THE CAPTURE OF THE WHALESHIP GEORGE HOWLAND BY PIRATES.—We mentioned some time since that the whaleship George Howland, Capt. Cromwell, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, had been captured by pirates at James' Island, in the Pacific. Capt. C., who with a portion of his crew, was held upon the Island as a prisoner, has written a letter home, in which he says:

"We were left under a guard at the hut, until the return of our captors from the ship—about two hours. A consultation was then held on the outside of the building respecting the manner in which we were to be disposed of. It was evident from their conversation that their original intention had been to murder us; and indeed, one plan had been to dig a hole in the sand large enough to hold twenty-five bodies and to bury us all together; but thanks to an all-wise overruling Providence, our lives were spared. After about an hour spent in the most horrible uncertainty, we were somewhat relieved by the arrival of the Governor, who called aside the principal person of the gang, and had a short conversation with him. After this our bands were cut and we were set at liberty *on a desert Island*.

"The Governor, Don Martin, and his man servant was left with us, and were the only persons besides ourselves on the Island. The robbers left us about 15 pounds of bread, and one gallon of molasses; they took from the Governor the greater part of his furniture and clothing.

"We were kindly received by the Governor at his house, and resided there while on the Island. Here our food consisted almost entirely of meat, and frequently we had nothing but a piece of beef roasted on the coals. We were obliged to hunt the wild cattle for our food, and as we could only take them at night, and had no fire-arms, the pursuit was very difficult and dangerous. We were nearly destitute of clothing, too, being only provided with one suit of working dress."

After about twenty-three days, passed in the most agonizing suspense, a sail was discovered approaching the Island. It proved to be the ship "Congaree." Capt Maloy, which took them on board and carried them to Tombez where they were received on the U. States ship Portsmouth and conveyed to Guayaquil, where they found the George Howland at anchor, nearly dismanded, a large quantity of goods and provisions having been stolen, and sixteen of her crew missing.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.

Important from Texas—Five Americans Killed by the Mexicans—The Steamboat Camanche Fired Into—Custom House Officer Wounded.

The steamship Yatch arrived to day, bringing dates from Brownsville to the 26th ult. Outrages by the Mexicans continued to occur along the Rio Grande.

A party of Mexicans, forty in number, crossed the river and killed five Americans, who were encamped at Lake Campacuas, on the American side; two others escaped.

The steamer Camanche had again been fired into by the Mexicans, and Mr. Brusher, the Custom House officer, was dangerously wounded, and an American lady narrowly escaped.

Mr. Rogers, a merchant at Rio Grande city, had been assassinated in his own store by a Mexican. These outrages had created an intense excitement all along the American side of the river.

A NEW IDEA IN AGRICULTURE.—The steward on board a United States steamer in the Gulf, it is stated, has produced several crops of excellent potatoes, by filling a crockery crate with alternate layers of straw and the eyes of the potato, commencing at the bottom with a layer of about six inches in depth of straw, and then a layer of the eyes—the eyes being placed about two inches apart, over the surface of the straw—then another layer of straw on the top. He kept the straw always moist, and in about two months had about $14 worth of sound, good potatoes of the "first water."

KOSSUTH'S FAMILY IN ENGLAND.—Kossuth's mother and sisters have arrived in England. It is said the venerable lady was much exhausted by her long journey, and was not released from direct Austrian official supervision until her arrival in Dusseldorf upon the Rhine. Her two daughters, the Baroness Ruttkay and the widowed Madame Von Meizlenyi, who came from the Austrian State Prison, were also sadly fatigued. The third daughter, Madame Von Zsulavzky, accompanied by her husband, formerly Lieut. Colonel in the Hungarian service, and subsequently an Austrian prisoner of State, enjoyed admirable health. Madame Kossuth will probably remain in England.

BURGLARS ABOUT.—The Centreville Times says an attempt was made on Tuesday night, to break into several houses in that town. While endeavoring to enter the house of Mr. Jas. Middleton, he was aroused soon enough to get a shot at the fellow, but whether the load took effect or not is not known as he escaped. On the same night two carriages belonging to Mr. Benj. H. Connor were taken from his carriage house into the street, and the curtains, gears, &c., cut to pieces.

THE JENNINGS ESTATE.—The Hagerstown News mentions a report that the Hon. J. Dixon Roman has gone to England to investigate the claim of a citizen of Washington county to the celebrated Jennings estate in England, valued at upwards of fifty millions of dollars.

PROGRESS.—The Cincinnati Commercial recently saw a little girl, some seven years of age smoking a cigar. Here is a specimen of progressive womanhood. She should be sent to the Women's Rights Convention, now in session at Massilon.

BATH, Me., June 7.

Maine Election.—The special election for member of Congress, in this, the 3d District of Maine, has resulted in the success of Hon. Isaac Need, Whig, by 600 majority. This is a Whig gain.

THE PRESIDENCY.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot:

May not the Whig National Convention, to assemble in Baltimore next week, take a lesson of Wisdom from the action of the Democratic Convention which has just adjourned? The Whig party, like the Democratic, is divided in its first choice for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Fillmore and those of Gen. Scott are alike *decided* in their opposition to each other. Too much unfortunate sectional feeling prevails over the better judgments of many of the prominent members of the party. Cannot these differences be happily accommodated, by the friends of all uniting upon a third party? One can be found right readily who has in him the elements of uniting the Whigs of the North, the South, the East and the West, and that in the person of JAMES ALFRED PEARCE, of Maryland. Of Mr. P.'s rare ability, it is unnecessary to speak: he is conceded to rank among the most enlightened statesmen of the times. His opinions upon all questions of public policy are known. He is the father of the Compromise, and the steadfast friend of the Union.

His reputation is national, and no man need ask, "*who is James Alfred Pearce,*" and if any do, the answer is easy. He is a Senator from Maryland, and as such, stands in the foremost rank of that distinguished body. A scholar, an orator, a statesman, and a gentleman of the noblest school. He is the son of a Revolutionary sire, who was through all the long struggle of freedom, attached to the medical staff of Washington. A patriot by birth, parentage and education, James Alfred Pearce, of Maryland, is recommended to the Whigs of the nation as a candidate for President of the United States.

A UNION WHIG.

Respecting the democratic nomination for the Presidency, the Philadelphia Inquirer says—

The first effect of the intelligence in this city was surprise, mingled with incredulity. Indeed, many Democrats refused to believe the report. Some pronounced it a hoax, and became quite indignant when it was repeated. Others avowed themselves openly and frankly as dissatisfied and mortified. They said that a new man was by no means unexpected—but *such* a man, and they shrugged their shoulders with unaffected chagrin. Others again asked—"Who is Pierce?" What has he done?—How has he distinguished himself? Is he a *real* or a *sham* general? In what battle did he fight and figure? What influences secured his nomination? How will he run? How will the South like him? The Democracy was evidently disappointed and chagrinned, and they will scarcely recover for several days. The two-thirds rule was the stumbling block in the way of all the old candidates. The game for the Whigs is an easy one. With union and harmony in their ranks, and a signal victory will be achieved. Thousands of honest Democrats who appreciate the services of the old and tried leaders, will refuse to rally under the banner of such a statesman. A sense of pride, gratitude and self-respect will influence and control them.

The New York Express of Saturday, after announcing the nomination by the Democratic Convention of Mr Pierce for the Presidency, says—

Mr. Pierce was evidently selected on the ground of his previous insignificancy in the contest; the unobjectionableness of mediocrity. We shall now hear of hitherto undiscovered merits of his, in any quantity, and the world will soon have cause to blush that it has never heard before of the transcendent talents, the peculiar fitness for this high office, of Gen. Franklin Pierce.

It is a noticeable fact, here, that Pierce was one of the two persons addressed by Mr Scott of Virginia, from whom no reply was received and published, as to their opinions upon some delicate subjects, and as to what they would do, in certain supposable contingencies. How far this silence of his may have conduced to the result we now chronicle, we cannot as yet correctly estimate. We but note it as a suggestive fact.

MR WEBSTER'S PROSPECTS.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier, in a tabular arrangement of the votes of the whig national convention, gives General Scott 122, Mr. Fillmore 133, and Mr. Webster 40. He says that very liberal allowances are made in this statement for Gen. Scott, and adds:

"Every Fillmore man elected, whether he hail from the South or the North, who has been interrogated, has answered to the question. 'Will you support Mr. Webster in convention next to Mr. Fillmore,' emphatically in the affirmative; and it is well known that very many elected to support Gen. Scott's pretensions have no second choice but Daniel Webster; and will come out for Mr. Webster as soon as they are convinced that, with their votes, he can be nominated. This is particularly true of New York, where a large number of delegates, elected for Scott, are among Mr. Webster's warmest political and personal friends."

CONGRESS.—The politicians in Congress being now somewhat relieved, by reason of the Democratic nominations, of the anxious state of excitement under which they have labored for some time, on Monday showed some disposition to go to work in an unpretending business-like way, and promptly passed several bills. It has occurred to them that such a thing as an adjournment ought to take place some time or other—and the House has fixed upon the 16th of August for that purpose—a period that is quite far enough off, we should think.

NEW YORK, June 9.

Views on the Nomination.—The N. Y. Evening Post (Barnburner) says that the nomination of Pierce gives general satisfaction to the Democratic party, and intimates that the Van Buren wing will give him a warm support. The Post regards the platform as of no binding effect and under the circumstances a mere farce.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1852.

☞ WM. THOMSON S. E. corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "GAZETTE."

☞ V. B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements for the "EASTON GAZETTE," in the cities of New York, and Philadelphia.

☞ S. E. COHEN is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Gazette in the city of Philadelphia. Offices, Farquhar Buildings, (No. 12 Avenue,) Walnut Street, below Third, and No. 9 Lee Street.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

THOMAS F. BOWIE, of Prince Georges.
JAMES B. RICAUD, of Kent county.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st Dist.—AUGUSTUS R. SOLLERS.
2d " J. PHILIP ROMAN.
3d " WM. W. WATKINS.
4th " HENRY WINTER DAVIS.
5th " HENRY W. ARCHER.
6th " H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

THE Democratic State Convention, of Maryland, re-assembled in Baltimore on Friday last, and the committee on resolutions introduced a series, endorsing the Baltimore platforms of 1840, '44, and '48, and the Compromise, which were adopted, and then the Convention adjourned.

DROWNED.—We learn that a young lady named Morris, was drowned in the Choptank River, near Denton, on Sunday last. She, with some companions were taking a sail on the river, when the boat upset and the young lady met a watery grave. Her body had not been recovered at noon on Monday, although every effort had been made, and were still making, to find it.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE, for July, is the first No. of the second volume for this year, of that excellent magazine. In this No. is commenced an illustrated life of General Andrew Jackson, by J. T. Headley, the distinguished American historian. This article will be followed by a series of histories of distinguished Americans by the same author. In addition to this new feature the Magazine contains a variety of original literary matter, and several beautiful engravings. Terms $3 a year; $1.50 per volume. J. Sartain & Co., publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE Whig National Convention will meet in Baltimore on Wednesday next, the 16th inst. Although there are but three prominent candidates before the people, there may be considerable difficulty in making a choice. We think that neither Mr. Fillmore or Gen. Scott have a majority of the delegates, but that the Webster delegates hold the balance of power. If the friends of each of these candidates shall remain firm, it may be found necessary to nominate some other man, probably either Mr. Crittenden, Jones, or Pearce, of our own State, as a compromise candidate. Such a nomination would give universal satisfaction. The Hon. John Barney states authoritatively, that Mr. Fillmore does not *desire* the nomination, but has been induced to acquiesce in the sentiment of Lowndes, "that the Presidency is neither to be sought or declined." Mr. Barney also states that Mr. Webster is Mr. Fillmore's first choice, and that he really desires his friends to go for Webster. If the friends of Fillmore and Webster should unite, we think they would control the convention, and be able to nominate either of those gentlemen. It is possible, however, that Gen. Scott may be nominated on the first ballot, and as he can show as "clean a bill of health" on the Compromise as Franklin Pierce, it is probable that his nomination will be cordially acquiesced in. We hope for peace and harmony, and a satisfactory result.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION re-assembled on Friday morning and continued the ballotings for a candidate for the Presidency. During the day fifteen ballotings were had without a choice, at the conclusion of which the Convention adjourned until Saturday morning. There was considerable confusion during the day, and several warm debates in relation to the voting, some of the delegates complaining that their votes were stifled by their delegations, &c.

On Saturday morning the thirty-fourth ballot was had, succeeded by fifteen others in succession. On the thirty-fifth ballot Virginia voted for Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, whose vote increased on each subsequent ballot until the 49th when it becoming evident that he would be nominated, 132 delegates changed their votes, and he was chosen by a vote of 282 to 2 for Cass, 2 for Douglass, 1 for Butler and 1 for Blank. The voting was agreeably interspersed by much disorder, "noise and confusion," and a personal rencontre between Messrs. Wilcox and Simms, of Mississippi.

In the afternoon the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Vice President. On the second ballot Wm. R. King, of Alabama, was chosen, by 277 votes to 11 for Jefferson Davis.

The Committee on resolutions then made their report, presenting a platform, on the most of which every shade and section of the party can unite, so ambiguous and general is it in its terms. The Compromise, however, is unequivocally endorsed. The free-soilers say they care nothing for that—they go for the nominee, and will do as they please about sustaining the fugitive slave law. Most of the platform is an unmitigated humbug, as far as a declaration of principles is concerned, which we shall take occasion to comment upon during the canvass. Thus ended this Convention, which was one scene of disorder, almost from beginning to end, and which cannot be eclipsed by the coming Whig Convention, let the excitement be as great as it will.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.—The facility with which a great man can be made out of comparatively small materials has been abundantly illustrated during the past week. One week ago, the gentleman whose name is at the head of this article had scarcely been heard of out of his own State; now he is the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and is lauded to the skies as one of the greatest men in the Union. Gen. Pierce has had every opportunity to become distinguished had his talents been beyond mediocrity. He was elected to Congress in 1833, and after serving four years, was, in 1837, elected to the U. S. Senate, where he served five years. He was also appointed by Mr. Polk a Brigadier General, and served under Scott in Mexico; yet with all these advantages, one-half of the people of the Union never heard of him, so little impression did he make in either of these stations. It is attempted to make political capital out of his services in Mexico, and it is asserted that he was in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. This is, we believe, a mistake. Gen. Pierce arrived at Vera Cruz in July, and joined Gen. Scott at Puebla with a reinforcement of about 2500 men, on the 6th of August. On his route from Vera Cruz to Puebla Gen. Pierce was attacked at the National Bridge by 1400 Mexicans, and after a sharp contest the Mexicans were defeated, and Gen. Pierce returned to Vera Cruz for further reinforcements. As stated above he joined Gen. Scott on the 6th of August, and on the 19th of that month he participated in the battle of Contreras, having arrived there during the fight from San Augustine. These were, we believe, the extent of his military services, as Gen. Scott, in his despatch to the War Department, dated Sept. 18, 1847, giving an account of the capture of the city of Mexico, states that the immediate command of the third division, (Maj. Gen. Pillow's) "devolved on Brigadier General Cadwalader, in the absence of the senior Brigadier (Pierce,) of the same division—an invalid since the events of August 19," (the battle of Contreras.)—We do not wish to detract from the military services of Gen. Pierce, but we object to making a great hero of a man who was only in one skirmish and one battle, and who did no more than his imperative duty demanded.

We learn that personally General Pierce's character is very commendable, but he is a bitter and uncompromizing partizan, blinded to all the imperfections of the Democracy, and seeing good only in that party. He is uncommitted on the Compromise, except in an equivocal letter which has been raked up since his nomination, he being one of the two gentlemen written to, who refused to answer the inquiries of Robt. G. Scott, of Richmond, in relation to those measures. Gen. Scott has for months been bitterly reviled and denounced by the Democratic party for not writing a letter in regard to those measures, yet the Democratic Convention rejected *all* who had written letters, and took up a man not so much committed to the compromise as General Scott himself, virtually endorsing his course, and that, too, without a word of objection from those who have been foremost in their denunciations of the old hero who has risked his life thousands of times in the service of his country, and against whom no charge of sectionalism can truthfully be brought. The nomination of Mr. Pierce has been received by the Democracy with astonishment, regret, and in thousands of instances, with mortification and disapprobation.

Wm. R. King, of Alabama, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, has been for many years a member of the U. S. Senate, and is at present President of the Senate *pro tem*, and if the people do not know him well, it is not because he has not been in public life long enough, he having entered Congress in 1811.—In talent he is undoubtedly entitled to the first place on the ticket.

A CLEAN SWEEP.—The Cambridge Chronicle states that Benjamin Chamberlin and William T. Barclay, proprietors of the Dorchester House, decamped secretly from that town on Tuesday night last, having had their goods and chattels of every description quietly conveyed to the wharf, where boats were in readiness to convey them on board a N. Carolina punga.

So silently was this accomplished that the first tidings our citizens had of the affair, were given by some of the early risers, who enamored of the fine liquor sold at the establishment, had gone in search of a morning dram.

In their hurry to decamp, several small bills which they had run up about town, entirely escaped their memory, including the amount due the clerk of the county for license, and nearly one-quarters rent to Mr. John Bradshaw, the owner of the Dorchester House.

MR. WEBSTER IN MAINE.—A letter from Maine states that there is not the slightest doubt but that seven-eighths of the Whigs of Maine are in favor of Daniel Webster as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

At the municipal election held on Monday, in Washington, John W. Maury was elected Mayor by a majority of 893 votes over Walter Lenox, the present incumbent.

Our New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, June 7, 1852.

MR. EDITOR:—

The grand Locofoco pow-wow at Baltimore, after five days of most disgraceful squabbling, has resulted in the nomination of Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, for President, and William R. King, of Alabama, for Vice President—the party thus ungratefully and heartlessly throwing overboard their ripest and most experienced statesmen, and rejecting those leaders to whom they have hitherto been so much indebted. The moving cause of this result was, undoubtedly, the dread of the particular friends of each prominent candidate for the nomination, that, if they should give in to another, their tardy support would be insufficient to cancel the remembrance of their opposition.

If either Cass or Buchanan, for instance, had been nominated, it was well understood that each of these had "friends to reward and enemies to punish." The Buchananites could expect no gleams of favor, no slices of patronage, from President Cass; and the Cassites knew, full well, that any application for office, from one of their number to President Buchanan, would be as hopeless as the application of a Whig. This is the secret origin of family quarrels. These noisy Democrats who have been making Baltimore ring with their loud professions of patriotism, and their anxiety to save the country, are very selfish fellows, after all. They only want to run a candidate for the Presidency, who they think will be likely, if elected, to supply them with fat offices; and such a candidate they think they have secured in Pierce.

People ask "who is Pierce?" and the newspapers make various replies, according to their several tendencies. The *Herald* says that he is a Northern man with a Southern heart—the *Evening Post* that he is identified in sentiment with the school of Free Soil Democracy, which, after all, may be suspected to mean the same thing.—Martin Van Buren was one of these Northern men with Southern principles, and how much he deceived both sections, how false he was to his own professions, it is needless to relate. There is reason, then, to anticipate hypocrisy in a man for whom such a character is claimed. It is not unimportant to observe, in this connexion, that General Pierce was *not* one of the thirteen candidates from whom Robert G. Scott, of Richmond, received replies to his letters of inquiry as to their opinions on the Compromise question, and especially the Fugitive Slave Law. General Pierce goes before the country entirely unpledged, and uncommitted in any manner, in respect to that engrossing question.

It is true that the convention which nominated Mr Pierce, did afterward adopt resolutions distinctly affirming the finality of the compromise, but a declaration of concurrence in these resolutions was not made a condition precedent to the nomination, and every lawyer knows that a condition subsequent cannot be imposed, so that this is a mere blind. Room is left to manœuvre in the North, and in the South, and appeals will be made for the votes of both free soilers and secessionists. Indeed the nomination of King of Alabama, for Vice President is a sop evidently thrown to quiet the Cerberus of secession. He has always been opposed to the Compromise, and has repeatedly avowed his opposition to it since it has become a law of the land, though he now acquiesces in it. The inconsistency of such a nomination with the platform patched up by the convention is, therefore grossly apparent. Truly "the cohesion of public plunder" is a cement which will bind together the most discordant materials. I consider the Locofoco party, however, to be now demoralized, so enfeebled by corruption, and so divided in factions which, while professing harmony, are heartily jealous of each other, that its defeat is certain; and the Whig convention which is to meet next week has only to decide which of the many great statesmen who hold Whig principles shall lead us to victory.

The nomination of Pierce has been received very coolly in New York. It has fallen flat, and has not yet excited one symptom of a favorable response. The Locofoco politicians may strenuously endeavor to galvanize their followers into some show of enthusiasm, but it will be a sham. It is impossible to arouse the public mind in favor of a man who has no claims whatever upon the administration or regard of his countrymen. Mr. Pierce is a very respectable attorney-at-law in Concord, and, for a short time during the Mexican war, he held a commission from President Polk, as brigadier-general, but it will puzzle the ingenuity of even a partisan editor, to make it appear that he has done the country any service.

The ejection of Robert Rantoul, Jr. from the Democratic Convention has excited resentment. He was unanimously elected a delegate from a regularly called and duly organized convention of the Democrats of his district in the State of Massachusetts; but, because he received the support of the coalition of Free-Soilers, &c., he was set aside to make way for N. J. Lord, who represented only 200 persons. The Free-Soil Democrats will not fail to revenge this outrage upon their rights. It was well known that Massachusetts is sure to vote for a Whig President; and hence the Democratic Convention doubtless thought they might safely do an injustice to Mr. Rantoul, in order to gratify the South. But had he come from New York, or Pennsylvania, or any other Free State likely to be closely contested, a different course would unquestionably have been pursued.

The fastest trips between this city and San Francisco, that have as yet been made, were those of the *Illinois* and the *Golden Gate*, the former running from here to Aspinwall, and connecting with the latter which runs from Panama to San Francisco. The whole trip was made in less than twenty-one days, including twenty-three hours occupied in crossing the Isthmus by railroad. The *Illinois* starts again from this port, on the 21st inst., connecting again with the *Golden Gate*. Great exertions are to be made to land the passengers at San Francisco, in just twenty days after their departure from New York.

We are going to send far less of our gold to Europe, this year than last year.—I suppose, I ought to express my satisfaction at this; but it really appears to be of very little consequence to scribblers, how much or how little gold there may be in the country. The majority of them, including your correspondent, have only a faint conception of its color—no knowledge of its *weight* from personal experience.

Yours truly, YORK.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Cecil Democrat says:

A shocking accident happened at Johnson's Hotel, in Elkton, on Wednesday night, by which a young Irish girl was nearly burned to death, by the upsetting of a fluid lamp upon her clothes, which soon enveloped her in flames. She ran down stairs to the pump, where, by the assistance of others, the flames were extinguished, but not until the whole upper part of her person was burnt to a crisp. She is now lying in a very precarious condition.

FIRE AT CHESTERTOWN.—A large granary at Chestertown, Md, belonging to Captain Huam Brown, was burned on the 7th inst, the loss by which is estimated at 17,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from a steamer. It was with considerable difficulty that the residence of Judge Chambers was saved from destruction, it being very near the fire.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

Gen. Scott on the Compromise.—It is currently reported at the capitol to-day, that Fitz Henry Warren has in his possession a letter from Gen. Scott, endorsing thoroughly the compromise measures, to be read to the Whig Convention, in case of his nomination. This letter is said to have been read to several Southern Whigs, who are delegates to the National Convention

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Cecil Whig learns that Wm. G. Denny, son of Collins Denny, Esq., late of Wilmington, Del., lost his life last week, from a blow upon his head, received while prying a log which he was aiding his uncle to remove at his farm near the brick meeting house in that county.

WASHINGTON, June 9

Health of Mr. Clay.—There is no change for the worse in Mr. Clay's health, despite of reports that have been put forth to the contrary.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, June 9.

GRAIN.—The supply and receipts of Grain are light. Sales of good to prime red Wheat at 98 cents a $1; white wheat 1 00 a $1 03 per bushel. Rye 74 a 75 cents per bushel. White Corn 57 cents, and yellow do. 58 a 59 cents per bushel. Oats 37 to 40 cents per bushel.

MARRIED,

In this town on the 6th inst., by the Rev. S. Annier, Mr. THOMAS K. ROBSON, to Miss JULIA E., daughter of H. B. Northup, Esq., of Sandy Hill, New York.

In Chestertown on Tuesday, the 1st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Jones, Dr. LOUIS BURROWS, of Virginia, to Miss CATHARINE J., daughter of the Hon. James A. Pearce.

ALL orders for Brick, Lime, or any building materials, will be furnished cheap for cash and at short notice by
june 12 R. THARP.

FRESH SARATOGA WATER, in pint and quart bottles, just received and for sale by CHAMBERLAINE & ANDERSON.
june 12.

SOAPS!—A very superior article of White Castile soap, also a variety of Shaving and Toilet soaps, for sale by CHAMBERLAINE & ANDERSON.
june 12

MILLING.

THE subscribers have this day entered into partnership at the Easton Point MILLS, where they are prepared to grind Grain, crush and grind Corn for cattle, and also to saw Timber, in the best manner. The subscribers promise that no pains will be spared in order to give satisfaction to those who will favor them with their custom.
McBRIDE & ANDREWS.
may 24 1852 [jn 12—1y

Commissioner's Notice.

TRUSTEES of Primary Schools are requested to file in this office, on or before the 1st of July next the Teacher's contracts for the present year, or they may be excluded from the benefit of the next levy. They are also requested to hand in the income lists, and estimates for stationary, fuel &c., as soon as practicable. By order of the Board.
THOS. K. ROBSON, Cl'k.
jn 12—2t

Town Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners for the Town of Easton will meet at their room in the Court House, on Monday the 28th and Wednesday the 30th inst., and and also on Thursday the 1st of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and sit until 5 o'clock, P. M., each day, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making the usual transfers and abatements.
By order of the Board,
june 12—3t W. B. CLARK, Cl'k.

HOME AGAIN.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with an additional supply of superior goods for gentlemen's wear, such as *Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings*, which he is prepared to make up into Coats, Pants and Vests, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. He has also an additional stock of Ready-made clothing, which will be sold at city prices for cash.
Call at the Emporium and see the fashions.
june 12 JNO. SATTERFIELD.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Talbot County, To Wit:

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Martin Goldsborough, that a personal discharge has been granted to said debtor, and that the first Wednesday in May term next of the Circuit Court for Talbot County hath been set apart for his final hearing, when his creditors may attend and show cause if any they have why a final discharge shall not be granted said debtor.
SAM'L. T. HOPKINS, Cl'k.
june 12—3t Circuit Court.

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