The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 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 ABSCONDING OF SLAVES AND ITS REMEDY.—The great loss of slave property of late is beginning to arouse the slave-holders of the Eastern Shore to immediate action in making an effort to prevent their escape. By what means this can be accomplished appears to be hard to arrive at.—Some of the journals suggest an Eastern Shore Convention and others are opposed to it; and the last suggestion we have heard of, which will be a fine preventive *when got under way*, is telegraphs running from different points on this Shore to the Delaware line. But it no more speedy means can be adopted than the latter, every man, woman and child might make their escape with perfect ease.

It appears to us there can be no means adopted to prevent this loss—outside of a man's own jurisdiction or neighborhood, while there is so much diversity of opinion in regard to the best means. Each slave-holder may fix his own plans and devise his own means to hold his slaves against persuasion and to catch the persuader, but when you come to make it a general thing we would ask, how can it be done without the slave-holders conferring together? either in county or other convention. These preventive means will not rise up spontaneously. They must have a projector.

We agree with the Centreville Advocate as to the unwiseness of an Eastern Shore Convention if it is not generally favored, or objected to, to such a degree as to set one portion of our Shore or community antagonistic with the other; we are also opposed to the lynching of parties on suspicion, or real evidence—but that the law may take its course.

It must be a settled fact, that if a public demonstration, in the way of a Convention, would be injurious to the institution of slavery of this Shore that the constant discussion through the public journals must be proportionately so. Then let us adopt some means publicly or say nothing more about it through that channel and let an entirely private means be adopted to detect these aiders and abetters. There are but three ways, that we can conceive of, by which any sort of means can be adopted to prevent the escape of slaves from their masters—that is either by a Convention of the Shore, county conventions or the citizens to keep strict watch over their respective neighborhoods for such offenders.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—We would refer our readers to the advertisement in another column, of Miss Jane Cumming. We judge from the names of the gentlemen she gives as references, it is a School worthy of great patronage; for there are names there who would not be allowed to be used as recommendations for other than a purpose to accomplish good, and to impart proper knowledge to the student.

The Atlantic Telegraph and Easton to be lighted with gas, what next?—Star.

We have seen suggestions offered for the benefit of the oceanic cable, doubts expressed as to its successful working, &c., but the discovery of the editor of the *Star: that the cable is to be lighted with gas*, puts the cap sheaf on the whole business. That's next.

POLITICAL.—Vance, the American candidate, has been elected in Clingman's district, in North Carolina, over his democratic antagonist, by from 2500 to 3000 majority.

The result is astonishing, and strikes the democrats dumb with amazement. It was the only election for Congress in the State—occasioned by Clingman's translation to the Senate.

Returns of the Kansas election, twenty-six counties official and two counties partial, with four counties to hear from, show a majority against the proposition presented in Mr. English's bill of 9,648 votes.

Lewis D. Campbell has been re-nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the third Congressional district in Ohio.

In the first Congressional District in Pennsylvania, a split has occurred in the democratic nominating Convention. Two bodies held sessions. Mr. Florence has been renominated for Congress by his friends, and the anti-Lecompton portion of the Convention have nominated Dr. A. Nebinger. In the second district George H. Martin has been nominated. In the third district, James Landy, and in the fourth district, Henry M. Phillips.

Local Items.

INQUST.—On yesterday morning, Justice Wheeler held an inquest over the body of Henry Sullivan, a man of very intemperate habits, living on the 'Mount Pleasant' farm near Easton. The jury rendered a verdict "that he came to his death from a fit of apoplexy."

IMPROVEMENTS.—We see that Mr. Alexander Todd is running up near his own own residence, on West street, a very neat little dwelling. J. Morris, builder. We are glad to see West street beginning to look up in the way of improvement. It is a great pity that buildings are not run up faster on that street, for it is undoubtedly, the most pleasant street in the town during summer, equally as healthy, if not more so. We also observe that the Union Hotel is undergoing a new roofing. Messrs. Gattin & Ratcliffe workmen.

NO CHURCH.—There will be no service in the M. P. Church in Easton to-morrow, (Sunday) morning or evening.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—It will be seen by advertisement in another column that Mr. A. W. Fountain has associated himself with Mr. Wm. Buckman in the milling business—he being thoroughly acquainted with the business.

THE EXCURSIONISTS.—The steamer Lancaster made an excursion from Baltimore to Easton on Monday last, and seldom has it been our lot to witness a more peaceful and inoffensive party. It numbered about two hundred, and after walking through our streets and taking a peep at our quiet town, took their leave for the city, much relieved, no doubt, by their pleasant and peaceful trip to the country.

COURT.—Wm. McCormick, convicted in June last, for larceny, but having a new trial granted, the jury brought a verdict of acquittal on yesterday evening, after being up near a day and night.

RUNAWAY NEGROES AND THEIR CAPTURE.—On Saturday night last five negroes belonging to the estate of Col. N. Goldsborough, dec'd., of this county, and a negro woman with a child, wife of one of the former, belonging to N. Goldsborough, Jr. Some of them succeeded in getting as far as Felton Station, Del., when they became weary of their effort, and made inquiry as to some means of reaching Easton. Three of them arrived in the stage on Monday night and were lodged in jail. The woman and child and another of the men were brought down on Tuesday—being taken, we believe, some where in Caroline county. There is one yet remaining, but no doubt will be taken.

COOL WEATHER.—The weather for some time past has been remarkably cool, both day and night. Some say we had frost a few nights ago.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—Arthur for September has been received. Its fashion plates are of the latest style and its steel engravings of the neatest cast. Examine the work—especially the story entitled "The Prisoner's Child," by Mrs. Mary A. Dennison. One copy one year $2. T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut street Philadelphia.

"LINES on the death of Willie," will appear next week. "Dreamland," by "Rose," will appear in its turn, the week following.

A petition was forwarded recently to the Hon. T. H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland, signed by 114 Ministers of the M. E. Church, Black River Conference, asking for the pardon and release of the Rev. Samuel Green, a colored local preacher, who is now lying in the Penitentiary of that State, under a sentence of ten years' imprisonment, for having in his possession a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin.—[Ex.

The above paragraph discovers how miserably tyrannical the State government of Maryland is. It is a Southern slave State where more than 100 ministers go down on their knees before the Governor (by name of Hicks) to beg him to pardon a man for the crime of having a book in his possession. All the annals of the Spanish or Roman Inquisitions could not show a more degrading fact, taking into view the several circumstances. The idea of sending a colored preacher for ten years to the Penitentiary for possessing a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin! We advise the Missionary Society to send a few of their number to convert the heathen of that locality.

The above we take from the New Bedford Mercury which was handed to us by a friend. We give it in connection with the following article, in order that it may be seen with what recklessness northern fanatics blunder and stumble along, and frequently entirely unacquainted with what they are advocating. The abuse heaped upon, and misrepresentation of Marylanders in the above abstract amount to mere nothing. Our Governor knows the duties of his office quite as well, we presume, as these 114 Ministers of the Black River Conference. For we think it quite likely were they to attend more strictly to their *own* duties in the preaching of Christ Crucified and died an ignominious death that *sinners* might be saved, they would not find so much time to send petitions to other States for the release of prisoners from the penitentiary, who have been convicted by the law of the State and sent there to serve a certain length of time as a punishment for the law's violation.

The *Eagle's* article gives a history of the whole affair, from the first suspicions against Green to his conviction. It is a subject which has been much spoken of, of late, in the newspapers, and one, we believe which many of our readers are entirely unacquainted with; we therefore think it will be read with great interest, notwithstanding its length:

From the Cambridge Eagle.

Sam Greene and Uncle Tom's Cabin.

One hundred and fourteen "Ministers of the Black River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church" in New York, have addressed a petition to his Excellency, Governor Hicks, of Maryland, praying for the pardon of Sam. Green, the free negro preacher who was convicted at the April term, 1857, of the Circuit Court for this county, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary, for having in his possession a copy of that well known book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." From this fact, and from the numerous articles published in Northern journals upon the subject, it would seem that there has been considerable feeling awakened in the free States by reason of Green's conviction.—We have, ourselves, seen some of the articles alluded to, and perceiving from their tenor that they are calculated to mislead the public mind, and create a prejudice against the people of the State of Maryland, and the tribunal before which the trial was had, as well as further to inflame the feelings of the opponents of Southern slavery, we have thought it proper to set forth the real facts of the case, in order that it may be seen by every candid individual that a more righteous verdict was never rendered in the trial of any cause.

For some time antecedent to the arrest of Green, which occurred just before the sitting of the Court at which he was convicted, there had been much excitement amongst the citizens of Dorchester county, in relation to the absconding of slaves.—In former years for a slave to flee from the service of his master was a thing of rare occurrence; then, as now, there was no portion of the entire South where slaves met with more humane treatment than upon the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and there existed between master and slave that feeling of mutual confidence which is always to be found in those communities where the evil influence of abolitionism or its emissaries does not make itself felt. But about the period alluded to a different state of things sprang up. Suddenly and without apparent cause the slaves of the citizens of Dorchester county began to abscond. Not singly and at long intervals as before, but in gangs collected together from various parts of the county, with a concert of action and celerity of movements that defied all attempts at recapture. Citizens living upon their farms, ten, fifteen or twenty miles apart, would retire to their beds at night, all their negroes being at home, and upon rising in the morning to call their servants out to their daily labor, not a single slave out of frequently a large number, would be found. Upon a single Saturday night, and in a single gang, twenty-seven negroes ran off from the immediate neighborhood of Cambridge; and upon the two succeeding Saturday nights thirteen others followed them, even their bedding and all their clothes, &c., were taken with them. One gentleman owning a large plantation near town, awoke one morning and found himself without a single slave of all he possessed the night before, to cultivate his land, and he was one of the kindest of masters. This state of things continued for a year or more. The people were confounded. The confidence between master and slave was entirely destroyed. The former knew not which of his negroes to trust, the latter feared that his master would sell him lest he might abscond.

In one or two of the isolated instances referred to, before matters grew suddenly worse as we have stated, Sam. Greed had been suspected of aiding the negroes to escape, but as no possible proof could be had, and his character in other respects was good, he was not arrested. When the absconding increased to such an alarming extent, persons were satisfied that some agent of abolitionism was in the county, furnishing assistance to the runaways, who could not else have escaped with such impunity: but they could not divine who or where was the guilty person, for at this time the suspicions formerly held against Green had died away. But it being suddenly discovered, by some means, that all the fugitives had passed in their flight immediately by his house, which stands near the road leading from Cambridge to the State of Delaware, the idea arose that he was the party implicated, and the feeling was stronger because the fact revived the suspicions of which he had previously been the object. It was also discovered that Green had been to Canada, and returned a short time before this stampede began. That these suspicions were well founded subsequent developments clearly showed.

Under these circumstances his house was searched, and there were found therein a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin, a map of Canada, letters from numerous runaway slaves in Canada to their relatives here, six or eight schedules of a rail-road route through New Jersey, and a letter from Green's son, himself a runaway in Canada, to his father, directing him to tell two slaves belonging to citizens of this county to abscond, describing the route, and stating what kind of treatment they would meet with on the way. The two slaves referred to had both absconded at the time of Green's arrest.—It may be well here to add that Green is an intelligent negro, reading and writing well.

These facts were communicated to the State's Attorney for the county, and the papers, &c., found as above stated, placed in his hands, coupled with the remark that the people were about to notify Green to leave the State, and to lynch him if he failed to depart. From this course they were dissuaded, and the State's officer having examined the papers, ordered the arrest of Green for a violation of the provisions of the Act of 1841, chapter 272 of the laws of Maryland. He was according arrested and lodged in jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Act of 1841, chapter 272, provides, in that portion under which Green was indicted, that "if any free negro or mulatto shall knowingly receive or have in his or her possession any abolition handbill, pamphlet, newspaper, pictorial representation or other paper of an inflammatory character, having a tendency to create discontent amongst or stir up to insurrection the people of color in this State, he or she shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary of this State for a period of not less than ten nor more than twenty years, from the time of sentence pronounced on such offender."

Under this law there were two indictments framed—one setting forth in three counts, in due form, the possession by the prisoner, of the letter from his son, the "pictorial representation" of Canada, and the railroad schedules—the other, charging the possession of Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Upon the former the party was first tried, the counsel for the State contending that the word "discontent" used in the Act applied to anything calculated to render the slave dissatisfied with his condition, whether that discontent was manifested by absconding, or otherwise. The counsel for the defence contended, that the object of the Act, as shown by the wording, was to prevent the possession of such papers as had a tendency to create discontent of an insurrectionary character. The case was fully argued by C. F. Goldsborough and Elias Griswold, Esqs., for the State, and Daniel M. Henry, Esq., for the traverser, and the Judge acquitted the prisoner; holding that the view of the law entertained by the prisoner's counsel was correct, and that papers which would be likely to induce slaves to abscond or give them information which would aid them in their route northward, did not come within purview of the law. The prisoner was immediately tried upon the other indictment, the State arguing that the pamphlet, Uncle Tom's Cabin, came up to the view of the law taken by the Court, in the previous case, and the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Wallace, holding the reverse.

The Court decided that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was an abolition pamphlet such as is contemplated by the law, and that its possession by Green, under the circumstances, was a clear violation of the Act of 1841, chapter 272. Both cases were tried without a jury, as there could be no question about the finding of the papers in Green's possession, and the prisoner's counsel elected to go before the Court on the construction of the Act of Assembly.

That Green was convicted simply and solely for having "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in his possession is certainly true,—but it is equally as true that he never would have have been arrested upon that charge but for his well ascertained agency in the escape of our slaves. We say never would have been arrested, because no case ever had been tried in this county under the Act of 1841, and the book in question might have been openly kept and read by Green with impunity, from the simple reason that no one would ever have suspected that it was a violation of the law for him to possess it. It was only when the States Attorney came to examine the case closely, and found that sufficient local evidence could not be had to convict him under the Act of 1849 *for aiding slaves to escape*; that he determined to test the applicability of the Act of 1841, chapter 272, to such works as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The result is a practical commentary upon the insane efforts of abolition writers. Where can an instance be found of real benefit having accrued to any slave by reason of the production of Mrs. Stowe's book! Until he was wrought upon by such publications, and by the more direct appeals of abolition emissaries, Green had lived quietly and contentedly in the community in which he was born and had the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Now he is the inmate of a States prison, and even after his term of service expires, if he lives to see that time, he is by law banished from the State of his nativity, under penalty if he remains of being arrested and sold as a slave for ten years. We wish that Mrs. Stowe could have stood, as we did, in the crowded court room, and listened to the trial of the *negro* whom she, had caused to be placed in the criminal box. It might perhaps have induced her to devote the efforts of her pen to some other purpose than that of decrying the Constitution of her country, and endeavoring to array one portion of her fellow citizens against the other.

There is no doubt of the fact that Green was instrumental, and had been for a long time, in the escape of slaves from this county. When he was arrested and committed, he was not aware of the nature of the charge against him, but thought it was for the offence just mentioned. A white man, who for years had been his neighbor and felt kindly towards him, visited him in jail before his trial, and asked him why he did not employ counsel to defend him.—Green's reply was, "it's no use, I am guilty." This statement was kept a secret, and was not divulged until after the prisoner was convicted. The Counsel for the defence were appointed by the Court and most ably discharged their duty, contesting the case closely, step by step, from its beginning to its end.

It was a most proper and righteous conviction, and has had a salutary effect in restraining the efforts of abolitionism in our county. The prisoner was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary, a term which, we venture to say, if he lives, he will serve to the end; all the petitions of Black River clergymen for executive clemency, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

EXCURSION AND ROWDYISM.

On Tuesday last the steamer Kent, Cap. Kirwin, arrived here about 1 o'clock, P. M., with a party of excursionists from Baltimore city. The general appearance of the party was creditable and genteel, and no doubt the great majority regretted very much the occurrences that followed. It was but a short time after the arrival of the boat before a part of the men repaired to the "Empire House," kept by Mr. J. W. Dwyer. They very soon commenced difficulties with our county and towns people, which ended in the use of "slung shots," &c. One of our county citizens was seriously injured by a "billy," who had not attempted any violence; another struck with the butt of a pistol; another with a tumbler, fists, &c.; knives were drawn and the money drawer opened, and money violently taken to the amount of ten or eleven dollars, also a pistol and a new hat of Mr. D., none of which were recovered. Some injury was done on both sides, and the tumult being likely to increase, the Sheriff summoned the Rifle Company of Capt. Perkins' to preserve order and arrest all future violators of the peace. The Rifle Corps were soon in attendance, and whilst they were assembling; the committee having direction of the boat had the bell rung and notice given of an early departure of the steamer. The millitary repaired to the wharf, but the offenders were on board and no further breach of the peace was attempted. But for the judicious advice of Capt. Kirwin, and others, the Sheriff with his posse would have arrested the ringleaders, and a serious "row" would probably have been the result in a crowded boat.—*Kent News*, of 21st.

An eye witness gave information to the Centreville Times of the affair, and the Times says:

"We are sorry to state that several of the posse fired their rifles at the boat after she left the wharf and was some distance on her way down the river, and more particularly as Captain Kirwin stated before the lines were cast off, that if a pistol was fired at those on the wharf he would immediately bring the boat back and chain her to the landing.

The constant use of roast goose is said to be a sure cure for dyspepsia.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, August 24, 1858.

WHEAT—About 4,000 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

White—	$1 35a1 50
Red—	$1 12a1 27
CORN—White and yellow,	88a90 cents
OATS—	38a41 cents
RYE	70a72 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.

WHEAT—White,	1 27a$1 40
Red,	85 cents
CORN—for yellow,	90 cts
OATS—	41 cts

Marriages.

COLBURN—MERRETT.—In this town, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Chas. Hill, Lambert T. Colburn and Miss Maggie E., daughter of the late Reese Merrett, Esq., both of Easton.

TALL—JONES.—In Baltimore, on the 17th instant, by Rev. John Thrush, George W. Tall and Miss Amanda B. Jones, all of that city.

Deaths.

HORNEY.—At Miles River Ferry, on the 15th inst., Mary A., daughter of Wm. Horney, aged about 19 years.

NOBLE.—Near Easton, on Wednesday week, Mrs. Sarah Noble

MORGAN.—At the residence of his father, near Hillsborough, on the 5th inst., Eldridge, aged 6 years, 2 months and 21 days, eldest son of Jacob and Henrietta Morgan.

SEWARD.—At Beaver Dams, Queen Annes county, on the 9th inst., Wm. Seward, formerly of this county, in the 26th year of his age.

INNIS.—In Queen Anne's county, on the 5th inst., Alexander Innis, aged about 20 years.

DUNNING.—In Dubuque, Iowa, a few weeks since, George F. Dunning, a resident of Easton for a number of years.

LAMDIN.—In St. Michaels, on the 22d, Christopher Large, son of B. F. and Martha E. Lamdin, aged one year. [Balt Sun please copy.]

HARRISS.—Near Easton, on the 23d inst., Geo. O., infant son of Hugh and Sarah Harriss, aged one month and 16 days.

GREEN GINGER.—A small lot of Green Ginger, in nice order for preserving, just received by (aug 28) DAWSON & BRO.

QUICK LIME.—Farmers living on Choptank or Miles River, or any of their tributaries, will be supplied with *QUICK LIME* at any time they may want by taking a Boat Load, of 2000 bushels. Price 18 cents cash, or a fraction more at four months. aug 28 R. THARP.

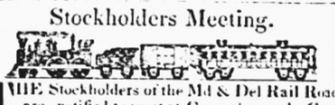
NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my Farm known as ELLENBOROUGH and LLANDAFF and the law will be enforced against all who may disregard this notice.
aug 28-3ts M. TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby forwarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on their respective Farms, OTWELL and EAST AVON; and in view of just and of recent accidents from fire in the Woodlands of those farms, they forbid all oystermen and fishermen from landing on the shores of said farms to cull, scald or cook oysters or fish, or from camping on the said shores, and will enforce the law against any person or persons who may disregard this notice.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
aug 28-3tS M. TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Stockholders Meeting.



THE Stockholders of the Md & Del Rail Road are notified to meet at Greensborough, Caroline county, on *Saturday, the 25th of September next*, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order.
I. C. W. POWELL,
aug 28-tm Secretary.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies the Taxpayers of Talbot county, that he has been appointed collector of the State and County Tax, for the year 1858, and is now prepared to receive the same.—I shall be in Easton every Tuesday, and at St. Michaels and Trappe every Saturday alternately, begining at St. Michaels on the 28th of August. Those who pay their State Tax during August, will be entitled to a *discount of five per cent.* I hope the Tax-Payers will promptly come forward and pay their taxes without putting me to the disagreeable necessity of dunning them.
HUGH M. BERRIDGE, Col'tr
aug 28-tf for Talbot county.

A Card.

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has so far recovered his health as to be enabled again to resume the business of

HOUSE PAINTING, &c.

Thankful for the very liberal encouragement which he has heretofore received, he hopes by assiduous attention to business, and a determination to do his work in a satisfactory manner, at moderate prices, to merit a continuance of public patronage. R. H. T. COUNCELL.
Easton, Aug 28-2m

Easton Steam Mill.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have purchased of Mr. J. H. Tunis, the Steam Mill at Easton, and intend to carry on

The Milling Business,
under the firm of
FOUNTAIN & BUCKMAN.

Mr. Buckman is an experienced Miller, from Pennsylvania, having been engaged in the business all his life, and we flatter ourselves that we can conduct the mill so as to give entire satisfaction to all that may patronise us.

It is our intention to purchase grain in sufficient quantities to supply the Easton Market with Flour and Meal. The mill will run regularly every *TUESDAY, WEDESDAY and THURSDAY*, for custom work, and longer if needed.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

The highest prices paid for Corn and Wheat.—Flour and Meal can be had at all times at the Mill; and the mill will be opened every morning at sunrise. A. W. FOUNTAIN,
aug 28-3w WILLIAM BUCKMAN.

LARD, Bacon, and Fish, in store and for sale by (aug 21) J. P. BLAKE.

SOAP—Rosin, Soda, Chemical, Olive, and Toilet Soaps, just received and for sale by
aug 21 J. P. BLAKE.

SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 7 Carey Street, near Franklin Square,
BALTIMORE.

Miss Jane Cumming, PRINCIPAL.
MISS M. PATTERSON, In the Primary Department.
MONS. L'HUILLIER, Professor of French.
OTTO SUTRO, Professor of Music.
EMIL KETT, Professor of Drawing & Painting.

This Boarding and Day School will open on the *First Monday in September*, in the commodious Residence which has been purchased expressly for School purposes. Particular attention is called to its desirable locality, combining the advantages of the country with those of the city. In this Seminary advantages will be offered for acquiring a superior education. Teachers and professors of experience and skill will give instruction in the various branches of a thorough education. Careful mental and moral training, aided by judicious plans, is the basis of this system of instruction. The discipline will be intelligent, mild, firm. The manners, morals, and the disposition of the heart will be cultivated with assiduity. A regular record will be kept of the conduct and proficiency of the scholars, with a view to incite to correct deportment, and preserring industry.

Terms for the Scholastic Year,
QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

Tuition for Day Scholars in the Lower English Studies,	$30 00
Tuition for Day Scholars in the Higher English Studies,	40 00
Latin,	60 00
French,	50 00
Music, Piano,	50 00
Drawing,	60 00
Painting,	20 00
Stationary per quarter,	10 00
Fuel, per quarter,	1 00
Use of Piano per quarter,	1 00
No deduction of bills for absence	2 50

No pupil received for less than five months.—Pupils may enter at any time, though it is very desirable that they should enter at the opening of the School.

TERMS FOR BOARDING PUPILS.

1st. The scholastic year commences on the first Monday of September, and close the last of June.

2d. Boarding with Tuition in all the English branches, payable quarterly in advance, $260.

3d. No extra charge made for Beds, Bedding, Lights and Fuel.

4th. Pupils may enter at any time, it being understood that they are responsible at at the date of entrance to the end of the year.

5th. It is required that each Boarder be supplied with towels, table napkins, a silver fork, and that each article of clothing be marked with her name in full.

6th. Pupils will be considered members of the family, and they will be surrounded with the privileges and restraints, which make home pleasant.

7th. Funds designed for the use of the pupil, should be deposited with the Principal, and the manner of distribution mentioned.

8th. Parents or Guardians are requested at all times to communicate freely, their views and wishes respecting their daughters or wards. Their suggestions will be received with due consideration.

9th. Boarders will attend the place of Divine Worship, designed by their parents and Guardians.

REFERENCES.

Rev. R. Fuller, D.D., Balt.	Rev. D. Shaver, Va.
" J. C. McCabe, "	" Dr. B. C. Howell, Tenn
" Dr. Armstrong, Va.	" B. Manly, Jr., Va.
Dr. Wm. Vaughan, "	" Dr. Jeter, Va.
Rev. T. B. Jones, Nor'k, Va.	" Dr. Plumer, Pa.
" F. Willson, Balt.	Hamilton Easter, Esq. Balt.
" J. N. Brown, Philad.	Dr. Semple, Hampton, Va.
Mr. W. H. Ryan, Balt.	Rev. G. F. Adams, Balt.
Rev. D. Cummings, Vienna, Dorchester Co., Md.	Rev. E. Y. Reese, Balt.

☞ Further particulars obtained by application to the Principal [aug 28-3m

FLOUR—Gambrill's Family, Extra and Superfine Flour, always on hand and for sale by
aug 21 J. P. BLAKE.

FOR PRESERVING.—Green Ginger, fresh and in nice order, for sale by
aug 21 LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.

BOOTS & SHOES—An additional supply of Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, which will be sold low.
aug 14 G. C. MACKEY.

NOTICE.

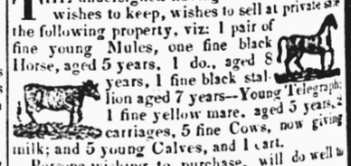
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *BENSON & LEONARD*, at the Royal Oak, will do us a favor by calling and settling either with John S. Leonard or the undersigned, as we wish to close up the old firm's business this fall. (aug 21) E. T. BENSON.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that thirty days from this date, application will be made to the Commissioners of Talbot County to widen and straighten the public road leading from Tomlinson's Branch to Campbell's Branch, in Easton District.
Levin H. Campbell,
David Kerr, Jr.,
Thomas J. Clark,
aug 21-3t S-M *G. C. Mackey.*

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having more stock than he wishes to keep, wishes to sell at private sale the following property, viz: 1 pair of fine young Mules, one fine black Horse, aged 5 years, 1 do., aged 8 years, 1 fine black stallion aged 7 years—Young Telegraph; 1 fine yellow mare, aged 5 years, carriages, 5 fine Cows, now giving milk; and 5 young Calves, and 1 cart.



Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call and see the property. Terms moderate
aug 14-3t J. R. ANDRE.

GOOD NEWS.

GO to the Royal Oak, if you want the worth of your money. I am selling my goods at reduced prices, to make room for the fall trade.—I keep constantly on hand a good selection of *Ladies' Dress Goods, & Gentlemen's Wear. A large Stock of Goods for Servants.*

Also

GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, WOODWARE,
TINWARE & HARDWARE

of all kinds. Particular attention in the selection of such articles as wanted by Farmers, such as shovels, spades, forks, Carriage harness, Carriage britchen, saddles, bridles, hames and horse collars. All kinds of *PLOWS & CASTINGS* generally in use. In fact I am prepared to furnish any article sold by Messrs. Sinclair & Co., at their prices free of freight.

Give me a call and I will always be pleased to show my Goods, being confident that the variety and prices will please. Justice to all, is my motto. Extra inducements to cash buyers 5 per cent discount on all sums over two dollars. Highest prices given for Wool and Feathers and all country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

The public's obedient servant,
aug 14-y* E. T. BENSON, Royal Oak

BROWN STOUT.—One cask of Hibbert's *superior* London Brown Stout in pint bottles, just received by
jy 17 DAWSON & BRO.