EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB'RY. 14, 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.

THE harbor of Baltimore is now open, and also, the river.

THERE is nothing in the proceedings of Congress that would be of interest to our readers.

DEATH.—Hon. Wm. D. Merrick, formerly U S. Senator from this State, died at Washington on Thursday week.

THEATRE BURNT.—The National Theatre at Washington was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of Thursday week.

CASH SYSTEM.—George W. Morling & Son, the well known and popular Merchant Tailors of Baltimore, have, as may be seen by advertisement in another column, adopted the cash system, or a discount of 10 per cent. on all bills paid within five days after delivery.

INVENTION OF CORSETS.—Tradition insists, says the Washington Organ, that corsets were first invented by a brutal butcher of the thirteenth century, as a punishment for his wife. She was very loquacious, and finding nothing would cure her, he put a pair of stays on her in order to take away her breath, and so prevent her, as he thought, from talking. This cruel punishment was inflicted by other heartless husbands, till at last there was hardly a wife in London who was not condemned to the like infliction. The punishment become so universal at last, that the ladies, in their defence, made a fashion of it, and it has continued to the present day.

GOVERNOR OF MARYLYMD.—Some interest, says the Cumberland Telegraph, is beginning to be felt as to who will be the American candidate for Governor of this State, at the election in November next.—The candidates are to be taken from the Eastern Shore. Among those spoken of are the following: Hon. James B. Ricaud, of Kent; James Wallace, Esq., of Dorchester; Dr. James U. Dennis, of Somerset; Col. Wm. Paca, of Queen Ann's; Dr. C. C. Cox, of Talbot, and Gen. Henry S. Stites, of Cecil. So far as Allegany county is concerned, we do not misrepresent the party when we say they have no decided preference. They deem it, therefore, inexpedient at this time to press the claims of any particular individual.

COMPLAINTS.—We are constantly receiving complaints from subscribers of the non-receipt of their paper. We can say to them, as we have done heretofore, that the papers are regularly put in the post office, and if they do not reach their proper destination it is not our fault. Our subscribers who have their papers left in the post office here, complain of not receiving them for five or six days after their issue, although they are put in the office the same morning and messengers regularly despatched for them. We would suggest to these subscribers that the only remedy we can furnish, is to have their papers left in the Gazette office, where they can certainly be had. The failure of the postmaster here, to deliver the Gazette, is calculated to prejudice our interests, we therefore mention the fact, in order that those who fail to get their papers through the post office may know where to attach the blame, and what and the only remedy that can be had.

THE BURDELL MURDER.—The secret and atrocious murder of Dr. Burdell of N. York, remains yet a mystery. Snodgrass, Eckel, Mrs. Cunningham, and her two daughters were carried before the City Court on a writ of habeas corpus, and after a hearing all the parties except Mrs. Cunningham, and Eckel, were discharged. The latter were remanded to prison It is supposed that Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham committed the awful tragedy. The circumstances go strongly to fix guilt upon them. The investigation before the Coroner is slowly progressing, and facts and circumstances may yet be elicited to prove positively their agency in the commission of the bloody deed. The following testimony from Mr. Farrell, a witness, examined on the afternoon of Tuesday is rather conclusive against Eckel. Farrell said:

"On the night of the murder, he was passing Dr. Burdell's house, at half past ten, and saw a man pass in. Immediately afterwards he heard a cry of "murder" and a fall. He stopped to listen, when a man in his shirt sleeves opened Dr. Burdell's front door and ordered him away.

Mr. Farrell was subsequently taken into another room, where, from a number of persons, he pointed out Eckel as the man.—The latter appeared dumb founded, but uttered not a word.

RATHER BOLD.—We understand John Kirk, an Irishman, in the employ of John R. McQuay, Esq., of this county, on Monday night, whilst Mr. McQuay and family were asleep entered his room and extracted his portmonaie from his pantaloons pocket containing some $2,00 or more, plundered the drawer of a desk and took therefrom about $20, and then proceeded to the room occupied by the son of Mr. McQuay, rifled his pockets of $8, together with his watch, and then quietly left the premises without arousing any of the family, but we learn, has since been arrested in Chestertown, and the money and watch found upon his person.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE RAIL ROAD.—We are exceedingly gratified to learn that the charter for this road, from Greensborough, in Caroline county, to Smyrna, will be granted by the Legislature of Delaware. There is to be a meeting of the friends of the enterprise in Smyrna to-day for the purpose of obtaining stock. That it will be eminently successful, we entertain not even the shadow of a doubt. As the people of Delaware are sensible of the advantages of a rail road, appreciate its benefits and have sufficient spirit and energy about them to prosecute the undertaking, they are not going to let this important avenue to the development of the resources of their State, be longer closed. Their own individual interest will receive a fresh impetus and their pockets groan under the weight of treasures coined out of this grand enterprise. The Smyrna Times, in speaking of the advantage of a junction at that place, says:

"We suppose, a junction here, would meet with the approval of our entire community. This is the proper, and the only suitable place for a connection of the two roads—the advantages, &c., we laid before our readers two or three months since. It would be nearer market, and less expense in construction—afford a large saving in freight and travelling expenses; and in fact, have every advantage over that of a junction at or below Dover. The charter to this road, enacted by the Legislature two years ago, required the road to enter the State of Delaware somewhere in Dover Hundred: but, after a hard struggle, the Delaware Railroad company has agreed to a junction being made at Smyrna. This road is designed to run from its Western terminus at Orford, in Talbot county, Md.,—a point affording one of the best harbors in the country, almost immediately upon the Chesapeake Bay,—to the Delaware Railroad. The contemplated road is a little rising fifty miles, in length, and the company has already graded more than one third of the road, and has now an efficient corpse of engineers and a very large force of hands. They also possess the means of putting their work into speedy and successful operation. All they ask of Delaware is the privilege of passing through this State from the State line to the Delaware Railroad, a distance of about twelve miles.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—We have received from George W. Harrington, Esq., of Bayside, fifty packages of Chinese Sugar Cane Seed, which is now at our office for distribution. Last Spring twelve months Mr. Harrington received from the Patent office a package of this seed, which he planted, and notwithstanding a great deal of it was blown down and destroyed by his fowls he secured about three pecks of seed.—The major part of this yield he sowed broadcast for the purpose of grazing. It makes excellent fodder, while hogs will eat the stalks with untold avidity.

Mr. Harrington is the first gentleman in this county whom we have heard of, who has extended his agricultural and experimental researches in the culture of this popular cane. He finds it all which it has been represented to be and so far favors its culture and desires the trial or experiment of its use and qualities as to send us a number of packages for distribution to those who may desire them. He informs us that there is a sufficiency of seed in each package to produce from three to four bushels. Broom corn should not be grown near it. The seed will some how or other amalgamate and render the cane of less sweetness, and at the same time, mar or injure the amount of yield.

We have been looking over the Working Farmer and find from a writer therein, the following good qualities of the Cane, enumerated:

"1. Its cultivation is no more troublesome than that of corn.

2. It grows to full height, and will doubtless perfect its seed as far north as the latitude of Halifax.

3. It is very profitable forage crop, giving two crops—one in July, the other in October—of a green fodder superior to sweet corn.

4. It yields twenty-six bushels of seed per acre, which makes a fine meal, and the hulls of which afford a good dye-stuff.

5. *It together with this Seed*, gives also one thousand or more pounds of excellent sugar per acre, and at the same time fifty-five gallons of molasses or syrup.

6. It gives on distillation about 300 gallons of alcohol at 50° antesimal.

7. The crushed stocks may be fed to cattle, who are very fond of it.

8. If used to make syrup only, it has yielded at the rate of 468 gallons per acre.

9. The molasses may be distilled into *tafia*, rum, brandy, and a beverage similar to cider.

Thus it will be seen that the Sugar Cane will grow as well and to that perfection in this latitude as it attains in more Southern climes. As it becomes more generally known and new experiments are instituted upon it, it will doubtless meet with extended favor, and become a leading feature in the pursuits of men and of vast importance to our political economy.

For the Easton Gazette.

In the last Star, the editor of that paper undertakes to reply to my communication in the last Gazette, not with arguments but by "spotting" one of the medical faculty of Easton, as the author. Now I would have the editor know that although the faculty of the town is pretty numerous yet there are other persons who are as capable of appreciating a good road and of understanding the duties of a public officer as any one of the medical faculty; and I am unwilling that any one of the gentlemen belonging to that profession should be proscribed for my sins. I presume if the supervisor had sent to town for a Physician he would not have made his fortune out of that job, as he would in all probability have lost more in damage to himself or carriage in surmounting the obstacles at that time in the roads. But, says the editor, "Justice mixing himself up with politics and the Gazette will only result in damage to himself. He is known and had better keep quiet."—What sir, I would ask, has it come to this, that a man is to be proscribed for his political opinion? Is this the democracy of our forefathers? No sir. In the good old days of democracy a man who would have advanced such an opinion would have been scouted from the party—but the times have sadly changed, when such a man as the editor of the Star is set up as the exponent of a great party. I am much mistaken if the gentleman of the medical profession in Easton does not look with contempt upon this malignant threat of such a *powerful* editor, who thinks he has only to issue his madate and it shall be obeyed. I presume the faculty are capable of defending themselves, and I shall therefore leave the subject by telling the editor that my vocation is such that it is not in his power to reach me by his venemous sting; and before he "spots" another person he had better be sure of his man

JUSTICE.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1857.

The black storm of a fearful crime is resting upon our city. It's pressure is felt by all men, whether they listen as they walk the streets, to the newsboy advertising the latest developments of the Bond street murder, or, whether on returning home at night they hear the terrible story discussed at the fire-side by wives and children. No affair of this kind has created so intense and general an excitement for many years. We have had murders enough of unknown, obscure people, over whom a hurried inquest has been held and their bodies consigned to "Potter's Field." But Dr. Burdell was a man well known both in a professional and social capacity. He moved in a circle, which, though there was a little of the "flash" and "fancy" about it, was still wealthy and recognized as fashionable. He lived in a neighborhood where murders are of rare occurrence. Bond St., though left rather in the lurch by the upward tide, has been a very fashionable street, and is still full of first class houses. The mystery which thus far envelops the perpetrators of the deed is another element of interest.—Though suspicion points most strongly at present to Mrs. Cunningham and her fashionable paramour, Eckel, there has been adduced as yet no positive evidence of the guilt of either party. The acting Coroner, a man by the name of Connory, has conducted the inquest in a style so low, brutal and barbarous as to excite the indignation of sensible men of all classes. He is one of those low, ignorant fellows whom an extensive bar-room popularity frequently bears into office, in this city. This is his debut before the public, and he has emerged most successfully in the character of Dogberry. He seems to think the occasion an excellent one for cracking low practical jokes, of the poorest quality, on the witnesses who come before him. Many respectable people have probably been deterred from telling what they knew about this matter, because they were unwilling to be badgered by such a "Jack in office."

We are having a most sullen and dismal time of it, as regards weather. The sky lowers perpetually, and the ground is hidden fathom deep in slush. The vagrant boys are making small fortunes in opening passages at the crossings, on each side of which they pile up the slush to the height of two or three feet. They do much more for us than our Street Commissioners.

The funeral of Dr. Burdell was attended at Grace church by a vast concourse of the curious and interested. His body has been placed in the receiving vault at Greenwood so that it may be accessible for re-examination—should any new traces of the murder be discovered.

RIVINGTON.

BOOK NOTICES.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The March No. of this deservedly popular Magazine is already on our table, smiling with its usual amount of entertaining matter.

THE LADIES' WREATH AND PARLOR ANNUAL.—We have been favored with several numbers of this periodical, which certainly contains the most interesting and beautiful little stories, we have been able to see or read for some time. It is very handsomely embellished and otherwise rendered attracted. It is published monthly by Burdick & Scovill, No. 8 Spruce street, New York.—Price per year for one copy, $1 25.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This gem of rare literature and beauty, for March, has been received. It sparkles from beginning to end with choice stories and is embellished with the most tasteful and handsome engravings of any of its previous numbers.—Godey is very punctual and those who delight in choice matter and really picturesque engravings should not fail to subscribe for Godey's Lady's Book.

SEBASTOPOL.—A letter from Sebastopol states that that city is gradually becoming re-peopled. It now contains about 7,000 inhabitants; Kamiesch 2,000. Three hundred houses partly destroyed during the siege have been re-built, and eighty new ones constructed.

DISMISSED.—Lieut. Charles E. Fleming, U. S. N, late the first lieutenant of the brig of war Bainbridge, on the Brazilian station, has, it is stated, been dismissed from the service in pursuance of the sentence in his case of the naval court martial recently in session at Philadelphia.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF KENTUCKY.

--The subjoined bold, patriotic, hopeful address was unanimously adopted by the American State Council of Kentucky, a few days since:

The delegates to the State Council are well assured that the Americans of Kentucky need no words of condolence over the result of the recent election. They have been defeated, but are not discouraged; they have been overcome by misrepresentions and fraud, and chicanery, but they are not disheartened. By the artifices of political demagogues they have been outnumbered, but they are still unconquered; and, proudly conscious of the justice, the propriety, and the patriotism of their principles, they are ready again and again, to prove their devotion to the cause of their country, confident that the hour of their triumph must come, and that their principles will be approved by a majority of the American people, and that their policy will be established as the only safe and patriotic policy of the American government.

The recent defeat of the American party was not a verdict against American principles. They were not in issue in the contest. By artful appeals to sectional prejudices, and cunningly contrived misrepresentations, the slavery questien alone was made the paramount issue of the canvass, and the cardinal principals of the Ameican party were overwhelmed with the torrent of maddened sectionalism.

Neither the North nor the South has been the gainer by the conflict, but the enemies of Americanism have triumphed, while the bonds of our Union have been strained almost to breaking, and the republican institutions of our country have been greatly imperilied. The sections of our confederacy are as they were before the howling storm of sectional fanaticism was invoked. Freesoilism has resumed its sway over the disputed Territories, and while not the slightest shadow of increased power or influence has been added to the South, slave property in the bordor State has been rendered doubly insecure, and the political weakness of the southern section has been too plainly manifested.

The result of the recent contest must surely teach the conservative men of the Union that the continued agitation of the slavery question as the paramount political issue can produce no benefit to any State, or to any section, but that it will only serve to entail serious and increasing evils upon the South, and that it is pregnant with great and imminent danger to the permanence of the union of the State. This agitation, barren as it is of all good results and fruitful only of evil, this agitation, against which the voices of the wise and patriotic founders of our Government were raised in solemn warning, is now the sole reliance for success of the Democratic party.

For years it has hunted down its opponents at the South with the cry of "abolition," "abolition," while its own Northern adherents were the loudest shriekers in the front ranks of anti-slavery fanaticism. In the recent canvass the Democratic party adroitly constituted the slavery question the main issue to divide its opponents and to distract the attention of the people from the real principles of Americanism, and, while in the freesoil State it claimed to be the purest and most zealous freesoil party, in the South it calumniated the Americans as Abolitionists and pretended an ultra affection for the institution of slavery. Yet it is a fact, that, whilst this slander has been promulgated by the Democratic party in this State, the great mass of the slave holders in Kentucky are comprised in the American party.

We can see then in the continued agitation of the slavery question only a fruitful source of evil. The territorial policy of our government, in this regard, is settled, and cannot now be disturbed without endangering the interests and safety of the Union.—The continuence of this agitation cannot promote the interests of the South, but it will certainly depreciate the value and security of slave property, and in the institution of sectional parties the South will be too surely overcome by the existing and constantly increasing preponderating political power of the North in the electoral colleges and in the National Senate and House of Representatives.

In view then of the condition of our country and believing that, whenever the principles of the American party are purely and fairly made the issue, they will always be triumphant, we earnestly urge the Americans and conservative men of Kentucky and of the Union to abandon this dangerous agitation of the slavery question, to leave the people of the Territories to decide for themselves, when they come to form a State Constitution, whether they shall be a pro-slavery or an anti-slavery State, and to make the cardinal principle of the Amsrican party the paramount issue in all political contests, and, reaffirming our national platform, to strive sedulously and incessantly for the establishment of a purely American policy. We would urge Americans everywhere to firmly maintain their organization and steadfastly to continue to advocate the cause they have espoused until a proud and splendid triumph is achieved, and until their principlss have been made the fixed and permanent policy of the nation. Thus success will surely crowd our efforts, and, in the restoration of public tranquility, the preservation of our glorious Union, and the establishment of a pure American nationality, our patriotic labors will be fully and happily consummated.

NAVAL.—The U. S. storeship Relief, Lieut. G. T. Sinclair commanding, from New York, was towed up to the naval anchorage on the 5th inst. by the steamers G. N. Hill and Coffee.

Boatswain Pomeroy has been detached from the U. S. steamer Wabash, at New York.

Boatswain Robert Whittaker has been ordered to the navy yard at Philadelphia, in place of Charles Woodland, detached and ordered to the Wabash.

Carperter Daniel Jones has been ordered to the naval asylum at Philadelphia, in place of Matthew M. Dodd, detached at his own request and awaiting orders.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Hon. Zachariah Chandler, the new Michigan Senator, was born in Bedford, Hillsborough county, N. H. About 1833, he entered as clerk in the store of Stephen Kendrick, of Nashua, N. H., which place he left for Detroit. He has held no office hitherto.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHETS.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.

A tremendous flood occured here last night in consequence of the recent thaw, causing an immense amount of damage to property. The loss is estimated at $2,000,000.

The city during the night has been the scene of the utmost confusion, owing to the combined evils of fire and flood, a fire having broken out whilst the flood was at its height.

Laborers have been working all night in removing goods from the first to the second floors of the stoors in the lower part of the city, where it was thought they would be safe but at 11 o'clock the water being rising rapidly, and the workmen had to desist and run for safety.

The water continued rising till 4 o'clock this morning, when it reached a point three feet higher than ever before known, flooding the whole lower portion of the city as high up as Green street. The lower parts of Herkimer and Hudson (parallel) streets are submerged to the first story and Broadway is flooded from the Exchange to the Delavan House. The stores and cellars on the west side are filled with water, and all the streets between Broadway and the river are navigable by boats. A large number of cattle have been drowned.

At three o'clock the fire bells were sounded in different parts of the city, adding to the terrors of the scene. Warren & Son's building, on Broadway, and Messrs. Gilson & Dalton's planing mills, and Barrett's warehouse on the pier all being in flames at the same time, owing to the slacking of a large quantity of lime. Owing to the height of the water it was impossible to get the engines to the fire, and therefore the firemen proceeded in boats with buckets, and succeeded in confining the flames to the buildings in which the fire originated. The glare of the conflagration upon the rushing waters of the river and the devastating flood in the city rendered the scene one not soon to be forgotten.

The steam propeller Western World caught fire from the burning warehouse and burnt until she sunk.

It is rumored that several lives have been lost.

Twelve canal boats, three barges and two steam tugs have been sunk.

The canal werehouse on the piers are stove in and the flood is making a breach through them.

Four hundred cattle in East Albany have been drowned; also many horses stabled in the lower part of the city.

Three wrecked houses passed down the river this morning from some point above the city. Two men were seen upon the roof of one

The Hudson River Railroad is submerged and the Central Railroad is in the same condition. The trains are landing their passengers on the outskirts of the city.

No trains have left here to day.

At noon the water was again rising.

A public meeting has been called for the relief of the sufferers.

The streets are in the greatest excitement.

Several alarms were sounded again at noon.

The families rescued from the flooded districts are landing from flat boats at the post-office steps.

The water is still rising as this dispatch is sent off.

The lumber districts are all overflowed, and much lumber has been swept off.

The city of Troy is nearly overflowed, and the bridges in the neighborhood are in danger. One from up the river floated down against the Troy bridge this morning.

The freight depot at Green Island has been burnt by slacking lime.

The trains are all suspended, and business is entirely stopped.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 9.—There is a terrible flood on the Susquehanna river, in consequence of the breaking up of the ice.

The ice moved, but gorged four miles below here, and blocks of ice are now piled up on the railroad track ten to fifteen feet high, so that the trains are suspended both ways.

It is reported that a couple of bridges on the Juniata have been swept away, with several piers of the Cumberland Valley bridge.

An awful destruction of property seems to be threatened along the line of the Susquehanna.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—The ice in the Schuylkill rivers broke up last night. There was eleven feet water going over Fairmount dam, and most of the adjacent wharves were overflowed. Considerable quantities of coal, wood and lumber were swept off, and some of the canal boats were left ashore on the wharves by the water subsiding.—Others were carried off down stream, but the damage done was not so serious as was anticipated.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 9.—A part of Vandin's foundary has been washed away and the water is covering the streets in the lower part of the town. The bridge is safe unless those above should give by the pressure of the ice. The ice on the Lehigh is not broken up yet.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 9.—The Delaware river at this point rose 16 feet during yesterday. The ice is broken and drifting. Belvidere bridge is in great danger. The water is five feet above the bridge in some parts. The Lambertville bridge is also endangered. A house in the neighborhood has been washed away. In some places the ice is piled up twenty feet high.

TROY, Feb. 8.—The Hudson river commenced to rise about 7 o'clock this morning, and continues to rise at the rate of a foot an hour. It is now obout 6 feet over the docks. A large quantity of ice from the Mohawk and Hoosic river has broken up and the river is clear as far down as two miles below the nail factory. It is rising very fast now. It rose 4 feet between 4 o'clock and a quarter to 7 this evening. The nail factory is about a mile and a half south of Troy.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb., 9.

The Freshet in Massachusetts—The Greenfield river has overflowed its banks several feet. At Deerfield, Stebbon's Grist Mill, has been swept away, and much other damage occasioned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

Removal of the Remains of Mr. Brooks.—The remains of the late Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, were dis-interred to-day, and will go south to-morrow morning in charge of the Committee.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Feb. 9.

Ferocious Assault upon an Editor.—Walter S. Carter, editor of the Middlesex county Argus, was severely beaten here this morning, by Capt. James De Kay, in consequence of an article in his paper reflecting severely upon the Rev. E. Harwood, Mrs. Harwood, and her sister, Miss De Cay. Mr. Carter is bleeding freely at the lungs, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.

Resumption of Navigation on the Ohio.—There is six feet water in the river at this point, and on the Falls 9½ feet. The ice is still running, but navigation may be considered fully resumed. The weather is still cold. The thermometer at noon, marked 31 degrees above zero.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—Ulcerated Legs.—Every surgeon knows that sores deeply seated in the muscular fibre of the leg, defy all ordinary treatment; but ulcers of this class, however obstinate and virulent, invariably heal under the balsamic action of Holloway's Ointment.—This preparation does not drive the virus of the sores from one part of the system to another; it cures not by repression, but expulsion. Hence, there is no fear of the re-appearance of any eruption, tumor, swelling, or sore, that has once yielded to the healing properties of this thorough curative. In cases of cancer its timely use has saved innumerable lives, and rendered the cruel process of excision unnecessary. Of the Pills it may be truly said that no disease of the stomach or liver ever resisted their operation.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed

FETRIDGE & CO. N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists

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, Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1857.

WHEAT—About 2,300 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

White, fair to good,	1 35a1 [illegible]
Red, good to prime,	1 41a1 44
CORN—About 2,500 bushels offered; sales of	
White, per bushel, (new)	63 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 48a1 50
White, good to prime,	1 60a1 65
CORN—Yellow,	65 cents.
OATS, per bushel,	47 cents.
RYE, per bushel,	82a82 cents.

Married,

In Baltimore, on the 3d inst., by Rev. Mr.—Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS and Miss NANNIE H., daughter of Hon. Jno. B. Morris, Esq., of the same city.

Near St. Michaels, on the 10th inst., by Rev. Mr. Milby, ROBERT L. ROLLE to Miss ARRIANNA M. ROLLE, both of this county.

Died,

In this town, on the 10th inst., CHARLES ALEXZO, only child of Charles H. and Mary A. Stewart, aged 3 years and 17 days.

BUCKWHEAT—A superior article of Country Buckwheat, on hand

feb 14 J H GRACE.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of prime Potted BUTTER may be had on application to the Messers. Feddeman. PHIL. F. HEMSLEY.

feb 14-2w

Chinese Sugar Cane.

THE subscriber has received from George W. Harrington, Esq., a lot of seed of the above plant, for gratuitous distribution among his brother farmers. Persons desirous of procuring *small* quantities of this seed will call early at the Drug and Seed Store of H. F. BYRNE, St. Michaels. Persons desiring large quanties will be furnished at 50 cents per quart. [feb 14

Hide, Leather & Oil Warehouse,

No. 42 South Calvert Street, BALTIMORE.

F. H. GRUPY, late of Grupy & Stansbury, takes this means to thank his old patrons and customers for their patronage and custom heretofore bestowed on this house, and solicits a continuance of the same now to himself. He has purchased and located himself at 42 South Calvert street, next door to B. Deford & Sons, and one door from Lombard Street, where he will keep as usual, as general and complete an assortment of LEATHER as can be found in Baltimore, and at as low a price.

10,000 Hides Wanted.

I will pay at all times the highest cash prices for Green and Dry Hides. I am now paying 8 to 9½ cents for Green Hides, and 16 to 18 cents for Dry Hides. Sheepskins and Tallow wanted at all times, and highest cash prices paid. For further information address F. H. GRUPY.

No. 42 South Calvert St., Baltimore.

☞ All persons having Hides [illegible] to their interest to let him know before selling.

feb 14-2m

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

6th Feb., A. D. 1857.

ON application of Samuel Mackey, Adm'r of William C. Mackey, late of Talbot County, deceased.—

It is Ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of February in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

SEAL

Test, JNO. DONOVAN, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above Order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. C. Mackey, late of said Co., dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 27th of May 1857; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL MACKEY, Adm'r of Wm. C. Mackey, dec'd.

Feb. 14, 1857-3t