EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB'RY. 21, 1857.

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 rate of interest.

☞ Books received by mail will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

"PENCIL DOTTINGS," and other communications on our table, will appear next week.

DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE.—H. Langsdale, Wm. Cole and R. J. Lane, have been appointed to the Maryland Annual Conference of the M. P. Church, which meets in Baltimore on the 11th March next.

NAVIGATION RESUMED.—We are gratified that the steamboats are again enabled to resume their routs. The Hugh Jenkins made a trip to Miles River Ferry yesterday—the first for about two months.

THE WHEAT.—We are informed by several gentlemen, and by the way, excellent farmers, that the Wheat crop looks exceedingly promising. Though the winter has been very severe on wheat, yet it has not produced the effect feared.

FRUIT.—It is thought by a great many that the present genial spell of weather and Spring-like sunshine will cause the buds of the fruit trees to burst forth prematurely and become afterwards destroyed by the frosts, which we have every reason to believe, will be upon us. For several years we have not experienced such mild and agreeable weather, at this time of year.

THE BALL.—This entertainment which was to have come off on Thursday evening last, by reason of the short notice given, it was deemed advisable to postpone it until the 10th day of March next, when it will positively take place. There will then be an opportunity afforded to those fond of the pleasing excitement of the dance.

LECTURE OF THE REV. MR. BRISBANE.—In consequence of the protracted meeting which is now going on in the Methodist Episcopal Church, the lecture will take place this evening instead of on Monday evening, as previously advertised. After the lecture a festival will be held, to continue only this evening. Tickets to the lecture can be procured at the stores of Messrs. Thompson & Kersey, and Dawson & Bro.

THE BURDELL MURDER.—The testimony in this heartrending case was brought to a close this week. The verdict of the Coronor's Jury, charged Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel as principals in the murder, and Snodgrass as being accessory before the fact. The testimony given by Farrell fixes rather conclusively, the commission of the deed upon Eckel. He and Mrs. C. are alike guilty and should doubtless be punished. Likewise Snodgrass who was concerned in purchasing the dagger wherewith the above demons effected their diabolical designs.

PROBABLE DECEASE OF DR. KANE.—A despatch was received in Philadelphia via Mobile on Tuesday morning conveying the sad intelligence that our distinguished countryman, Dr. Kane, has probably departed this life. The despatch was sent from Havana, where he went for the purpose of regaining his former health, was dated the 13th inst., and stated he could not live through the day. Dr. Kane is thirty-four years of age. His disease was of a scrofulous nature, arrising from scurvy and exposure during his Arctic explorations.

MAP OF THE COUNTY.—By reference to an article in another column it will be seen that the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society recommend to the citizens of Talbot the publication of a map of the county. Nothing can be more desirable than the map of our county. It is a thing in which every inhabitant of the county should feel the greatest pride and deepest interest. To have a map, by looking over it, be able to see the locality of the different towns, farms, churches, school-houses, public roads, rivers, creeks and boundaries, would be a consolation to one, and such a satisfaction and pleasure, as we feel sure, will prompt those who cherish one spark of pride in their bosom to subscribe liberally towards the consummation of the truly beneficial undertaking. It will not only be a benefit to the inhabitants of the county, but of vast importance to the stranger while visiting the county. Various reasons may suggest themselves to the minds of the people, why they should take hold of the matter and push it through. It will take some time to complete it, and the sooner it is commenced the better. Let it not be said that we are behind the times, but on the contrary, alive to the expanding progress of the age. Let it be known that we are going ahead and keeping pace with the march of progress in other parts of our State.

LIBERAL.—George Peabody, Esq., has donated $300,000 for the establishment of an institution in Baltimore, to embrace a Free Library, Medical Academy and Picture Gallery. The donation is to be increased hereafter to half a million of dollars.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—Much speculation and interest are already afloat in reference to this important State officer to be elected next fall, there being several prominent gentlemen in the field. Among the list of names we have seen that of our friend Dr. C. C. Cox, whose superior qualifications for the post are well understood by the party in the county and State. The Centreville Times thus alludes to the Doctor:

"Among the number of gentlemen spoken of in connection with the next Gubernatorial election, which takes place the coming fall, we have heard the name of Dr. C. C. Cox of Easton, Md. Dr. Cox is a pleasant and ready speaker, known as a warm and decided advocate of American principles, and if chosen as the standard-bearer of that party would be able to meet before the people of Maryland the champion of the Democratic party."

THE RAIL ROAD MEETING AT SMYRNA.—The meeting which we noticed last week which was to take place at Smyrna on Saturday met with the most eminent success. Although the notice given was very short, yet in due time the Hall was literally crowded by the citizens of the town only, anxious to subscribe their mite towards the completion of the road. Gen. Tilghman stated the object of the meeting as well as that of the company. Col. Hambleton and Dr. Cox then addressed the meeting in words that penetrated the hearts of the people of Delaware, and caused them to come up vigorously to the wheel of the work. In a few minutes upwards of ten thousand dollars was subscribed by the citizens of Smyrna alone. Others along the line of the road intend to subscribe liberally. There was on yesterday a meeting at Kenton, and there will be one to-day at Templeville which we trust may be crowned with the success which the President and Company desire. In a few months we may expect to have the road in operation as far as Hillsborough.—We will publish the proceedings of the above mentioned meetings next week.

THE NEW JERSEY IRISH RIOT.—The N. American and U. S. Gazette of the 7th inst., gives the following account of a riot which occurred on Saturday among the Irish laborers employed at the Burgen tunnel, Hudson, N. J:

"The tunnel, which is through Burgen hill, is intended to afford the New York and Erie Rail Road Company access to the piers of the Long Dock-Company. Twelve hundred Irishmen were employed in the tunnel, divided into night and day hands.—These were compassed about equally of the famous factions Corkonians and Fardowners, each settled in a colony by itself in large temporary shanties. On Sturday, being regularly paid off, all hands got drunk and a fight was soon raised, which, beginning with a few, spread until about [illegible] hundred persons were engaged in it. [illegible] one o'clock in the afternoon they fought desperately with clubs, stones, and fists until nightfal, when, four of the shanties were fired and burnt. The battle then raged so fiercely that the sheriff sent to Jersey City and Hoboken for aid. To this four fire companies responded with about four hundred men. On arriving upon the ground, the fireman formed in regular order, led by their officers, and charging with a fierce yell which struck terror into the hearts of the Irish, they rushed upon the mob, scattering it in all directions, and putting a stop to the battle. They arrested a number of persons, one of whom they caught in the act of firing a shanty. Soon afterward four military companies arrived upon the ground which they took possession of, scoured the whole neighborhood, and arrested fifteen of the bruised and battered combatants. On Sunday afternoon the fight was renewed with desperate ferocity, but the military, which had been withdrawn, returned to the scene, and arrested a number of participants. The whole number arrested is about fifty, nearly all of whom are so dreadfully battered, cut and mashed up about the head as scarcely to be recognized. The scenes in the jail and among the shanties are revolting. Seven of the wounded are not expected to live."

Thus it will be seen that the harmless, peaceable, submissive and law-abiding allies of the present bogus democracy have got into a quarrel among themselves and have killed many and have wounded still more. The sham democracy have been claiming that all the riots which have been enacted and all the bloody and revolting scenes which have followed, have been caused by the American party, or instigated by some of its members. Now what can this harmless democratic party say? Can they charge that there was an American in the limits of that desperate riot? On Saturday afternoon the war commenced. They carried it even into Sunday and disgraced the day and stained with their foreign blood the escutcheon of its sacred solemnities. Now what would this lawless band of foreigners do had they power? Nothing but a subversion of this government would follow.—Give them power, and they will soon destroy the fabric of this proud Republic.—Give them encouragement, and they will war on until the picture of a downtrodden commonwealth will be emblazoned before our eyes. Give them suffrage within the time prescribed by the constitution of the American party, and they will soon tell the story of a ruined fireside and a desolate home.

The American party about whose shrine the people of this country are beginning to bow, is destined to check these evils. The voice of personal security, of Republican pride and of American national glory, responds to the sentiment sent forth long ago. The signs and indications of the times demand it, and though the boon the American party are struggling for may be afar off, yet it begins to loom up, and ere long the country will have it hugged in glory to her bosom.

SELF ADJUSTING AND SELF SEPARATING CAR COUPLING.—Mr. Edward H. Anderson, of Easton, has obtained a patent for the invention of the above kind of car coupling, which is certainly superior to any in use in the whole country. Without entering into a description of the coupling we proceed to enumerate its advantages, which are: First, the connecting of cars by simply running one car against another, or by running cars against each other in succession, connecting the whole train—thereby accelerating the time now employed in the coupling of them. Secondly, that in the event of the engine being thrown off the track, the whole train becomes immediately detached or separated from the engine and remains safely upon the track, consequently saving every life in the train.—Thirdly, that all liability to accident or danger, such as running over embankments, precipices, bridges, through draw-bridges and over obstacles in the road not seen until too late, as is now often the case, to check the speed or motion of the train, the draw bolt of each coupling can be removed by any passenger over ten years of age notwithstanding the train may be going at full speed—thereby being a sure means of saving the whole train. Fourthly, that when two trains come meeting each other, though at full speed, the engine of each train may be detached from the cars by removing the bolts of the couplings, stopping the cars, while the engines alone suffer the awful consequences of the collision. Fifthly, its simplicity, strength, adaptability and durability. It is the intention of the patentee, Mr. Anderson, to have a model of the coupling cast, as soon as possible, and lay it before the best engineers in the country, in order that its advantages may be tested, and that the invention may prove, as is designed, highly useful as a sure mode of preserving thousands of lives instantaneously cast into eternity, for want of the means of detaching the cars when the engine is thrown off the track, dragging after it the entire train of cars. Also it will be found the only means of saving life when two tranis of cars are about to suffer a collision, from which so great a calamity generally ensues, in detaching the engines of each train by removing the bolts, stopping the cars and letting the engines only suffer the terrible consequences of the collision. It will, we have no doubt, become of universal use in the Railroad world, and be found of incalculable value, superior, yea, doubly superior to that mode of coupling now in use.

MAP OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore recommends to the citizens of Talbot county, the publication of a Map of the County, on which shall be delineated all of the water courses, public landings, towns, roads churches, schools, mills, farms and places of residence in the county.

The importance of such a map to the interests and convenience of the people of the county, and especially in respect to visiters and to strangers seeking locations here, may be sufficiently apparent; but it may be well to remark, that because of the great number of navigable waters that penetrate the county in every direction, (with each one of which it is not probable that one of its inhabitants is entirely familiar,) such a map is necessary to a full understanding of all the localities and their relative positions, and to a due appreciation of the peculiar and unequalled physical beauties, advantages, and resources of the county.—By obtaining from the office of the U. S. coast survey a plot of the water courses, a great portion of the expense which would otherwise attend the publication of this map can be avoided; but the Board cannot attempt the work unless it shall be generally subscribed to by the people of the county. The map can be published at a low price if the number of subscribers shall be large.—Subscription papers will be placed at principal stores in all of the districts of the county; and it is to be distinctly understood that the cost of the map shall not exceed Five Dollars, and that it shall be as much below that sum as may be practicable.

By order of the Board,
M. TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Secretary.

GROSS CORRUPTION.—We take the subjoined from the Cincinnati Enquirer, one of the bitterest Foreign journals in the country. It is a fair exposition of the gross corruption of the Foreign party:

The connexion of the Democratic organ at Washington with a company of jobbers and speculators, composed of men of all parties, is one of the first of the evils which the incoming administration ought to reform. The printing of Congress is now done at rates which, in Cincinnati, would yield a profit of fifty per cent., and the deficiency in the appropriations for printing by last Congress exceed $200,000. The whole business is engrossed by a company, who own the "Union," and preserve it as one of the means of obtaining and retaining this business, as a stool pigeon to blind and delude the dominant party in Congress.—Members of Congress who vote for the 'Union," as public printers, innocently imagine that they are aiding their party—giving power and means to their central organ—when, in truth, the benefits and profits result to a body of enormously rich monopolists, who do not care a fig for the Democracy or any other political party, and who regard the newspaper as a foster child—a mere bait, an advertisement—a red flag thrown over the eyes and horns of the Democratic bull.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—We yesterday published a brief paragraph mentioning that Governor McRea, of Mississippi had sent to the Legislature of that State a petition from Graves, the defaulting Treasurer, now an exile in Canida, to be allowed to return to his native State, on a promise to make restitution in yearly instalments of the amount he had purloined. The case is certainly singular as a subject for legislation, but not more remarkable than the force given to the proverbial phrase, "the way of the transgressor is hard," as exhibited in his petition. Graves says, under date of July last, prefacing his letter by the remark that he is ignorant even of the name of his Excellency.

I have been near fourteen years an exile, living in this Siberia of America, exposed to this terrible climate, where the mercury often sinks to 40 degrees below zero, separated from all that is dear to me on earth. Surely this is sufficient punishment for all my previous acts—even if I had been living in Russia my offence would not have merited the punishment I have endured.

You surely cannot (after fourteen years of punishment, when my head is silvered with trouble and age, when my children have grown up around me, unconscious of their father's misfortune,) wish to degrade me any further.

I have a wife, sir, born in the sunny South, where relations reside in Madison county, who is most anxious to return to her native State. She nobly deserted her parents, her home, her all, to follow her husband into exile—her punishment has been greater than mine, *she at least is innocent;* but this has not prevented the climate from doing its worst upon her, and she is gradually sinking into the grave. All she asks is to be permitted to return to her native State, (Mississippi,) to the sunny South; to die. This she cannot do unless her husband is free."

The Governor submits his proposition to the Legislature, and says that if it meets the approbation of that body, he "shall interpose no objection."

CRAWFORD, THE SCULPTOR.—A private letter has been received in New York, dated Rome, January 15th, which stated that the disease from which Mr. Crawford, the sculptor, was suffering, had assumed a more dangerous aspect, and that the prospect of his recovering was extremely doubtful.—Mr. Crawford had left Rome for Pursia, in company with a brother artist, Mr. Terry, but fears were entertained that Mr. C would not reach the latter city alive. Before he left Rome, a number of physicians, in consultation, decided that the tumor over his eye could not be removed with safety to his life.

THAT VOLCANO.—In reference to the volcanic eruption in Pendleton county, Va., the Stanton Spectator says:

Our faith was considerably shaken a few days ago, by an explanation of the phenomenon given by a party of mountaineers who brought a cargo of venison to this place on sleds. According to their statement, there has always been a hole in the ground near Circleville, Pendleton, and probably a spring in the cavern, the vapor from which in cold weather suggested the idea of a volcanic eruption.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE CONVENTION.—It has been determined by the Board of Health of Philadelphia to call a Quarantine Convention, to meet in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 13th of May next. Circulars, inviting the attention of delegates from all parts of the Union, are to be distributed, and we trust so important a movement will meet with universal favor.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGTA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.

Reported Successes of Walker—Costa Ricans Defeated by Col. Titus and Gen. Henningsen.—The steamer Texas, from San Juan, has arrived at the Belize, with dates to the 10th inst.

The steamboat Tennessee had arived there with Col. Titus and Lockridge, and the recruits under their command proceded up the river in the steamer that had been repairing under the supervision of Col. Lockridge.

The Costa Ricans, 300 strong, were attacked at Cody's Point, at the mouth of the Peripagua, and defeated with a large loss. The American loss was trifling. The accounts state that the machinery of the steamer getting out of order, the expedition returned to Punta Arenas, when the necessary repairs were hurriedly made, and then started again. It was thought by the most sanguine that the friends of Walker would regain possession of the river within a week.

By the Orizaba, from Panama, dates from Walker had been received to the 3d inst. The allies, under Ceovas, had appeared near Rivas, but had been driven back.

On the 28th, Gen. Henningsen, with a force of four hundred men, attacked 1500 allies stationed at St. George, and driven them from their position, he then returned to Rivas.

General Walker's entire force was 1300 men, of which 1100 were fit for duty, and in excellent health and spirits. He had supplies of provisions and ammunition for three months.

A private despatch, dated Greyton, February 10, confirms the above intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

From Washington.—The War Department has received intelligence from General Wool, dated Benicia, California, January 2d; saying that peace and quiet prevail throughout the department of the Pacific, which he has no doubt will continue as long as the Indians are treated with ordinary justice. The disposition of the troops in such as not only to give protection to the white settlements, but to restrain the Indians should they exhibit any intention to renew the war, which, from the information he has received, he does not in the least apprehend.

HARTFORD, (CT.,) Feb, 18.

Democratic Nomination for Governor.—The Democratic State Convention, of Conneticut, to day, renominated Samuel Ingham for Governor, by a unanimous vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

Movements of Mr. Buchanan.—It is understood that Mr. Buchanan will be in Washington about the 26th inst. He has secured apartments at the Kirkwood House.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARIVAL OE THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

The American Proceedings ot Canton—Execution of Vergez, the Assassin.

The Americans and the Chinese.—The London Times Hong King correspondence, dated Dec. 15, says:

On the 15th November, Captain Foote, of the United States ship Portsmouth, was on the way from Whampoa to Canton in the ship's pinnace, for the purpose of withdrawing the American marines stationed in the foreign factories, when, in passing the Barrier Forts, the fort was fired at by the Chinese and was obliged to put back to Whampoa notwithstanding that the American flag was flying at the time, and was also waved from the boat so that there might be no mistake. The American man-of-war Portsmouth and Levant moved up the river and bombarded the Forts, which the Chinese defended bravely, replying with a well directed fire, killing two men and wounding others, and doing some damage to the vessels. Commodore Armstrong then wrote to the Viceroy, demanding an apology within 24 hours. The reply being unsatisfactory, the Americans at once proceeded to take the forts, which they have since destroyed.

In this service several lives were lost.—Since this took place, "Yeh" has written to the American authorities, to say that their flag shall be respected, and that it was entirely a mistake that led to the misunderstanding. There are yet one or two small points at issue, but we understand that the Americans will accept this apology and withdraw from Canton.

The Plenipotentiaries and Naval Commanders-in-Chief of Great Britan and America have held a conference on Canton, but there have been no result of importance arrived at.

The Cnina Mail of the 11th says that the Americans met with a fatal accident in completing the destruction of the Barrier forts. One of the mines exploded through the carelessness of a seaman, killing him and two of his shipmates and wounded six others.

The Portsmouth and Levant had returned to Whampoa.

A despatch says the French had destroyed some forts.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Morning Herald persists in its statements of an attempted reconstruction of the cabinet by an infusion of the Aberdeen party.

The London Post, the Government organ, asserts that the statements of the Herald are unfounded, and that it has gone hopelessly mad.

It was, however, generally believed, that some such reconstruction was being negotiated among the party.

The principal merchants of Liverpool have presented an address to Sir John McNeil and Col. Tullock, being the only acknowledgment yet given for their report upon the Crimea mismanagement.

The first meeting of the Mercantile Law Reform Conference took place in London. Lord Brougham presided, and delegates from the principal cities attended. A deputation was appointed to call upon Lord Palmerston respecting the Bankrupt Laws. The subject of a Tribunal of Commerce was referred to a committee.

The working men of London have formed emigration companies on a large scale to Canada and Australia.

The ticket of leave convicts had held a public meeting in London on the call of Henry Mayhew. The meeting was favorable to tickets of leave being good only in the colonies.

All the prisoners in the case of the recent mutiny on board the ship Bogart have been liberated except Campbell, the second mate, who is held on the charge of shooting.

ITALY.—From Naples accounts are deplorable. Terror reigns throughout the capital and kingdom. Arrests continue incessantly. A priest has attempted to assassinate the Archbishop of Matera while he was giving his benediction to the people.—The Archbishop was wounded, and a canon, who attempted to protect him, was shot dead by the assassin.

PARIS, Friday.—The Court of Cessation having rejected Verge's appeal yesterday, the assassin was executed this morning.—He was greatly distressed, and it was found necessary to carry him to the scaffold.

The Court of Cessation has pronounced judgment to-day upon the appeal from the decision of the Imperial Court of Lyons, with reference to the illegality of distributing electoral bulletins or voting tickets without a special permission from the authorities.—The judgment of the Court of Cessation is against the liberty of distributing electoral bulletins.

NAPLES, Jan. 29.—A period has been fixed within which political prisoners must decide whether they will implore the Royal clemency or suffer transportation.

A decree has been issued effecting certain reforms in the postal system. Other decrees at reform are expected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

The Army Bill—The H[illegible] Repealing Act.—The bill increasing the pay of the officers of the army, which new aw its only the signature of the President, will give Lieutenant General Scott $1828, making his yearly compensation $10,620. The increase for each Brigadier General is $1.100; Colonel, $800; Lieut. Colonel, $650; Major, $550; Captain, $400; Lieutenant, $300; making their salaries respectively $7500, $3000, $2500, $2200, $1800 and 1600. The average increase is $500 to each officer, or in all $525,000. An old law provides that any increase of the pay of the army shall relatively affect that of the marine corps.

The following are the names of all the members from the non slaveholding States who joined the Southerners in voting against the bill in the House, deciding the Legislature of Kansas spurious, its laws invalid, and providing for a new election:—Messrs. Allen, Broom, Cadwalader, English, Florence, Fuller, of Maine, Hall, Harris, of Illinois, Kelly, Miller, of Indiana, Morrison, Packer, Peck, and Whitney.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.

The Hog Crop.—The hog crop for the present season has been officially made up, and proves to be twenty-eight per cent. short of last year.

TRENTON, Feb. 19.

New Jersey U. S. Senator.—The Hon. J. R. Thompson was yesterday in caucus unanimously nominated for the United States on the first ballot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

The Reported Cabinet Appointments.—It is believed to-night, by membres of Congress and others, both from letters and verbal reports form Wheatland, that the new Cabinet will be composed as follows:—Secretary of State, Hon. Lewis Cass, of Mich.; Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Howell Cobb, of Ga.; Secretary of War, ex-Governor Floyd, of Va.; Secretary of the Navy, ex-Governor Brown, of Tenn. Attorney General, Hon. Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut; Postmaster-General, Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pa, Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Miss.

INDIANS IN TEXAS.—A letter from Loredo, Webb county; Texas, says that since the withdrawal of the U. S. troops in that part of Texas the Camahche Indians had become a terror to the inhabitants. Within a month twelve men had been killed in that vicinity, and a general break up among the stock farmers was taking place.

It is stated on authority, that among men, 1 in every 25 stammers, while among women only 1 in every 20,000 is afflicted in that way.

A few days ago a woman died of consumption upon the cars between Adrian and Toledo, Ohio. Her husband was with her, and they were bound for Sandusky.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and half the price. For dressing Ladies Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & CO., New York, Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale by all Druggists. [feb 21-6mo

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This great household medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of life.—Dyspepsia, bowel complaints, and bilious disorders, are common to all climates. Tens of thousands die of them; and to suffer under them in their chronic form is a living death. Now it is a fact as well established, as that the sun lights the world, that these Pills invariably cure the above named maladies, in all their Protean forms. Are they not, then, articles of prime necessity? And does not the head of a family who neglects to administer them to the sick of his household, incur a heavy responsibility.—If proof of their efficacy is desired, it is offered in the shape of volumes of authentic testimony from every nation on the face of the earth.

HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT, as a remedy for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weaknesses, &c., has no equal. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "A Revolution is Certain—Victory is ours."

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1857.

WHEAT—About 3,000 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

White, fair to good,	1 55a$1 60
Red, good to prime,	1 41a$1 42
CORN—About 11,000 bushels offered; sales of	
White, per bushel,	62 cents.
Yellow,	65 cents.
OATS, per bushel,	44a46 cents.
RYE—Md. and Pa.	75a80 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.

WHEAT—Demand moderate

Red, fair to prime, brought	1 47a$1 50
White, good to prime,	1 61a$1 63
CORN—Yellow,	65 cents;
OATS, per bushel,	46 cents;
RYE, per bushel,	82a82 cents.

Married,

On the 10th inst., by Rev. Mr. Brisbane, — CLOUGH and Mrs. HENRIETTA ROACH, both of this county.

BLANKETS—A few pairs of Coarse and Fine Blankets on hand and will be sold low to close. (feb 21) J. H. GRACE.

MARSEILLES QUILTS—A few pair—new and pretty style on hand and for sale very cheap (feb 14) J H GRACE.

SILKS AT COST—I have on hand a pretty large assortment of Plaid Summer Silks and Brocade do., which I will close out at cost—they were bought last season when silks were 25 per cent. lower than they will be in the spring—call early and get a bargain.
feb 14 J. H. GRACE.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE subscriber having had his time extended by the Court, would inform all persons indebted to him for fees, that he will now proceed to collect them by execution. And if they wish to save the cost of $2,33 they had better settle immediately with the subscriber or Mr. A. P. Jump for the Easton and Chapel Districts.

CLEMENT S. CLARK,
feb 21-tf Late Sheriff.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the protracted meeting in the M. E. Church it has been deemed advisable to change the Lecture from Monday to this (Saturday) evening. Admission 25 cents.

Tickets to be had at the Stores of Messrs Thompson & Kersey, and Dawson & Bro.

After the Lecture, a *FESTIVAL* will be held, to continue Saturday evening only. [feb 14-1t

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at "Ratcliffe," the residence of Thos. R. Hollyday, Esq., on Thursday next, the 26th inst. By order,
feb 21-1t S Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership existing under the name of

CHEEZUM & EMORY

was by mutual consent dissolved on the 7th inst. John W. Cheezum having sold his entire interest to C. NORTH EMORY, for the purpose of going into a General Commission Business at No. 9 Dock street, Philadelphia.

J. W. CHEEZUM.
feb 31-tf C. N. EMORY.

HOUSE PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING.

THE subscriber would most respectfully inform his friends and the public gneerally, of Talbot and adjacent C counties, that he has pened a Shop in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the above business. He will undertake 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 on West street, will meet with prompt attention, and when in the country if left at Elliott & Hugh's Boot and Shoe Store will be attended to as early as possible. Of the many witnesses he can obtain to testify to his work, he thinks the following will suffice as

REFERENCES:

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Esq.,
JAMES DIXON, "
Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
E. M. DAWSON, Esq.
feb 21-1y RD; H. T. COUNCELL.