EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1854.

FIRE.—We hear that the dwelling occupied by Mr. John H. Tunis, in St. Michaels, was completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. Most of the furnitnre was also destroyed. We have been unable to learn the particulars.

NICHOLAS HAMMOND, Esq., formerly of this town, but for some years a resident of Annapolis and Baltimore, has been elected Cashier of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, at Annapolis. His numerous friends in this county will be gratified at this appointment, which is, we think, a most judicious and excellent one.

THE DROUGHT.—The corn in this county is still suffering from drought, and we learn that generally in the Bayside District, the crop will be less than half an average one. We have never before heard so serious and general complaints as at this time.

In Montgomery, Prince Georges, and other counties on the Western Shore, the corn and tobacco crops are being ruined for want of rain. Many farmers, it is supposed, will not make enough corn for their own use.—So dry a season has not been known for many years.

THE great abolition, anti-Nebraska gathering at Saratoga on Wednesday, was a perfect failure. The delegates were appointed by small meetings, and though they made a great noise, and put forth some large talking, they did not effect anything. There was considerable confusion when the resolutions were brought forward, and some of them were tabled. The elements were discordant and could not be blended.

The free soil Whigs of Massachusetts have nominated a state ticket and passed resolutions for a repeal of the Nebraska act, the amendment of the fugitive slave law, &c. There was very little enthusiam, and the prominent Whigs of the State were absent from the Convention. Gov. Washburn was nominated for Governor, and Wm. C. Plunkett for Lt. Governor.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—The returns from Missouri show the election of seven Whigs to Congress. In the Sixth District, Wintson, Democrat, or Phelps, the present member, is elected.

NORTH CAROLINA.—At the late election in North Carolina the largest vote was polled that has ever been cast in the State. It is reported at 94,000. Thomas Bragg, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has a majority of upwards of 2,000. The Democrats have also elected a majority of the members of each branch of the State Legislature, which will enable them to elect two United States Senators.

IOWA ELECTION.—The vote for Governor in 24 counties, foots up for Grimes, whig, 2,998, and for Bates, dem., 1,035. Majority for Grimes 1,913. In the same counties Gen. Pierce had 7 majority. The Legislature is doubtful, but claimed as certain against the re-election of Senator Dodge.—In the 2d district, it is thought that Thorington, whig, is elected to Congress. Hempstead, dem., is elected in the 1st district.

DEFEAT OF MR. BENTON.—The defeat of Mr. Benton by his Whig competitor for Congress is confirmed, and as far as now appears will probably consign that bellicose statesman to the quiet of retired life, which, according to his own account he has long been desiring. In this defeat of "old Bullion" the New York Post seems to be the only sincere mourner. Even the Tribune mingles its half regrets with the admission that Mr. Benton was "a man of many and grievous faults," and condemns him for his vote in favor of that "impudent atrocity" and "nefarious and plundering scheme" the annexation of Texas. The Post, however, is earnest in its regrets, and classes him among the public men now on the stage of action, as standing "pre-eminent—great in debate, great in plans of action and in their execution, great in that sagacity which sees into the motives and objects of men, great in knowledge, and no less great in the high moral qualities of justice and integrity."—The Post does not fear that the good will of the people of the United States towards Mr. Benton will be at all diminished by his absence from the stage of political debate, and intimates the probability—a very remote one we think—of his yet being President of the Union.

ANOTHER TROUBLE WITH CUBA.—The Portland papers contain the particulars of an "outrage" committed by the authorities of Cuba, Febuary last, the bark C. Hamilton, Capt. Means, of that port went to Havana with a general cargo. The manifest was delivered, as usual, to the boarding officer, but on comparing the bills of lading with the freight list, Captain M. discovered that some errors had crept into the manifest, and as the rule allows twelve hours to correct it, he called at the Custom House twice for that purpose, and was refused. After the expiration of twelve hours he called again, and was coolly allowed to take the manifest, but was informed that the time had expired. Thus taking advantage of his own wrong, the Cuban official refused to clear the vessel until the consignees had given heavy bonds to secure the payment of any claims that might be legally adjudged against her.

Mr. N. P. Willis is lying at his country residence on the Hudson extremely ill, and is not expected to recover. His disease is paralysis of the brain.

For the Easton Gazette.

HYGIENE.—No. 5.

Many peculiar maladies are propagated by contagion; a number by infection, and not a few arise from either or both of these causes. Of the latter are Plague, Small pox and Scarlet fever, which may result either from contact with the diseased body or through the medium of an infected atmosphere.

Surprise is often expressed at the comparative immunity of medical men from contagious disorders, and a common impression even now pravails that Doctors understand the secret of escaping disease, and always bear about their persons, for this purpose, some talismanic charm, or concealed drug. It is not true that Physicians are without danger. The history of epidemics has been marked by the sacrifice of many valuable practioners, who have fearlessly exposed their lives in crowded hospitals, and low, confined localities charged with infection. The Ship fever in New York and the Yellow fever in New Orleans not unfrequently laid the Physician low by the side of his patient; and most exultingly do we point to many illustrious young men, as well as veteran practitioners, who have unqualingly lingered and nobly fallen at the post of duty and danger. Tis true the voice over them [illegible] not they less died for their country. The world is too often ignorant of the costly sacrifice by which the fever pestilence is staid; as they are ungrateful for services rendered them by medical men the value of which no arithmetic can estimate. As a class, Physicians are certainly more exposed than any other, but I am not aware that mysterious precautions are employed by them which are not within reach of all. The day for aromatic boxes, Jews' vinegar, and camphor bags has passed; and they who now minister to the sick rely simply upon certain Hygienic rules which are deemed important. Among these are the careful avoidance of excesses in eating and drinking; attention to the cleanliness of the surface, and in fine such general measures as will ensure the greatest amount of health which constitues the surest safeguard. Fear is a most potent predisposing cause of disease, and should therefore never be felt by those whose business it is to visit the haunts of infection and death. The advantage of a cheerful and fearless mind, and more than all a heart penetrated by a sense of religion and in the constant enjoyment of its encouragements and hopes cannot be too highly appreciated. Among the minor rules suggested by the old writers are a few deserving attention. Such, for example, as never to enter a sick room where infectious disease exists, fasting; as the absorbents of the empty stomach act more vigorously than when that organ is supplied with food, and carry the poison more rapidly into the general circulation. Another suggestion, is to avoid a draft or current of air between the sick and open doors or windows.

But no system of Hygiene, no professional skill however great, will avail in all cases to prevent or relieve the maladies to which we are subject. Disease is the great enemy of our race. No period of the world's history has been without its traces—no spot of earth, covered with luxuriant fruitage, or barren of vegetation, can claim exemption from this insidious and universal foe of human life and happiness. The materials of derangement and decay are every where around us and about our pathway. In the atmosphere we inhale, in the aliment we take for our nourishment, in a thousand forms ever eluding our vigilent inspection they are continually tending to our destruction. Could the veil which now conceals these destructive agencies be torn aside we would cease to regard the approach of death with wonder, but rather be overwhelmed with astonishment in contemplation of that singular Providence which preserves these frail tenements of ours, for so many years, amid all the dangers with which they are environed. Even by the ordinary disorders of our healthiest climates how many fall away year after year! A neglected catarrh steals into the vital recesses of its victim—color forsakes the languid cheek—an unearthly lustre lightens up the eye, the flesh falls imperceptibly from the once well-rounded form—and amid the snows of some sterile winter scene, or the buds and blossomings of the early Spring time, the gentle form of the beautiful and gifted glides into the quiet sleep that knows no waking. Apoplexy seizes the strongly man in the prime of his days, on the side-walk or at his cheerful fireside, and in an instant the active hub become powerless, the brain is animated by thought and consciousness no longer, and death closes the appalling scene in the centre of a stunned and comfortless circle of relatives and admirers.—Within the shrouded room of long protracted fever the Physician watches the wasting life of his patient. Raving, sinks into low delirum—delirum into helpless silence, indifference—death. Yet, as though these common modes of dying were insufficient, there starts up now and then some stalwart Pestilence, whose touch is death, and whose breath destruction, stalking through the streets of crowded cities—lurking along the highways, and about the quiet villages, and leaving in its retiring foot-steps muffled knockers, shrouded stairways and sealed coffins.

Some maladies, as scarlet fever and small pox, are prevented by substituting for certain diseases affections similar in character but milder in degree. Thus, the use of an aquerous solution of Belladonna, in small doses, given daily during the prevalence of a scarlet fever epidemic, is said by its advocates to be a certain protection against that much dreaded disease. The remedy is of homœopathic origin, and is based upon a familiar principle of Hahneman, *similia similibus curantur*. It is asserted to produce an efflorescence similar in appearance to the scarlet rash. Nothing more is claimed for this treatment than exemption from the existing epidemic. Inoculation and vaccination have been the prophylactics employed against small pox, the former being the introduction into the blood of a portion of small pox matter which develops a mild form of the disease; the latter that of the same matter after it has passed through the cow, giving rise to a still milder eruption known as kine-pox. The vaccine protective is one of the greatest blessings conferred upon man. Every individual should acknowledge its importance, and every government require the sanitary measure of vaccination to be strictly enforced in all cases.

Small pox being one of the most loathsome and fatal diseases known to our race I shall make no apology for dwelling at some length upon its history, as well as the modes suggested for its prevention. No affection has been more dreaded—none involved more rigid quarantine regulations. The fatality attending it is not to be regarded as the principle cause of its repulsiveness, but the indelible brand which it leaves upon the human countenance, transforming the most comely and attractive features into the most homely and forbidding. Before its touch beauty fades away from the sunny brow and roseate cheek of its fair possessor—and the manly traits of the human face divine are metamorposed into doubtful expression and fiendish deformity.

Of the early history of the disease we are treating, little is known. Among the Greeks and Romans it was most positively unknown. In China it prevailed long, very long before it became known to Europe, as we glean from the accounts of the Jesuits, and about the middle of the 6th century (if we are to credit Dr. Mead, in his treatise de variolis) it was conveyed by trading ships from the seaboard of India to Arabia—subsequently the Saracenic victories bore it into Sicily and Spain. The first authentic passage in which the term *variola* is to be found is of the date 901. The first author who treats presumably of small pox is Rhazes, an Arabian Physician, but even he confounded it with measles, this mistake continuing until the times of Sydenham, who gave it the character it now has—and whose masterly delineation of its history and progress forms the basis of all that is now known on the subject.

Small pox may be communicated by introducing into the human body the matter of its pustules, and the resulting disease having been rendered milder by this operation it was formerly much practised to guard the individual against a spontaneous attack. This brings us to the subject of *Inoculation* which was for so long a time in use as a preventative measure against small pox proper. Indeed a veteran member of the Profession, within a few years deceased in this community, who will be long remembered as a model of all that is excellent in the finished gentleman, and kind and judicious as the Medical adviser, has informed us that in the early period of his practice in the neighborhood of the Trappe he had charge of 100 inoculated patients at one time. "The fact of inoculation rendering the disease milder," appears, according to Elliottson, to have been communicated to the Royal Society of Edenburgh in the 18th century; and the knowledge of it to have been "brought to England from Constantinople. This fact is said to have been known in China and Hindostan for a great number of years. The Chinese were in the habit of placing the crusts taken from small pox patients in the nose;—having frequently kept them in jars for some years previously. Sometimes they reduced the crusts to powder, and made the children snuff them up; this was called 'sowing the small pox.' "The Brahmins," continues Elliottson, "are in the habit of scratching the surface of the skin, and then binding upon the scratch a piece of cotton moistened with the pus. It is said that a certain caste has charge of this practice. They prepare the patients for this process by some months abstinence; even from milk and butter. This mode of inoculation appears to have been long practised in Persia, Armenia, Georgia, and Greece; but its origin is unknown. Some imagine that it arose in the deserts of Arabia, where there were no physicians or priests; nothing but old women; and that the knowledge of the fact was acquired by the vulgar. However, the practice appears to have been very long known among the peasants in the provinces of Italy; in France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark and even in Great Britain. In the north of Scotland, the people were in the habit of giving children the disease by putting them to bed with others laboring under the affection; or tying threads soaked with pus upon their wrists. The practice however, altho' known in this way among the lower orders was not generally understood. It came to England ostensibly from Constantinople. Dr. Tiaconi wrote to Dr. Woodward on the subject from Constantinople; and the letter was published in the philosophical transactions the year after. Palaioni, a physician, also wrote upon the Turkish practice, and sent his communication home in 1715; and this was likewise given to the public in the philosophical transactions. Lady Mary Wortley Montague was at Constantinople with her husband, who had been appointed ambassador to the Ottoman court, and she therefore learned the practice; and being a courageous woman tried it (with success) on her son.—On her return to England she had her daughter inoculated. Caroline, Princess of Wales wished to have her children inoculated, but was desirous that the experiment should first be made on six felons in Newgate.—She obtained the consent of George the 1st. and the operation was successfully performed on these men, who in consideration of being inoculated were saved from hanging. "As this was a new practice, it excited," says the author from whom these historical data are gleaned, "much opposition."—Whether it was good or bad, its novelty was sufficient to account for this; and many clergymen raved against it from the pulpit, and called inoculation "the off-spring of Atheism." Those who performed it were called *Sorcerers*, and the whole thing was said to be a diabolical invention of Satan. Others, however, were of different opinion: and Bishop Maddox and Dr. Doddridge defended it, and in doing so, employed scriptural quotations. The Devil can quote scripture to suit his own purposes, and therefore it was very fair for good men to quote scripture too." About this time the practice was introduced into Great Britain, Dr. Zebdial Boylston, of Boston, Mass., adopted inoculation at the suggestion of Cotton Mather, who informed him of the Turkish practice. Inoculation was first performed in Great Britain, on Lady Montague's daughter, in April 1721, and on the 27th of June, ensuing, Dr. Boylston inoculated first his own son, then 13 years old, and afterwards his two negro servants, in which he was completely successful. Exaggerated statements however were made of this method. Baron Dimsdale, a famous inoculator, declared that but 1 in 1500 were lost by the engrafted disease, and the Suttons professed to have inoculated 2000 without fairly loosing one. Dr. Gregory's estimate of 1 in 500 cases is regarded as the former, and Mr. James Blades at the latter

FOREIGN NEWS.

Later From Europe—Another Russian Defeat with Loss of 2,000 Lives.

HALIFAX, Aug. 16—10 P. M.—The steamer America arrived this evening, with Liverpool dates to the 5th instant.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—The news from the Danube continues generally favorable to the allies. Nothing decisive, however, has yet taken place.

On the morning of the 30th, it is stated, the Russians attacked the Turkish and French camp at Giurgevo and were totally defeated with a loss of 2000 killed and a large number of prisoners. The Russians are retreating by forced marches. They had quitted Kateschi, and it was occupied by the Turks.

The evacuation of Wallachia was completed. A proclamation had been issued declaring that all soldiers who remained behind would be considered as deserters.—The Russian troops were being concentrated on the Sereth.

It was believed that force must be employed to dislodge the Russians from Moldavia.

The Austrian army under Prince Leichenstein had been ordered to advance from Pesth to Gallachia. The army in Gallachia was moving towards the frontiers.

The total Austrian force on the frontier was 330,000 troops under Baron Dekess.—The frontiers had not been crossed, but preparations for hostilities were of a colossal character.

Russia makes no warlike demonstration towards the Prussian frontier.

The cholera was raging with increasing violence at Constantinople.

One third of the French division left Varna on the 27th for Kustendze and Sillistria.

Accounts from Montenegro are unsatisfactory. Prince Daniel was assuming a threatening attitude towards the Turks at Aptuz.

The allied fleets, with Generals Cayobert and Brown, had proceeded towards the Crimea coast to reconnoitre.

The London Times declares positively a force of from 80,000, to 100,000, of English, French and Turks, will immediately invade Grimea, and endeavor to effect a lodgment on the heights that command Sebastopol.

From Asia, the reported defeat of the Turks by the Russians is confirmed. The Russians were besieging Kars.

The cholera had made its appearance among the British troops.

Baraguay de Hilliers had an interview with the King of Sweden. His majesty declared his willingness to unite with the Western powers on certain conditions.

De Hillers, with the French troops, had joined the fleet off Aland islands.

Kamla Karlby has been reinforced by the Russians.

Since the 23d the blockade of the ports in the Gulf has been more rigorous, it not being possible that any vessel could enter or leave.

The Emperor of Russia, Arch duke Constantine, and the arch duchess had a narrow escape of being captured by an English steamer near Cronstadt.

France.—A slight Republican demonstration took place at Paris on the 29th, when great numbers visited the Column July.—Some persons wearing pinks in their button holes were arrested.

Spain.—Madrid, July 28.—A decree of the Junta suppresses the royal Council: another calls into force the press law of 1837. The Junta is also abrogated, and a prohibition laid on the circulation of foreign journals. Another decree orders the arrest and trial of the ex-ministers: also of General Quinto, ex-governor of Madrid. The old ministers are said to be concealed in the hotels of the diplomatic body.

M. Salamanca has been arrested and imprisoned at Albacete. Queen Christiana has not left Madrid.

The Generals who commanded the troops in the late struggle have the choice to retire to a fixed place of residence or leave the country.

The decree exiling the infant Don Enrique to Valencia, has been revoked.

Espartero has entered Madrid amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the people.—The Queen has fully agreed to his program, and tranquility is restored.

Espartero has taken the oath as President of the new Council.

The nomination of O'Donnell was the most popular of any in the new ministry.

Italy.—Parma was tranquil on the 25th ult. Several of the insurgents were killed and seventeen wounded in a skirmish. On the 22d numerous Austrian reinforcements arrived.

Liverpool August 5.—Breadstuffs.—The weather has been showery and ungeniel—the crops have made but little progress towards maturity. The market had been active all the week, and closed very firmly at an advance since last week, of 2s on flour and 6d als on Corn.

LATER FROM MEXICO—*Progress of the Acapulco Insurrection.*—The New York Tribune of Saturday evening says, we have received the Boletin, Official of the Restoring Army of Liberty up to the 15th ult.—This is the organ of the insurrection under Alvarez, and expresses it-elf with the vigor proper to a revolutionary newspaper.

It informs us that pronunciamentos are multiplying in that vicinity and in the neighboring departments. Some half dozen of these are published, and more are promised as soon as the Boletin is able to appear on a larger sheet. New victories have also been obtained over the forces of Santa Anna. The department of Michocan, which joins that of Mexico on the north, has gone entirely over to the revolutionists since the defeat by Gen. Salgado of the Dictator's troops there under Gen. Bahamende. Of this battle, which was fought at Huctamo, no particulars are furnished, and of its extent we have accordingly no means of judging. The Boletin also states that during the first fortnight of July delegations from many important points of the republic had visited the General-in-Chief, (Alvarez,) to advise with him as to the contemplated movements, and to concert plans of action.

The blockade of the port of Acapulco is said by the Boletin to be kept up very irregularly by the two vessels which Santa Anna has appointed to that duty—the Carolino and the Guerrere. They are said to be about their business only half the time.

New Post Offices have been established at Potter's Landing, and Fowling Creek, in Caroline county, Md. Mr. Thomas Johnson has been appointed Post Master at the former, and Mr. James Blades at the latter

CINCINNATI, August 14.

Explosion of a Powder Magazine—Thirteen Houses Destroyed.—The powder magazine at Maysville, Ky., was set on fire yesterday morning, causing the explosion of 800 kegs of gunpowder. The explosion was most terrific and very destructive in its effects. The surrounding property were set on fire and some thirteen dwelling houses were consumed. The occurrence took place at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, awaking the citizens to such a degree, that some moments elapsed before any one would venture to go into the street. Many in their fright thought the day of judgment had come. When at length they recovered from the effects of the shock, and sallied out, they found the sidewalks covered with the fragments of demolished houses whilst the atmosphere was brilliantly illuminated by the burning buildings in the neighborhood of the magazine. It is remarkable that not a single life was lost, and but two persons were seriously injured. Subsequent to the explosion, one lady died from the effects of fright. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. The Mayor has offered a reward of 1000 for any information that may lead to the conviction of the miscreant that set fire to the magazine.

MURDERS AND OUTRAGES ON THE ISTHMUS.—The Philadelphia Bulletin has been shown a letter from a person who went out a short time ago in the steamer Illinois to Aspinwall, and took the Golden Gate at Panama, for San Francisco. It says that after leaving Aspinwall, their party, comprising a number of passengers from the Illinois, encamped one night on the road, and that night *four of them were murdered.*—The next day, on reaching Panama, and going on board the Golden Gate, they found that out of the whole number who had left Aspinwall to take passage on the Golden Gate, *forty were missing.* No further particulars are given, but the writer speaks of the danger and troubles of crossing the Isthmus as very great, and warns his friends not to think of going to California by that route.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—A large emission of counterfeit ten cent pieces have been put afloat in New York—they are made of Type metal and galvanised with silver—the size, weight, and general appearance are well calculated to deceive. The public will do well to keep an eye upon the venders of such coin.

RETURN OF A U. S. CONSUL.—J. H. Young, Esq., U. S. Consul at Curacoa, was passenger in the bark May flower, which arrived at New York on Sunday from Bonaier. Mr. H. returns in consequence of serious Government difficulties, and will immediately visit Washington.

☞ Our friends who are suffering from a bad Cold, or any other form of Lung Disease, would do well to read the advertisement of Nuttall's Syriacum in another part of our paper. The principles therein illustrated merit, and we are confident, will receive public approval.

☞ OLD SORES, ULCERS, and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure or depraved state of the blood. See the extraordinary cure of Mr. Wm. G. Harwood, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va., by Carter's Spanish Mixture.—He had ulcers and sores of the worst description, and finally got so bad, she was unable to walk, even on crutches. A few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great blood purifier, cured him, as it has cured hundreds of others who have suffered with rheumatism, bad effects of mercury, and pains and ulcers of the bones and joints. ☞ See advertisement. [a12—tt

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Asthmatical Complaints.—These admirable Pills are the most efficient remedy ever discovered, for the cure of coughs, colds, and asthma. Some of the most obstinate cases of such disorders, together with affections of the chest yield to their curative powers. They speedily remove any accumulation of phlegm, whereby the respiratory organs are permanently relieved, and ultimately a sound and perfect cure is effected; therefore, the asthmatical patient suffering from a tightness of the chest, a difficulty of breathing, or a bad cough, should have recourse to these well known Pills, to ensure a radical cure. [1t

Dyspepsia.

The Rock Rose Compound is rapidly gaining popularity in the community, as the greatest modern remedy for restoring the vital principle, and diffusing a healthy circulation of the blood through the system. Patients suffering from Dyspepsia, Scrofula, and general debility, should by all means procure the Rock Rose. See advertisement in another column.

Groton Bank, Conn., Oct. 1st, 1850.

Rev. A. B. L. Myers: Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have full confidence in the "Rock Rose," and believe it stands unrivaled to the complaints it purposes to cure. I have used it for nervous affections and Dyspepsia, with success, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, general debility, and Scrofulous difficulties.

Yours, N. T. ALLEN,
Pastor of Groton Bank Baptist Church.

For sale by Canby & Hatch, Baltimore; Dawson & Bro., Easton; L. W. Neal, Wye W. Jones, St. Michaels; Kemp & Lloyd, Trappe; James P. Greenfield, Hillsborough. [aug 19-2w

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17

GRAIN.—The supply of Grain is not so large. Holders firm and prices for fine varied. About 13,500 bushels Wheat offered, and sales good to prime white at 1 65@$1 75, family flour do. at 1 75 a $1 78, and ordinary to good at 1 60@$1 55; red wheat, good to prime, at 1 60@$1 55; ordinary to good do. 1 50@$1 50 per bushel. Corn in light supply—about 3500 bushels offered; sales of white at 74@75 cents, yellow 75 cents and mixed 70@72 cents per bushel. Rye—no sales. Oats—About 7,500 bushels offered; and sales of Maryland and Virginia prime at 40@42 cents, ordinary do. 2@31 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Wheat continue moderate, and the market dull; further sales of 5000@6000 bushels new Southern are reported within the range of 140@146c for reds, and 160@175c for white, as in quality. Rye is wanted at 100c.—Corn—there is very little offering or selling to-day; some small sales have been made at 79@80c for good yellow. Oats are better, and 1000 bushels prime Southern brought 41c per bushel.

MARRIED,

In Baltimore, on the 10th inst., by Archbishop Kendrick, CHARLES G. MARTIN and Miss MARTINA LOWREY, both of this county.

In Baltimore, on the 10th inst., by Rev. Daniel M. Reese, JOSEPH J. TAYLOR, of Worcester county, to Miss MARY A. RITSON, of this county.

DIED,

At his residence, Middletown, Del., on the 4th inst., WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, in the 63d year of his age.

In this county on the 4th inst.; PERRY MARCELLUS, and on the 9th inst., SARAH LYDIA, children of Perry and Sarah Lowe, of this county.

In this town, on the 13th inst., SAMUEL E., son of Samuel E. and Rebecca A. Shannahan, aged 3 years, 7 months and 8 days.

EASTERN SHORE BACON & LARD—(prime) in store and for sale by
aug 19 C. NORTH EMORY.

PRESERVING SUGAR.—A large supply of White, Clarified and Brown Sugars, in store [illegible] S. MACKEY & SON.

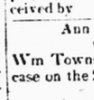
CIDER VINEGAR—a prime article for Pickling, in store and for sale by
aug 19 S. MACKEY & SON.

TOBACCO.—A few lbs. left of that justly popular Chewing Tobacco, at 25 cts. per lb., on hand and for sale by
aug 19 C NORTH EMORY.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE in tin cans, a very *superior* article. Call and get a package, *gratis*, and give it a trial.
aug 19 DAWSON & BRO.

GREEN GINGER for preserving, in nice order; also Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Red, White, black and long Pepper, white and black Mustard Seed, &c., just received by (aug 19) DAWSON & BRO.

Ann Caulk vs Wm Townsend & others. } NOTICE is hereby given that an audit will be filed in this case on the *26th of this month.*
H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
aug 19-2w *Auditor.*



FOR SALE.

A healthy and well disposed NEGRO BOY, eighteen years of age, a slave until he is forty years old. For further particulars apply to the editor.
aug 19-3t

Maryland Hospital for the Insane, at Baltimore.—Application ought to be made for information, before INSANE PERSONS are brought to the door of the Hospital for admission.

Cases of MANIA A POTU are not now admitted. By order.
WILLIAM FREDERICK,
aug 19-3t Steward.

Farm for Sale or Rent.

THE Farm near Trappe, now occupied by Mr. Arnold Buckley, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. The farm contains about **125 ACRES,** and is in good condition.

If not sold, it will be for rent for the year 1855. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.
aug 12-tf WM. N. MULLIKIN.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the adjourned Court which was to have been held, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., on account of the illness of Judge Hopper, has been postponed until *Tuesday, the 29th inst.*, when Witnesses and others having business are requested to attend.
SAM'L: T. HOPKINS.
aug 19-2w Clerk.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Q. A. Haddaway, that a petition hath been filed for his discharge under Act of Assembly, passed January, 1851, entitled "An act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors" and that the first Wednesday in the next November Term of the Circuit Court for Talbot county hath been set apart for the hearing in his case, when his creditors may attend and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge shall not be granted said debtor under the provisions of the aforementioned Act.
SAM'L: T. HOPKINS,
aug 19-3t Clerk.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, the Farm in Banbury, called 'Sutton,' containing about *ONE HUNDRED ACRES.*

This farm has plenty of Timber and Wood for the use of the Farm, and is laid off in three fields, containing about 45,000 corn hills in each field, it has a good *DWELLING* on it in good repair; a large Barn, Corn-house, and Stabling in good order, and adjoins the lands of Mr. Nathaniel Leonard and Mr. William Gest, and convenient to Church, School and Mills, and within one mile of navigable water. This Farm has a plenty of resources on it to make it rich. For terms apply to
aug 19-3t WM. OZMAN, Trustee.

☞ Delaware County Republican copy 3 times and send bill to advertiser.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

11th day of August, A. D. 1854.

ON application of Mary Dawson and James Dawson, Adm's of John Dawson, Senr., late of Talbot county, deceased,—

It is Ordered, that they give the notice required by law for the creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceas'd 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 minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 11th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-four. L.S. JNO: DONOVAN,
Reg. of Wills for Talbot Co.

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 admin stration on the personal estate of John Dawson, Senr., late of Talbot 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 26th day of May, 1855; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

N. B—All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
MARY DAWSON and
JAMES DAWSON,
Adm'rs of John Dawson, Sen., dec'd.
Aug 19, 1854 3w

LIBERAL WAGES are offered for a SINGLE WOMAN, to do plain sewing & to overlook poultry and the dairy, at a healthy and desirable residence, in a central part of this county. Apply to the Editor. [aug 5-3t

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN, slave for life, 30 years of age. Cook, Washer, &c; good habits and disposition. Apply to the Editor. [july 29-tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the vendue notes given at the sale of the personal estate of George W. Casson, deceased, fall due on the 1st day of September next, and prompt payment is expected, as I am desirous of closing the estate.
A. SULLIVAN, Adm'r
aug 12—3t of G. W. Casson, dec'd.

SEED WHEAT.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of the old Virginia Washington Wheat, which is suitable for family flour, and weighs 64 lbs. to the bushel. It ripens as early as any wheat now sowed in this county, and is therefore a desirable wheat for this region. He offers a limited quantity of this wheat for *Seed*, which can be had if immediate application be made. A sample can be seen at the Gazette office.
aug 12-3t ENNALLS MARTIN.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Commissioners for Talbot county to lay out a Public Road in Talbot county, in Trappe District, to commence at near the old School House in Bolingbrook, to run through the lands of Joseph R. Merrick and Nathaniel Leonard, Esqs., hereby notify all persons interested, that they will meet on the premises, on *Monday, the 11th of September next*, at 10 o'clock A. M. to proceed with the execution of their Commission.

WILLIAM R. HUGHLETT,
BARNETT PARROTT,
CALEB GRIFFIN,
aug 12—4dm *Commissioners.*

S. MACKEY & SON, have just received a lot of Light Summer Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., suitable for the present season which they are selling very cheap. [aug 12

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11033-0007