The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING ..... MAY 19, 1860

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

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS.

Western Shore:—HON. J. DIXON ROMAN, of Washington county.
Eastern Shore:—HON. ALEX. EVANS, of Cecil county.
1st Cong. District:—J. U. DENNIS, of Somerset county.
2d Cong. District:—J. E. SMITH, of Carroll county.
3d Cong. District.—SAM'L M. RANKIN, of Baltimore County.
4th Cong. District:—W. PRICE, of Baltimore City.
5th Cong. District:—J. S. CARPER, of Frederick county.
6th Cong. Dist:—ALEX. R. HAGNER, of Anne Arundel county.

BELL AND EVERETT.

We run up to our mast head this morning, the names of these two distinguished men. We are glad that it is our privilege to battle for the country's good under the banner of such men as BELL & EVERETT. We here append a short sketch of their lives:

JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE.

John Bell was born near Nashville, Tennessee, on the 18th of February, 1797; was educated at Cumberland College, in that State, and chosing the law as a profession, was admitted to the bar in 1816, at the early age of nineteen. The year following he was elected to the State Senate, where he served one term. Declining a re-election he devoted himself during the nine years ensuing to the active duties of his profession. In 1826 he was nominated for Congress, in opposition to Felix Grundy, and after an exciting canvass, was elected over his popular and able opponent by a majority of one thousand votes. From that period until 1841 Mr. Bell continued, by successive re-elections, to represent the Hermitage District in Congress, where, during one term, he filled the office of Speaker. In 1841 he entered the cabinet of President Harrison as Secretary of War, but on the death of the latter and the accession of Mr. Tyler to the Presidency, resigned his post. Declining, soon after, the tender which was made to him by the Legislature of Tennessee, of a seat in the United States Senate, Mr. Bell passed the next six years in private life; but in 1847 was elected to the State Senate. The same year he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the Senate of the United States, and was re-elected to that office in 1853 which he continued to hold until the expiration of his term in 1859. In the early part of his political career Mr. Bell was a member of the Democratic party, and warmly sustained the nomination of General Jackson for the Presidency. He opposed, however, the removal of the deposits, and although a Southerner by birth, has never favored the extreme doctrines of the ultraists of his section. His views concerning free-trade, which at one time he strongly advocated, underwent in the course of years a radical change, and these, together with his refusal to vote for the resolution approving of the removal of the deposits caused him finally to withdraw himself in 1835 from the ranks of the party with which he had acted so long, and to co-operate with the Whigs in support of the policy of protecting American industry, and of the right of the States to appropriations from the Federal treasury for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The system of removals from subordinate offices for political reasons merely, was repeatedly denounced by Mr Bell whilst a member of Congress as an abuse of executive patronage. He also sustained by speech and vote the right of petition, even when the petitioners prayed for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He supported the Compromise measures of 1850, but opposed the Nebraska bill of 1854, and the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. He is, moreover, strongly in favor of the construction of a railway to the Pacific, and of an increase of our naval armament. These are the chief points in the political record of John Bell.

EDWARDE EVERETT, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

He was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, April, 1791. He received his early education at Boston, and entered Harvard College when a little more than thirteen years old, leaving it with first honors four years later, undecided as to a pursuit for life. He turned his attention for two years to the profession of divinity; but in 1814 he was invited to accept the new professorship of Greek literature at Cambridge, Massachusetts, with permission to visit Europe. He accepted the office; and before entering on its duties embarked at Boston for Liverpool. He passed more than two years at the famous University of Gottengen, engaged in the study of the German language and the branches of learning connected with his department. He passed the winter of 1817-18 at Paris.—The next spring he again visited London and passed a few weeks at Cambridge and Oxford. In the autumn of 1818 he returned to the Continent and divided the winter between Florence, Rome and Naples. In the spring of 1819 he made a short tour in Greece. He came home in 1819 and entered at once upon the duties of his professorship. Shortly after his return he became editor of the *North American Review*. In 1824 he delivered the annual oration before the Phi Betta Kappa Society at Cambridge, Mass. Up to this time he had taken no active interest in politics, but his editorial articles had evinced his acquaintance with the wants of the nation, and in 1825 he was elected a member of Congress, which position he held for ten years; and on his retirement from Congress was elected Governor of Massachusetts, which position he held for four years. In 1839 he was again a candidate for the same office, but was defeated. In 1841 he was appointed to represent the United States at the Court of St. James. He returned to the United States in 1845, and was chosen President of Harvard College, which office he resigned in 1849. On the death of Mr. Webster he was appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Fillmore, which office he resigned, since which time he has devoted much time to literary pursuits. At the great Union meeting at Boston a few months since he made a very eloquent speech, advocating the perpetuity of the Union, and rebuking sectional agitation.—He has always been a conservative man in politics.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARTS.—Prof. Hemstreet will be at the Easton Hotel the first week in Court.

John Brown and his confederates, of Harper's Ferry notariety, justly suffered the penalty of a broken law. For this treasonable act the Republican party received the censure of the masses of the people. Captain Cook, next to Brown in rank, openly declared himself to be a Democrat. For this the Democratic party should also have received their measure—in fact as things are now developing themselves, it is clearly shown that the Democracy is chargeable for the organization and growth of the Republican party and therefore should be held responsible for its acts. It is no worse for one party or for one section of country to break a law than another. Then to narrow this down, let us come nearer home and see what one of our county papers advocates. It has ever faithfully stuck to the GREAT Democratic principles, regardless of their elasticity. It now ventures another step, and REPUDIATES and DENOUNCES the enforcement of all law that does not immediately benefit the South. The article that we allude to appeared in the Star of last Tuesday. In speaking of the Constitutional Union party it says, let us see how its platform will work for the South:

"New Mexico has passed laws protecting slavery in that Territory, and a bill is now before Congress, (it passed the House on Friday,) declaring null and void all of these laws. This bill is aimed at the South, and supported by the Republican party.—Should it become a "law," the Constitutional Union party pledge to "enforce" it."

Opposing the law was one of John Brown's first steps that afterwards led to his being strung up by the neck.

"Again there are no less than five bills before Congress at the present time, providing for the organization of as many new Territories. The Republicans are unanimously in favor of excluding slavery from all those Territories. Should these bills be passed with the slavery inhibition proviso, the Union party is pledged to "enforce the laws," and thus the South will be excluded from every foot of the public domain."

Does the Star speak the views of the Democratic party when it puts forth such rebellious doctrine? If it does no wonder the party has breathed its last; if it does not its organs place it in a woeful position before the country.

Our assertion, in the first paragraph of this article, charging the organization and growth of the Republican party, we have no doubt, will set badly upon some of our Democratic readers, but we scarcely ever do a thing without an object—we seldom say a thing without some foundation, and when Democratic journals charge their own party with abolitionizing "every Northern State" we take the privilege of helping to circulate the charge. "The Douglasites have stuck to their squatter sovereignty creed until they have completely Republicanized every Northern State," says the Star. That is, the Democracy has got no party North at all—it has dwindled down to a mere Southern faction. They further admit this when they denounce Mr. Douglas as a Republican, as the Charleston Convention met as a Democratic Convention but Douglas received some forty votes more than any of the GENUINE Democratic aspirants. Thus might evidence be given from Democrats to prove their own unsoundness and corruption, until columns could be filled, but this will suffice for the present.

The Broken Democracy.—The split in the Democratic party is beyond repair. The break is like a wash on the sea shore. The division appeared but small at first and gave no marks of danger to the casual passer as he spanned the divided parts by his strides, but wave after wave slowly but surely did its part, until the chasm became so wide, that whereas once there was an unbroken front it has been separated never to be united again.

Just so with the split in the Democratic party.—The gap is still growing wider and wider and the friends of each faction are urging their rights. The following extracts from among many which are going through the papers, will give some idea how near the Democrats are united:

The Secessionists Endorsed.

MOBILE, May 14.—A Democratic mass meeting was held here on Saturday night, when the course of the seceders from the Charleston Convention was sustained and delegates were appointed to the Richmond Convention on the 4th of June.

A similar meeting took place the same night at Montgomery, with the same result.

Here comes a shot from the other side of the house, and so they continue:

Disapproval of the Southern Seceders.

CHARLESTON, May 13, 1860.—Thirty-five leading and prominent gentlemen in Mobile have signed a call for a State Convention to meet at Selma, on the 4th of June, to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The call is signed by Governor Winston, Mr. Forsyth, Dr. Nott, Mr. De Baron, Judge McKinstry, and others.

The Japanese Embassy arrived at the Washington Navy Yard on Monday last and were received by Captain F. Buchanan of the U. S. Navy and the President and his cabinet, with great pomp. Every preparation was made for their comfort and they were delighted with the appearance of the country and the unexpected attention which they received. They were much astonished when it was made known to them that their expenses, while in this country, would be borne by the government, they having brought with them abundant means to pay their way. Their peculiar dress and customs attract great attention. They have with them artists to sketch every thing of note, and it is said that the rapidity and accuracy with which they execute their work, would "astonish a Yankee." The whole number of Japanese, including cooks, servants and all, are seventy one.

"THE Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws."

This platform, it is thought, is broad enough and indefinite enough to catch all the gudgeons.—Star.

Gudgeons are not very numerous in this vicinity, but we will venture a big apple that the sound of a certain BALL will drive the only "gudgeon" that inhabits this region so far in his hole that two such platforms would not be able to reach him.

The Chicago Convention.—This Convention assembled on Wednesday, and made Geo. Ashman of Massachusetts, permanent president—Wm. E. Coale, of Md. and A. W. Campbell of Va., were chosen Secretaries.

A POEM—"Sweet Fannie has gone Home"—by our fair contributor, "Violet," will appear next week. Her productions are always welcome, and we would have no objection if her favors were more repeated.

[Communicated.]

MR. EDITOR: I have followed the correspondent of the Baltimore American, through all his varied history of the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, as well as the out-door doings. There seems to be nothing thought of but Office; I will vote for you if you will aid me to get a station and good pay. The good of the country is entirely overlooked.—What a woeful prospect they present to the country for its good government, should such a rabid set of men succeed in obtaining a command of the public treasure, of which such wasteful, lavish use has been made by the present rulers, with James Buchanan as THEIR chief, (I cannot say ours,) for I never will own that I desired or had any hand in placing a man, whom I believed so politically dishonest, in the National Chair of State. The conclusion of his letter of acceptance when nominated for the Presidency, was enough for me and should have been for all others, who were conversant with his faithless treatment of that great man, the lamented Henry Clay, at a time when he was professing the greatest friendship and proclaimed such a falsehood of him and did actually induce the great mass of his party to believe in its truth and raise a hugh and cry against him which subserved his purposes.

If my memory serves, BUCHANAN forestalled public opinion, and told them to ask him no questions, for he would answer none. "Guilty conscience needs no accuser." He felt certain he would be asked questions on the very subject I have alluded to, and would have had to confess the truth or told a falsehood, which would have at once blasted his political prosperity. What is the benefit of experience and high, honorable station in life, if it brings us to false conclusions?

Such, I consider, has been the course of the Hon. James Alfred Pearce, who was elevated to office, over and over again, while he acted on the true principle of Whig doctrine, BUT SOLELY CALCULATING THE CHANCES FOR A CONTINUANCE OF THOSE HONORS, was induced to turn about to the left, or get over the other side of the fence, as is the common expression, and proclaimed himself a supporter of Buchanan's election, by letter, doing more injury to his country than all his previous acts ever did good. By the force of such example, others like himself, CRAVING OFFICE, and many beside with no such expectation, were induced to follow such a bad example. I could not, however, for a long time induce myself to believe that he and many others of my acquaintance had really forsaken the true, honest and upright faith and political principle for the good of the country. That crouching letter to the Democratic Legislature, (professing previous silence) forced on me the conviction of his political downfall and I trust he will live to find himself in a very small minority, when he inters the ship of State under a new, but worne out and tattered flag. VERITAS.

The National Constitutional Union Convention.

This body composed of Delegates from nearly every State in the Union, met in Baltimore, on the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, in the Old Presbyterian church, corner of Fayette and North Streets.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Ky., called the Convention to order and nominated as temporary President, Hon. Wash. Hunt, of N. Y. who was unanimously chosen. William F. Switzer, of Missouri, was elected temporary Secretary, and a committee on permanent organization, composed of one delegate from each of the States represented was appointed, after which the convention took a recess to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.—The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock, the crowd of visitors being so great that many were unable to obtain admittance to the building.

Mr A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee, from the Committee of Organization, reported the following as the permanent offibers for the Convention:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. S. R. Hanson, of Maine,
" Marshal P. Wilder, Massachusetts.
" R. M. Ormsby, of Vermont,
" Austin Baldwin, of Connecticut,
" Frederick A. Tallmage, New York,
" Peter J. Clark, of New Jersey,
" Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania,
" Denis Claude, of Maryland,
" Alexander H. H. Stuart, Virginia,
" Robert B. Gilliam, North Carolina,
" James M. Calhoun, of Geotgia,
" John Q. Dure, of Alabama,
" R. W. Thompson, of Indiana,
" David A. Sayre, of Kentucky,
" Edward F. McGehee, of Mississippi,
" John Scott, of Missouri,
" Gustavus A. Henry, of Tennessee,
" John Scott Harrison, of Ohio.
" Joseph P. Comegys, of Delaware,
" Q. R. Underwood of Arkansas.

And 12 Secretaries.

The nominations as reported, were unanimously confirmed, amidst enthusiastic applause. The President then addressed the Convention at some length, invoking the spirit of harmony and union to preside over its deliberations. On motion of Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., a business Committee of one from each State represented was appointed to prepare business for the Convention To this Committee the subject of a platform was referred; after which the Convention adjourned till Thursday morning.

Thursday, May 10.—The Convention met and was called to order at 10 o'clok.

The Report of the business Committee was read by Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pa., chairman of the Committee:

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partizan conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people and at the same time to divide the political divisions of the country by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principle other than

"The Constitution of the Country,
The Union of the States, and
The Enforcement of the Laws;"

and that as the representative of the Constitutional Union men of the country in National Convention assembled, we here pledge ourselves to maintain, protect, and defend, separately and unitedly these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

The Report and Platform were unanimously adopted.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Goggin of Va., fixing the mode of balloting was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of each delegation shall cast a vote of his State for each delegate from such State, and in such way as he may be instructed by the delegate entitled to vote, and when there is not a full representation from any State then a majority of such delegation shall decide how the vote of the district unrepresented shall be cast, and when there be two delegates from a district who cannot agree, each of such delegates shall be entitled to to half a vote.

The Balloting for President then Commenced with the following result:—Houston, 57; Everett 25; Bell, 68½; McLean, 21; Crittenden, 28; Goggin, 4; Graham, 20; Botts, 9½; Sharkey, 7; Rives, 13; Total 254. Necessary to a choice 128. Consequently no nomination.

The Second ballot was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:—Everett, 9½; Houston, 69; Bell, 139; Crittenden, 1; Graham, 18½; McLean, 1; Botts, 7½; Sharkey, 8½; and Mr. Bell, having received a majority was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. The vote of Maryland on the first and Second ballots, stood for Bell, 7½; for Houston, ½.

Hon. Edward Everett, was then, by acclamation nominated for Vice President.—Unbounded enthusiasm prevailed and the wedding of Tennessee and Massachussetts was hailed with hope and joy by the entire Convention.

A National Central Committee was appointed with power to name the place of the next Convention, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A Mass Meeting was held in the evening, after the adjournment of the Convention, in Monument Square, at which great enthusiasm prevailed.

JUDGE CARMICHAEL ON INCENDIARY DOCUMENTS.—We clip the following from the Centreville *Advocate*:

Judge Carmichael in his charge to the Grand Jury called their especial attention, as required by the act, to the law in regard to the circulation of incendiary documents, and said he had observed in the papers, a mistake in the report of what he had said to the Grand Jury of Kent, on this subject.

The law forbids the circulation of certain papers and pamphlets and contains an injunction upon the Grand Jury to examine the postmasters within their jurisdiction in regard to violations of this law.

It had been decided that the delivery of such a paper from one person to another, was a circulation in the meaning of the law, and the Judge held that the postmaster who delivered such were subject as others to the penalties imposed.

The Grand Jury of Kent, had propounded the inquiry, whether the postmaster was bound to examine the contents of every paper sent to his office, before he should withold its delivery to the person to whom it was addressed?

The Judge said he had told the Grand Jury of Kent, and he now said the same thing to the Grand Jury of Queen Ann's, that the postmaster was not obliged to make such examination, to justify him to withold a paper, the delivery of which might render him subject to the penalties of the law.

The postmaster, like others, was liable to those penalties for the circulation of incendiary papers. To examine the contents of every newspaper and pamphlet in his office, was impossible for almost every postmaster. The law does not require impossibilities—and if he knew the "general tone and tenor of a newspaper to have a tendency to stir up insurrection amongst the slaves in this State it was his duty to withhold the delivery of *every number* of such paper from his office." The report alluded to had made him say, the postmasters should withhold the newspaper if its "general character" was obnoxious to objection in this respect. This is an error, the postmaster is not to act upon general character.

DOUGLAS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Democrats at Newburyport declare that if Douglas is overslaughed at Baltimore they will be ready to walk over to the Black Republicans and fight his swindlers and political assassins to the death.

NEW POST MASTER.—James A. Potts has been appointed Post Master in Centreville, vice Richard Carter resigned.

The Chicago Convention!

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL!

We received by the mail last night, the proceedings of the Chicago Republican convention, up to Thursday night. No vote has yet been taken. It is believed that Seward will be nominated without much difficulty. The Convention is strongly opposed to the Naturalization principle of the American party. If Seward is nominated the Pennsylvania delegation intend to withdraw and wash their hands of the whole business. ——Hon. Jno. A. Dix has been appointed post master of N. Y., in place of I. V. Fowler, another government defaulter. ——A tremendous Union Mass Meeting was held in Philadelphia on Thursday night.

Special Notice.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Intrinsic virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained. For Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galds, Sprain, Pole Evil, and swellings upon Horses it has no equal. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. "And with reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say that no article ever performed so many cures in our neighborhood as this. L. W. Smith, Ridgefield, Conn." S. Leich, Esq., Hyde Park, Vt., writes, "that the horse was considered worthless, (his case was spavin,) but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of immitations. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world. BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, May 16, 1860.

WHEAT—About 2,000 bushels were offered. Sales as follows:

Fair to prime white,	1 45a$1 55
For prime to choice,	$1 60
Red,	1 33a$1 42
CORN—white and yellow,	73a74 cts
OATS—Maryland,	42a43 cts

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1860

Corrected weekly by J. L. Bewley & Co., General Commission Merchants.

WHEAT.—Receipts increased and prices declined 7 and 8 cents bushel from the highest prices realized at the close of last week. Millers purchase sparingly and there is no inquiry for shipment.

Sales of white at	$1 62
Red,	$1 54

CORN has also declined a trifle.

Sales of prime Yellow at	78a77 cts.
Closing steady at	76 cts.
White prime is wanted, at	80 cts.
Rye,	87a88 cts.

The Legislature of Maryland, at its last session, passed a law prohibiting the manumission of slaves, by deed or will, after the first of next month.

Marriages.

TUCKERMAN—STORY.—On the 22d ult., in Baltimore, by the Rev. S. V. Blake, Mr. Wm. J. Tuckerman, of Queen Ann's county, and Miss Harriet L. Story, of this county.

Deaths.

PLUMMER.—At Oxford, in this county, on the 2d inst., Mrs. Amelia Plummer, widow of the late Thomas Plummer, in the 45th year of her age.

SMOKING TOBACCO—Of superior quality, in boxes and bundles just received and for sale by (may 19) DAWSON & BRO.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP—A further supply just received and for sale by may 19 DAWSON & BRO.

TO FAMILIES—We keep constantly on hand a full and complete supply of Family Groceries, which we offer very cheap. Also a superior article of Butter. may 19 A. DODD & SON.

HARDWARE AND QUEENSWARE—Just received a complete assortment of Hardware and Queensware to which we call the attention of our friends and the public generally. may 19 A. DODD & SON.

WOOL! WOOL!!—Wanted 1,000 lbs. of washed and unwashed Wool for which will be paid the highest Market price. may 19 PATCHETT & WRIGHT.

BACON! BACON!!—The subscribers have just returned from the city with a full supply of Middlings and Shoulders of excellent quality. Also, a superior article of mild cured Hams, all of which we offer at a small advance for cash only. (may 19) A. DODD & SON.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has applied for the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent debtors and that Wednesday, the 21st day of November next, hath been set apart for his final hearing when his creditors may attend and show cause, if they have any, why a final discharge shall not be granted. may 19 WM. H. MERRICK.

HORSE STOLEN.

WAS stolen from the subscriber's stable on Thursday night, the 17th inst., a light bay Horse about 10 years old, without any particular mark, except that he has an unusually high rump—any person returning him to the subscriber will receive a suitable reward, and if the thief is detected and convicted, an additional reward will be given. (may 19 3t) WM. H. GROOME.

IN TIME FOR COURT.

VIOLET HOPKINS takes this method of informing her friends and the public generally that she still keeps an eye to their wants.—She continues to serve up all the delicacies of the season at the old stand in the best style—and will give especial attention to it during the session of Court. Her table will be supplied with *Oysters, Beef Steak, Mutton Chops, Veal Cutlett, &c., &c.* She also keeps on hand and will make to order Cake of all kinds, Ice Cream &c. She only asks for a call and satisfaction is guaranteed. [may 19 3t*

TO THE LADIES.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Silk Talmas,	French Corsetts,
Nett Scarfs,	Crimped Dimity,
Stella Shawls,	Dimity Ruffling,
Printed do.,	Linen Cambric,
Fr. Worked Collars,	L. C. Handkerchiefs,
J'ct. & Swiss Edgings,	Hemstiched do.,
Jaconet Flouncings,	Bridal Head Dresses,
Kid Gloves,	Sun Umbrella's,
Silk & Thread do.	Parasols in variety,
Picnic Mitts,	Fans of all kinds,
Morocco Slippers,	Cong. & other Gaiters,

To which I would call the attention of Ladies. JAS. D. MANSFIELD.

St. Michaels, May 19.

ATTENTION! GRAND MILITARY FESTIVAL.

THE "TALBOT BLUES" design holding a Festival at Trappe for the benefit of the company, on Thursday, May 31st, or if on that day the weather proves unfavorable, on the first fair day.—That it will be conducted by the ladies of the district, is sufficient guarantee that it will be all that could be desired. The services of the Easton Band have been secured for the occasion. Those favorable to the support of a voluntary citizen soldiery, and the public generally, are cordially invited to be present.

Trappe, Md., May 19, 1860-S M

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of authority derived from the will of Rev. Sam'l Grace, dec'd., the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on

Saturday, the 30th of June,

at 2½ o'clock P. M., in front of James D. Mansfield's store, in the town of St. Michaels, the following property:

ONE HOUSE AND LOT, on Chesnut street,

ONE HOUSE AND LOT, on Grace street, with good Carriage House and Stable, also several

Unimproved Lots

in said town, and a LOT adjoining St. Michaels, containing 4 ACRES more or less.

TERMS of Sale are, one fourth of the purchase money cash and the balance in six and twelve months—note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Persons wishing to examine the property will please call on Mr. Benson. Attendance given by ELIZA H. GRACE, Ex'tr. of Sam'l Grace, dec'd.

may 19 ts M

THE LARGEST & CHEAPEST STOCK OF EMBROIDERIES,

COLLARS, &c.,

EVER OFFERED TO THIS MARKET.

I BEG leave to call the attention of the Ladies to the largest and cheapest lot of Worked Collars ever opened in Easton, and of entirely *new* and *beautiful* styles.

50	Cambric Collars at	6¼	cents
25	Swiss & Cambric do.	12½	"
20	do.	25	"
20	do.	37½	"
25	do.	50	"
20	do.	62½	"
40	do.	75	"
30	do.	1.00	"
10	do.	1.25	"
10	do.	1.50	"

Also an elegant assortment of Dimity Ruffling, now so much used for children.

Cotton Crotchet Braid—All widths, and Crotchet Cord all sizes to match; also Linen Crotchet Braid and the Thread to Crochae with, to match—something entirely new; colored Crotchet Cord, blue, pink and red French Working Cotton, so much used for working collars, Undersleeves, Childrea's Aprons, &c., &c.

may 19 JAMES H. GRACE.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS—of the best brands constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Also, a superior article of chewing Tobacco for 25 cents at (may 19) A. DODD & SON'S.

WOOL! WOOL!!—5,000 lbs. of Wool wanted, for which I will pay cash or merchandise. may 19 J. D. MANSFIELD.

FAIR.

THE Ladies of St. Peter's Parish, will hold a Fair, for the benefit of Christ Church, Easton, to commence, on Wednesday the 30th of the present month, and to continue for three days.—The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [may 19 2w

AN EASY SHAVE!

PHILEMON FLOYD most respectfully informs his customers and the whole public that he has refitted his saloon and has just employed from the city a "French" Barber, who will not fail to please. He further informs the Ladies' that he has a separate room fitted up especially for their accommodation—where Ladie's hair will be shampooned and dressed with taste.—Great care will also be taken in the cutting of Childrens hair—both boys and girls. He only asks a trial and he warrants satisfaction. Give him a call at his old stand No. 18, Washington Street. [may 19

SALAD OIL.—Fresh and of superior quality, just received and for sale by may 12 DAWSON & BRO.

PONCINE AND LAND SOAP—For rendering the hands soft and white; price 6, 12 and 25 cents. No ladies' toilet is complete without it. For sale by may 12 DAWSON & BRO.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

REMEMBER that the place to buy good materials at low prices is in Easton at the S. E. Corner Dover and Washington Streets, where every article in the Hardware line is sold cheaper than at any other store in the State. may 12 T. C. NICOLS, JR.

Insolvent Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the undersigned that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland and that Wednesday, the 21st of November next hath been set apart for the final hearing in his case, when his creditors may attend and show cause if any they have, why a final discharge shall not be granted according to law. may 12-3t* THOMAS P. HOPKINS.

PAINTS AND OILS.

WHITE LEAD, in 12½, 25, 50 & 100 lbs. kegs.
CHROME GREEN, in 1, 2 & 4 lbs. cans.
PRUSSIAN BLUE, in ¼, ½ & 1 lbs. "
VERDIGRIS, in 1 & 2 lbs. cans.
GROUND BLACK, in 1 & 2 lbs. cans.
PATENT DRYER, in 1, 2, 4 & 7 lbs cans.
Red Lead, Litharge Lampblack, Venitian Red, Veomillion, Red and Yellow Ochres, Fire Proof Paint, Black Lead Rose Pink &c., also Linseed Oil and Turpentine, Varnishes and Japan Glue, &c., just received and for sale by (may 12) DAWSON & BRO.

1860. 1860.

NEW GOODS!

JAMES H. GRACE has just returned from the city with A NEW STOCK of

SUMMER GOODS:

FOR LADIES—an elegant collection of

DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

A very superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., for gentlemen and boys, which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine. may 12

NEW STYLE EMBROIDERIES.

THE Largest and CHEAPEST lot of FRENCH EMBROIDERIES (of almost every kind) ever brought to this market.
Embroidered Collars, from 6¼ cents up.
Cambric Edging and Inserting;
Swiss Edding and Inserting;
Worked Dimity Ruffling in great variety
Infant's Work'd Bodies—all prices,
Camb. & Hemstich'd Hdkffs., new styles.

Also, an elegant assortment of *Mourning Collars* and *Handkerchiefs* of entirely new style.

To an examination of all of which the Ladies are respectfully invited. (may 12) J. GRACE.

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE FARM, IN HOPKIN'S NECK. TALBOT COUNTY, MD.

I WILL offer at public sale at the Court House in Easton, on

Tuesday, the 22d of May inst.,

at 2 o'clock P. M., that portion of my farm now occupied by Mr. John Dolin, being a portion of the tract known as "Peck's Point." The same is beautifully situated on Tuckahoe River, which abounds in Ducks, Oysters, Fish and Terrapins. The farm contains

150 Acres,

more or less. Thirty of which is beautifully Timbered; the balance is in a high state of cultivation. The resources which are of the very richest kinds, such as Marl, Shell-bank and bottom manures, are inexhaustable.

TERMS.—One third cash, the balance in one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale. For further particulars enquire of GEORGE W. MORLING. may 5 ts 145 Pratt Street Baltimore.

Valuable Land in Bay Side FOR SALE.

AS Attorney for James Hazlitt, Esq., the owner, I offer for sale that beautiful and highly improved Farm in Bay Hundred, formerly belonging to William Sears, dec'd., and known as the "CREEK FARM."

This Farm is beautifully situated on the waters of Harris' Creek, and in high state of cultivation and improvement. It contains

230 1-2 Acres of Land,

Upon this Farm is a new commodious TWO STORY DWELLING, built two years since in modern style and of the very best materials, with Portico extending up both stories; three rooms and ample passage below and five rooms on second floor. There is also on the Farm a large NEW BARN, with ample stabling, corn crib, carriage house—also a new dairy.

The garden newly paled in. In fact all the improvements are new and of the best kind. There is a large quantity of oysters seeded in a protected cove on the Farm, and now ready for use. All the salt water luxuries abound. Schools and Churches immediately in the vicinity. The neighborhood one of the best in the country in all respects.

This is one of the most desirable pieces of property that has been in the market for many years. Any further information wanted will be given; but persons wishing to purchase are requested to inspect the property.

TERMS.—One half the purchase money will be required in cash, balance secured by bond and security or mortgage payable in 12 months, with interest. Possession given 1st January, 1861, with liberty to seed crops approaching autumn.

SAM: HAMBLETON, Attorney for James Hazlitt.

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