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CENTREVILLE STATE RIGHTS.

Centreville State Rights.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, 1860.

☞The heavy expense which we have incurred in improving the typography of our paper must be our excuse for pressing our collections. Some persons seem to think, it does not require money to publish a newspaper. We assure them upon the authority of experience that they are mistaken. The type, the paper, the work, the labor, every thing needed must be punctually paid for, and we hope all who are indebted to this office will discharge their respective obligations promptly. It is impossible for us to call upon each of you personally; and if this general notice is disregarded we must wait upon individuals through a Collector.

JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute at this office in the neatest manner

JOB PRINTING

of every description, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.—

MAGISTRATES BLANKS

kept constantly on hand and for sale for cash only.

POSTSCRIPT

BY STEAMBOAT OF MONDAY.

We clip the following items from the Baltimore *Sun* of Monday:—

BLONDIN ON FIRE.—*Narrow Escape.*—Mons. Blondin, the celebrated tight-rope performer, met with a serious accident a few nights ago during his exhibition at Chilicothe, Ohio. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

After dusk he gave a performance of trundling a wheelbarrow across a rope, and to make the feat more terrific, he encircled himself in a blaze of fire-works, which were ignited simultaneously with his starting. Before he had accomplished half his task, one of the pieces prematurely exploded and set fire to his clothing. The peril of his situation could not be seen by the thousands of spectators below, in consequence of the continued emissions of sparks, and the adventurous Blondin had nothing to do but walk the rope and suffer the torture of being slowly roasted. Having accomplished the distance, he, by his own efforts, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before his back was very badly burned.

The rope was stretched across the street, at a distance of 75 feet from the ground, and none save Blondin could have withstood the pain he must have suffered. We are inclined to the opinion that the Mons, will not attempt any more tight-rope performances with pyrotechnic concomitants. It is very well to hazard the surging waters of Niagara, in handbaskets, coffee sacks, &., but shrouded in a sheet of flame, with a chance of burning to death, added to that of falling, smacks a little too much of the dangerous to be much relished even by the intrepid Blondin.

THE ELECTIONS.—Returns from sixty-four counties in Kentucky mostly complete give General Leslie Coombs (Union) a majority of 25,000.

In all the counties of North Carolina, except four Ellis (dem.) for Govenor, has a majority of 6,093.

We have very few additional returns from Missouri.

The St. Louis Republican has returns from forty-four counties on the Govenor's lection. The footing stands as follows:

C. F. Jackson (Douglas)	36,792
T. Orr (Bell)	34,020
H Jackson (Breckinridge)	2,504
H Gardenshire (Lincoln)	3,215

In these forty-four counties C. F Jackson has gained 4,000 votes on the Governor's election in 1857, when Stewart, democrat, was elected by 300 majority.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

Some of the Douglas organs have published the following extract from the speech of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge made at Lexington, Kentucky, just after his election as Vice President of the United States:

"Upon the distracting questoin of domestic slavery, their (the Democratic party's) position is clear. The whole power of the Democratic organization is pledged in the following proposition: *that Congress shall not intervene upon that subject* in the States *in the Territories*, or in the District of Columbia; that *the people of each Territory shall determine the question for themselves*, without discrimination on account of the allowance or *prohibition* of slavery.

These papers assert that Mr. Breckinridge has expressed himself in favor of "squatter sovereignty," producing this to prove it. Mr. Breckinridge does not advocate "squatter sovereignty," nor does extract from his speech so define his position. Mr. Breckinridge and the Democratic party maintain that the people of a Territory shall decide for themselves, with regard to slavery when they form a constitution preparatory to their becoming a sovereign state, and not before. Mr. Douglas maintains that the squatters in the territory can abolish or prohibit slavery at any time after they have organized a territorial government.—These squatters may be the hirelings of the "Emigrant Aid Societies," sent there to influence the affairs of the territory for the interests of any one who will pay them. Is this not generally the case?

A VISIT TO THE HOME OF JOHN BELL.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, having visited the Hon. John Bell at his home at Nashville, Tenn, gives an account of his observations. We make the following extract:

The Hon. John Bell, the Union Constitutional candidate for the Presidency, resides with his wife at the house of his step-son, Harry Yeatman, Esq., on Summer street, Nashville. He formely had quarters at the City Hotel, but left a short time since to enjoy the quietude of a more secluded home. His present residence is a pretty house, with veranda and shubbery, situated a few yards from the side-walk of one of the pleasantest streets in Nashville.

Mr. Bell has been married twice.—His first wife was the daughter of a wealthy Tennesseean, named Dickinson, residing in Rutherford county. By her he had several children, most of whom are still living in good circumstances, their grandfather having been bountiful toward them, giving them each $10,000 on his death. One of his sons, Mr. John Bell Jr., was recently a municipal candidate for clerk of the county of Rutherford.—His second wife, who still lives in the enjoyment of excellent health, was formerly a widow lady—Mrs. Yeatman—belonging to one of the best families in Tennessee. Three daughters have blessed this happy union, two of whom, ladies of extreme beauty and marvellous intelligence, have adorned the fashionable circles of Washington and other haunts of the aristocracy of the country for a few years past.

Mr. Bell and his wife are members of Dr. Edgar's Presbyterian church.—Mrs. Bell attends service quite regularly; but Mr. Bell diversifies his religious duties at the Presbytery by occasionally dropping in at the Baptist church.

Mr. Bell has a third interest in about four hundred slaves, the balance belonging to his second wife. They are employed in Mr. Bell's iron works, on the Cumberland river, and in his coal banks in Kentucky. The system by which this large body of slaves is governed is admirable and humane. They are all properly clothed, fed, their religious instruction and moral culture attended to, and they are required to work not an hour beyond the usual standard of a day's labor, unless they receive pay therefor.—Although holding this property in slaves, Mr. Bell is not considerd a very wealthy man, some unfortunate speculations in Kentucky coal mines having exhasted a former competency and left him embarrassed. The fortune of his wife is, however, ample and well invested.

A FALSE REPORT.—The St. Mary's *Beacon*, of the 9th says that the statement of one our city cotemporaries of Saturday last, which represents that a personal difficulty had occurred at a late public meetins in that county between Col. John F. Dent and Hon. Oscar Miles, is entirely destitute of truth, there being not the slightest foundation for the roport.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE CHARLESTON NOMINATIONS.—There were nine gentlemen before the National Democratic Convention, for the Presidential nomination, viz: Messrs. Hunter, Guthrie, Douglas, Dickinson, Lane, Toucey, Davis, Johnson, of Tennessee, and Pearce of Maryland. Since the Baltimore nominations, they have declared their preferences as follows:—For Major Breckinridge, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Gen. Jo. Lane, Hon. James Guthrie, Hon. Andrew Johnson, Col. Jefferson Davis, Hon. Isaac Toucey, Hon. James A. Pearce, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, 8 in all; for Judge Douglas, *Hon. Stephen A Douglas.* Of the gentlemen prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination, but who were not voted for at Charleston, every one has expressed a preference for Breckinridge and Lane. Among them are Ex-Governor Wise, Ex-President Pierce, Senator Slidell, Secretary Thompson, Senator Bright, Hon. Howell Cobb, and Senator Bayard.

A PLEASANT PICTURE OF AMERICAN SOCIETY.—A friend furnishes us the following extract from the Leipsic *Times*, being part of a letter from the regular New York correspondent of that paper:

"The government is on the point of bankruptcy, and must soon breathe its last. Everything is in a horrible corrupt state. The politics of the United States is a disgrace to the civilized world. Our present Congress is a band of ruffians, and the streets of our cities not much better than the highways among Bedonins."

This is the kind of information which is regularly sent out to Europe by the hired scribblers of the press. Is it any wonder that the people of foreign nations, who see only such statements as these, are ignorant of our country, and consider our people as little better than barbarians?—*Republican.*

LARCH FORESTS IN PERIL.—The larch forests of Scotland are threatned with destruction. Of twenty-eight million of larches, planted by four land owners in Scotland within a century, scarcely any remain alive. The failure is important, as no other timber is so well adapted for sleepars on railways as the larch.

NO CHANCE FOR BELL.

From the New York "Journal of Commerce" we clip the following statement as to the relative strength of Bell and Everett at the North:

"BELL AND EVERTT AT THE NORTH.—A Southern editor asks us to give a list of the Bell and Everett papers in the non-slaveholding States. It is out of our power to do so; but the number is very small. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Boston "Courier" is the only one in New England. In the State of New York are the New York "Express" of this city, the Ontario "Repository," and, probably, a few others. There are, also, we presume, two or three in New Jersey. As at present advised, we should say there are not above a dozen in the non-slaveholding States. The strength of the party is at the South; but as there in every State the Bell party is smaller than the Democratic party, and in most of the States smaller than the Breckinridge party, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for them to unite with the latter; and so defeat Lincoln, which is their principal aim, as it should be of all national men.

"There is not the slightest probability that Bell and Everett will get an electoral vote North of Mason and Dixon's line, unless by cooperating with other parties, as in the case of New Jersey, where three Bell men are on the Democratic ticket.

"If the "Express" or any other Bell and Everett paper will publish a list of the papers of its class in the non-slaveholding States we shall be happy to copy it."

In Virgina, the prospect of very many Whigs following the advice of the *Journal of Commerce*, in uniting with the Breckinridge men, is very encouraging. The Warrenton (Va.) "Flag," says:

"WHIGS GOING FOR BRECKINRIDGE.—On our way in from the Springs a few mornings ago, in company with three other gentlemen, one of them remarked that, though a Whig, he intended to vote for the gallant Jno. C. Breckinridge for President of the United States, in November next. He also assured us that there were at least *fifty* of the same ilk in his county who intended to do likewise, for the simple reason that the contest was, in their opinion, between Lincoln and Breckinridge; that there was no possible chance for Bell, before the people, and to expect his election by the House was the greatest piece of folly.

"There are not a few intelligent old Whigs in Fauquier, who, preferring their country and the constitutional rights of the South to party, will be found occupying a like position on the day of election. Mark the prediction."

The *Richmond Emquirer* says:—

We are advised of many influential Whigs who will vote for Breckinridge, and we can inform our contempoary that unless the Homestead bill amendment is speedily "*met*," very many more will abandon the land grabber and support Mr. Breckinrdge.

THE DECAY OF AMERICAN ORCHARDS.—Dr. John A. Warder the eminent Ohio pomogolist, writing in a late number of the *Cincinnatus* upon the decadence of orchards in this country gives the prominent causes of the failure in the following summary:—

"In this essay I have passed in rapid review, with some occasional simplifications, the chief causes of the premature decay of the apple orchards which may be attributed to a want of proper selection and preparation of the soil; to neglect of cultivation; to exhaustion of the soil; to want of manures judiciously applied, under guidance of analyses that indicate the special manure or land-food required - to excessive fruitage and early maturity of the trees ;to old age; to the effects of grafting and use of bad stocks; to our breeding trees for fruit, rather than for hardiness, vigor and wood growth; to sickly sorts being propagated; to cold and sudden alterations; to excessive humidity; to diseases in the trees and fruit; to the ravages of insects of various kinds upon the trees and fruit and, lastly to bad and injudicious pruning.

With all these evils, to which [illegible] chards are so generally subjected [illegible] surprising that we should often [illegible] in a state of premature decay [illegible] we should hear complaints of t[illegible] no longer profitable; but who [illegible] pect a crop of corn or wheat to [illegible] nerative under similarly unfavor[illegible] cumstance, or when subjected t[illegible] bitter neglect? No, sensible [illegible] surely. Of these thirteen cases of d[illegible] at least nine are simply due to the s[illegible] less management of orchardists.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.—*Forty [illegible] Houses Consumed.*—We learn that th[illegible] town of Salisbury, in Somerset coun[illegible] Md., was nearly consumed by fire [illegible] Wednesday night. It originated in [illegible] unoccupied dwellings on F[illegible] consumed some forty h[illegible] which was the Episcopal Ch[illegible] the oldest structures in the S[illegible] Bush's Hotel, the stores of Mr. [illegible] Burkehead, Rider & Toadvine, C. [illegible] Dashiel, J. A Wood, jeweler; Newman's clothing store, owned by T. Parsons; Dr. Rider's office and dwelling; Mr. Purkett's store; C. C- Seahage & Co's dry goods store; Mrs. Fish's boarding house, and H. J. Brewington's hat store.—Bush's hotel was owned by Bird and occupied by J. G. Bush. All the houses on the main street, back and front, and on both sides, are destroyed. A large number of dwellings on Church street were also entirely destroyed.

A considerable quantity of personal property, sundry goods, groceries &., were saved from the ruins, but the total loss is variously estimated at from $50.-000 to $100,000.

☞It is announced that the Prince of Wales will embark for England at New York, and the royal squadron and the Admiral's also will probably rendezvous at that point to see him safely off.

RIPENING TOMATOES IN WINTER.—At a meeting of the Rockford (Ill.) Horticultural society last winter. Mr. Odway brought a specimen of tomatoes, red and yellow, small and large, but all perfect which had been ripened in his cellar according to the following method.

"If any one wishes to know how to keep them fresh and good all winter read the following recipe.

"Plant late in the season and pull up the vines in the fall, before they are injured by the frost fasten a bag about the stock, two inches above the root then hang them up in the cellar by a cord, tied around the vine above the bag and fill the bag with moist dirt. When the bag is tied over the root, leave a small hole at the top, for the admission of water which should be used occasionally to prevent the roots becoming dry. The more light in the cellar the better. They should be hung clear from the walls, on every side, and where light will strike them from a window if possible, and swing the vines up, with the roots uppermost."

CURIOSITIES OF THE NEW CENSUS.—Curiosities of the census are appearing. One house in the sixth ward, Philadelphia, contained 13 families, numbering 60 souls In New York, 246 houses were populated by 855 families, which, at an average of five persons to each, would give a population of 4,280 persons—a sadly thronged district, especially as its drainage is said to be very bad. As an average, 20 houses in Philadelphia will not contain more than 30 families. In New York, one building; 25 feet by 100, is a residence of 1,157 people. In a township in Chester county, Pa., one house is inhabited by three insane persons living together, and no one else residing with them. The returns says, "insane from grief." In the fourth ward, Philadelphia, there is one woman aged 105 years.

DELAWARE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—This body assembled at Dover on the 8th instant. The nominations of Breckinridge and Lane were ratified, after considerable discussion as to the propriety of requesting the electors to cast the vote of the State in the electroal college for Douglas and Johnson, in case it be found that Breckinridge and Lane cannot be elected. This proposition was voted down by a large majority, Samuel Jefferson, of New Castle county; John Mustard, of Kent, and Robert B. Houston, of Sussex, were then nominated as electors.

The Hon. Wm. G. Whitely having declined a re-election to Congress, Benjamin T. Biggs, of New Castle, was nominated as his successor.

MORALS IN HAYTI.—An official Haytien document, giving the number of births, deaths, marriages and divorces, in various villages in different parts of the empire, during three months, shows that the whole number of children born in these months was 1,900, of whom 1,-740 were born out of wedlock. In Port au Prince, the capital out of 420 children born only 30 were legitimate. If any other country on the face of the earth—where the marriage institution is recognized—can exhibit such a monstrous disproportion between the legitimate and illegitimate births, we know not where it is to be found. Freedom in the Hayti island is rather the unbridled license of the wild animal than the rational liberty of a man.

DOUGLAS AND CLAMS.—In the course of Mr. Douglas' late clam speech at Rocky Point, R. L., he said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, I would gladly speak again, but you see from the tones of my voice that I am unable to.—This has been a happy, a glorious day. I shall never forget it. There is a charm about this beautiful day, about this sea air, and especially about that peculiar institution of yours—a clambake. I think you have the advantage in that respect of southerners. *For my own part, I have much more fondness for your clams than I have for their niggers.* But every man to his taste."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONVENTION.—The delegats appointed by the [illegible] circuits and stations of Rocking[illegible] strict, Baltimore conference [illegible] burg, Va., on the 8th [illegible] R. Veitch was chosen [illegible] resolutions adopted favor[illegible] of the Baltimore confer[illegible] General C[illegible] and [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

UNDER a Decree of the Circuit Court of Queen Ann's county, sitting in Equity, and passed in a cause in the said Court, wherein James T. Earle and others are complainants, and Mary T. Davidson and others defendants, we will offer at public sale in front of the Court House in the town of Centreville, on

TUESDAY,
the 14th day of August next,

between the hours of 12 M. and 4 P. M., the following Real Estate to wit: the farm known as the

"WHITE MARSH FARM,"

about 3 miles from Centreville, on the road to Church Hill containing

224 ACRES AND 30 PERCHS

of land more or less. It is conveniently situated with reference to the county town and is of good character of soil. Also a

LOT OR PARCEL OF LAND,
containing
72 ACRES MORE OR LESS,

which will be divided into lots of various sizes and exhibited in a plot as laid down, on the day of sale. It lays on the border of Centreville, in the angle formed by the public roads running to Queenstown and Ruthsburg. Also a LOT with a fine BRICK DWELLING and suitable out buildings, situated on back street in the town of Centreville. This lot will be offered in two parts—divided by a straight line; the trustees reserving the right of offering it afterwards as a whole.—This right they also reserve in reference to the aforesaid seventy-two acre lot. Also one

WOOD LOT,

being part of a tract of land called "Upper Atworth," situated near the estate of Madison Brown, Esq., which lays on the road to Church Hill, containing

36 ACRES 3 ROODS AND 29 PERCHES OF LAND

more or less. Also a

WOOD LOT,

containing 10 ACRES more or less, in the neighborhood of Centreville, adjoining the lands of Wm. Watson and Mr. Wallace.

TERMS OF SALE:—One fifth of the purchase money to be paid in cash and the balance in three equal instalments of one, two and three years—to be secured by bond, with approved security. Interest on bond to be paid annually, on whole amount unpaid.

JAMES T. EARLE,
RICHARD T. EARLE,
SAMTEL T. EARLE,
GEORGE EARLE,
JOHN C EARLE,
July 24 1860—ts. Trustees.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Circuit Court for Queen Ann's county and to me directed one at the suit of William K. Merritt and George A. Merritt trading under the name of Wm. K. Merritt and company, one at the suit of the President and directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Kent County and one at the suit of C. W. Gibson use of McMullen use of Marcellous Jones against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of John S. Elliott, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer at public sale on

Tuesday the 14th day of August

next between the hours of 12 M. and 4 o'clock P. M., in front of the Court House in the town of Centreville the following property to wit:

ONE BROWN MARE,
ONE BUGGY WAGON,
AND THE FARM,

whereon John S. Elliott now resides containing

200 ACRES MORE OR LESS,

improved with a good dwelling and the ordinary outbuildings. Also the

TRACT OF LAND,

near Dixon's Tavern adjoining the lands of James Williams and Lemuel Roberts and others, containing

70 ACRES MORE OR LESS.

Both situated in the 1st Election District of Queen Ann's county. Seixed and taken to satisfy said writs, debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon and will be sold for the same on the above mentioned day for cash.

JOHN R. STORY,
Sheriff of Queen Ann's county.
July 24, 1860—tds. [$4.00]

A CARD.

OWING to the large and constantly increasing business on my hands, I have associated with me in the Carpentering Business, Mr. Frances A. Evitts a young man, who, since his regular apprenticeship, has worked eighteen months under my instruction, and whom I can recommend as a good honest and industrious workman, and in every way worthy of public patronage. The Corpentering Business will in future be conducted under the style of McCosh & Evetts, and one or the other of the firm will always see that contracts made by them are strictly complied with. I shall continue to give to this business my personal attention as heretofore

SAMUEL MCCOSH.

[illegible] rouge [illegible] will guaran[illegible] entrust them w[illegible] any part of Queen Ann's or [illegible] counties. All orders left at their [illegible] in Centreville will meet with pr[illegible] tention.

J. W. FRAMPT[illegible]
CHARLES HAYDE[illegible]
Aug. 7, 1860—1m

FESTIVAL
AT CHURCH HILL.

THE ladies attached to the Presbyterian Church at Church Hill will hold a festival at the Camp Ground near Church Hill, on

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
the 30th & 31st of August inst.

The proceeds to be applied to repairing the Church.

☞A liberal supply of refreshments will be provided. Provision will be made for feeding horses &c.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.
Aug. 7, 1860—tdf.

HOPPER & WILMER,
—DEALERS IN—
DRUGS AND MEDINES,
At the Old Stand, Corner Store,

KEEP ON HAND
Paints, Oils,
Putty, Varnishes,
Turpentine, Window Glass,
Dry Salts, Acid Salts,
Cosmetics, Perfumery,
Spices; Cologne,
Extracts. Brushes,
Garden, Combs,
Flower, Hair Dyes,
Field, Starch,
Herb, Pure Wine,
Seeds; Ginger,
TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

Also Most of the *PATENT MEDICINES* of the day, and almost all other articles generally found in Drug and Medicine stores.
July 31, 1860—y.

W. H. DYOTT'S
VARIETY AND CLOTHING
Emporium,
OPPOSITE THE BRICK HOTEL,
CENTREVILLE MD.

WM. H. DYOTT begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and a generous public for past patronage, and to say that, having enlarged and newly fitted up his store room, he has just returned from Baltimore with the largest and most select assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING

ever offered in this market, which he will sell extremely low for cash. He intends keeping constantly on hand a large stock of every variety and style of

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

and hopes to meet with liberal encouragement. He has also a fresh supply of

HATS AND CAPS,

of the latest style, of Boots and Shoes, of various qualities and sizes, of Traveling and Hand Trunks and Carpet Bags, Stationery and Confectionery generally; also, a large assortment of Tobacco and Segars.
Nov. 1, 1859—1y.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE subscribers would most respectfully call the attention of the public to their new stock of Spring and Summer goods, which have been selected with great care and with special reference to the wants of this community. Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS,
of all kinds
READY MADE CLOTHING,
which they will sell very cheap,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
Groceries, Hardware Cutlery,
Ladies' Dress Goods,
Notions, &c., &c.,

GOODS for men and boys wear.
Call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

PARROTT & KEATING.

CHROCHET Braid and Cord, Chrochet Needles, Ladies' Dress Protectors, Children's Net Caps at 75 cents; for sale by

PARROTT & KEATING.
May 1, 1860.

WHEEL-WRIGHTING
—AND—
BLACKSMITHING.
AT RUTHSBURG.

SAMUEL A. RICHARDSON having taken the shops lately occupied by Mr. John W. Tarman, is carrying on the above business in all its various branches. He will put up to order at the shortest notice

CARTS, WAGONS,
PLOUGHS,

and all kinds of Farming implements in good workmanlike manner, and of the best material, on the most reasonable terms.

HORSE-SHOEING

will receive his particular attention. Also the repairing of Farming implements.

He intends keeping constantly in his employ good and experienced workmen and a stock of the best materials on hand and hopes to enjoy a liberal share of patronage.
Jan. 1, 1869—y.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

I Will offer at private sale upon a credit of six months, the following negroes slaves for life—negro woman

ELIZABETH WHEELER,

aged about forty years—negro girl

LOUISA WRIGHT,

aged about fourteen years—and negro boy

GEORGE COLE,

aged about seven years.

These slaves are restricted to bona fide residents of the State.

THOMAS J. KEATING,
July 17 1860. Trustee of Thos. Davis.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,
NORTH WEST CORNER OF
FAYETTE AND ST. PAUL STREETS,
BALTIMORE MD.

TERMS—1 per day.

ISAAC ALBERTSON,
[illegible] 1859—tf.

WM. H. READ'S
[illegible]ND PECTORAL SYRUP OF
[illegible]LIVERWORT,
[illegible]OLDS, HOARSNESS, &c.,
[illegible]st certain and effectual
[illegible]se; as has been pro[illegible] by
[illegible]n it a[illegible]le

MASTBAUM'S
PHILADELPHIA CLOTHING
EMPORIUM.
SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURT HOUSE.
COMPETITION DEFIED!

L. MASTBAUM is now open, and solicits all who are in want of good and well made garments, to call on him before making your purchases. There is no excuse for persons going to the city to buy—I am determined to sell at city prices only. I have always a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

for men, boys and youths, on hand, and will make to order at the shortest notice, all kinds of the finest Clothing, in the latest styles and at lower prices than they can be bought in the city. These goods are all of my own make, and every article I sell will be warranted as represented.

"Come one, come all," one trial will convince you of our low prices. No trouble to shew goods, so come along. Look at a few of our prices:

Black cloth frock Coats at	$5 00	worth	$8
Superior " French "	12 00	"	17
Spring Business "	5 00	"	7
Promenade coats, all colors,	4 00	"	6
Sack coats of cheviat cloth	3 50	"	5
Superfine bl'k doskin Pants,	5 50	"	7
Fine black cloth "	4 00	"	6
Fine Fancy Cassimere "	2 50	"	4
Fine Union Cloth "	1 50	"	2
Fine black satin vests,	2 00	"	4
Super fa'cy Grenadine vests	3 50	"	5

TO PERSONS ATTENDING COURT.

We would say: If you are in want of anything in my line, you can save an enormous per cent. by buying your goods of me. I have on hand everything that is usually found in a Gentleman's Furnishing Establishment.

Servants' cheap clothing always on hand.
N. B.—A seperate room for trying on clothing.

L. MASTBAUM,
Philadelphia Clothing Emporium,
South side Court House Green.
MANUFACTORY—
No. 128 South st., Philadelphia,
BRANCH STORE—
Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.

QUEENSTOWN HOUSE.

SOLOMON SPEAR respectfully informs the public that he still continues to keep a public House in Queenstown Queen Ann's county, for the accommodation of Travelers. It is his intention to have his house kept in such order that his guests may find there the comforts of home.

HIS BAR will always be supplied with the best liquors and segars.

HIS STABLES are ample and horses left in his care will be comfortably provided for at 50 cents per day. Attendance given at all hours by good and trusty ostlers.

The subscriber also has charge of the Steamboat wharf at Queenstown, and his Hack will always be ready to convey passengers to any part of the Eastern Shore on accommodating terms.

He hopes by strict attention to the comforts of all, to receive a liberal share of public patronage. March 6, 1860—6m.

"Keep it Before the People."

"Keep it before the people,"
To be seen by every eye,
That the people must have CLOTHING,
They must either make or buy.

And as most of them must purchase,
'Tis important they should know
Where the best is kept on hand,
To be sold at prices low,

"Keep it before the people,"
That at DYOTT'S CLOTHING STORE
Is the place to purchase CLOTHING
At prices CHEAPER than before.

☞Call at Wm. H. Dyott's Clothing Emporium opposite Brick Hotel Centreville Md., before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 6, 1860—tf.

Opposition the Life of Business!
Citizens look to your Interest.

I started the baking business because you were imposed upon. Being permanently situated I expect to sell Light Bread at 3 cts per loaf, until flour gets up to $12 per barrel and all other kinds of bread and cake at city prices. Ice Cream, Candy and Confectionery of all kinds at city retail prices. I expect a liberal patronage from a generous public.

J. A. HARMAN.
June 12, 1860.

SHELL LIME.
IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS!

PURE Shell or Gas Lime can be procured of the subscriber for Cash at the following rates, viz:

Pure Shell Lime at 6 cts per bushel.
" Gas Lime " 5 " " "
delivered on board of vessels at my wharves.

C. S. MALTBY,
Feb. 2, 1858—y. Baltimore, Md.

CAMP MEETING.

A Quarterly Camp Meeting for Hillsborough Circuit, will be held in the beautiful grove of Capt. Levi T. Dukes—three miles from Hillsborough, eleven from Easton, and eight from Wye Mills—commencing on

FRIDAY AUGUST the 17th.

Ministers and members of the adjoining Circuits and the public generally are invited to attend.

T. C. MURPHY, P. Elder.
W. M. WARNER, } Pastors.
J. E. ELLIOTT, }
Aug. 7, 1860—.2t.
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