THE EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING . . . . . JUNE 23, 1860

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CONTRAST THE TWO.—Just think of the Constitutional Union Convention which was held in Baltimore but a short time ago, and the Democratic Convention which is now in session in that city, and see what a contrast between the two? During the Union Convention everything passed off with as much harmony as though it was a religious assemblage. Good feeling and friendly greetings appeared to pervade the whole city. There was no jarring, no fighting—but good men with good principles appeared to be the order of the day. The delegates from the various sections of country appeared to be inspired with love of country and its hallowed influence as were the hearts of the patriots and heroes of old. Their eyes were fixed upon the Constitution and the Union and for its strength and maintenance they put forward two men of tried worth and known ability. How is it in Baltimore at present?—why fighting, scratching and quarrelling, as though they were certain this was (which no doubt is,) their last chance.

From present prospects there are a number of delegates who will withdraw from the Convention and go to the Richmond Convention, and thus bring two candidates into the field—one of squatter sovereignty notariety and objectionable to nearly the whole South. The other, a Southern fire-eater, who will not be able to muster a corporal's guard at the North. We would ask in all candor, is this the party for the perpetuation of our beloved and hard-earned liberty? Is this party—all broken and torn into shreds, the party to successfully battle against the Republican forces? From all fair and reflecting minds there can be but one answer to these queries. "In union there is strength." This has been one of the strongholds of Democracy. Let whatever that would transpire they kept cemented together, but the time has come when their cementing powers are useless and they remain no longer united. They must either go for Bell and Everett or give half their strength, at least, to Lincoln and Hamlin, by throwing their votes away on their own candidates—when there is no chance of their election. For this the country will hold them responsible.

NARROW ESCAPE.—We learn that a negro boy living at Oxford, made a narrow escape from losing his life during the thunder storm on Tuesday last. It appears that he was standing against a tree in the field for the purpose of sheltering himself from the rain, when the tree was struck by lightning. The electricity passed down to about opposite the negro's head; it then passed through his hat—making a hole sufficiently large to run the hand through, says our informant, and leaving the scalp clear of hair.—From thence it passed down his back in a sort zigzag fashion and then down one leg. It is said that the shock was so great that it knocked him three or four feet from the tree. Had he been standing in an erect position against the tree it is supposed that he would have been killed instantly—but as he was leaning forward at the time the electricity took effect in the back of the hat, just below the crown. He is recovering.

P. S.—There was another heavy storm at night. The wind was very high and the fall of rain and hail was very heavy.

CONGRESS.—The adjournment of Congress has been postponed to the 25th inst. The Senate on Saturday passed the House resolution providing for the establishment of a Government printing office. A proposition was made to increase the appropriation of $200,000 to $250,000 for returning the captured Africans now at Key West, which had become necessary on account of the recent capture of another cargo.—The Homestead bill has been compromised.—It opens to settlers all lands subject to private entry, and also one half of all the government land that has not been exposed to public sale, and allows them to purchase the land at half price, viz: 62½ cents per acre.

HARVEST.—Some of our farmers have been harvesting their wheat, but not to a very great extent. Much of the wheat in this county has been greatly injured by the fly and rust, which will cause the crops to fall very short, we fear. The wet and cold weather for several days past has, no doubt, made wheat more backward in ripening and very much checked the growth of corn.

CHANGED RESIDENCE.—We see that Philemon W. Downes, Esq., has removed to Denton, Caroline county, where he intends to practice his profession—the Law. Mr. Downes has been living in Easton for several years, where, by his pleasant manners, social habits and other good qualities, he made himself many friends.—He was a student in the office of Col. Sam. Hambleton. He has our best wishes for sucess.

ANOTHER TOKEN OF RESPECT.—We must acknowledge that our past efforts have not been entirely in vain since we have had this old *family piece*—the *Gazette*—in our possession, and are very much buoyed up and encourged to persevere in the future in our usual quiet—but we hope certain—way, by the several friendly notices which we have received from our cotemporaries. For the following we are indebted to that old and well established paper—the Kent *News*:

"The Easton *Gazette*, one of our most worthy country exchanges, came to Land on Saturday in an entire new dress. We congratulate the editor, Mr. Wm. H. Council, upon its fine appearance, and wish him abundant success, both pecuniarily and in the principles he advocates."

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE—Lively Time, &c.—The Douglasites met in Baltimore, on Monday last, under the name of *National Convention*. Thus far the convention has shown a great evidence of bad feeling. There appears to be a pent up malice both on the part of Dougla's friends and the seceders since the breaking up of the Charleston Convention, which only needs to be touched by the slightest torch to cause a still greater explosion than occurred at Charleston.

While the committee on Credentials were in session on Tuesday a scene of *modern refinement* occurred between Mr. Hooper and Col. Hindman, of Arkansas. This has been followed up by others of even a more disgraceful character—such as might be expected at a horse race or a cock-fight, but not at a convention that had assembled to make choice of a ruler of the nation. Of the difficulty between Hooper and Hindman, a despatch to the N. Y. Express gives the following particulars:

The Arkansas case was taken up and presented by Col. Hindman, of Helena, for the Charleston delegates, and by Mr. Hooper, of Madison for the contestants.

During Col. Hindman's remarks, he designated the convention held at Madison, where the Douglas contestants were appointed, as a mass meeting, and said that not more than one hundred and fifty persons were present, and that they were not all citizens of Arkansas.

In the course of Mr. Hooper's reply, he pointed twice or thrice at Col Hindman with his fingers, and alluded to him as "that man," in a manner which Col. H. considered insulting, and he struck or threw the hand of Mr. Hooper away, as it nearly reached his head.

Mr. Hooper then proceeded to say that "the statement made by that man respecting the Madison meeting is false, unqualifiedly false."

Col. Hindman immediately stepped in front of Mr. Hooper and struck him in the face, a tolerably hard blow, and then stepped back a little and drew a pistol from the pocket of his pantaloons.

Mr. Hooper also prepared to draw the same weapon, but the friends of Col. Hindman immediately surrounded him and told him he had gone far enough, preventing him from using the pistol.

Col. Hindman subsequently apologized to the committee for the violence he had been obliged to use, and Mr. Hooper gave no further indication of retaliation, apparently satisfied that the affair had been driven to a point where a hostile meeting must ensue.

A duel between the parties is expected, as a matter of course, but it will probably be delayed until the Convention adjourns.

We here append the remarks of the Baltimore American of Thursday, which briefly gives its ideas of the result of the burning caldron: Yesterday was a *dies non* with the Democratic Convention, so far as all purposes of deliberation or action were concerned. They simply met in the morning, listened to a personal explanation in which some of the bad feeling so prevalent among the members was unpleasantly manifested, and adjourned to the afternoon, met again in the afternoon and adjourned to this morning. The obstacle in the way of the Convention proceeding to business is the inability of the Committee on Credentials, so far, to reach a conclusion in all the cases of contesting delegations brought before them. The decisions of the majority of the Committee are reported to be favorable to Mr. Douglas, and, if endorsed by the Convention, will increase his strength by nearly thirty votes over the highest ballot he received at Charleston.—The clashing of interests that have occurred in the Committee room and the acerbity of feeling there manifested by the contestants, cannot but be taken as indicatory of the spirit with which its conclusions, whatever direction they may take, will be received by the Convention. The obstacles to an amicable adjustment appear to be insuperable, and an explosion in some form inevitable, from the impossibility of reconciling the antagonisms of opinion and purpose which divide the Convention.

The most probable result, as the appearances now indicate, is that the adoption of the majority report of the Committee on Credentials, excluding the most of the seceding delegations, will be followed by another secession, in which the majority of the Southern delegates remaining in the Convention, with some of the delegates from the Northern States, will withdraw. So certain is the occurrence of this event regarded that it is asserted the Seceders' Convention, which meets by adjournment in Richmond to day, will be again adjourned to this city, and thus be in a position to open its doors to the delegations withdrawing from the regular Convention. All the portents at present threaten duplicate Conventions and opposing nominations.

LITERARY NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.—We know of no paper that is more industrious and energetic in procuring the latest news and full accounts than the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. We received by Wednesday's issue a supplement containing a history of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, with a large and handsome map; a life of General Giuseppe Garibaldi, with a portrait, and a view of Nice, his birth-place; an account of the capture of Palermo, the capitol of Sicily, which was captured by Garibaldi on the 27th of May, with a magnificent engraving of that city.

THE N. Y. MERCURY.—What has become of the New York Mercury? We have missed two numbers. Have its proprietors cut our acquaintance? We very much regret to lose it, but if such be the case, and they think that a copy of the Mercury for one or two years will pay for what we have done for it, it is welcome to a receipt in full, up to date.

GODEY FOR JULY.—We have received Godey's Lady's Book for July. This number contains eighty-four engravings. The first engraving—of steel—representing *Summer*, is magnificent. The wood engravings are also of a superior style. One copy one year $3. Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

THE WORLD.—This new "independent" penny religious paper, made its *debut* in the newspaper world, at New York, on the 14th inst. It is in the quarto form, resembling in style and general arrangement the English journals, and commences its career with every indication of the ability, energy, and the means necessary to success. Mr. Cummings, formerly of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, is one of the publishers. Mr. J. R. Spaulding, long and favorably known from his connexion with the Courier and Enquirer, is chief editor. Richard Grant White, the accomplished Shaksperean scholar, is placed at the head of the literary department, and Mr. Manton M. Marble, who has been connected with the Boston Journal, the Traveller, and the New York Post, fills the chair of assistant editor.

When the Baltimore papers arrive, bringing *cheering* intelligence from the gathering now in that city, the Democrats look as ugly as *sour-crout*.

All that are afflicted with sour faces will find speedy relief by determining to give our *National Bell* one hearty ring next fall.

WYE CAMP.—We copied an item from the Centreville "Maryland Citizen" last week, stating that there would be no Camp Meeting held at the Wye Camp ground this season; but judging from the tenor of the following advertisement, which we copy from the Centreville Advocate of Tuesday, there must some mistake about it.—We give the advertisement entire:

CAMP MEETING NOTICE.

The Camp Meeting Committee, appointed at the late Quarterly Conference of Centreville Circuit and all others favorable to the Camp Meeting, are hereby notified to meet on the Camp Ground at Wye, on Monday next, (June 25th) at 2 o'clock P. M. in order to make all necessary arrangemsnts.

E. Miller,
Jas. E. Bryan,
Pastors.

THE OYSTER FUED.—The meeting we noticed last week which was to be held in Dorchester, in opposition to Miles & Co., in taking possession of the oyster lands of the State, came off on Saturday last, in Lake's District. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. C. F. Goldsborough, Wm. Holland, Z. W. Linthicum, H. C. Hicks and others. Mr. Goldsborough concluded his remarks by offering the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas The citizens of Dorchester county have observed with astonishment and indignation the late attempt of certain parties in St. Mary's county, to commence the location of warrants which they have obtained from the land office, covering six hundred and sixty thousand acres of the Oyster lands of the State, including ninety thousand acres in this county,—and whereas, the people of Dorchester are more largely interested than those of any other county in the preservation of said oyster lands as common property—and whereas it is due to ourselves and to the people of the entire State that our views upon this subject should be fully known. Therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the action of those persons in St. Mary's county, who have taken out warrants as above stated, and who claim the power to locate them, and to convert to their private uses the submerged lands of the Chesapeake and its tributaries, in defiance of public right, public interest and public will, as a gross outrage upon the people, and one deserving the severest condemnation and rebuke.

Resolved, That in case the parties above referred to should persist in their endeavors to locate said warrants, and to carry out their original design of appropriating the Oyster lands of the State, the citizens of Dorchester county will resist them to the last extremity, consistent with right and duty.

Resolved, That we call upon the citizens of the tide water counties, whose rights as well as our own are in jeopardy, to take action in the premises, and, in connection with us to show to the parties holding these warrants that their design meets with an organized and determined opposition.

JOHN BELL ON ABOLITION PETITIONS.

"That Hon. John Bell, the Opposition candidate for President, voted in Congress to receive abolition petitions, no one denies."—*Times*.

We deny it, says the Columbus *Enquirer* broadly, squarely, and in the most emphatic manner, and call for the proof. The *Times* refers to the "Register of Debates in Congress in 1835," to substantiate its assertion. That is the very authority which we have been examining, and we say that it proves Mr. Bell to have been an extreme and ultra opponent of abolition petitions. He was against all dodging or evasion of the question, and consistently demanded a vote on the question of reception, utterly scorning and loathing the miserable Democratic expedients to evade it. He voted against motions to lay such petitions on the table because he demanded a rejection of the petitions, and in this vote he was sustained by such ardent Southern men as Hammond, Pickens and Pinckney of South Carolina, Mason and Wise of Virginia, and others whom the Democracy now laud as Southern Rights leaders. Whenever the fair question of reception or rejection was presented, Mr. Bell voted against the reception of the petitions. We challenge proof to the contrary.

We are amazed at the attempt to prove Mr. Bell friendly to abolition petitions. It exceeds in unfairness and sophistry any party trick that has ever come under our observation. Had we been guilty of making an accusation so unfounded against a Democrat, we should feel that we had done him an injustice which years of explanation and apology could not atone for.

The truth is, while Northern Democrats in Congress were voting with the abolitionists on this question, and while Southern Democrats were engaged in the disreputable occupation of fixing up for them contrivances by which they might dodge the vote on the question of receiving abolition petitions, John Bell was *against* their reception and fighting all attempts at evasion—He and Hammond, Pinckney, Pickens and Wise were for meeting the question fairly and squarely; all the Northern and many Southern Democrats were for receiving the petitions or dodging the question of reception; and Caleb Cushing, Isaac Toucey, and other "shining lights" in the Democratic ranks of the present time, acted with John Quincy Adams and other abolitionists in insisting on the reception and granting the prayer of the petitions!

KENT COUNTY ITEMS.—We take the following items from the Kent News of Saturday:

POPULATION OF CHESTERTOWN.—David Arthur, Esq., Deputy Marshall for Kent county, has been engaged for the past three weeks in taking the census of Chestertown, and he informs us that its population, at the present time, exceeds fifteen hundred, classed as follows:

White Males, over 21 years of age,		190
" " under "	"	264
" Females over 18	"	212
" " under 18	"	211
Total Whites,		886
Free Blacks,	406	
Slaves,	238	
Total Blacks,		643
Total number of inhabitants,		1,530

Number of deaths for the year ending June 1st, 1860, 21.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE YATCH RACE.—The committee of the race, having learned that a large number of canoes are actively and profitably engaged, and will be on the 23rd inst., have determined to postpone the race to the middle or latter part of July, as that time will accommodate nearly all. There will probably be an alteration of the lengths of first class to 29 feet, so as to let in some of the best boats from abroad; several from St. Michaels will be here of that length.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.—The following appears among the "foreign intelligence" of the London Illustrated Times of the 2d inst:

"The Baltimore Democratic Convention has nominated Mr. Bell for the presidency. Mr. Everett has also been nominated. The republicans of Chicago have nominated Mr. Lincoln. The Illinois convention have nominated Mr. Hamlin and Mr. M[illegible] as vice-presidents."

BELL AND EVERETT IN MISSOURI.—The Richmond *Whig* says the news from Missouri is in the highest degree encouraging for Bell and Everett, and we have little doubt of our gallant and patriotic standard bearers carrying that State in November by a triumphant majority. Indeed, if there is another break up at Baltimore, we believe that Bell and Everett will receive the electoral vote of every Southern State, with the exception perhaps of South Carolina.—But hear the St. Louis *News* as to the feeling in Missouri:

"There is no mistaking the direction in which the current of popular feeling is beginning to set in Missouri, nor the significance of the cordial and hearty unanimity that pervades the ranks of the Union Opposition party. While the hitherto united Democracy is hopelessly divided by an irreconcilable dissension into Douglasites and Anti-Douglasites, each hating the other with all the implacable bitterness of a personal feud, the Union men, at the very sound of the names of Bell and Everett, fall, with exultant shouts, into ranks and are ready for the campaign. They are united as one man. They know no enemies but their old foes, and every impulse, feeling and sentiment, concentrate in an ardent, unswerving devotion to the noble patriots whose names compose their ticket.

Throughout the State, in every county, the old spirit that exhibited itself so gloriously in the last gubernatorial race, under Rollins, is rousing up, with an emphasis and a resolution which show that it has lost none of its former vigor, but is prepared to enter the field with even more confident hopes of redeeming the State from the debasing thraldom of Democracy than in the contest of 1857.

There is no hesitation in the support which the Opposition in the interior accord to Bell and Everett. The names of Lincoln and Hamlin excite no other emotion than that of disgust, outside of St. Louis; and, even here, it requires incessant appeals and all the artificial devices of club organizations, to prevent the Republicans from lapsing into utter indifference. In the country, all who voted for Rollins, three years ago, will vote for Bell and Everett now, and their numbers will be augmented by hundreds of Democrats who will be estranged from their party by the coming nomination at Baltimore.

THE GREAT POLITICAL MEDIATORS.—The Louisville Journal thus earnestly commends the nominees of the Constitutional Union party to the considerations of all those having truly at heart the peace and safety of the country:

"We are proud of our file leaders, and say to one and to all, behold them and admire! They are genuine Americans, of pure and simple tastes, of honest and praise worthy intentions, and devoted lovers of their country—of its honor, its welfare, its glory. They are great men where all are great, and such as any people under Heaven might well be proud of as its chief officers and rulers. In every moral excellence—in every phase of political work—in every aspect of administrative ability, they are in our judgment unsurpassed.

"We beg the people of the country, then, whose government ours is, and whose country this is, for weal or for woe, to come out and mingle your voices with those who take pleasure in rallying under the banner of Bell and Everett. Whether they agree with us or disagree with us, it will do no harm to listen to those who wish to still the troubled waters of strife which are now unfortunately raging and swelling in too many parts of the country. Our ticket is a ticket of peace—its mission is peace and mediation, and it stands between the factions both North and South, and says to them, "peace, be still!"

"Bell and Everett are the middle men, the flag-bearers of Union and harmony, and our platform is that of the Constitution and the Union.—As such they have the right to appeal to both extremes, as well as to all conservative men to rally round our glorious banner and uphold it to the last, for by upholding it you uphold the institutions of your fathers, and preserve the peace and happiness of the people, yourselves included."

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.—Henry Clay said in reply to Wm. H. Seward, that the Abolition movements would "lead to the formation of two new parties, one for the Union and the other against the Union." "And the platform of that Union party," exclaimed the old patriot, "will be the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. And if it should be accordingly formed, I announce myself in this place, a member of that Union party, whatever may be its component elements. Sir, I go further. I have had great hopes and confidence in the principles of the Whig party as being most likely to conduce to the honor, prosperity, and the glory of my country.

But if it is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if Abolitionism is to be engrafted on the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go a step further: if I am alive, I will give my humble support for the Presidency to that man, to whatever party he may belong, who is uncontaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time and aloud that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union.

A CHEERING SIGN IN NEW JERSEY.—Gov. Olden, of New Jersey, it is stated, has declared himself for Bell and Everett. Mr. Olden was last year elected Governor of New Jersey as a conservative compromise candidate. The Democracy, the Americans and the Black Republicans had all made their respective nominations, and there was a prospect of a hoily contested triangular fight. At this stage of the canvass, the Old Line Whigs of the State held their convention and nominated a fourth candidate, Mr. Olden. Thereupon, the Black Republicans and the Americans, knowing that their candidates would have no chance of success in such a struggle, withdrew their candidates and generally supported Mr. Olden. He beat the Democratic candidate by a handsome majority. Regarding Governer Olden as a conservative politician, who has all the time been opposed to Black Republican sectional agitation, we greet him as an acceptable recruit, and regard his support of Bell and Everett as indicative of a similar course by the strong "People's Party" proper of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

BELL AND EVERETT IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Opposition in Mississippi are taking steps for a vigorous campaign in favor of Bell and Everett. The Hinds *Gazette* of the 31st ult., says:

"It is intimated that arrangements are on foot for the purchase of the "Eagle of the South" office at Jackson, and the issuing therefrom of a Bell and Everett paper.

"The friends of Bell and Everett in Marshall county have made the necessary arrangements for the establishment of a Bell and Everett paper at Holloy Springs.

"A new paper, to advocate the election of Bell and Everett, is about to be established at Oxford, Lafayette county."

INCIDENTS OF THE TORNADO.—The Davenport, (Iowa) Gazette, relating some of the remarkable incidents of the late tornado has the following:

A little girl, three years old, was found in a slough in the northwestern part of this county, this side of the "Waubsey," near Mrs. Bradon's residence, and probably a couple of miles from the track of the tornado. She was seen to fall, and found with her head buried in the mud.—When taken out, she was found to be alive.—She was taken care of, and is now apparently well, excepting that she is not altogether sensible. She cannot tell anything about herself, and is utterly unknown. Rogers' Settlement, in Clinton county, a child four years old was carried a distance of [illegible] miles and killed.

FIGHT BETWEEN DELEGATES AT THE MALTBY HOUSE.—At a very early hour on Wednesday morning considerable excitement was created in the neighborhood of the Maltby House, Pratt street, by the occurrence of a serious difficulty between the Hon. Mr. Whiteley, member of Congress from Delaware, and Mr. Townsend, contestant for a seat in the Democratic Convention.

A difficulty of a personal character has also occurred between two Virginia delegates, and hostile meeting has been agreed upon. The particulars are carefully concealed. Mr. Pryor was sent for as a friend to one of the parties.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM JAPAN—*The late Outbreak*.—The overland mail brings the following letter from Japan:

Siokohma, April 3, 1860.

About a week ago Prince Gotairo, when on his way from his private dwelling to the palace in Yeddo, with his usual guard of sixteen, was attacked by a party of eighteen. Six of the guard and four of the assailants were killed, and several on each side wounded, including the Prince among the latter number. The guard fought bravely during the attack upon the Prince.—One of his assailants was fatally wounded, and one of his comrades, to prevent his detection, cut off his head and made his escape through one of the gates close at hand.

The Tycoon ordered the officer in charge of the gate to commit Hari Kari, which he did.

It is thought by many that a revolution is impending, which, if successful, will result in the speedy expulsion or death of all foreigners.

The government has taken extraordinary precautions to protect itself and this place from assault. Guard houses have been established along the road to Yeddo, and the guard armed with muskets.

Building is going forward to a great extent.—Prince Gotairo is one of the most powerful men in the empire and rules thirty-five provinces.

[*From the London Times, May* 31.]

PRESENTATION OF THE BELTS TO HEENAN AND SAYERS.

The difference between the rival champions, Sayers and Heenan, were brought to an amicable termination last evening, when a silver belt, of precisely the same make and value, was formally presented to each of the great pugilists.—The interesting ceremony which so auspiciously closes this novel Anglo-American "difficulty," and sets an example which the diplomatists of the two nations could do well to imitate in the adjustment of their future controversies, took place in the Alhambra Palace, Leicester square, in the presence of many patrons of the "noble art."—The champions, who were loudly cheered on their entrance into the peaceful "ring" recently devoted to the feats of Howe & Cushing's troupe, were introduced to the spectators by Mr. Caldwell as "the two bravest men who had honored the world since the days of Wellington and Napoleon." High as might be this opening panegyric, it was fully endorsed by the plaudits of the audience. The belts—the coveted recompense of such matchless skill and endurance—lay upon a table in the centre of the arena, the winners and their friends being grouped around them.—Before the addresses were delivered which were to precede the award, the pugilists advance half way towards each other, and cordially shook hands in token of their final reconciliation. The first belt of the two was presented to Heenan, accompanied by an address written on parchment, which was formally read amid the vociferous cheering of the concourse by Mr. Dowling.—The belt a massive piece of silver, about three inches in width, bearing the inscription "Champion of England," and ornamented with several designs emblematical of the prize ring, was then handed to Heenan, who straightway buckled it round his waist, amid loud and prolonged applause.

Then came Sayers' turn to receive his hard earned decoration. The *eloge* of England's champion, in keeping with the chivalric courtesies of the occasion, was pronounced by Mr. Wilks, editor of the New York Spirit of the Times.

The champions, arrayed in their "glittering testimonials," then walked arm and arm round the arena for a few moments to exhibit themselves to the spectators. While this was going on few could refrain from remarking the wonderful disparity in the size and stature of the two men, the huge "boy" having to stoop and walk in an ungainly attitude in order to keep step with his comparatively diminutive companion. It is but right to add, however, that what Tom wants in height seems in no small degree made up by his extraordinary muscular development and his enormous width across the shoulders.

Having sufficiently gratified their audience with a sight of them, the friendly athletes next acknowledge the honors that had been paid them. Their oratory might serve as models of brevity and pith. The Benicia Boy contented himself with assuring his friends that was the happiest moment of his life; and Tom Sayers, in turn, said he "followed in his comrade's wake," and was much obliged to them all.

Both of the men looked in admirable condition, and their visages bore no perceptible traces of the terrible punishment they mutually underwent on the memorable 17th of April. Let us hope that the unpleasant memories of the encounter are equally effaced from the minds of the combatants and their sympathizers.

The ceremony of the presentation is to be repeated at the same place to-day, Friday, and Saturday; and Sayers and Heenan are afterwards to go on a tour through the provinces, to give their country admirers an equal opportunity of witnessing the happy termination of their manly rivalry.

The proceedings at the Alhambra were agreeably diversified by the vocal and instrumental performances of the African opera troupe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAVE YOUR HORSES.—"We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for severe Burns, Bruises, Sores, Stiff Joints and Rheumatic Pains, and all say it acts like magic. We use no other Liniment.

J. W. HEWITT,

Foreman for American, Harnden's and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express."

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt, and was useless for over one year; I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mustang Liniment. It has perfectly cured him, and I can now take the above price for him. Respectfully yours,

JAMES DORRANCE,

Every Planter, Teamster and Family should have this invaluable article. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere. BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

BY divine permission a quarterly Camp-meeting will be held in the grove at St. Pauls' M. E. Church, Hillsborough Circuit, commencing Friday, August 17th, 1860. W. M. Warner,
june 9 J. E. Elliott.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1860.

WHEAT—About 5,000 bushels were offered.

Sales as follows:

Ordinary good white,	1 38a1 48
Prime to choice,	1 50a1 55
Red,	1 28a1 33
CORN—White	68a75 cts.
Yellow,	65a67 cts.
OATS—Maryland and Virginia,	39a41 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1860.

WHEAT—White,	1 35a1 50
Red,	1 20a1 35
CORN—Prime Yellow,	68 cts.

In different sections of New Jersey, the seventeen year locusts are appearing in large numbers, but thus far their depredations have been confined to the forest trees, fruit trees not having yet been disturbed.

DEATHS.

AUSTIN.—Near Easton, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., Mrs. Caroline Austin, consort of Harrison Austin, Esq., aged 54 years.

[Baltimore papers please copy.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.—Genuine Havana Cigars and superior twist Tobacco on hand and for sale by (june 23) Dawson & Bro.

SARDINES, in small and medium size boxes, just received and for sale by
june 23 Dawson & Bro.

LOST,

A POCKET case of Surgical Instruments.—The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of Drs. C. C. & L. C. Cox. (june 23-tf) L. C. COX.

COUNTRY LARD AND HAMS.—We have just received a splendid lot of country Lard, also country Hams of medium size which we are selling at a small advance for cash.
june 23 A. Dodd & Son.

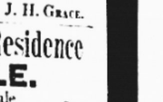
WHEAT MACHINES.—We have just received a very superior Machine Oil—which we beg to call the attention of farmers and others, for sale by
june 23 Campbell & Goldsborough.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—Just returned from the cities with a fresh supply of ladies' Dress, also gentlemen's and boy's wear to which we invite attention. E. T. Besson,
june 23 Royal Oak.

HARVEST! HARVEST!!—as it is near we have on hand such articles generally in want, in Hats, Shoes and Brogans, for men and boys, Rice, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, common Plates, Knives and Forks, Bowls, Cups, Mugs, &c., &c., can be had cheap at
june 23 E. T. Besson's.

"THE LADIE'S FAVORITE"—just received per steamboat on Tuesday another large supply of *Willoughby's patent self sealing Jars* or "*the Ladie's favorite*," the most simple and convenient jar for puting up *fruit* of all kinds ever introduced—*glass*, and in *pints* and *quarts*, also a large supply of *Tomattoe Jars* with stoppers to fit—in stone—quarts.
june 23 J. H. Grace.

Valuable Town Residence FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale the Dwelling House and Lot whereon he now resides, situate on Washington street, in the town of Easton, opposite the residence of H. H. Goldsborough, Esq., and next door to the M. E. Church. The property is in good order—comparatively new, and as a residence one of the most pleasant in the town. The lot is about 45 feet front, extends through to West street, embracing a good yard, a fine large garden and a small lot in the rear adjoining; also a smoke house, stable and carriage house, and a good pump of water within 6 feet of the kitchen. Attached to the dwelling is a new office, erected about eighteen months ago, conveniently arranged—central, and in every respect desirable as a place of business. The Dwelling and office are both well supplied with the best gas fixtures and burners.

For terms apply to the subscriber.

If not sold before Tuesday, the 10th of July next, it will then be offered at public sale. Title clear and indisputable.
june 23-ts WM. B. CLARK.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphan's Court,

June 22, A. D., 1860.

ON application of Richard C. Hollyday and John W. Martin, Adm'rs of Samuel Stevens, late of Talbot county deceased—

It is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty.

SEAL

N. RICE.

Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given, that the subscribers hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Samuel Stevens late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 22d of June, 1861, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all the benefits of the said deceased's estate.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

R. C. HOLLYDAY and
JNO. W. MARTIN,
Adm'rs of Samuel Stevens.

June 23, 1860-3t S

THE CODE OF LAWS

For the State of Maryland.

THE subscriber has been appointed sole agent for Talbot county, to furnish the code of Laws for Maryland. The distinguished Codifiers, whose labors have been ratified by an Act of the recent Legislature, have comprised in full detail, in two volumes, all the public and local laws, now in force in this State, and, of course, bearing on every department of business, and every interest of society. Into this comprehensive space, the Code, (*whose provisions are brought down to the close of the session of* 1860,) *collects and digests the entire Legislation of Maryland from the provincial period to the present day*;—with an elaborate index to each article and section, prepared by Henry C. Mackall, Esq.,—careful and minute in its classification of subjects, the reader, no matter how unfamiliar with the science of law, may easily examine the enactments on any question referring to his *Property*, his *Rights*, or his *Liberties* as a *Citizen*.

It is not urged that the ownership of these volumes will "make every man his own lawyer."—for few things are more dangerous than to define or assert our legal rights in cases of doubt or intricacy, without the assistance of Counsel; yet, in the concerns of all business men there are numerous questions, constantly occurring, which may be at once satisfactorily solved by reference to this book. One such reference may refund its price in the saving of a single fee.

With the view of enabling every citizen to possess a copy of this valuable work, the preparation of which has cost the State upwards of $50,000, the Publishers have affixed the price at about one-half the usual charge for Law books, relying with confidence on the intelligence of the citizens of Maryland for a liberal encouragement.

The Maryland Code, will be published in 2 volumes octavo, with clear new type, on fine paper, bound in Law sheep. Each volume will comprise about 900 pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at $6 for the complete work. Interleaved copies, for the use of Members of the Bar, and others, $10.

The work will be ready about the 1st of July, and will be furnished to subscribers in the order in which their names are received.

☞ As the Edition will be limited, to secure copies, orders should be sent at once to

CHARLES ROBINSON,
june 23 Sole Agent for Talbot County.

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