

The Eastern Gazette

ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding one square, (10 lines) inserted THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR and TWO FIVE CENTS for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge. All orders addressed to the editor, post-paid will receive prompt attention.

MORRIS & COLLISON, Carpenters and Builders. THEY take this method of informing their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to execute with neatness and on moderate terms, all work entrusted to their charge. They are prepared to take contracts in this or the adjoining counties, if required, or work by the day on reasonable terms. Thankful for the liberal share of public patronage received since they have been engaged in the above business they are determined to leave nothing undone on their part to ensure satisfaction. All orders addressed to them at Easton will be promptly attended to. Wm G-Om S

House Carpentering. C E GATTIN WM RATCLIFFE GATTIN & RATCLIFFE THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Talbot that they have formed their selves into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business. They think from their experience in the business they can give entire satisfaction. They can be found at their shop in Washington Hall on Washington street, when not engaged in the country. All orders addressed to them at Easton, Md., for any kind of work in their line, will be promptly attended to. Feb 6-6m

CARRIAGE MAKING. THE subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties that they continue to carry on the above business in Easton, and are prepared to do all kinds of NEW WORK in the most substantial and fashionable manner, and all kinds of REPAIRING with neatness and dispatch. We have on hand several new YORK WAGONS and RUCKAWAYS, also several second hand York Wagons, which will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. All kinds of HARNESS made to order. With many thanks for past favors we respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public. STEWART & BATTLE Easton, Mar 22, 1858-1/2

ARRIVAL OF THE Spring and Summer Fashions. JOHN SAFFERFIELD respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties that he has just received from the city the latest styles for cutting Coats, Pants and Vests, and desires the public generally to call and see them, he will as he has always endeavored in his cutting make every effort to give satisfaction. All work done by him warranted to fit. For cutting garments the cash will be required. All persons, whose accounts have been standing over six months, will please call and pay them, as I need and must have the money. Apr 24

HOUSE PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING. THE subscriber would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally of Talbot and adjacent Counties, that he has opened a Shop in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the above business. He will undertake the work by Day or Job. His charges will be moderate, and thinks he has had sufficient experience in the business to render entire satisfaction. When engaged in town, all orders left at his Shop in rear of the jail, will meet with prompt attention, and when in the country if left at Elliott & Hughes' Boot and Shoe Store will be attended to as early as possible. Of the many witnesses he can testify to his work, he thinks the following will suffice as

REFERENCES: THOMAS HUBBARD, Esq., JAMES DEAN, Capt. E. L. F. HANCOCK, E. M. D. MOON, Esq., Talbot County Clerk, W. THOMAS, Esq., Queen Anne's Co. Feb 21-1/2

ELLIOTT & HUGHES' WELL KNOWN and long tried Boot and Shoe Establishment, next door to Thompson & Kersey, can be found by far the handsomest and cheapest stock of Boots, Shoes, Slippers &c in this market. In our stock will be found Gentlemen's Boots, Ox-ford Ties, Gaiters, Patent Leather Prince Alberts, Sultania Boots, &c Ladies Gaiters, Slippers &c, of every description. Boys Boots and Shoes, Youths do Misses Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, &c Children's Shoes - A very large lot of Children's Shoes of every variety. Servant Men & Women's Shoes for Spring and Summer. Also a large lot of the very best material, which they are prepared to work up in the neatest manner and at shortest notice. We take this method of returning our thanks to the public for past patronage, and as we intend to pursue our usual straight forward manner of business, we hope to merit and receive a continuance of past favors. Very respectfully, ELLIOTT & HUGHES

Mattie for Me. BY VIOLET. Oh! minstrels may warble of sirens perihance, Who can waken or break loving hearts at a glance, They may tell of soft curls, and of angelic eyes, Of hue like the azure, that paints the sweet skies, Though their features with rules of the artist agree, I turn away whispering, our Mattie for me. Her dark hair is thrown back from a brow of clear whine, As the Night steps aside to give place to the Light, While sunbeams, beguiled from the king of the skies, Are never at rest in her fun loving eyes, With red lips, from whence burst forth soft gushes of gloe, My heart's echo is, little Mattie for me. Her musical voice, as the ear, it doth greet, Like bells of the evening, that chime forth so sweet, Each burst of gay laughter, each joyous young thrill, Like the soft gurgling of fountain and rill, And sadness and sorrow, oh! far, far would flee, Each heart-aching sigh, little Mattie for me. The eye fondly lingers and joys to trace Each feeling, that mirrors itself in her face, [pen, Each smile, where swift thought with a ne'er-ceasing gleam, Ever unguishing new fancies again, With a heart full of sunshine, a step, all so free, Will not each heart respond, little Mattie for me. SENEY SIDE

THE LAWS OF MARRIAGE The following article from a correspondent of the Boston Evening Transcript, contains some considerations for those who have not yet entered into matrimonial bonds. One of the greatest questions that is at present forcing itself upon the consideration of the age is the great one of whom shall we marry? and as supplementary to that, what shall work the dissolution of the marriage bond? These great questions have, for years, with the subtle analysis that marks our times, received profound attention from the physiologists on the one hand, and the psychologists on the other. I wish in this article to give a review of the opinions of each of them.

The prevalent psychological belief on these matters has found its expression in the pages of novelists. It is that marriage should be the result of an overmastering and usually blind sentiment, technically known as romantic love. That such sentiment as this does exist in the range of human feelings, in other words, is a splendid reality, no man conversant with the history of his kind can deny.

This sentiment, before marriage, much more general among women than among men. Among maidens, it is the rule, among unmarried men, it is the exception. Among the hundreds of unmarried men whom I have known, and who have made high-minded and satisfactory husbands, it would be an extravagant estimate to say that twenty per cent of them have felt the passion of love anterior to marriage, as maidens feel it, or as novels teach it. And I know that, if most men were to delay marriage, till they realized the feelings of a Romeo or an Eldon, they would never attain that "only bliss that has survived the fall." Here, then, is a large class of men eminently fitted to be the heads of happy homes, who, if they would fulfill the relations for which nature has designed them, must be led into marriage by another guide than love, as it is usually understood - that guide is easily designated as preference, guided by judgment.

In the matter of romantic love we are liable to many mistakes. I have known a strong natured man to love a timid, shrinking girl, as a father would love a child - He married for love, and married honestly. But when the hour came that he needed in his wife a companion, a consolation, he found that, as a guide to marriage, his passion had proved a mistaken one. On the other hand, a man may love a woman from gratitude almost as he would love a guardian - marry from love in honesty, and waken to a bitter regret. And it is a fact too well established to be denied, that many a marriage, beginning in a love as deep and as full as ever was depicted by a Scott or a Goethe, has resulted in wretchedness. I have seen such. For reasons like these, I should say that the only safe rule for marriage, in any case, is preference, guided by judgment, even if the sacrifice of "love's young dream" be the cutting off of the right hand, or the "plucking out of the right eye."

In the sermon on the Mount, I find a rule with regard to marriage. I take a human being's love, his life, his magnificers domestic possibilities, to be his pearls; if anything can be thus designated. We are told not to cast these pearls before swine. If, therefore, an earnest man, in politics, religion or social regeneration, bestow a soul, thus devoted, upon a woman whose beauty or accomplishments have fascinated me, but who is thoroughly indifferent to my relations to duty, I have a substantial guarantee of a wretched life. Do not misunderstand me. A man does not want a wife who can grasp and execute like himself. But he does want one who can appreciate and sympathize. A Whitefield does not want a wife who can rouse to ecstasy Spitalfield weavers and Cornish miners. But he does want a wife who loves Methodism, rather than Presbyterianism or Unitarianism, or who is interested in souls, rather than in literature or fashion. In minor matters, like habits, tastes and manners, of course judgment must be used, but I have sufficiently designated its form of action. I must here, however, put in a caveat against refining too far, in this action of the judgment. Perfect union can be looked for nowhere.

If what I have said already be true, it is evident that marriage should never take place till the parties have learned what life really is, and their views of duty have become well defined. The man or the woman who marries another who is not yet in earnest about anything, runs a great risk. In the years to come there may be an eternal divergence. Another inevitable corollary is that marriage should never follow a short or superficial acquaintance. "Marry in haste to repeat at leisure," be it the wit of what one it will, is undoubtedly the best wisdom of many.

HOW TRUE - Scratch the green rind of a sapling, or wantonly twist it in the soil, and the scarred and crooked oak will grow there for centuries to come. How forcibly does this beautiful figure teach the lesson of giving right instead of wrong tendencies to the young mind.

The ancient Greeks buried their dead in jars. Hence the origin of the expression, "he's gone to pot."

In conversation with Boswell, I believe, his sound-brained old friend asserted the idea that some particular woman was indispensable to the happiness of some particular man, and added that there were fifty women, probably whom any man knew who would make him as happy as any other could.

Marriage has shown in this country, of late years, most wretched phases. Crowds of instances like those of - and the New York Hotel, have been noised over the world. Crowds of instances that are known only in limited circles, occur daily. The spread of the free love doctrine, shows a deep-seated disease that demands a radical remedy. In Europe, where marriages of convenience are very common, this demand might naturally have been looked for, if the theory received here were correct. But in this land, where a competence is attainable by every one, and a mesalliance is an impossibility, our people have married in accordance with the teachings of Felicia Hemans and Letitia Landon. And the result, I think, has shown that suggestions of the use of the judgment in forming a union were not needless. And let me not be accused of a cold, stupid idea of dealing with what should be alone a dictate of the heart. I said, "preference guided by judgment." And I believe that the man who can say to a woman, "I not only prefer you from feeling, but my judgment approves what my affections suggested," pays her a higher and more delicate compliment than the one who says "I will love in defiance of every dictate of prudence, and every consideration of duty."

HOW TO POP THE QUESTION. "Gracious," sez I, "it's time to look after Nance." Next day down I went. Nance was alone, and I axed her if the Squire was in. She said he wasn't. "Cause," sez I, making her believe that I wanted him, "our colt has sprained his foot, and I have cum down to see if the Squire won't lend me his mare to go to town." She said she guessed he would. I had better set down and wait till the Squire came in. Down I set, she looked sorter strange, and my heart felt kinder queer under the edge. "Are you going down to Betsy Miller's quilting?" Sez I, "Reckon I would." Sez she, "Suppose you'll take Patience Lodge?" "Sez I, "I might, and then again I mightn't." Sez she, "I heard you was going to get married." Sez I, "I wouldn't wonder a bit." I looked at her and saw the tears was comin'.

Sez I, "Maybe she'll ax you to be the bridesmaid." She riz up, she did, her face was red as a beet. "Seth Stokes" and she couldn't say nothing more, she was so full. "Won't I you be bridesmaid, Nance?" sez I. "No," sez she, and she burst right out. "Well, then," sez I, "if you won't be bridesmaid, will you be bride?" She looked at me - I swon, I never saw anything so orful purty. I took right hold of her hand. "Yes or no," sez I, "right off." "Yes," sez she. "That's the sort," sez I, and I gave her a kiss. We soon hitched traces to trottin' double harness for life, and I never had cause to repent the bargain.

STANDING ON ETIQUETTE Those who are termed "simple-minded people," adopt a curiously innocent mode of expression occasionally, which comes so near art, at times, as to render its simplicity doubtful. We heard of a young married couple - from the country, of course - who recently attended an exhibition of "Dissolving Views." The bride being pretty, attracted the attention of a stylish looking city gent, who happened to occupy the same seat with the twain. During the exhibition, the audience part of the hall being already obscured, by some accident the light was entirely extinguished. Pending its recovery, which occupied some little time, the city gentleman (perhaps accidentally) gently pressed the hand of the bride, who was too much alarmed to offer resistance. This bold act was followed by a bolder certainly not accidental, for the city Lothario absolutely kissed the bride! This was too much, and the young wife resolved to tell her husband, which she did when the following whispering colloquy took place:

"John." "What?" "This feller here's kissing me." "Well," said John, who was a little shy of the citizen, "tell him to quit." "No, John, you tell him." "Tell him yourself." "No, John, I don't like to, you tell him. The gentleman's a perfect stranger to me."

A farmer sowing his ground, some dances came riding along that way, when one of them called to him with an insolent air. "Well, honest fellow, it is your business to sow, but we reap the fruits of your labor." To which the countryman replied, "It is very likely you may, for I am sowing hemp."

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GULLED AFFAIR OF HONOR. In the third story of a tenant house on T - street, there lives a negro youth of the name of Hanibal Johnston, better known as "Lips," who boasts of having once "fought a duel in which he came mighty nigh gettin' hurted."

The simple facts of the case are as follows. One afternoon, as Lips was sauntering slowly down the street, enjoying the remnants of a penny cigar, he was hailed by a fellow darkey with - "Lips! hi! Lips! Johnstone! hull on all sides a relaxation of those bonds by which it was once attempted to hold the opinions of large masses of our countrymen within the rigid and inflexible limits marked out by partisan dictation. Party issues are no longer as sharply defined as in former days, and the public mind is becoming more and more generally enlightened, if not permanently allayed, there would seem to be scarcely a test remaining by which we are able with certainty to infer political predilections from mere association with any political organization. Controlled as the latter often is by the stress of external influences, or resulting, as it sometimes does, from a compromise of opinions, it is seen to be an unreliable standard by which to measure the full complement of those views which enter into each man's confession of faith on matters pertaining to the civil administration of the country.

Nor does this remark apply only to the transient issues which form the mere catchwords of partisan contention and division. Even on those great fundamental doctrines which were once conceived to be of the highest importance in point of determining the political complexion of those who held and those who rejected them, it is not uncommon to discern the traces of this same modifying and liberalizing tendency. In the days of HENRY CLAY what Democratic Convention, like that of Maine but recently assembled, would have yielded its adhesion to the doctrines of the Kentucky statesman in favor of an equal and just protection of all the industrial interests and products of the country? What Democrat of the former period would have ventured openly to repudiate the whole theory of faith and practice which gives to his party at once its name and its ground of appeal to the "sovereign masses?" Yet we now observe that the same Democratic Senator whom we so recently had occasion to quote in affirmation of the doctrine of "representative independence," has evinced an equal liberality and candor in discarding the primary dogmas upon which Democracy rests as a form of political government. That those who have heretofore assiduously cooperated in the principles and measures of the Democratic party should now feel free to mark the evil tendencies which it has impressed on the political activity of the country cannot be regarded otherwise than a favorable indication of the returning calmness with which all political questions hereafter may be treated. Regarded in the clear light of reason or interpreted by the teachings of history, the very doctrines which once formed the condensed summary of the Democratic creed are now repudiated by Democratic leaders as "sheer radicalism," a white maxims of conservatism, once so odious when espoused by the Whigs, if not always respected in practice, are at least theoretically approved by many who formerly scouted and condemned them as belonging to a school of timid and hesitating politicians, deserving to be condemned because they apparently distrusted the capacity of the people for self-government. This was long a standing reproach to the Whig party, but to-day we find a Democratic Senator who does not scruple to say that the "absolute majority is oftener swayed by passion than reason," while "its voice is oftener that of a demon than of God." Upon these points we cite Mr. Senator Clay of Alabama, who, in speaking on the "Kansas question" during the last session of Congress, delivered the following philosophical appreciation of Democracy, considered in its historical results and logical tendencies.

"Our governments are republics, not democracies. The people exercise their sovereignty not in person at the ballot-box, but through agents, delegates, or representatives. Our fathers founded republican governments in preference to democracies, not so much because it would be unwise and inexpedient for the people themselves to assemble and adopt laws. They were satisfied, from reading and from reflection, of the truth of Mr. Madison's observation about pure democracies, that they 'have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention, have ever been found incompatible with personal security or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths.' They knew from the examples furnished by Greece and Italy that it is impossible in a pure democracy to remove the causes or control the effects of faction; that an absolute majority is oftener swayed by passion than by reason, that its voice is oftener that of a demon than of God, that it is the most cruel, rapacious, intolerant, and intolerable of all tyrants - 'They know that it is a wholly irresponsible power, acknowledging no superior, for it is itself supreme, owing no obedience, for it is its own master, respecting no authority, for it is a law unto itself, subject to no control or restraint, except the still smaller voice of conscience which is too often drowned in the tumultuous waves of party or of faction. It might sacrifice public good or private rights to any ruling passion or interest of the hour with impunity. It had robbed the rich to relieve the poor, and oppressed the poor to aggrandize the rich, with equal ardor or indifference. It had voted hclmlock to day and statutes to-morrow to its best citizens. They suffered no man to be a judge in his case, lest he should be biased by passion or by interest, and could find no better reason why a large body of men, although a majority, should be the supreme and final arbiters of its cause.

A LOVE PAVAN. On the 1st of June in the year 1840, a gentleman, very taciturn in his habits, rode on Battersen Bridge, London. His groom rode after him at a respectful calling distance. Suddenly an idea occurred to the gentleman, he pulled up his horse, and turning his head nearly round, said, interrogatively: "John!" "Yes, sir!" "Do you like eggs?" "Yes, sir." The gentleman then turned again and rode on. On the 1st of June, 1841, John and his master happened again to ride over Battersen Bridge. At the third lamp post the gentleman pulled up short and John simultaneously. The gentleman turned his head and said, still in a tone of interrogation - "How?" "Poached!" came John's answer, quick and clear. That is considered the longest pause on record.

CABBAGE AND DITTO We have just now heard a cabbage story, which we will cook up for our laughter-loving readers. "Oh! I loves you hke anything," said a young countryman to his sweetheart, warmly pressing her hand. "Ditto," said she, gently returning the pressure. The ardent lover, not happening to be over and above learned, was sorely puzzled to understand the meaning of ditto - but was ashamed to expose his ignorance by asking the girl. He went home, and the next day being at work in the cabbage-patch with his father, he spoke out - "Daddy, what's the meaning of ditto?" "Why," said the old man, "this here is one cabbage-head, an' it?" "Yes, daddy." "Well, that are's ditto." "Rot that good for nothin' gal!" ejaculated the indignant son, "she called me cabbage head, and I'll be darned to darnation if I ever go to see her again.

A few nights ago, Mr. Jones, who had been out taking his glass and pipe, on going home late, borrowed an umbrella, and when his wife's tongue was unloosed, he sat up in bed, and suddenly spread out the parachute. "What are you doing with that thing?" said she. "Why, my dear," said Jones, "I expected a very heavy storm to-night, and so I came prepared." In less than two minutes Mrs. Jones was fast asleep.

A young Tennessee clergyman seems to have compressed the whole body of his sermon on "deceit" in the following. "Oh, my brethren, the snowiest shirt-front may conceal an aching bosom, and the stiffest of all-rounders encircle a throat that has many a bitter pill to swallow."

The following affecting epitaph may be found says an exchange, upon a tombstone in the cemetery of Quail's Island, Bermuda. The wife of Deacon Amos Shute. She died of drinking too much coffee, Anno Domini, eighteen forty.

"I don't believe it's any use, this vaccination," said a Yankee. "I had a child vaccinated, and he fell out of the window a week after, and got killed."

DEMOCRACY REPUDIATED BY A "DEMOCRAT" Among the peculiarities which mark the current politics of the day is to be enumerated the fact that membership in or affiliation with the parties which now divide the country has ceased to be always or on all points an infallible index of the private and theoretical views of the individual constituents which compose them. To whatever cause it may be attributable, certain it is that we can observe on all sides a relaxation of those bonds by which it was once attempted to hold the opinions of large masses of our countrymen within the rigid and inflexible limits marked out by partisan dictation. Party issues are no longer as sharply defined as in former days, and the public mind is becoming more and more generally enlightened, if not permanently allayed, there would seem to be scarcely a test remaining by which we are able with certainty to infer political predilections from mere association with any political organization. Controlled as the latter often is by the stress of external influences, or resulting, as it sometimes does, from a compromise of opinions, it is seen to be an unreliable standard by which to measure the full complement of those views which enter into each man's confession of faith on matters pertaining to the civil administration of the country.

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Valuable Receipts. RAW MEAT IN DYSENTERY - Dr. Weisse, of St. Petersburg, first in 1845 advised the employment of the lean of raw meat, very finely minced, in the chronic diarrhoea of children, giving two teaspoonfuls four times a day. Since then the same practice has often been extended to various forms of obstinate diarrhoea with good effect. M. Pen'sa, now practising in Egypt, reports the benefit he has derived in several cases of severe dysentery occurring in the adults, from the employment of raw, or nearly raw, minced meat, given in doses of from two to three ounces three times a day. - Eclectic Medical Journal.

GYNERINE. - M. Daude, a French practitioner, finds glycerine to be very beneficial in the disease. His prescription is one ounce of glycerine in five ounces of decoction of linseed, in an injection repeated twice a day, and two spoonfuls every hour of the following mixture: Glycerine, 10 drachms, orange flower and water, equal parts, so as to make five-ounce mixture. - Eclectic Med Journal.

CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG. - A writer in the National Intelligencer says, that spirits of hartshorn is a certain remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The wound, he adds, should be constantly bathed with it, and three or four doses, diluted, taken inwardly during the day. The hartshorn decomposes, chemically, the virus insinuated into the wound, and immediately alters and destroys its deleteriousness. The writer who resided in Brazil for some time, first tried it for the bite of a scorpion; and found that it removed pain and inflammation almost instantly. Subsequently he tried it for the bite of a rattlesnake, with similar success. At the suggestion of the writer, an old friend and physician tried it in cases of hydrophobia, and always with success.

How to Tell Bad Eggs - Of the many ways to tell bad eggs, I know of only one that I can put entire confidence in. "If an egg will float it is bad," says one. "If it is warm at both ends, look out for it," says another. "If it has not a clear look when you hold it in a strong light, have a care," says a third and so on a half dozen ways beside. Now any one that has tried the first way, knows that a bad egg will sometimes sink, and as to the second plan, it is often difficult to tell in a fresh egg which is the warm end, and as to the plan of looking through an egg, I would really like to know what can be seen in the operation. But -

The true way to tell bad eggs is to put them in a pail of water, and if good they will lie on their sides, always; if bad they will stand on their small ends, the large ends always uppermost, unless they have been shaken considerably, when they will stand either end up. Therefore, a bad egg can be told by the way it rests in water - always end up, never on its side. Any egg that lies flat, is good to eat and can be depended on - T. C. in the Homestead.

TO MAKE TOMATO FIGS - Pour boiling water over the tomatoes in order to remove the skins, then weigh them and place them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoes, and let them stand two days; then pour off the syrup, and boil and skim it until no skum rises. Then pour it over the tomatoes, and let it stand two days, as before, then boil and skim again. After a third time, they are fit to dry, if the weather is good, if not let them stand in the syrup until drying weather. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar between every layer. Tomatoes prepared in this manner will keep for years.

TO BATTLE MOSQUITOES - The following remedy is a certain preventive to the attacks of mosquitoes, black flies, etc.: Glycerine, four ounces, oil of sassafras, one ounce, and half drachms. The face, neck, and hands - in fact, all parts exposed, to be rubbed with the mixture. "You don't seem to know how to take me," said a vulgar fellow to a gentleman he had insulted. "Yes, I do," said the gentleman, taking him by the nose.



The Eastern Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING AUGUST 28, 1858

BUSINESS NOTICES

- Communications, the effect of which is to promote private interest, are charged for at the rate of 50 cents per square
- Obituary Notices exceeding six lines in length, are also subject to a similar charge
- For terms of subscription and advertising, see first page
- Accounts of over six months standing are chargeable with the usual interest
- Books received by mail will be promptly noticed under the editorial head

THE ABSCONDING OF SLAVES AND ITS REMEDY

The great loss of slave property of late is beginning to arouse the slaveholders of the Eastern Shore to immediate action in making an effort to prevent their escape. By what means this can be accomplished appears to be hard to arrive at. Some of the journals suggest an Eastern Shore Convention and others are opposed to it, and the last suggestion we have heard of, which will be a fine preventive when got under way, is telegraphs running from different points on this Shore to the Delaware line. But if no more speedy means can be adopted than the latter, every man, woman and child might make their escape with perfect ease.

It appears to us there can be no means adopted to prevent this loss—outside of a man's own jurisdiction or neighborhood, while there is so much diversity of opinion in regard to the best means. Each slaveholder may fix his own plans and devise his own means to hold his slaves against persuasion and to catch the persuader but when you come to make it a general thing we would ask, how can it be done without the slaveholders conferring together? These preventive means will not rise up spontaneously. They must have a projector.

We agree with the Centreville Advocate as to the unwise of an Eastern Shore Convention if it is not generally favored, or objected to, to such a degree as to set one portion of our Shore or community antagonistic with the other, we are also opposed to the lynching of parties on suspicion, or real evidence—but that the law may take its course.

It must be a settled fact, that if a public demonstration, in the way of a Convention, would be injurious to the institution of slavery of this Shore that the constant discussion through the public journals must be proportionately so. Then let us adopt some means publicly or say nothing more about it through that channel and let an entirely private means be adopted to detect these aids and abettors. There are but three ways, that we can conceive of, by which any sort of means can be adopted to prevent the escape of slaves from their masters—that is either by a Convention of the Shore, county conventions or the citizens to keep strict watch over their respective neighborhoods for such offenders.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES

We would refer our readers to the advertisement in another column, of Miss Jane Cumming. We judge from the names of the gentlemen she gives as references, it is a school worthy of great patronage, for there are names there who would not be allowed to be used as recommendations for other than a purpose to accomplish good, and to impart proper knowledge to the student.

The Atlantic Telegraph and Easton to be lighted with gas, what next?

We have seen suggestions offered for the benefit of the oceanic cable, doubts expressed as to its successful working, &c, but the discovery of the editor of the Star that the cable is to be lighted with gas, puts the cap sheaf on the whole business. That's next.

POLITICAL

Vance, the American candidate, has been elected in Clingman's district, in North Carolina, over his democratic antagonist, by from 2500 to 3000 majority.

The result is astonishing, and strikes the democrats dumb with amazement. It was the only election for Congress in the State—occasioned by Clingman's translation to the Senate.

Returns of the Kansas election, twenty-six counties official and two counties partial, with four counties to hear from, show a majority against the proposition presented in Mr. English's bill of 9,648 votes.

Lewis D. Campbell has been re-nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the third Congressional district in Ohio.

In the first Congressional District in Pennsylvania, a split has occurred in the democratic nominating Convention. Two bodies held sessions. Mr. Florence has been re-nominated for Congress by his friends, and the anti-Lecompton portion of the Convention have nominated Dr. A. Neibinger. In the second district George H. Merwin has been nominated. In the third district, James Landy, and in the fourth district, Henry M. Phillips.

Local Items.

INQUEST—On yesterday morning Justice Wheeler held an inquest over the body of Henry Sullivan, a man of very intemperate habits, living on the 'Mount Pleasant' farm near Easton. The jury rendered a verdict "that he came to his death from a fit of apoplexy."

IMPROVEMENTS—We see that Mr. Alexander Todd is running up near his own residence, on West street, a very neat little dwelling. J. Morris, builder. We are glad to see West street beginning to look up in the way of improvement. It is a great pity that buildings are not run up faster on that street, for it is undoubtedly, the most pleasant street in the town during summer, equally as healthy, if not more so. We also observe that the Union Hotel is undergoing a new roofing. Messrs. Gattin & Ratcliff workmen.

NO CHURCH—There will be no service in the M. P. Church in Easton to-morrow, (Sunday) morning or evening.

CO-PARTNERSHIP—It will be seen by advertisement in another column that Mr. A. W. Fountain has associated himself with Mr. Wm. Buckman in the milling business—he being thoroughly acquainted with the business.

THE EXCURSIONISTS—The steamer Lancaster made an excursion from Baltimore to Easton on Monday last, and seldom has it been our lot to witness a more peaceful and inoffensive party. It numbered about two hundred, and after walking through our streets and taking a peep at our quiet town, took their leave for the city, much relieved, no doubt, by their pleasant and peaceful trip to the country.

COURT—Wm. McCormick, convicted in June last, for larceny, but having a new trial granted, the jury brought a verdict of acquittal on yesterday evening, after being up near a day and night.

RUNAWAY NEGROES AND THEIR CAPTURE—On Saturday night last five negroes belonging to the estate of Col. N. Goldsborough, dec'd, of this county, and a negro woman with a child, wife of one of the former, belonging to N. Goldsborough, Jr. Some of them succeeded in getting as far as Felton Station, Del., when they became weary of their effort, and made inquiries to some means of reaching Easton. Three of them arrived in the stage on Monday night and were lodged in jail. The woman and child and another of the men were brought down on Tuesday—being taken, we believe, some where in Caroline county. There is one yet remaining, but no doubt will be taken.

COOL WEATHER—The weather for some time past has been remarkably cool, both day and night. Some say we had frost a few nights ago.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE—Arthur for September has been received. Its fashion plates are of the latest style and its steel engravings of the neatest cast. Examine the work—especially the story entitled "The Prisoner's Child," by Mrs. Mary A. Denison. One copy one year \$2. T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut street Philadelphia.

"LINES on the death of Willie," will appear next week. "Dreamland," by "Rose," will appear in its turn, the week following.

A petition was forwarded recently to the Hon. T. H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland, signed by 114 Ministers of the M. E. Church, Black River Conference, asking for the pardon and release of the Rev. Samuel Green, a colored local preacher, who is now lying in the Penitentiary of that State, under a sentence of ten years' imprisonment, for having in his possession a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin.—[Ex.]

The above paragraph discovers how miserably tyrannical the State government of Maryland is. It is a Southern slave State where more than 100 ministers go down on their knees before the Governor (by name of Hicks) to beg him to pardon a man for the crime of having a book in his possession. All the annals of the Spanish or Roman Inquisitions could not show a more degrading fact, taking into view the several circumstances. The idea of sending a colored preacher for ten years to the Penitentiary for possessing a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin! We advise the Missionary Society to send a few of their number to convert the heathen of that locality.

The above we take from the New Bedford Mercury which was handed to us by a friend. We give it in connection with the following article, in order that it may be seen with what recklessness northern fanatics blunder and stumble along, and frequently entirely unacquainted with what they are advocating. The abuse heaped upon, and misrepresentation of Marylanders in the above abstract amount to mere nothing. Our Governor knows the duties of his office quite as well, we presume, as these 114 Ministers of the Black River Conference. For we think it quite likely were they to attend more strictly to their own duties in the preaching of Christ Crucified and died an ignominious death that sinners might be saved, they would not find so much time to send petitions to other States for the release of prisoners from the penitentiary, who have been convicted by the law of the State and sent there to serve a certain length of time as a punishment for the law's violation.

The Eagle's article gives a history of the whole affair, from the first suspicions against Green to his conviction. It is a subject which has been much spoken of, of late, in the newspapers, and one, we believe, which many of our readers are entirely unacquainted with; we therefore

think it will be read with great interest, notwithstanding its length.

From the Cambridge Eagle

Sam Greene and Uncle Tom's Cabin.

One hundred and fourteen "Ministers of the Black River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church" in New York, have addressed a petition to his Excellency, Governor Hicks, of Maryland, praying for the pardon of Sam Greene, the free negro preacher who was convicted at the April term, 1857, of the Circuit Court for this county, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, for having in his possession a copy of that well known book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." From this fact, and from the numerous articles published in Northern journals upon the subject, it would seem that there has been considerable feeling awakened in the free States by reason of Green's conviction.—We have, ourselves, seen some of the articles alluded to, and perceiving from their tenor that they are calculated to mislead the public mind, and create a prejudice against the people of the State of Maryland, and the tribunal before which the trial was had, as well as further to inflame the feelings of the opponents of Southern slavery, we have thought it proper to set forth the real facts of the case, in order that it may be seen by every candid individual that a more righteous verdict was never rendered in the trial of any cause.

For some time antecedent to the arrest of Green, which occurred just before the sitting of the Court at which he was convicted, there had been much excitement amongst the citizens of Dorchester county, in relation to the absconding of slaves.—In former years for a slave to flee from the service of his master was a thing of rare occurrence, then, as now, there was no portion of the entire South where slaves met with more humane treatment than upon the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and there existed between master and slave that feeling of mutual confidence which is always to be found in those communities where the evil influence of abolitionism or its emissaries does not make itself felt. But about the period alluded to a different state of things sprang up. Suddenly and without apparent cause the slaves of the citizens of Dorchester county began to abscond. Not singly and at long intervals as before, but in gangs collected together from various parts of the county, with a concert of action and celerity of movements that defied all attempts at recapture. Citizens living upon their farms, ten, fifteen or twenty miles apart, would retire to their beds at night, all their negroes being at home, and upon rising in the morning to call their servants out to their daily labor, not a single slave out of frequently a large number, would be found. Upon a single Saturday night, and in a single gang, twenty-seven negroes ran off from the immediate neighborhood of Cambridge, and upon the two succeeding Saturday nights thirteen others followed them, even their bedding and all their clothes, &c, were taken with them. One gentleman owning a large plantation near town, awoke one morning and found himself without a single slave of all he possessed the night before, to cultivate his land, and he was one of the kindest of masters. This state of things continued for a year or more. The people were confounded. The confidence between master and slave was entirely destroyed. The former knew not which of his negroes to trust, the latter feared that his master would sell him lest he might abscond.

In one or two of the isolated instances referred to, before matters grew suddenly worse as we have stated, Sam Green had been suspected of aiding the negroes to escape, but as no possible proof could be had, and his character in other respects was good, he was not arrested. When the absconding increased to such an alarming extent, persons were satisfied that some agent of abolitionism was in the county, furnishing assistance to the runaways, who could not else have escaped with such impunity, but they could not divine who or where was the guilty person, for at this time the suspicions formerly held against Green had died away. But it being suddenly discovered, by some means, that all the fugitives had passed in their flight immediately by his house, which stands near the road leading from Cambridge to the State of Delaware, the idea arose that he was the party implicated, and the feeling was stronger because the fact revived the suspicions of which he had previously been the object. It was also discovered that Green had been to Canada, and returned a short time before this stampede began. That these suspicions were well founded subsequent developments clearly showed.

Under these circumstances his house was searched, and there were found therein a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin, a map of Canada, letters from numerous runaway slaves in Canada to their relatives here, six or eight schedules of a rail-road route through New Jersey, and a letter from Green's son, himself a runaway in Canada to his father, directing him to tell two slaves belonging to citizens of this county to abscond, describing the route, and stating what kind of treatment they would meet with on the way. The two slaves referred to had both absconded at the time of Green's arrest.—It may be well here to add that Green is an intelligent negro, reading and writing well. These facts were communicated to the State's Attorney for the county, and the papers, &c, found as above stated, placed in his hands, coupled with the remark that the people were about to notify Green to leave the State, and to lynch him if he failed to depart. From this course they were dissuaded, and the State's officer having examined the papers, ordered the arrest of Green for a violation of the provisions of the Act of 1841, chapter 272 of the laws of Maryland. He was accordingly arrested and lodged in jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Act of 1841, chapter 272, provides in that portion under which Green was indicted, that "if any free negro or mulatto shall knowingly receive or have in his or her possession any abolition handbill, pamphlet, newspaper, pictorial representation or other paper of an inflammatory character, having a tendency to create discontent amongst or stir up to insurrection the people of color in this State, he or she shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary of this State for a period of not less than ten years, nor more than twenty years, from the date of the sentence pronounced by such tribunal." Under this law there were two hundred

ments framed—one setting forth in three counts, in due form, the possession by the prisoner, of the letter from his son, the "pictorial representation" of Canada, and the railroad schedules—the other, charging the possession of Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Upon the former the party was first tried, the counsel for the State contending that the word "discontent" used in the Act applied to anything calculated to render the slave dissatisfied with his condition, whether that discontent was manifested by absconding, or otherwise. The counsel for the defence contended, that the object of the Act as shown by the wording, was to prevent the possession of such papers as had a tendency to create discontent of an insurrectionary character. The case was fully argued by C. F. Goldsborough and Elias Griswold, Esqs., for the State, and Daniel M. Henry, Esq., for the prisoner, and the Judge acquitted the prisoner holding that the view of the law entertained by the prisoner's counsel was correct, and that papers which would be likely to induce slaves to abscond or give them information which would aid them in their route northward, did not come within purview of the law. The prisoner was immediately tried upon the other indictment, the State arguing that the pamphlet, Uncle Tom's Cabin, came up to the view of the law taken by the Court, in the previous case, and the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Wallace, holding the reverse.

The Court decided that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was an abolition pamphlet such as is contemplated by the law, and that its possession by Green, under the circumstances, was a clear violation of the Act of 1841, chapter 272. Both cases were tried without a jury, as there could be no objection about the finding of the papers in Green's possession, and the prisoner's counsel elected to go before the Court on the construction of the Act of Assembly.

That Green was convicted simply and solely for having "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in his possession is certainly true,—but it is equally as true that he never would have been arrested upon that charge but for his well ascertained agency in the escape of our slaves. We say never would have been arrested, because no case ever had been tried in this county under the Act of 1841, and the book in question might have been openly kept and read by Green with impunity, from the simple reason that no one would ever have suspected that it was a violation of the law for him to possess it. It was only when the States Attorney came to examine the case closely, and found that sufficient local evidence could not be had to convict him under the Act of 1849 for aiding slaves to escape, that he determined to test the applicability of the Act of 1841, chapter 272, to such works as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The result is a practical commentary upon the insane efforts of abolition writers. Where can an instance be found of real benefit having accrued to any slave by reason of the production of Miss Stowe's book! Until he was wrought upon by such publications, and by the more direct appeals of abolition emissaries, Green had lived quietly and contentedly in the community in which he was born and had the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Now he is the inmate of a State prison, and even after his term of service expires, if he lives to see that time, he is by law banished from the State of his nativity, under penalty if he remains of being arrested and sold as a slave for ten years. We wish that Mrs. Stowe could have stood, as we did, in the crowded court room, and listened to the trial of the negro whom she, had caused to be placed in the criminal box. It might perhaps have induced her to devote the efforts of her pen to some other purpose than that of decrying the Constitution of her country, and endeavoring to array one portion of her fellow citizens against the other.

There is no doubt of the fact that Green was instrumental, and had been for a long time, in the escape of slaves from this county. When he was arrested and committed, he was not aware of the nature of the charge against him, but thought it was for the offence just mentioned. A white man, who for years had been his neighbor and felt kindly towards him, visited him in jail before his trial, and asked him why he did not employ counsel to defend him.—Green's reply was, "it's no use, I am guilty." This statement was kept a secret, and was not divulged until after the prisoner was convicted. The Counsel for the defence were appointed by the Court and most ably discharged their duty, contesting the case closely, step by step, from its beginning to its end.

It was a most proper and righteous conviction, and has had a salutary effect in restraining the efforts of abolitionism in our county. The prisoner was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, a term which we venture to say, if he lives, he will serve to the end, all the petitions of Black River clergymen for executive clemency, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

EXCURSION AND ROWDYISM.

On Tuesday last the steamer Kent, Cap. Kirwin, arrived here about 1 o'clock P. M., with a party of excursionists from Baltimore city. The general appearance of the party was creditable and genteel, and no doubt the great majority regretted very much the occurrences that followed. It was but a short time after the arrival of the boat before a part of the men repaired to the "Empire House," kept by Mr. J. W. Dwyer. They very soon commenced difficulties with our county and towns people, which ended in the use of "blug shot," &c. One of our county citizens was seriously injured by a "billy," who had not at tempted any violence, another struck with the butt of a pistol, another with a tumbler, fists, &c, knives were drawn and the money drawer opened, and money violently taken to the amount of ten or eleven dollars, also a pistol and a new hat of Mr. D., none of which were recovered. Some injury was done on both sides, and the tumult being likely to increase, the Sheriff summoned the Rifle Company of Capt. Perkins' to preserve order and arrest all future violators of the peace. The Rifle Corps were soon in attendance, and whilst they were assembling, the committee having direction of the boat had the bell rung and notice given of an early departure of the steamer. The military repaired to the wharf, but the offenders were on board, and the latter threatened the peace, and the Sheriff, Kirwin, and others, the Sheriff, Kirwin,

and a serious "row" would probably have been the result in a crowded boat.—Kent News of 21st.

An eye witness gave information to the Centreville Times of the affair, and the Times says

"We are sorry to state that several of the posse fired their rifles at the boat after she left the wharf and was some distance on her way down the river, and more particularly as Captain Kirwin stated before the lines were cast off, that if a pistol was fired at those on the wharf he would immediately bring the boat back and chain her to the landing."

The constant use of roast goose is said to be a sure cure for dyspepsia

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, August 24, 1858

WHEAT—About 4,000 bushels offered. Sales as follows.

White—	\$1 35al 50
Red—	\$1 12al 27
CORN—White and yellow,	88a90 cents
OATS—	38a41 cents
RYE	70a72 cts

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 28

WHEAT—White,	1 27al 40
Red,	85 cents
CORN—for yellow,	90 cts
OATS—	41 cts

Marriages.

COLBURN—MERRETT—In this town, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Chas. Hill, Lambert T. Colburn and Miss Maggie E., daughter of the late Reese Merrett, Esq., both of Easton.

FAY—JONES—In Baltimore, on the 17th inst., by Rev. John Thrush, George W. Fay and Miss Amanda B. Jones, all of that city.

Deaths.

HORNEY—At Miles River Ferry on the 15th inst., Mary A., daughter of Wm. Horney, aged about 19 years.

NORRIS—Near Easton, on Wednesday week, Mrs. Sarah Noble.

MORGAN—At the residence of his father, near Hillsborough, on the 5th inst., Eldridge, aged 2 years, 2 months and 21 days, eldest son of Jacob and Henrietta Morgan.

SEWARD—At Beaver Dams, Queen Anne's county, on the 9th inst., Wm. Seward, formerly of this county, in the 20th year of his age.

LEWIS—In Queen Anne's county, on the 5th inst., Alexander Lewis, aged about 20 years.

DUNNING—In Dubuque, Iowa, a few weeks since, George F. Dunning, a resident of Easton for a number of years.

LAMBIN—In St. Michaels on the 22d. Christopher Large, son of B. F. and Martha E. Lamdin, aged one year. [Balt Sun please copy.]

HARRIS—Near Easton, on the 23d inst., Geo. O., infant son of Hugh and Sarah Harris, aged one month and 16 days.

GIRLEN GINGER—A small lot of Green Ginger, in nice order for preserving, just received by (aug 28) DAWSON & BRO.

QUICK LIME—Farms living on Choptank or Miles River, or any of their tributaries, will be supplied with QUICK LIME at any time they may want by taking a Boat Load, of 2000 bushels. Price 18 cents cash, or a fraction more for four months. aug 28 R THARP

NOTICE.

I HEREBY warn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my Farms known as ELLENBOROUGH and LLANDOFF and the law will be enforced against all who disregard this notice. aug 28 315 N. TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby warn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on their respective Farms, OTWELL and E. L. AVON, and in view of past and of recent accidents from fire in the Woods and those farms, they forbid all oystermen and fishermen from landing on the shores of said farms to seal, scald or cook oysters or fish, or from camping on the said shores, and will enforce the law against any person or persons who may disregard this notice. aug 28 315 N. TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH

Stockholders Meeting.

THE Stockholders of the Md & Del Rail Road are notified to meet at Greensboro, Caroline county, on Saturday, the 25th of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order, I. C. W. POWELL, Secretary. aug 28-1m

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies the Taxpayers of Talbot county, that he has been appointed collector of the State and County Tax, for the year 1858, and is now prepared to receive the same—I shall be in Easton every Tuesday, and at St. Michaels and Trappe every Saturday alternately, beginning at St. Michaels on the 25th of August. Those who pay their State Tax during August, will be entitled to a discount of five per cent. I hope the Tax Payers will promptly come forward and pay their taxes without putting me to the disagreeable necessity of dunning them. HUGH M. BERRIDGE, Col'r for Talbot county. aug 28. 1f

A Card.

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS—THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has so far recovered his health as to be enabled again to resume the business of

HOUSE PAINTING, &c.

Thankful for the very liberal encouragement which he has heretofore received, he hopes by assiduous attention to business, and a determination to do his work in a satisfactory manner, at moderate prices, to merit a continuance of public patronage. R. H. T. COUNCELL. Easton, Aug 28. 2m

Easton Steam Mill.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have purchased of Mr. J. H. Tunis, the Steam Mill at Easton, and intend to carry on

The Milling Business,

under the firm of **FOUNTAIN & BUCKMAN.** Mr. Buckman is an experienced Miller, from Pennsylvania, having been engaged in the business all his life, and we flatter ourselves that we can conduct the mill so as to give entire satisfaction to all that may patronize us.

It is our intention to purchase grain in sufficient quantities to supply the Easton Market with Flour and Meal. The mill will run regularly every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, for custom work, and longer if needed. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

The highest prices paid for Corn and Wheat—Flour and Meal can be had at all times at the Mill, and the mill will be open every morning at sunrise. A. W. FOUNTAIN, W. WILLIAM BUCKMAN. aug 28. 3w

LARD, Bacon, and Fish, in store and for sale

By J. B. BROWN, at the Mill, Easton, Md. aug 28. 1f

SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 7 Carey Street, near Franklin Square,
BALTIMORE.

Miss Jane Cumming, PRINCIPAL.
Miss M. PARRISCH, In the Primary Department,
Miss T. HAZARD, Professor of French,
Miss S. CURRIE, Professor of Music,
Miss KIRBY, Professor of Drawing & Painting.

This Boarding and Day School will open on the First Monday in September, in the commodious Residence which has been purchased expressly for School purposes. Particular attention is called to its desirable locality, combining the advantages of the country with those of the city. In this Seminary advantages will be offered for acquiring a superior education. Teachers and professors of experience and skill will give instruction in the various branches of a thorough education. Careful mental and moral training, aided by judicious plans, is the basis of the system of instruction. The discipline will be intelligent, mild, firm. The manners, morals, and the disposition of the heart will be cultivated with assiduity. A regular record will be kept of the conduct and proficiency of the scholars, with a view to incite to correct deportment, and preserving industry.

TERMS FOR THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

Tuition for Day Scholars in the Lower English Studies,	\$50 00
Tuition for Day Scholars in the Higher English Studies,	60 00
Latin,	20 00
French,	24 00
Music, Piano,	60 00
Drawing,	20 00
Painting,	40 00
Stationary per quarter,	1 00
Fuel, per quarter,	1 00
Use of Piano per quarter,	2 50

No deduction of bills for absence.
No pupil received for less than five months.—Pupils may enter at any time, though it is very desirable that they should enter at the opening of the School.

TERMS FOR BOARDING PUPILS.

- 1st The scholastic year commences on the first Monday of September, and closes the last of June.
- 2d Boarding with Tuition in all the English branches payable quarterly in advance, \$260.
- 3d No extra charge made for Beds, Bedding, Lights and Fuel.
- 4th Pupil may enter at any time, it being understood that they are responsible at the date of entrance to the end of the year.
- 5th It is required that each Boarder be supplied with towels, table napkins, a silver fork, and that each article of clothing be marked with her name in full.
- 6th Pupils will be considered members of the family, and they will be surrounded with the privileges and restraints, which make home pleasant.
- 7th Funds designed for the use of the pupil, should be deposited with the Principal, and the manner of distribution mentioned.
- 8th Parents or Guardians are requested at all times to communicate freely, their views and wishes respecting their daughters or wards. Their suggestions will be received with due consideration.
- 9th Boarders will attend the place of Divine Worship, designed by their parents and Guardians.

REFERENCES.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Rev. R. Fuller, D. D., Balt. | Rev. D. Shaver, Va. |
| " J. C. McCabe, " " | " Dr. B. C. Howell, Tenn. |
| " Dr. Armstrong, Va. | " B. Manly, Jr., Va. |
| Dr. W. A. Hughes, " " | " Dr. Jett, Va. |
| Rev. T. B. Jones, York, Va. | " Dr. Plumer, Pa. |
| " F. Wilson, Balt. | Hamilton, Easton, East Balt. |
| " J. N. Brown, Philad. | Dr. Semple, Hampton, Va. |
| W. H. Ryan, Balt. | Rev. G. F. Adams, Balt. |
| Rev. D. Cummings, Venn | Rev. E. Y. Reese, Balt. |
| 35, Dorchester Co., Md. | |
- For further particulars obtained by application to the Principal. [aug 28-3m]

FLOUR

Grimball's Family, Extra and Superior Flour, always on hand and for sale by J. P. BLAKE. aug 21

FOR PRESERVING

Green Ginger, fresh and in nice order, for sale by LEVIN H. CAMPBELL. aug 21

BOOTS & SHOES

An additional supply of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, which will be sold low. aug 14 G. C. MACKETT.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of BENSON & LEONARD, at the Royal Oak, will do us a favor by calling and settling either with John S. Leonard or the undersigned, as we wish to close up the old firm's business this fall. (aug 21) E. T. BENSON

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that thirty days from this date, application will be made to the Commissioners of Talbot County to widen and straighten the public road leading from Tomlinson's Branch to Campbell's Branch, in Easton District. Levin H. Campbell, David Ker, Jr., Thomas J. Clark, aug 21 3t S. M. G. C. MACKETT.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having more stock than he wishes to keep, wishes to sell at private sale the following property, viz: 1 pair of fine young Mules, one fine black Horse, aged 5 years, 1 do, aged 8 years, 1 fine black stallion, aged 7 years—Young Telegraph; 1 fine yellow mare, aged 6 years, 2 carriages, 5 fine Cows, now giving milk, and 5 young Calves, and 1 cart. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call and see the property. Terms moderate. aug 14. 3t J. R. ANDRE

From Baltimore & N. York.

WM. H. EMORY, Commission Merchant, No. 14, Bowley's Wharf, BALTIMORE.

REFERENCES.

FRANK WILKINS, Esq., Queen Anne's County; COL. JAMES MERRICK, Centerville; Messrs. McKENNEY & CO., Hillsborough; Mr. Wm. A. Barton, Hillsborough; Mr. CORNELIUS SHREVE, Talbot County; Messrs. CHEZUM & EMORY, N. B. - All Grain conveyed to me will be sold under the Inspection Law, except ordered by letter to the contrary.

Lumber! Lumber!

3,500,000 Feet of Lumber and 700,000 Shingles and Lathes for sale - We call the attention of prompt buyers to our large stock of Lumber of all grades, qualities and sizes. We will cut White Pine bills to order and furnish Sash, Doors, Frames, and Planing at Mill prices. Apply at 132 Light Street Wharf, Light street, or corner of Eutaw and German Sts. instead of 10 as heretofore.

BURNS & SLOAN, Baltimore, Md. June 26th Sep 5

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

SALISBURY WILLIS & CO., WEST SIDE UNION DOCK, BALTIMORE, MD.

RESPECTFULLY return their sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and adjacent counties for the liberal patronage they have received for the past year, and solicit a continuance of the same.

They keep constantly on hand a large stock of every description of White Pine Lumber. Also Flooring, Shingles, Lathes, &c., which they offer, wholesale and retail, upon the most accommodating terms. June 12 1y

National Fire Insurance Company OF BALTIMORE.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1849 OFFICE NO. 12, SOUTH ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

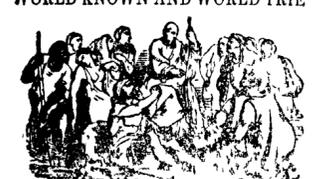
THIS COMPANY insures every description of property, in the city or country, against loss or damage by fire. The Directors meet daily to determine upon applications for insurance.

JOHN B. SEIDENRICKER, President BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Allen A. Chapman, Edward J. Church, Joseph W. Jenkins, Henry M. Bush, Wm. Woodward, Job Smith, John W. Ross, George Bartlett, Wm. Heald, Thos. H. Sullivan, George Small, Adam Denmead, JOHN R. MAGRUDER, Sec'y

THE MIGHTY HEALER.

WORLD KNOWN AND WORLD TRIED



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The free admissions of all Nations, as well as the verdict of the leading Hospitals of the Old as well as the New World stamp this powerful remedial Agent as the greatest healing preparation ever made known to suffering man. Its PERSPIRATIVE QUALITIES are more than marvelous, through the external orifices of the skin, invisible to the naked eye, it reaches the seat of the internal diseases - and in all external affections its anti-inflammatory and healing virtues surpass anything else on record, and is nature's great ally.

ERYSIPELAS AND SALT RHEUM.

Are two of the most common and violent disorders prevalent on the continent, to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its 'soothing and purgative' is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, AND ULCERS.

Cases of many years standing that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy, or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful ointment.

ERYSIPELAS ON THE SKIN.

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel patches and other disfigurements of the face.

ERYSIPELAS AND SALT RHEUM.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient, warm fomentation should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and irrevocable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

- Bunions, Meccural Eruptions, Swelled Glands, Sprains, Burns, Piles, Sore Legs, Stiff Joints, Capped Hands, Rheumatism, Sore Breasts, Tetter, Chilblains, Ringworm, Sore Heads, Ulcers, Fistula, Salt Rheum, Sore Throats, Venereal Sores, Gout, Scalds, Sores of all kinds, Wounds of all kinds, Skin Diseases, kinds.

CAUTION - None are genuine unless the words 'HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON,' are discernible as a Water mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box, the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light.

A handsome reward will be given to any one sending such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

* Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 63 cents, and \$1.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. - Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. June 19-y

Bargains in Ladies' Dress Goods.

FROM this date until the middle of September

- Ginghams at 124 cents worth 184 do at 20 " 25 Calicoes at 10 " 124 Challoes at 25 " 374 do at 20 " 25 Plain Bargains at 25 " 314 Black Dress Silks at 62 1/2, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.375 and \$1.50, Black Silk Mitts, 12 1/2, 37 1/2, 50, 75, 87 1/2, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Also bargains in bleached and brown Muslin, Irish Linens and Sheetings, &c. Cash purchasers are requested to call early and secure Bargains at.

aug 7 J. RASIN'S

SHOES! SHOES!!

We have left on hand a small lot of Ladies', Children and Boys' Shoes, which will be sold at cost for the cash to close them out.

July 17 PATCHETT & WRIGHT

GINGHAMS, lawns, and De Lains an excellent lot on hand and will be sold at a reduced price to close them out by.

July 17 PATCHETT & WRIGHT

MATTING - I have now in store a lot of white and colored matting, which I will sell very cheap.

April 24 J. D. MANFIELD

QUASSIA GLOBULES! QUASSIA GLOBULES!

Just received at the Drug and Chemical Store of

July 31 L. H. CAMPBELL

BACON - Just received for sale a superior lot of Bacon, consisting of Sides and Shoulders. Also a very large lot of Bagged Hams. All of which will sell very cheap for cash.

July 24 ALEX. DODD & SON

MERCANTILE.

TO THE FARMERS.

WE have just received by the last steam boat and packet, white and blue heavy twilled Osanburg, 4, 4, 7, 8 and Cotton Osanburgs, Marine Stripes, Striped Osanburgs, for Women's Dresses, Plaid Domestic, Merrimack Double Blue Calico, Double Purple do, Domestic Muslins, &c. which we most respectfully invite the public to call and examine. June 20 CHEZUM & EMORY

HOME AGAIN.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received from the city of Baltimore a full and complete assortment of Domestic Dry Goods, together with a large lot of Groceries, Queens ware, Stone-ware, Hardware, Tinware, Wooden ware, Confectionaries and Fruits, also a prime lot of Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, and Smoking Tobacco, all of which they will sell for Cash - Their motto is "Quick sales and small profits." Persons in want of any article in their line of business would do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. April 17 ALEX. DODD & SON

CLOTHING,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST

HOFFMAN, of Baltimore, announces to the people of Talbot and adjacent counties, that he has just opened a very large stock of ready made Clothing, in the old establishment of Lewis Nusbäum. His clothes are made in the best manner, of material which has been bought at the best cash prices, and he warrants to sell as cheap as the same articles can be bought in the city and to give entire satisfaction. Over coats, business coats, dress and frock coats, working jackets, pants, vests, and all kinds of undergarments for gentlemen, including a large stock of shirts and collars. Bes-ides every variety of clothing for boys. Carriages, trunks, &c. The public are invited to call early and inspect the bargains. June 30 MOSES HERZ, Manager

Variety Store.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city of Baltimore with a large and well selected stock of goods suitable for Christmas Presents - He has a fine stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, FINE CUTLERY, BOOKS AND STATIONARY, TOYS, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONARY, FINE CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS, and a large stock of goods too numerous to mention. He solicits a call from his customers and the public generally, as he thinks he can suit them in everything to his line. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him for the last twenty years, and hopes by strict attention to business, still to merit a continuance of the same. The public's ob't serv't. dec 12 CHARLES ROBINSON

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! WE have just fitted up a portion of the Room adjoining, formerly occupied by the Railroad Company, with access from our Store, where we intend to keep a regular Gentlemen's Furnishing room. If you have a few Dollars in spare change in your pocket and do not know where to spend it to an advantage, we would advise you to drop in, as we are determined to sell at a very small advance above cost. Such as Overcoats, Business Coats, Bk's Frock Coats, Bk's and Fancy Cassimeres, Bk's Sattin, Fancy Silk, Fanny Plush and Cassimeres Vests, Boys Coats, Long Jackets, Fine and Coarse Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, White and Fancy Collars, Bk's and Fancy Neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Caps, Umbrellas, Gum Shoes, Port Monkeys, Carpet Bags, &c. All the above goods have been selected with care and a view to the demands of this market. Our friends and the public are invited to examine our stock before purchasing, we will be pleased to show them and after stating our prices we fail to sell the fault will be ours. Don't forget - at the corner - Old Fellow's Building. dec 19 PATCHETT & WRIGHT

NEW GOODS.

The First of the Season. J. H. GRACE has just returned from the city with a very large stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, comprising a complete assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, in every style and variety, Silks, Duksale, Challie, Berage, Debaige, Brillantes, French Chinizes, Lawns, &c. &c.

EMBROIDERIES - The largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of Embroideries, Collars, &c. ever brought to this market. Also a complete assortment of the best Kid Gloves, all sizes and Colors. A complete assortment of Boys and Misses Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

And a very large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmerette, Tweeds, &c., for gentlemen. A complete and cheap stock of heavy Domestic Goods, brown and bleached muslin & Osanburg. Also a complete stock of HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, STONE WARE, TIN-WARE, GROCERIES, &c.

My stock is very complete and selected with great care and bought at low prices and will be sold accordingly to suit the times. The public are most respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing. apr 3 J. H. GRACE

AT Thompson & Kersey's

WILL BE FOUND THE HANDSOMEST STOCK OF LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S

WASHING MACHINES IN THIS MARKET.

For the Ladies we have every variety of Dress Goods, such as Robe a Quille in Lawns and Challie. French Cloths, Bk's & Fy's Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cashmerettes Silk & Sat Vestings, Marselle Vestings, Fancy Drillings, Pongee Silk Hank'fs, Linen C Hank'fs, Black It Cravats, Batheuse do Madras do Lawn do Garteries, Gents' Hosiery, Shirt Fronts, Collars, Byron and Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

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