The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1858

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

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

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

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

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

THE outrages on American vessels by British steamers, have probably come to a close. The British steamer Syron arrived at New York on Monday, from Bermuda, and brought as a passenger Lieut. Richardson, of the Royal Navy, bearer of despatches from the British Admiral at Bermuda, destined for Washington.

The exact purport of the despatches brought by the Syren could not be ascertained, but, from information gained by her officers, it was pretty certain the intelligence would be of a satisfactory character to this country: Sir Houston Stewart has expressed his disapprobation at the course the British steamers have been pursuing, and he says, no special orders for the searching of *all* vessels found in the latitute indicated had been issued. The instructions extended no further than the overhauling of vessels of so very suspicious a character as to warrant it.

It is to be hoped this difficulty will be settled easily, but that the American government will stand up for her rights. She has done nothing to deserve such treatment from British steamers, as has been perpetrated upon her vessels—vessels, too, where there could be no sort of suspicion of their being slavers. The American government being the insulted and injured party, she has a right and it is necessary in order to command respect, that these outrages should be checked.

Admiral Stewart deprecates a collision between the British and American governments, as a casualty to be dreaded. This is the view, no doubt, of all who desire to see harmony and a friendly feeling existing between the two nations, but nevertheless, sooner than she insulted, injured and trodden under foot, let the mother country be taught a lesson, that she may be reminded of by-gone days—the days of death or freedom.

A DESTRUCTIVE FRESHER.—Baltimore, on Saturday last, was visited by a very destructive flood. Said to be the greatest since 1837. A number of the streets were overflowed to the depth of some four feet. The damage done to dwellings, various kinds of goods in cellars and other places where the water could reach, is said to be immense. During the flood the streets were filled with floating boxes, barrels, benches and other moveables, which the water came in contact with. The streets are left in a horrible condition—covered with mud to the depth of about four inches. Much damage was also done to the boating from the great rushing of the water—jaming them together and crushing several small ones. This terrible disaster did not pass over either, without loss of life. Several men who had partaken too freely of the "o, be joyful," and probably need cooling, amused a large crowd about the Maryland Institute and other places, by swimming about in the street.

CHANGE OF TAX COLLECTOR.—The county commissioners on Tuesday last, appointed, or elected Jno. Berredge, Esq., Collector of State and County taxes, in place of James Harrison. The salary, we understand, is to be $800 per year.

We understand the Collectorship was given out to the lowest responsible bidder. If such be the case why should not the Clerkship be subject to the same system of appointment, or is the presence of the present incumbent is dispensable, in order to transact business? We only ask for information, gentlemen, and thinking that some others might like to hear the same question answered.

THANKS.—Hons. Isaac J. Stevens and Jas. A. Stewart, M. C's., will please accept our thanks for public documents.

Also, Louis T. Shepard, for a copy of an Address delivered before the "Mount Vernon Society," of Washington College, Chestertown, by Wm. Crane, M. D., Feb., 1858.

HAIL.—A severe thunder storm accompanied by hail, says the Centreville Times, passed over this town on Tuesday evening last. Hail stones were picked up as large as walnuts. It did not extend far, and we have heard of no damage being done to the growing crops.

CECIL WHIG.—What has become of the Cecil Whig? We have not received it for two or three weeks. Is it in fault of the director, or has our acquaintance been cut?

THE LOCUSTS.—The Vicksburg True Southron of the 1st inst., says that the locusts predicted by Dr. G. B. Smith, of Baltimore, have made their appearance in that county, and that the woods are vocal with their music—by no means so sweet as the Eolian harp. "They do not occasion any damage."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for July, is received, and fully sustains the high character it has always held among magazines.—Its engravings, fashion plates, patterns, &c., are excellent. Published by L. A. Godey, 323 Chesnut st., Philadelphia, at $3 a year.

LARGE WHEAT AND OATS.—Mr. Levin H. Campbell left at this office on Thursday last a bunch of each of the above, the wheat measuring 5 feet 6½ inches and the oats 4 feet 3½ inches. grown upon his farm near Easton. Who can beat that?

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that Van Amburgh's Circus and Menagerie will exhibit in Easton on Thursday, the 24th inst.—Let all that want to *see the elephant for a quarter take a peep.*

LAND SALE.—Capt. Strandberg, as agent for Mrs. Mary Emory, has sold her farm on Skipton Creek, containing 400 acres, to Messrs. Dilmour & Stillwagon, of Philadelphia, for 12000 dollars.

COOL WEATHER.—On Monday it was very foggy and rainy all day, and Tuesday and Tuesday night it was almost cool enough for a fire.

PROCEEDINGS OF TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

SATURDAY, June 12, 1858.—Hon. Richard B. Carmichael presiding.—James Ll. Martin, State's Attorney. S. T. Hopkins, Clerk. O. P. Sparks, Sheriff.

Bernard Farrell applied to become a citizen of the United States.

State vs. Wm. McCormick, indicted for stealing money. Verdict guilty. Powell for defendant.—A new trial has since been applied for.

Andrew Johnson, who was convicted last week for stealing chickens, was sentenced to be sold for three years—in accordance with the late Act.

Monday—State vs. Nathan Tue, (n.) indicted for the murder of Henry Warner, (n.) continued to Wednesday, late in the evening—when the Jury went to their room. Martin and Jump for State, and Hambleton, Powell and Clark for defence.

Petition was made by Nathan Bristo (f. n.) to keep a gun. Application by Thomas McMahan to become a citizen of the United States And also by Thomas Bergin. Motion by I. C. Powell, Esq., for a writ delunatico inquiriendo on behalf of Robt. Callahan, alleged to be a lunatic and confined in the county jail.

Thursday.—State vs. Solomon T. Willson indicted for killing John Bradshaw. H. H. Goldsborough selected as special Judge in the case—Judge Carmichael being concerned in the case previous to his appointment as Judge of the Circuit. Continued to 21st of July.

Friday.—The Jury in the case of Nathan Tue, after having been up since Wednesday evening, reported as being unable to agree and were discharged.

State vs. Moses A. Bright, (f.n.) indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill Jno. T. Moore, removed from Dorchester. Progressing when we went to press.

For the Easton Gazette.

MILFORD, Del., June 14th, 1858.

Mr. Editor:—Knowing that you and a number of your readers take a great interest in the progress of this section of country, as well as in that of the Eastern Shore with which its interests are so intimately connected, I thought that a line from an old friend and subscriber would find a place in your columns and would be read with some little pleasure by our friends at home.

The spirit of improvement which started here some four years ago with the commencement of the Delaware Rail Road has been steadily on the increase ever since, and the people of this little State think now that the building of a Rail Road is not such an awful undertaking as it seems to be considered in Talbot; especially in a county where one can be constructed with such a small outlay of means as in ours. This belief has induced the citizens of Milford and the adjoining country to undertake the construction of the Junction & Breakwater Rail Road. This Road was chartered in the session of 1857 and the Company organized some time during the same year. Funds have been raised by private subscription, a majority of the Stockholders residing in this place. Col. France of Maryland is, I believe, a subscriber to the amount of $20,000, or thereabouts. The Road is intended to extend from the Del. Rail Road at Clark Corner to the Breakwater at Lewes (a distance of about 30 miles) via. Milford. The Company have raised funds to build the first division of 9 miles to Milford and have wisely concluded to expend the amount raised only on that section, which will insure its completion and look to future exertions for the rest. The work therefore at present will terminate at Milford although there seems to be great hope of its being continued to Lewes without interruption, His Excellency, Gov. Causey, is the President of the Company, and his well known enterprising spirit and perseverance is a guarantee of the success of the undertaking. The face of the country through which the Road passes is much the same as that which the Md. & Del. Rail Road traverses. Milford is a very pleasant place. Next to Wilmington it is the most important place in the State, although the business I am told, has been injured to some extent by the Rail Road.—Quite a large trade however is done between here and Philadelphia in grain, lime and wood. Large quantities of tan bark are brought to this place, where it is ground and shipped in Hogsheads to the city. The town is not so regularly laid out as Easton, the stores being more scattered about, but notwithstanding its appearance there is twice the amount of business done here that there is there. The people of this place are kind and hospitable, and no stranger could remain in the place long without being struck with the urbanity and warm-heartedness of its inhabitants. I have had practical proofs on more than one occasion.

The courts which have just closed their sessions were busied a great deal in murder cases, and the list of crime of that grade has already commenced to swell for the next assizes. A murder was committed on Saturday week last at Blackiston's X Roads. The victim was a man named Cook formerly employed on the Md. & Del. Rail Road, and well known at Easton.

The feeling in regard to the Eastern Shore Appropriation is very strongly in your favor, and the general wish is to see the Eastern Shore repudiate or secede.—No objection would be urged here to a union with Delaware and Eastern Virginia.—But I must close; you shall hear from me again soon. LEVELLER.

FATAL AFFRAY AT BLACKISTON'S X ROADS.

On Saturday evening last, about dusk, a fatal affray occured at Blackiston's Cross-Roads, in this county, says the Smyrna Times of the 10th inst., about six miles from Smyrna, which resulted in the death of a man named Ezekiel C. Cook, who, for some years past, had kept a groggery at the above named place. So far as we have been able to learn the particulars of this affair,—and, from all we can gather, we have no doubt of the correctness therof—Cook, nearly a year ago, was fined heavily for several violations of the license laws of the State, the main witness against him being one Reuben Newcomb,—which so irritated Cook that he swore he would shoot Newcomb, (and also threatened to take the lives of several others,) exhibiting a revolver in which he said were three loads, two for Newcomb and the third for Newcomb's wife; Newcomb hearing of this threat, kept clear of Cook's place, and armed himself in case of an attack,—Cook being a large, well-built man, of immense muscular power; Newcomb, on the contrary, a small man comparatively, and entirely unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. Affairs continued pretty much in this condition until Saturday last,—Cook swearing he would kill him and N. avowing his intention to defend himself, if attacked. On the evening in question, Cook returned home from Smyrna somewhat intoxicated, when, in company with a chum of his, he proceeded to the house of a negro man in his neighborhood, named Jim Sykes, and administered an unprovoked thrashing on the negro—so severely that his life is despaired of: having returned from the scene of this achievement, he ate a hearty supper and then adjourned to the store. Just at this time Newcomb happened to pass, when Cook ran and got his pistol, exclaiming "I'll kill Newcomb, if he is the last man in the world." Newcomb was at the time proceeding up the road toward Kenton; Cook followed him, when words ensued between them, Cook still advancing and Newcomb retreating. When Cook had arrived to within a few feet of Mewcomb he presented his pistol and attempted to accomplish his pre-expressed determination, but foiled, as the cap only exploded, and before he had time to push his murderous assault further Newcomb fired four shots from a revolver, in quick succession, all of which took effect upon Cook,—one, and probably the only of a fatal character, entered the right side just below the ribs, probably passing through the liver, and was taken from under the skin of the opposite side, having traversed the entire abdomen; the others produced, we are told, only flesh-wounds.

After Newcomb fired, both the men turned and walked toward the Cross-Roads, a distance of twenty or thirty paces, when Cook fell; he was taken up and conveyed into his house, where he died in fifteen or twenty minutes.

Newcomb made no attempt to escape, but justified himself on the plea of self-defence and there can be no doubt but the killing of Cook was the only thing that prevented him (Cook) from being in fact, what he was at heart, a murderer. Every unprejudiced man, so far as we have heard, fully exhonerates Newcomb from blame, and so, we doubt not, will the jury who may try the case, if a bill should be found against him. He was taken to Dover on Sunday morning last, by officer Graham, and lodged in jail.

Deputy-Coroner Hawkins held an inquest on Sunday last, upon the body of the deceased; after which, it was interred in the burial-ground of Salem M. P. church.

Cook came, some three or more years ago from Chillicothe, Ohio, bringing with him his wife and three children. His wife was, we are told, a lady of education and refinement, but, on account of his bad treatment, became deranged, was conveyed to an hospital, and died some nine months since. The children are left entirely to the care of tenderhearted humanity, hundreds of miles away from all relatives, but we trust not friends.

From what we can learn from individuals, the above case is somewhat exaggerated. It appears that because Cook kept and drank liquor a strong prejudice existed against him. Indeed was the prejudice so strong that after he was killed he had to be carried to an M. P. burial ground some ten miles distant, before he could be interred—the churches in his immediate neighborhood refusing. During the grading of the proposed railroad through this county Mr. Cook and family resided in Easton, and we never heard otherwise of him than being kind and affectionate to his family, and gentlemanly and courteous in his manners generally. It is said from the appearance of the wounds, he was shot after he had fell—having four balls in him—and one of them taking effect about the neck or shoulder and passing downwards.

Since the above was put in type we take the following from the *Times* of Thursday:

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—Reuben Newcomb, who was confined in jail, at Dover, on the charge of killing E. C. Cook, was before Chief-Justice Gilpin, for a hearing on *habeas corpus*, on Tuesday last, and discharged on $1,000 bail, for his appearance at the next term of Kent county court, to answer to such charge as may be found against him by the Grand Jury. This probably is the last of the affair, as it is not likely the Grand Jury will find a bill.

At St. Louis, on the 6th inst., the Mississippi rose so rapidly, in consequence of floods upon the upper rivers, that it was necessary to labor to save large quantities of merchandise upon the levee. Bloody Island was partially submerged, and the water was running over the banks into Madison, a town ten or twelve miles above St. Louis.

News Items.

Storms and Freshets.

Below will be seen a great destruction of property by the heavy rains and storms of the last few days, in different sections of the country:

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Journal of Friday says:

"The most violent storm we have experienced this season occurred about half-past 6 o'clock last evening. Rain fell in torrents for about ten minutes. The most serious damage was sustained by the Nashville Railroad depot, on Broadway, a very large building in course of erection.—Nearly all the timbers on it were blown down and several of the splendid iron columns supporting it were broken. The loss is estimated at $2,000. All over the city shade and fruit trees were levelled to the ground, signs and piles of lumber in the yards were blown down, and awnings were rended in tatters.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The St. Louis Democrat, of Wednesday says:

"The river was still swelling here yesterday, although slowly. It rose not more than 3 inches in twenty-four hours ending last evening at dusk, and then it was supposed to be swelling more rapidly than earlier in the day. This river is within two feet of the sidewalk, at the foot of Morgan street."

KASKASKIA, ILL.

Kaskaskia, Illinois, is now submerged by the high water, and the people have taken refuge on the Garrison Hill. The freshet is from the Okaw river, which is all over its banks, the Mississippi at the same time being very high. Kaskaskia was nearly cleared out and destroyed by the great flood of 1844, and the present freshet will probably finish the business.

THE WESTERN RIVERS.

Several towns are submerged on the Illinois. On the Upper Mississippi we have to note on the total submersion of Marion City, Canton, and Tulley, and the partial submersion of Alexandria, and several other places. The Mississippi is in their streets, and surround them; cattle are drowning, and people still leaving the bottom lands, abandoning their homes to the merciless waste of waters. With all this the Upper Mississippi is still rising. Our latest report from the Illinois represents that stream on a stand.

A curious state of things exists just below the Illinois. Precisely opposite the mouth of the Missouri, the river has been running with such force against the bank as to cut deeply into it, and break much of it away, for some years past, causing the apprehension that at some time or other a new channel would be formed for the Mississippi, which would consequently be diverted from its present channel. The event has occurred, to a certain extent, and the water will doubtless find a passage again to the Mississippi, and cut a deep and permanent channel below Alton.

The Des Moines, Skunk, Salt, Wisconsin, &c., were all pouring out at flood height.

There is no telling how the Missouri is rising, except that it is swelling faster and getting higher than ever remembered—Kansas river was out of its banks, and other rivers were in the same condition.

On Saturday, one hundred and fifty head of cattle were drowned in the bottom, a short distance above the mouth of the Illinois. Monday morning, opposite the same place, the steamer Henry Clay passed a lot of 35 to 40 hogs swimming in the river which were doubtless lost.

[LATER.]

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Despatches from Cairo city state that, on Saturday afternoon a crevasse was opened on the Mississippi side of the town, through which the water poured in at a fearful rate, filling up the whole space between the levees, and was running over the embankment on the Ohio side.

About a thousand feet of Illinois Central Railway was washed away.

The south wing of the new hotel fell in on Sunday, and the balance was expected to fall during the night.

The water was two and a half feet deep in the second story of the Taylor House.

The river is still rising rapidly. Mound City is also in great danger of being overflowed.

The water at this point (St. Louis) continues to rise, and all the upper streams are pouring out floods.

Later from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Col. Thomas L. Kane, from Camp Scott, which he left on the 16th ult., passed Booneville this evening He reports that Governor Cummtng had returned, after making an ineffectual attempt to arrest the Mormon hegira to the South.

Salt Lake City and the northern settlements were nearly deserted, a few persons only remaining to guard the buildings.—Forty thousand persons are said to be in motion, their trains extending for miles down the valley. The advanced trains are already three hundred miles distant. To evade answering whither bound, they say they are going South, but it is supposed their destination is Cedar Creek or some part of Sonora.

There were no mules at Camp Scott.

The party met Col. Hoffman's train twenty miles from Platte bridge.

Gen. Johnston intended waiting the arrival of the Peace Commissioners at Camp Scott.

The Indians were annoying the Mormons, whom they call squaws, because they won't fight.

Brigham Young delivered the great seal, the records, etc., which were supposed to have been destroyed, to Gov. Cumming.

The recent heavy rains had extended far west, and all the streams were full.

England and the United States.

The following have been received by the steamer Europa at Hallifax:

On the 3d instant, in the House of Commons, Mr. Horsfall asked whether the government had any information of the arrest of Capt. Judkins, of the Persia, at New York. Mr. Wilson also asked whether there were any objections to lay upon the table to the correspondence between the British Government and that of the United States respecting the slave trade.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald replied that the government had received no official information of the arrest of Capt Judkins. With regard to the other question, the American government had made charges against certain British officers, but no official account had been received from those officers. He could only say that if occurrences such as those complained of had occurred they would be viewed with the deepest regret by the government, and immediate explanations given. The fullest information should be laid before Parliament as early as possible. Meanwhile he had only to add that orders had been sent out to the officer in command of the squadron in the Cuban waters to make every inquiry into the subject, and that the greatest caution and forbearance should be exercised toward vessels bearing the American flag.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The War Department has received no later dates from Utah than those from Governor Cumming. The views of some of the officers of the army, as expressed in letters, is that he went into Salt Lake City too hastily. That he has been deceived and that Mormon friendship is not to be relied upon. It will be recollected that the army was sent to Utah as a *posse comitatus*, subject to the orders of Governor Cumming, and cannot move without his direction. No new developments were received by the last arrival.

The army will move as recently directed, branching off to such intermediate localities as require protection.

Steamboat Calamity.

As far as ascertained, 85 cabin, and 120 deck passengers were rescued from the ill-fated steamer Pennsylvania, leaving 15 cabin and 80 deck passengers missing and no doubt lost.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper gives the following in regard to Judge Douglas' position:

JUDGE Douglas, yesterday, during the debate in the Senate, took occasion to make a *decided* speech, defining the position of the democracy of Illinois, as contradistinguished from "the squad," as he termed it, who recently held a *bogus* democratic State Convention at Springfield, Illinois, the object of which, he boldly charged, was to create a split in the democratic party proper, and carry off enough votes to insure the success of the Freesoil legislative ticket.—There was an alliance between the "Bolters" and "Republicans." Notwithstanding Mr. Trumbull denied this, Judge Douglas repeated the charge, and showed that the help from the "Bolters" would consist in splitting off votes enough from the democracy to allow the Freesoilers to triumph by a plurality vote.

The "Little Giant" exposed the plans for bringing about this result, and was particular severe on Dr Charles Leib, who, he said, is the agent for the Post Office Department for the State of Illinois, and a director general of Administration politics: promising offices to some and threatening others with removal from office, in the pursuance of his pretended mission. Besides, this Doctor Leib belonged to the Danites, and with Jim Lane, took horrid oaths to break down the Democracy, under penalty of being scorned by angels, frowned on by devils, and disowned by God.

Mr. Bigler here stated that he had called Dr. Leib's attention to the charge, heretofore repeated, and that he had emphatically denied being connected with the Danite organization; and further, that Dr. Leib was not in Kansas when that society was formed. The "Little Giant" replied that Dr. Leib himself admitted that he did join the Danites, and Judge Douglas said the fact could be proved by hundred of witnesses in Kansas, and by Senators here, if they could be made witnesses.

Incidentally, he gave the Administration a few heavy cracks, accusing them of getting up the "Bogus Democratic Convention" to denounce and defeat him, and saying some things which the Administration cannot consider complimentary!

The speech revealed the fact, prominently, that Judge Douglas enters into the Illinois contest against the "Bogus" Democrats and the Freesoilers—fighting them together or separately. The movements cannot fail to be regarded with much interest; the "Little Giant" is going to 'stump' the State against all opposition.

ESCAPE.—John R. Poole, late Sheriff of this county, who was confined in jail here, charged with kidnapping and forging, made his escape from prison on Saturday night, 5th inst. It is supposed that he had an accomplice, as he could not have effected his escape, in the manner he did, unaided.—The room in which he was confined was locked, on the outside, by a stout padlock. This was unlocked by some one, with a false key, and carefully locked again; the back door was unlocked, in like manner, by which access was had to the prison yard, the high stone wall of which was scaled by a rope ladder, prepared for the purpose, and thus the prisoner made his escape.—The accomplice is said to have secreted himself under the stairway of the prison, where he remained undiscovered until all had retired, when, with false keys, he unlocked three of the doors, liberated the prisoner and carefully locked them again.—*Cecil Democrat.*

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The Richmond Whig of Tuesday contains the folllowing communication:

"THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

"A wit's feather, and a chief's rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Mr. Editor:—To the numerous Presidential tickets which have already attracted public notice—including those that bear the name of John J. Crittenden, George Cadwallader, and Lyman Trumbull—I would add another, and one which, in the opinion of the frames, is a thousand times more available. I propose the name of the Hon. Thos. Swann, the Prince of Native Americanism. A SON OF THE OLD DOMINION.

THE POST OFFICE BILL.—The following proposed amendments to the Post Office Bill were lost by the disagreement of the two Houses:

1. The abolition of the franking privilege for the members of Congress. 2. The publication in one paper only of this city of proposals for mail contracts. 3. An increase of postage rates. 4. Giving the printing of post office blanks and advertised letters to the lowest bidder.

Both Houses of Congress finally adjourned on Monday evening last, at 6 o'clock, the time having been extended to that hour by agreement—thus closing the first long session of the Thirty-fifth.

ACCIDENT IN KENT COUNTY.—Mr. Franklin Smith who resided near Rees' Corner, Md., was accidentally killed on Tuesday afternoon by falling from a cherry tree.—Mr. S. was a young and worthy farmer, and leaves a family to mourn his untimely death. He died soon after the accident happened.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS do not belong to any special and exclusive class of remedies. They seem to comprehend the finest remedial properties of all the great specifics. Thus the Ointment, in cases of eruptive and ulcerous disease, appears not only to remove the external inflammation, but to sink deep into the recess of the system, putting out, to the last spark, the fires of fever, invigorating the circulation, and purifying the fluids which course through the fleshy fibre, the glands, and the skin. In most cases the operation of the Ointment is, we are informed, materially assisted by an occasional dose of the Pills.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, June 17, 1858.

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

Good to prime	105a112
Red—good to prime,	95a105
CORN—White and yellow,	68a71 cents
OATS—	37 cents

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

WHEAT—White,	1 05a1 10
Red,	95a100
CORN—for yellow,	70 a 71 cts.
OATS—	40 cts

Deaths.

RUMBOLD.—At his residence, near Easton, on the 5th inst., James B. Rumbold, in the 58th year of his age.

BLACK TEA—Another supply of that same superior Black Tea
june 19 J. H. GRICE.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.—I am now closing out my stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, Embroideries, &c. &c, without regard to cost.—Call and get bargains.
june 19 J. H. GRICE.

TO LOVERS OF TEA—Just received a choice lot of Y. and O. Hyson, Imperial, Gun Powder and Oblong Teas, which will be sold low by
june 12 J. P. BLAKE.

MORE NEW GOODS.—The subscriber has just returned from the city with a large addition to his present stock, and hopes to please all who may favor him with a call.
june 19 JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

COOL, SPARKLING, SODA, with delicious fruit Syrups, can be had at all times at
june 12 DAWSON & BRO'S.

ATTENTION FARMERS.

I HAVE just received a large stock of Goods suitable for the approaching Harvest, viz:

Groceries.	*Liquors*
Sugar,	Corn Whiskey,
Coffee,	" Gin,
Rice,	" Brandy,
Molasses,	Rum.
Flour, &c.,	

Also an assortment of common Queensware, tin plates, cups, pans, &c. Farmers in want of such articles, will find it to their advantage to give me a call, as I am determined to sell at a *very small advance for cash.*
june 19 J. P. BLAKE.

Easton Tonsorial Saloon.

PHILEMON FLOYD takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he can still be found at his old stand and enabled to prosecute his business in the best manner. Shaving, Hair-Cutting & Shampooing will be done with great caution, and every effort will be made for the ease and comfort of those who may give him their patronage. Gentlemen desiring their Boots blacked can have it done at short notice at 6¼ cents. Persons desiring to see the daily news can do so by stepping in after the arrival of the steamboat and perusing the city papers.
june 19

THE MIGHTY HEALER.
WORLD KNOWN AND WORLD TRIED

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

ERYSIPELAS AND SALT RHEUM

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent, to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "MODUS OPERANDI" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, AND ULCERS.

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

ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN,

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

PILES AND FISTULA.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emolient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

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

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

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by HOLDING THE LEAF TO THE LIGHT. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

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

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot. (june 12-y