The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1858.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Communications, the effect of which is to promote private interest, are charged for at the rate of 50 cents per square.

☞ Obituary Notices exceeding six lines in length, are also subject to a similar charge.

☞ For terms of subscription and advertising; see first page.

☞ Accounts of over six months standing are chargeable with the usual interest.

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

ALMOST A FIRE.—The kitchen on the farm of Mr. George C. Graham, near Easton took fire from the chimney, on the 15th and the whole building narrowly escaped being destroyed. Damage however, slight.

ANOTHER.—On Monday last, the dwelling in Easton, in the occupancy of Mr. Wm. T. Hardesty, and owned by Messrs. Graham & Johnson, took fire from the stove pipe in an office attached to the house—burning a considerable hole around the hearth in the room above. Damaged $20 or $25. Insured.

WORK LOST.—An attempt was made a few nights ago to enter the store of A. Dodd & Son., in Easton, on the corner of Dover and Harrison streets, by digging down at the side, but finding it more than could easily be accomplished, "they laid down their shovel and their hoe," and no doubt come to the conclusion it was so much lost.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Several important articles are crowded out of this issue, from the press of advertisements. People are daily becoming more awakened to their interests, and are finding that advertising is the only means by which they can shine out prosperously in their business—hence we are almost weekly receiving new yearly advertisers.

JUDGESHIP.—It is said that Gov. Hicks has conferred the appointment of Judge of this Judicial Circuit upon Lloyd Tilghman of Queen Annes, in place Judge Hopper deceased.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

THE EASTERN SHORE IMPROVEMENTS' CLAIM.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Clipper:

Gentlemen:—I am no politician! yet I take a warm interest in whatever concerns the interests of these people—East or West, North or South—and whether these interests relate to their physical and social condition, or to their higher interests as intellectual and moral beings.

With the views, I read this evening the address to the Governor of Maryland from the Convention which recently met at Easton to take some action on the Eastern Shore claim to the unpaid balance of the million of dollars voted so long ago as the year 1835, to assist the Eastern Shore in carrying out its needed public improvements, in the shape of roads, railways, &c., throughout that interesting portion of this good old State.

The address to the Governor is, perhaps, open to the objection of being an *ex parte* statement of the case. Still, the general facts are so notorious and so unquestionable, that even *the other side*—if, indeed, there be one—could not, probably, successfully controvert the positions and reasoning of the address. The claim, I fear, is too indefeasible either to be gainsaid or *justly* resisted! And the repeated legislative postponements and delays in meeting it in no way affect its validity, but on the contrary, rather intensify and heighten it, while they leave its longer deferment, evasion, or refusal without either excuse or justification!

The question of the expense or cost to the State of the proposed extra session of the Legislature is not for one moment to be considered in bar of the equitable character of the claim preferred. The State itself, (through its Legislature,) is responsible for the defeat, or delay, to which the claim has been subjected hitherto; and the sooner, therefore, it takes measures to arrange for, to settle, or to extinguish the demand, the better in every way.

It was a maxim of a great Statesman that "whatever is morally wrong can never be politically right." And if this Eastern Shore claim be founded in justice and good faith, as its friends maintain, it would be worse than folly, it would be something like suicidal infatuation, longer to defer, or captiously to resist its liquidation! The Governor, then—supposing he should determine to call the desired extra session to dispose of the claim, as its merits may justify—will entitle himself to the respect and thanks of every citizen of the State, whether on the Eastern or the Western Shore, to whatever political party he may be attached, and whatever political creed he may profess. It is not doubted, therefore, that the *extraordinary* and the weighty public grounds on which he is now called to act will induce him to convene the Legislature at the earliest period; and that such wise and equitable counsels will there prevail as will lead to a satisfactory settlement of the vexed questions which shall have drawn together the legislative representatives of the State in extra session.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Baltimore, April 17, 1858.

WE intended to have published the following address last week, but it was crowded out. Although it may appear stale to some, we give it room this week for the benefit of those of our readers who have not had the opportunity to see it:

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

SIR:—The undersigned, in behalf of a mass convention of your fellow citizens from all parts of the Shore, and in accordance with the views of a large portion of the people of that Shore, most respectfully petition your Excellency to exercise the power vested in you by the 16th sect. of the 2nd. art of the constitution to "convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions", for the purpose of making provision for the payment of the Eastern Shore, for the reason that the subscriber having given his attention to his business would remind all concerned—which, he feels bound to call and close up the measures recently adopted by note or otherwise, at their earliest convenience. Shore were

jan 9-1y ALEXANDER DOBSON.

incumbent on us to show that an occasion now exists for the exercise of the power, which in the language of the constitution may be regarded as "*extraordinary.*"

By the act of 1835 ch. 395, seven millions of dollars were appropriated to works of Internal Improvments on the Western Shore and one million of dollars to the same purpose on the Eastern Shore.

The circumstances attendant on the passage of this act and the fact of its being the result of a distinct arrangement whereby the benefit of the latter sum was to be secured to the Eastern Shore, constitute a claim, the justice of which we know to be admitted by your excellency, and which has been acknowledged by the passage of bills for its payment by both branches of the Legislature alternately during the last two sessions of that body.

The reasons assigned by the Legislature for the ultimate failure of these bills were in the first case, the want of time for proper consideration; and in the second instance, the objection to the provision of the particular Bill—and the want of time for the proper preparation of a substitute; although it was distinctly avowed by every member who opposed the bill that the claim was just and ought to be paid, and they were prepared to support a bill for the purpose, if time could be obtained for that preparation of such a one as would place the matter upon its own merits, without interfering with other important interests.

The impossibility of transacting the business of the State for two years, in the limited space of 65 days, to which the regular sessions are now confined; and the preference always given to private, over public business when there is not sufficient time for the transaction of both, are facts universally known and acknowledged.

We are now for the second time the victims of this limitation of the sessions. No Legislature ever labored more incessantly than the last and yet a large amount of business was left unfinished, and there is no reason to suppose that at another regular session there would be time for that consideration which our earnest efforts for two sessions have failed to secure.

It is equally obvious that a second delay of two years must be ruinious to enterprises in which a large amount of capital has been invested and in which the people have been induced to embark their own means on the solemn pledge of a stipulated amount of assistance from the State.

When it is considered that an extra session was held expressly for the works of Internal Improvement on the Western Shore that these works had already received, large appropriations from the State; and had no actual right, as we have, to demand the payment of an appropriation already made that their appropriation bills had been discussed and rejected at a session of much greater length than those at which ours were under consideration; and that the recess until the next regular session was at that time not more than one third of its present duration. We feel that these circumstances alone would constitute sufficient reason for regarding this as an "extraordinary occasion," precisly similar to that which has led to an extra session at the present time in the neighboring State of Virginia. But there are other reasons of great force and importance. The large approriations heretofore made for works of Internal Improvement, exclusively on the Western Shore, have entailed on the citizens of the State a heavy burden of direct taxation which has prevented immigration into those parts of the State which were not provided with the facilities afforded by works of Internal Improvement.

Under the influence of policy a great change has taken place in the relative population of the two Shores; and this has had a powerful influence in producing a new system of representation, by which the political power of the Eastern Shore has been greatly reduced. Whatever is calculated to delay or obstruct still further the development of the weaker portion, is unjust in itself and will naturally be regarded as an injury inflicted by the stronger for its own benefit. We feel that the delay in the payment of our claim has been caused at the recent session of the Legislature by the power of the Western Shore. That the power she has required by the means which have been drawn from us by taxation, has been used to prevent us from obtaining the facilities for business that we have assisted her in procuring. That because our public works might enable us to seek a better market elsewhere, their construction must be prevented, that Baltimore may have the monopoly of our produce, and compel us to sacrifice the fruits of our toil for the benefit of those who fatten on the products of our labor.

This conviction is creating a deep and embittered feeling, where brotherly love has heretofore prevailed; and every hour that the injustice is continued will only augment its depth and intensity.

But here is a third consideration which constitutes a condition of affairs without a precedent in the previous history of the State; and which is therefore, in its very nature, "extraordinary."

An act has been passed for changing the constitution itself before another Legislature can assemble at the regular period. It has been boldly asserted that by a new constitution any obligation of a State may be annulled, and therefore our claim might be entirely abolished.

We ask, in common honesty, that our claim shall be settled before it is buried under a new constitution. We ask in the settlement of this matter that we may have the benefit of our present representation, before that representation itself may be taken away.

That if our organic law is to be altered we may at least meet as brothers when we assemble to form the compact under which we are to live, and not with our present feelings of estrangement and hostility.

It has been charged by some of the papers upon the Eastern Shore, that this convention intended to recommend a repudation of the direct Tax. But such a charge is entirely unwarranted. The opponents of our claim who have taken the ground of repudiation by refusing to pay us the million of dollars which was appropriated to us in the same act of 1835 for which we have been paying direct taxes since 1841. The opponents to this appropriation are the repudiators not ourselves.

That provision of the constitution which directs that the Governor shall be taken alternately from the different sections of the State is necessary to the protection of the different interests, which must ever exist in those sections; and of which the incumbent of the executive chair is therefore in turn the peculiar Guardian and Representative.

To your excellency belongs the distinguished honorer of having endeavored to engraft on the present constitution a provision securing to the Eastern Shore the rights to separate, from the Western Shore and unite herself with either Delaware or Virginia, as the only effectual protection to her interests with even her present number of representatives.

You have now been elevated to a position in which your duty requires you to make every proper effort to preserve the present boundaries of the State. We hope and believe that it is your desire to perform this duty faithfully, but we also hope that you regard even this high duty as secondary to another of still greater importance, viz: the protection of the rights of the people in every section of the State; and especially those of your native Shore.

We ask you then to use the power which you alone possess to secure to us, a fair and impartial hearing; where neither the want of time, nor the influence of other measures can prevent a full and free discussion and investigation, and a satisfactory adjustment of the details of a bill. We request you as an act of justice to give us an opportunity to ascertain whether our rights can be protected in Maryland, before we are called on to unite with the Western Shore in preparing a new bond of *confederation.*

We ask you to say that the discussion of a question involving the great principles of State faith and Public Honor, the rights and interests of a large and important portion of the State, shall not be postponed for two years, for the paltry consideration of the cost of an extra session.

We ask you that the Eastern Shore shall not be required to incur the loss of $100,000 in the interest for two years of the money which has so long been withheld from her, to prevent the expenditure of one fourth of that sum by the State, who alone is responsible for the delay.

We ask that if an expenditure of $100,000 is to be incurred to remedy the evils of the present constitution, the State shall alone remove the evil under which we are laboring from its refusal to pay our just and long deferred claim, an evil compared with which the present constitution is but as dust in the balance.

We ask your excellency now in this crisis of the works of Internal Improvement on our Shore, when two years delay may crush every struggling enterprise, may engender feelings and action to which we desire not to allude, to exercise your constitutional prerogative by convening the Legislature at once.

We respectfully submit that the condition of affairs herein described is without a parallel in the history of the State, and fully constitutes in the language of the constitution an "extraordinary occasion."

Executive Department,

ANNAPOLIS, April 1858.

In compliance with the requirements of the Act subjoined, which passed at the January Session, 1858, of the General Assembly, chapter 255, the Governor directs the publication of the same, which is entitled:

AN ACT to provide for the taking the sense of the people upon the expediency of calling a Convention to frame a New Constitution and Form of Government for this State, and to provide for the election of Delegates to said Convention.

WHEREAS, experience has demonstrated the existence of many and serious defects in the present Constitution of this State, and it is necessary that the people should have speedy relief from the inconveniences arising therefrom: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this State, as to the expediency of calling a convention of Delegates to be elected by the people to frame a new Constitution and Form of Government, it is hereby provided that on the fourth Wednesday of May next, and at the same places where city and county elections are now held by law for the election of Delegates to the House of Delegates, that every person entitled to vote in the election of Delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote with reference to the question of a Convention to frame a New Constitution and Form of Government, by expressing in writing or in printed form on the ballot he may cast, the words "For a Convention," or the words "Against a Convention," as the case may be, and in case there be any blank ballots cast at said election, the same shall not be counted; the sheriff of the several counties and the city of Baltimore, shall give notice of the day on which by the provisions of this act, the people are to vote for or against the said Gonvention, in the same manner as notice is now given of the election of Delegates to the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the several judges of election of this State, who shall be appointed in the same manner as in cases of judges of election for Delegates to the General Assembly, to receive, accurately count and duly return the number of ballots so cast for and against a Convention, as the case may be, to the Clerks of the Circuit Courts, respectively, in the several counties of this State, and to the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, as the same are now required to be returned in the election of Delegates to the House of Delegates; and the several Clerks aforesaid, shall make return to the Governor, within twenty days after said election, of the number of ballots given for and against the call of a Convention, in the same manner as they return the number of ballots in the case of an election for the Governor of this State; and the laws regulating the return for the election of said Governor, shall regulate, govern and apply to the vote taken by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted,* That as soon as the Governor shall receive the returns as aforesaid, of the number of ballots cast in this State for and against a Convention, it shall be the duty of said Governor to count and cast up the same, and if upon counting and casting up the returns as made to him, it shall appear to the Governor, that a majority of the ballots cast are in favor of a call of a Convention, the Governor shall issue his proclamation announcing the result to the people of the State, and ordering an election to be held in the several counties of this State, and in Baltimore city, on the Second Wednesday of October, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, for Delegates to the Convention to frame a New Constitution and Form of Government.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted,* That at the election to be held for Delegates to the Convention as prescribed in the third section of this act, the legal voters shall, by ballot, elect Delegates to a Convention; and each county, and Baltimore city, shall be entitled to the same number of Delegates to the Convention as they now have respectively in both Houses of the General Assembly of Maryland; and the laws relating to the election of Delegates to the General Assembly, shall in all respects govern and apply to the election of Delegates to the said Convention, and the said Convention shall determine on the validity of the election and qualification of its members; and any legal voter shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted,* That the Delegates elected to said Convention, shall meet at the city of Annapolis, on the first Wednesday of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and shall continue in session until the business for which they were convened shall be fully completed and finished; and the compensation of said Delegates to said Convention shall be four dollars per day during the session thereof, and the mileage now allowed by law to members of the House of Delegates; and said Convention shall have power to appoint such clerks and other officers as may be necessary to facilitate the business of said Convention, and the compensation of said clerks and other officers shall be the same as is now paid to similar clerks and officers of the House of Delegates; and the said sum of four dollars per day, and the mileage aforesaid to each Delegate to said Convention, and the pay aforesaid of the said clerks and other officers of said Convention, shall be paid to them respectively, in the same way and manner as the per diem and mileage of Delegates to, and pay of clerks and other officers of the House of Delegates are now paid.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted,* That if any vacancy or vacancies occur by death, resignation or otherwise, in either of the delegations hereinbefore provided for, either before or after the qualification of said delegates, the sheriff of the county, or of the city of Baltimore, in whose delegation the vacancy or vacancies may occur, shall, upon the order of the Governor of this State, if the Convention shall not yet have assembled, or on the warrant of the President of said Convention, if said Convention shall have assembled, immediately issue public notice for holding a special election to be held at the usual places for holding elections in the county, or Baltimore city, as the case may be, in not less than five, nor more than ten days after said notice, for the purpose of supplying said vacancy or vacancies.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted,* That in the case of refusal or neglect of any of the judges of election, or of any clerk of the court, or sheriff of any county, or of Baltimore city, to make any of the returns, or perform any of the duties required of them respectively, by the provisions of this act, such judge, clerk or sheriff so refusing or neglecting, shall be liable to indictment for such offence, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and to imprisonment in the jail of the county or city where such offence may be committed, for a term of not less than six months.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted,* That the said Convention shall first report and pass upon a Constitution and Form of Government by articles and sections, and after the same shall be so reported and passed upon by articles and sections, then the said Constitution and Form of Government shall be passed upon by said Convention as a whole instrument, on which the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and no Constitution and Form of Government shall be considered as adopted by said Convention, nor shall any Constitution and Form of Government be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, which does not upon the vote being taken thereon as a whole instrument as aforesaid, receive the votes of a majority of the whole number of Delegates to said Convention.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted,* That the Constitution and Form of Government adopted by the said Convention as aforesaid, shall on the first Wednesday of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of this State for their adoption or rejection, and the said voters shall on their ballots, plainly designated, express their assent or dissent to the adoption of the Constitution and Form of Government submitted to them as aforesaid, by the following words written or printed on their ballots, namely: "For the New Constitution," or "Against the New Constitution," which said ballots shall be received and accurately counted by the Judges of the State Election held on that day in the several counties of this State, and in Baltimore city, and the number of the ballots given for and against the adoption of the said Constitution, as the case may be, submitted to the people as aforesaid, shall be returned by the said Judges of Election to the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the several counties of this State, and Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, respectively, within five days after said election, and by said respective clerks returned to the Governor of the State of Maryland, within fifteen days after said election.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted,* That when the Governor shall receive the number of returns of the ballots cast in this State for the adoption and rejection of the Constitution and Form of Government submitted by the Convention to the people as aforesaid, if upon counting and casting up the returns as made to him as aforesaid, it shall appear that a majority of the ballots cast are in favor of the adoption of the New Constitution and Form of Government, he shall issue his proclamation to the people of the State declaring the same, and he shall take such steps as shall be required by the said Constitution to cause the same to go into effect, and to supersede the present Constitution of this State; and should any ballots be cast with any other designation than that prescribed, the same shall not be counted for or against the said Constitution.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause this act to be published once a week for three successive weeks previous to the said fourth Wednesday of May next, in one newspaper in each of the counties of this State where a newspaper is published, and in the newspapers published in the city of Baltimore.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted,* That the said Convention if it shall assemble in pursuance of this act, shall have no power or authority, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever, to alter, amend or change, or to recommend any alterations, emendations or change, in any of those parts, articles, sections or provisions of the existing Constitution and Bill of Rights, which recognise, protect or establish the institution of negro slavery, and the relation of master and slave in this State.

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted,* That this act shall take effect from the day of its passage.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR:

April 24-3t Secretary of State.

EDITOR OF "GAZETTE."—Dear Sir.—The office of corder of fire wood, at Easton Point, having latterly through the medium of my friend OLD SHAFTER, who is the present incumbent, gained some notoriety, and having a few days since been favored with the receipt from the State Department of a commission, conferring all the honors, rights, privileges and emoluments of said desirable post upon me, I trust you and your many readers will pardon my intrusion of a few lines into your columns to the effect that I utterly disclaim having made any effort, either personally or by PROXY, to displace my old friend from so honorable position. I will not deny, Mr. Editor, that I have some pride in my composition, and am not insensible to a HIGH SOUNDING title; nevertheless, I shall not be influenced thereby to abandon my determination to DECLINE accepting the trust, and not being aware that any member of the American Party is desirous to fill the station, (except it would suit the potions of my friend M——s) I feel confident that my friend Shafter will retain the office, empty though it be as truly said by him, of every quality but that of dignity and honor.

Never having held office, I should feel reluctant to undertake to MAINTAIN THE DIGNITY OF ONE, which pecuniarily is worse than worthless, and must content myself to bide my time. Experience has, I hope, taught me that although a man may be the first in his county to hoist his party's flag, and when the angry storms have torn it into shreds, then to give greater effect and to place around it a talismanic protection, to secure the services of the fair sex of the locality in preparing another, in the folds of which amidst their approving smiles, were immediately spread to the breeze, with the name of Thos. H. Hicks, for Governor, inscribed thereon, where it remained till victory perched upon our banner; that to do this, even this sir, does not obtain for him any other treatment from the "Powers that be" than such as is contained in the commission sent me, which, in my opinion, indirectly says to me—"Here is a Bone, if you can find any meat on it, take it you are welcome to it." Mr. Editor, I look upon the commission as being as bare of nutriment as the Buck Horns worn by Old Shafter in the last Presidential campaign, and as a means of defence against Black Republicanism, not half so EFFECTUAL. Respectfully,

apr 24-1t WILLIAM BECKWITH.

**Baltimore Clipper copy

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, April 21, 1858

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

Fair to extra,	1 05a$1 25
Red, fair to prime,	1 00a$1 06
CORN—White and yellow,	67a69 cents
OATS—	42 cents
RYE—	77 cents

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

WHEAT—White,	1 10a$1 20
Red,	1 05$1 12
CORN—for yellow,	72 cts
RYE—	70 cts.
OATS—	41 cts.

Marriages.

MATTHEWS—MILLER.—In Banbury, on the 8th inst., by Rev. H. P. Jardon, Wm. H. Matthews and Elizabeth Miller, of this county.

Deaths.

LEAVERTON.—On the 10th inst., Carrie Matilda, daughter of H. B. and A. E. Leaverton, aged 6 months and 23 days.

BACON.—Sides, Shoulders and Hams, for sale by (apr 24) W. P. MACKEY.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the Store Room recently occupied by James H. McNeal, adjoining Dawson & Bro.'s, and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of Domestic DRY GOODS. Also a large supply of family

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, WOODWARE, TINWARE,

Brooms, Rope, Traces, Castings, &c.

apr 24 y W. PHILIP MACKEY.

National Fire Insurance Company OF BALTIMORE.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1849.

OFFICE NO. 12, SOUTH ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

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

JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER, President.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

JOHN R. MAGRUDER, Sec'y.

apr 24-1y

SPRING & SUMMER MILLINERY.

MRS. E. A. MASON has just returned from the city with her *Spring & Summer Millinery* and Fancy Goods. To an inspection of which she invites the Ladies of Talbot. Her assortment is complete and has been selected with great care, and with a desire to please all that may give her a call. She has a variety of Dress Trimmings in store and has made arrangements in the city to receive samples as they may come out, and will order by sample in any quantity.

Mantuamaking

Will be continued as formerly, and having brought from the city the latest fashions, no pains will be spared to please all who may favor her with their work. Thankful for past patronage, she hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a very handsome selection of seasonable GOODS—many of which are just from the New York Auctions, and purchased at the smallest figures.

His stock of Cloths and Cassimeres are very complete, being of the best of fabrics, and at very reduced prices. Also Tweeds, Merino, Cassimeres, &c. Also a beautiful stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, consisting of every variety of new patterns, together with a fresh supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOODWARE, &c.

To which the attention of buyers are invited.—The public's ob't serv't,

JAMES D. MANSFIELD,

apr 24 St. Michaels.

P. S.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods and the highest market prices given. J. D. M.

LIQUORS.—Old Rye Whiskey, Brandy and Wines, for sale

apr 24 W. P. MACKEY.

1858.

LATEST ARRIVAL

CHEEZUM & EMORY

HAVE just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening a handsome assortment of GOODS, which they invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine.

apr 24

AT

ELLIOTT & HUGHE'S

WELL known and long tried *Boot and Shoe Establishment,* next door to Thompson & Kersey, can be found by far the handsomest and cheapest stock of **Boots, Shoes,** *Slippers, &c.* in this market. In our stock will be found Gentlemen's Boots, Oxfor Ties,

Gaiters, Patent Leather Prince Alberts, Sultania Boots, &c.

Ladies Gaiters, Slippers &c., of every description.

Boys Boots and Shoes, Youths do. do.

Misses Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, &c.

Children's Shoes.—A very large lot of Children's Shoes of every variety.

Servant Men & Women's Shoes for Spring and Summer. Also a large lot of the very best material, which they are prepared to work up in the neatest manner and at shortest notice.

We take this method of returning our thanks to the public for past patronage, and as we intend to pursue our usual straight-forward manner of business, we hope to merit and receive a continuance of past favors. Very respectfully,

apr 24 ELLIOTT & HUGHES.

A Card.

J. RASIN takes pleasure in announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Talbot and the adjoining counties, that his stock of Dress Goods are equal if not superior to any to be found on this Shore.

FOR THE LADIES.	FOR GENTLEMEN.
Barege & Lawn Robes,	Bl'k & Fa'y Fr. Cloths,
" Plain & Fancy,	" & " Cassimeres,
Organdies, Dukals,	It. & Summer Cloths,
DeBeiges, Brilliantes,	Cashmerettes, Tweeds,
French Chintzes,	Vel't, Sil'k & Sat. Vestings
Ginghams, Lawns,	Marseilles Vestings,
Nainsooks, Cambrics,	Plain & Fa'y Drillings,
Black Silks, Calicoes,	Silk & Linen Hd'fs,
Mantillas, Shawls,	Satin Stocks,
Embroideries, Collars,	Napoleon Ties,
Skirts, Hoops,	Fancy Silk, do.
Hosiery, Gloves,	Black It. do.
Handkerchiefs,	Madras do.
Dress Trimmings,	Shirt fronts
Silk and Gum Cloth,	Collars, Mars'lls, Brus
Parasols, &c., &c.	and Standing, Hosiery,
apr 24	Gloves, &c., &c.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 16th April, A. D. 1858.

ON application of James Valliant, Adm'r of Rigby Valliant, 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 they 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 minuts of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of April in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight: (SEAL)

Test, N. RICE, Reg't 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 Rigby Valliant, late of said County 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 22d April, 1859, 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.

JAMES VALLIANT, Adm'r of Rigby Valliant, dec'd.

April 24, 1858—3t

NOTICE TO TRADERS & OTHERS Requiring Licenses.

Applicants for Traders' Licenses are required under the Act of 1858 either to apply in person or send the following affidavit:

On this day of 1858, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for Talbot County personally appeared and made Oath that the amount of goods, wares and merchandize generally kept on hand by him at the principal season of sale is $ to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before J. P.

THE RATES ARE AS FOLLOW:

If the capital does not exceed		$1000	$12.55
If more than $1000 & not more	than	1500	15.25
" 1500	"	2500	18.25
" 2500	"	4000	22.25
" 4000	"	6000	30.25
" 6000	"	8000	40.25

Millineers must also apply in person or make the necessary oath before a Justice of the Peace. Amount of License $6.35.

Applicants for retail liquor license must apply in person or make oath as above stated as to "the stock of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors generally kept on hand at the principal season of the sale." The rates regulating such license are as follows:

If the capital does not exceed		$500	$20.10
If more than $500 & not more	than	1000	40.10
" 1000	"	2000	60.10
" 2000	"	4000	100.10
" 4000	"	6000	120.10

In the affidavits the stock of Spirituous Liquors and of other articles must be enumerated seperately

Ordinary keepers must be recommended by two respectable free holders of their immediate vicinity, and make Oath that they have provided and expect to maintain six beds, three rooms for the accommodation of travelers and stabling for five horses. The applicant must state on oath the rate of rent or annual value of the place occupied by him as an ordinary. The rates of License are as follows:

If the great or annual value does not exceed		$100	$25.60
If more than $100 & not more	than	200	40.60
" 200	"	300	56.60
" 300	"	400	60.60
" 400	"	500	75.60

Owing to an ambiguity in the law it is safest for Ordinary keepers to apply in person.

Persons wishing to keep a Victualling house or drinking saloon, where liquor is sold in quantities less than a pint without having the accommodations above specified for travelers must either apply in person or send the following affidavit:

"On this day of 1858, before the subscriber, &c., personally appeared and made Oath that the rate of rent or annual value of the place occupied by him as a Victualling house or drinking saloon is $

Sworn before J. P.

The rates of Licenses are as follows:

If the rent or annual value does not exceed		$50	$50.50
If more than $50 and not more	than	100	75.50
" 100	"	200	100.50
" 200	"	300	125.50

SAML. T. HOPKINS, Clerk Circuit Court.

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