 25 or 30 dollars—mostly in ready-made clothing, boots, &c. No clue to the robber has yet been made. A reward of $20 dollars will be paid by R. C. Lane for the recovery of any of the articles so stolen, that will lead to the detection and conviction of the thief. R. C. LANE.
may 26 S M Royal Oak, Md.

LIQUORS.

A Fresh Stock just received and for sale by
J. RASIN.

FANCY BRANDIES, Blackberry, Ginger, Raspberry, Cherry and Lavender. Cognac Brandy (best brands,) Peach and Apple do.—Rums, Gins, Scotch and Irish Whiskey's, Old Rye Whiskey (10 years old,) Old Family Nectar do., celebrated Calhoun, Southern States Rights, Old Bourbon do., pure Wheat do., Cocktail Bitters, Naderia, Sherry, Port and Lisbon Wines. Domestic Whiskies, Gin, Rum, &c., at the lowest market rates.
may 26 J. RASIN.

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned, commissioners, appointed by the Judge of the Circuit Court for Talbot County, to value and divide the real estate of James L. Wrightson, late of Talbot county, hereby give notice to all parties interested and concerned that they will meet at the late residence of the dec'd in Bay Hundred, in Talbot county, on

Friday, the 22d of June

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of proceeding in the execution of said commission.

JNO. W. KEMP,
J. W. S. MCDANIEL,
JAS. DAWSON,
EDW. COVEY,
JNO. R. CAULK,
may 26 Commissioners.

VENDUE.

I WILL offer at public sale at the Royal Oak, on *Saturday, 2d of June*, at 9 o'clock A. M. some

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

the greatest part of which is new, or but little soiled. Also, a good MARE, perfectly sound—travels finely, works kind in all kind of gear—is pleasant under the saddle, and perfectly safe.



Also

A GOOD YORK WAGON,

with good harness attached. A good BASKET SLEIGH, neatly ironed and painted.

A BRIDLE AND SADDLE,

together with many other articles.

The terms will be cash for all sums under $10, for all sums over that amount a credit of four months will be given from day of sale on note with approved security.
may 26–ts THOS. W. TILDEN.