The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1859.

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 LECTURE OF MR. MURDOCH.—Below will be found a few remarks from our young friend, who has been giving so correct reports of the lectures delivered before the Christian Association this season, upon the lecture of Mr. Murdoch. Although they have been reported from memory, any one that heard them delivered and then read the reports, were struck with their accuracy That of Mr. Murdoch's, however, he has not attempted to report, for could he give every sentence verbatim, it would not be the lecture of Murdoch. The style, the force of language, and numbers of other things which a report, let it be ever so correct, could not give expression to:

Friday evening, 4th inst., the rare treat was presented our citizens of a lecture on Shakespere's Hamlet by Mr. Murdoch, equally distinguished as a Tragedian, a Rhetorician and a refined and accomplished gentleman. The Court Room, tastefully fitted up, was filled by an appreciative audience from town and country. The scene was graced by as bright a constellation of beauty as ever reigned influence and adjudged the prize to Grecian victor in the Olympic Games. The lecture consisted in an analysis of the character of Hamlet, with readings in illustration and proof of the views enumerated. A report other than verbatim would be so unjust to the lecture that we shall not attempt its reproduction from memory. In language it was rich, copious and chaste in diction, sweet, graceful and brilliant. Gems which years of study and meditation had gathered in the mind of thought, hidden pearls of wisdom which had disclosed themselves to long association, and a subtile sympathy of feeling sparkled through the discourse and flashed their radiance on whatever was obscure, perplexing and incomprehensible in one of the most interesting creations of the great dramatist. The lecture concluded with some apposite verses from Pope's Essay on Man, delivered with a propriety of emphasis, beauty of information and harmony, of gesture that seemed faultless. Good reading, the rarest, if not the most difficult, of accomplishments cannot be described—it must be seen and heard. In that art Mr. Murdoch has attained an excellence which must have cost years of study and labor.—He possesses a voice of much compass and flexibility, sonorous, thrilling, musical, sweet, tearful as the sense requires, and he governs it with perfect taste. There is no ranting, no forced passion, but every emotion is expressed naturally, the deep and intense agitation of the heart as gentle affections and simple feeling. He never forgets the advice of the philosophic Prince, "in the very torrent tempest, and as I may say whirlwind of your passion, you must acquire and beget a temperance that may give all smoothness."

The art of reading is beginning to be cultivated more assiduously than it ever has been by the moderns. Charles Dickens has deemed it worthy of laborious study, and has not disdained to add to the green wreath, which decks his brow, a flower, plucked from the garden of rhetoric. Mr. Murdoch, like the elocutionists of Greece and Rome, devoted some time to the teaching of the art he understands so well. Elocution, however, is not appreciated as it should be. Did the moderns prize the elocutionists as he was prized in the high and palmy state of Rome, the Ciceros in the world's history might not be so few and far between.

THE LOTTERY GRANT.—The Church that was to be built from the appropriation of $4,000 from the Delaware Lottery Grant meets with the disapproval of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. President Roby has addressed a letter to the editor of the Methodist Protestant of Baltimore—which paper has also expressed great indignation at such a movement—of which the following is an extract:

"I hereby proclaim to the world that the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant church will never be a party to any such nefarious transaction."

THE *Stars and Stripes*, is the title of a new paper just started in New York by Frank Leslie, and comes to us laden with interesting romance, and varieties of much taste. It is printed in neat style and is as large as any two dollar weekly published.—Indeed its appearance is so attractive that we had scarcely got it from the post office before some *kind* friend took it into their possession—even before we had time to give it more than a passing glance. Clubs of two or more, $1 50 per annum in advance.

LECTURES IN CAMBRIDGE.—F. W Thomas, Esq., through the solicitation of the citizens of Cambridge has consented to deliver a course of lectures in that town, during the present winter. He commenced the course on Thursday last, on "the life and character of Burns."

We judge from the tone of some of the articles in the Democratic journals that had not the American party never sprang up in Maryland, Baltimore city jail would not now have within its walls so large a number convicted of murder, and every one of whom it is more than likely, will have to suffer to the full extent of the law—hanging.—This we will not deny. The seed of the "upas" tree which we read of was sown and deeply cultivated before the American party had the least existence. And it could not be expected that the sowers of these poisonous seed were going to impede their growth when their imperfections never once struck their visions. When this "upas" tree is destroyed, which, we think, is fast being done, as every now and then a root is extracted, then that soil may be cultivated to a better purpose. But it must be thoroughly renovated, and a different life put in it, for while it is infested with the horrible plague with which the Democracy left it, it may well be said "*the tree is known by its fruit.*"

There is one thing the Demacrocy deserves credit for, and that is, they give Gov. Hicks credit for taking the stand which he has in the pardoning power.—But it cannot be said that this virtue was handed down to him by his predecessors.

Probably had he not had an ear so ready to sympathize with such convicts as have applied to Governor Hicks for favor, these outrageous murders might have been checked long ago But instead of that numbers of the most hardened wretches that ever cursed any community were let loose—thereby giving a license to such outlawry.

SOMETHING NEW.—The proprietors of the New York Mercury have engaged, at a heavy outlay, the services of the incomparable artist, FELIX O. C. DARLEY, who will hereafter devote himself to illustrating the Novelettes which will be published in the New York Mercury. The first illustration from his magic pencil will appear in a splendid Romance of the Sea, which commences in the Mercury of the 19th inst.

The enlistment of the services of so eminent an artist as Mr. DARLEY, who undoubtedly stands unrivaled, either in this country or Europe, is an evidence of enterprise in the annals of journalism; and which will doubtless add scores to the already extensive list of subscribers to the Mercury.

We would add that the Romance above alluded to, in which Mr. DARLEY'S first illustration will appear, is from the gifted pen of NED BUNTLINE.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—Monday next, is said to be the day when the little musicians of the air begin to mate, and which day (the 14th of Feb.) has been time out of mind, consecrated to St. Valentine, the patron saint of sighing-maids and love-sick swains. In olden times we are told that this day was an unusual welcome visitor, that the blushing maids and bashful youths sought it as an opportunity to convey the streams of love from one to another in the sincerity of pure hearts; but how has this practice been abused; very often it is used to give vent to some long harbored malice, or to wound some delicate feeling.

ADMIRAL COLLINGWOOD.—We are in receipt, in pamphlet form, of the elegant lecture of Dr. Ninian Pinkney, of the U. S Navy, before the "Lawrence and Literary Society," at Annapolis, on the 30th of October, 1858, "on the Life and Character of Admiral Collingwood." The Dr.'s ability as a speaker, is too well known here for us to attempt to add anything, by way of remark, to his already highly reputed name. It has been but a short time since our citizens were favored with an intellectual feast upon the same subject from him, before the Christian Association, of Easton.

SOMETHING UNUSUAL.—As Mr. Nicholas B. Leonard was passing from his house to the Royal Oak, a few days since, he came across two very large hen hawks which were fighting in the main road. His appearance had no effect on them. He got out of his carriage and took a rail from the fence and killed them both.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed as lay-delegates and alternates to represent Talbot circuit in the Annual Conference of the M. P. Church, to meet at Georgetown, D. C., March 9: Wm. R. Hughlett, Joseph Graham, James Harrison. Alternates—John Small, J. B. Bennett, James P. Rigby.

RESPITE OF GAMBRILL AND CYPHUS.—Gov Hicks has postponed the execution of these two convicts to the 18th of March. He gives them to understand that they may not expect any further indulgence, as on that day the law will certainly be put in execution.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—Prior to the election last fall the people were assured that the candidate of the democratic party for the office of Register of Wills, though he resided in the country, would, if elected, give his undivided personal attention to the business of the office. This guarantee, we suppose, was made by the friends of the candidate, with at least a hope of its being sustained in the event of his election. But how has the matter become now? We rarely ever see the Register in town, scarce ever in the office. When a man is elected to office we like to see him discharge the duties of it, and not throw the burden thereof upon the shoulders of his clerk who fathers the whole business of the office, without receiving the perquisites thereof. And if the Register do not intend to discharge personally the duties of the office, he should yield up the perquisites to his clerk, and though the people did not elect him the Register, they will, we are satisfied, be content that he shall be *de facto* the Register of Wills. We should like to hear a word or two from those who advocated Mr. Rice's superior qualifications for the office, *superior*, perhaps, in his non-attention to business.—They may probably be able to reconcile *his* action *now* with the inducements they held out to their friends in soliciting their suffrages. KAPPA.

Easton, Feb. 10th, 1859.

RELIGIOUS.

[Reported for the Easton Gazette.]

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.

The "Union Prayer meetings," now being held alternately in the two branches of the Methodist church of this place, is an achievment of Divine Grace over which every evangelic believer rejoices with exceedingly great joy. This Union prayer meeting must not only be recognized as a *successful means of promoting the religious interests* awakened in this community, but it must also be recognized as one of the grand *productions* of the revival. In other sections Union prayer meetings have produced revivals; here a revival has produced a Union prayer meeting, and while it is a *fruit* of the great awakening it is also one of the most powerful means to give greater interest, power and success to the labors of the churches. "In union there is strength" will be fully realized by the advocates and laborers of this Catholic work. It will give strength to the churches, strength to the faith of believers, strength to the gospel doctrines, and strength to these elements of coalescence and harmony which make different denominations "one peculiar people zealous of good works."

Union of prayer has been a prominent characteristic of a pentecostal visitation that has recently aroused this whole nation from its deplorable spiritual apathy. The Rev. S. Ireneus Prime remarks with great propriety and force that "the Union prayer meeting" is now a *type*. It represents what has never been so well represented before in modern days, that among all christians there are elements of union and concord; that there is a union deeper down, and which underlies all external "unions." Otherwise the 'union prayer' would be a misnomer—a name without a meaning.—But now the name only suggests a meaning, which 'fills all hearts with joy and gladness.' This joint movement in this community develops the somewhat obscured ties of christian communion and oneness which bind all the churches in one and the same evangelical "household of faith." It shows that there is a spiritual adhesion that although is not so discernable by reason of party names, yet it permeates the souls of believers, binds them in one brotherhood and gives them a common interest and energy in the Lord's work.

This "Union Prayer meeting" is an additional evidence of the genuine, spiritual character of the revival. If God's people are baptized by one and the same spirit to do one and the same work they will seek to do it unitedly in some way or other. That union of effort is best accomplished in the Union prayer meeting. These exercises are designed to be eminently christian.—Bigotry and sectarianism find no place here to set their feet. Here all meet upon one common platform. Selfishness and prejudice find no fuel here to keep their unhallowed fires burning. But here that heavenly sentiment so well expressed by the Psalmist is realized "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." May we not hail the "Union prayer meeting" as the bright morning star that is betokening that day when all christian denominations shall feel heart to heart and see eye to eye in all things!

The Union prayer meeting of Easton had its origin with the Laymen of the churches. It began with them. They suggested it and made all the preliminary arrangements for it. The ministry had nothing to do with its organization but to signify their acquiescence in the movement and announce the time for meeting from their respective pulpits, which announcement they made on Sabbath night last. From the fact of its originating with the Laymen I propose that it be called the "*Laymens' Union prayer meeting*," and that it be kept up in Easton as a permanent institution.

These meetings are held alternately in the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant churches every afternoon, commencing precisely at 3 and concluding at 4 o'clock. Christians of all denominations are welcome and expected to attend and participate. Men of business would find it a pleasant and profitable hour. Persons in the country who visit town in the afternoon might find it profitable to stop in.—They would be very welcome. These meetings will continue until further notice. It is to the interest of every father and mother to attend these meetings. They will do a great deal to arrest those vices to which the youth of our town and vicinity are so much subjected. The revival still progresses with great interest.

OBSERVER.

Easton, February 10, 1859.

A CONVICT'S CAREER.—An Australian paper, alluding to the incidents of penal life in the colonies and to one of the most hardened convicts of his day, says: Captain Ketchcalfe was convicted and sentenced to be transported for fourteen years, and in "due course" was landed in the colony of New South Wales. His career in Botany Bay, if transcribed with minute fidelity, would warrant, perhaps, the assumption that it was the most extravagant fiction ever penned. There is scarcely a crime of which he was not guilty in Australia, and of which he was convicted. Petty thefts, burglary, forgery, (he once forged the name Sir James Dowling, one of the judges, and was transported to Norfolk Island for life,) and piracy—piracy on the high seas, and the most extraordidary case that was ever heard of in this world. When he was on his way to Norfolk Island in a chartered brig, called the Wellington, under sentence of transportation for life, for forging the signature of Sir James Dowling, he one night, in a fearful gale of wind, contrived, having muffled his irons, (his naval experience never deserted him,) to get upon the deck, and unobserved, entered the doctor's cabin whence he abstracted from the medicine chest a quantity of arsenic, which he threw into the large copper vessel in which was made the soup for the ship's company the convicts 50 in number, and the guard consisting of 25 men of the regiment of foot, then quartered in the colony of New South Wales On the following day, shortly after dinner time, (one P. M.) nearly every soul on board the Wellington was seized with pains so violently that they became perfectly hopeless; whereupon Capt. Ketchcalfe and nine men, who, at his bidding, had abstained from tasting the soup, in the most quiet and deliberate manner imaginable, took possession of the vessel. The guard was thrown overboard alive, but more probably dying The master and remaining forty convicts were brought up in their irons, and with equal remorselessness were committed to the deep.

THE PRINTING PLUNDERERS.

The intelligent Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American gives us some facts connected with the proceedings of Mr. Taylor's committee to investigate the accounts of A. G, Seamen, the late Superintendent of the Public Printing. He states that "enough evidence has already been obtained to prove that engravers in Philadelphia and elsewhere where often taxed twenty-five per cent. on their bills, and the money paid over to Mr. Wendell, the public printer. This per centage was sometimes paid over in pretended loans but the collusion is too transparent to escape detection. It is easy to imagine what prices were paid for work that would bear such discounts, and to which the contractors willingly submitted, being content with their profits beyond them. The same sort of work is now executed under contracts, made by the present Superintendent of printing, at fifty per cent. on the prices allowed by Seamen. *The testimony shows that large quantities of paper, inferior to the samples by at least a difference of thirty three per cent. were accepted from favored contractors; that thousands of documents were receipted for as printed and bound that were never delivered; that thousands of voluminous documents were paid for as printed which were not printed, and that thousands of the most valuable publications have disappeared without any account.*

"These facts, which of themselves sum up many hundreds of thousands of dollars, illustrate only in a small degree the profligacy and corruption which have lately grown up here. They explain the manner in which the public expenditures have reached their alarming proportions, and how men who only a few years ago were needy, bankrupt or beggared, have come to set up fine establishments, and sport gay equipages, assume the vulgar airs of the new rich, and to affect the society of their betters. It is no secret here that most extensive combinations were made in and out of Congress, by which these abuses have been encouraged, under a graduated system of distributing the spoils, or through other agencies equally criminal. The time has come when these knaves, some of whom have adroitly kept in the back ground, should be exposed."

INCREASE OF THE TARIFF.

"We hope," says the Montgomery (Ala) Confederation, (a warm administration paper,) "the news from Washington, to the effect that a Senatorial caucus had declared that they regard it inexpedient to increase the tariff, is correct. Such, we feel sure, is the sentiment of Alabama and the whole South.

"There is little question that the income from the present tariff will ere long be enough to meet all requirements of the government wisely, prudently, and economically administered.

"Let Congress look into the enormous estimates for the army for instance. Some $18,000,000 or $20,000,000 are annually appropriated for the maintenance of a little skeleton affair of an army composed of 15,000 or 16,000 men; thus costing the government, in the time of peace, $1,200 to $1,400 to the man. There is not an army on the face of the globe that cost *one-half* the amount, proportioned to numbers. Nor is this sum consumed in paying the poor officers and men. If this were the case, we should be less inclined to find fault; but it is stolen by an unprincipalled set of contractors, quartermasters and commissioners. We *know* something of the enormous frauds and tricks of these people, and have long wondered they have never been brought to judgement."

[Is not the Confederation wrong in placing the whole responsibility upon contractors, quartermasters and commissioners? They certainly are only the agents of those higher in authority, and on whom all responsibility for a misapplication of the people's money should rest.—STATES.]

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR EMPLOYING SUCH HULKS:—It is stated that advices have been received in Washington from the Southern Star, one of the chartered steamers in the Paraguay expedition, dated at Pernambuco, Dec. 30th. The writers states that after a very tedious voyage they had at length succeeded in reaching that port.—The machinery of the steamer had given a great deal of trouble from constantly getting out of repair. The log of the vessel is said to show that four miles an hour, before a fair wind with a full head of steam on, was about the height of her speed. With the wind ahead, it took hard straining to make one mile an hour.

At sea this vessel is wholly unfit for service, but it is supposed she will serve the purpose for which she is designed when she gets in the river. She is not however, suitable for carrying guns, as she has not strength to bear their weight on deck, let alone the shock of a discharge.

The New York News also informs us that Lieut. Van Zant of the navy writes that the Caledonia, of the Paraguay expedition, has arrived at Barbadoes. Her passage was lengthened by the inability of her almost worthless machinery to compete with waves and weather.

WHEREABOUTS OF A NOTORIOUS DEFAULTER.—A Toronto, Canada, correspondent writes as follows to the New York Times of Tuesday, in regard to a notorious financier, who was at one time connected with the Greensboro' bank, in Caroline county, Md.

"If you ever knew, you may have forgotton it; if you never did know, it will be news to tell you that Mr. Breslin, formerly Treasurer of the State of Ohio, who it was said, ran away with I forget how many hundred thousand dollars, has, since that elopement, been living quite quietly in the neighboring city of Hamilton. He boards, I believe, at the Anglo-American Hotel. He is very retiring, and never obtrudes himself upon the attention of the visitors. His hair is getting very gray. I saw him the other day, and noted a great change. The general impression is, that a man who lives so quietly and unostentatiously, nay even closely—as he, cannot have made much by running away. And as people don't often abscond unless they can make a *pile* by doing so, it is thought likely that the defalcations will, ere long, be traced to somebody other than the Ex-Treasurer. Of course, we Canadians have no means of *knowing* we can only *conjecture*.

ANOTHER BRITISH OUTRAGE.

BURNING OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL BY A BRITISH STEAMER ON THE COAST OF AFRICA

The Navy Department is in receipt of official advices from the Coast of Africa, announcing the visit, search, seizure and burning of an American vessel by a British cruiser. The following correspondent tells the whole story:

COM. TOTTON TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. SHIP VINCENNES, Dec. 10, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to forward to the Navy Department the accompanying papers in relation to the capture and destruction by fire of the *Rufus Soule*, a brigantine under American colors, by Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Viper*, on or about the 11th or 12th October, 1858.

STATEMENT OF PETER CALDINA

I shipped for the American brig Rufus Soule, Captain Anderson, at Matancas, on the 8th of July, and sailed, as I understood, for Fernando Po. Just sighted Cape de Verd Islands, and the next land we made was the African Coast, near to Bando Point. Soon afterwards we saw a steamer coming towards us, and she sent a boat. The Captain of the steamer Viper and another officer with him came aboard; they asked for papers, and mustered the crew and questioned us all about where we belonged. I was at the wheel and heard the captain of the Viper tell Captain Anderson that he would give him one hour to make up his mind, and if he did not deliver his vessel he would take her in tow; and the captain returned on board his own vessel, leaving the other officer with us. In half an hour the order was given for the English to open the hatches; I then saw for the first time that our flag had been hauled down. The English officer then waived his handkerchief to the Viper, and the captain of the steamer came aboard. The hatches were opened, and he then ordered us all to get our clothes ready to go on board the steamer. Afterwards they brought from the brig all her sails and small stores. The brig was set on fire about 7 o'clock in the evening, and was burning all night. In the morning several shots were fired at her before she went down. I heard it said by some of the crew of the Viper that she was burned because they had no men to send away in her, and that they had orders to burn one out of every three vessels taken.

Com. Totten had demanded an explanation of the Commander of the Viper, who responded to three categorical questions, put by Com. Totton, as follows:

First—Had the vessel the American flag flying at the time she was visited by the boat? Answer—She had the American flag flying; and from information from the British government, dated the 8th and 22d of July last, there was every just cause to believe that in this case a fraudulent use of the flag was being made, and that the vessel was engaged in the slave trade: consequently she was visited.

Second—If the papers were correct?—Answer—In my opinion they were incorrect, some of them undoubtedly so.

Third—If the American flag was still flying when the hatches were opened? Answer—The American flag was not flying when the vessels hatches were opened.—The flag and the papers were thrown into the sea by the captain without even a suggestion on my part.

Commodore Totton responded that the reply was unsatisfactory, as it made no mention of the circumstances of the burning of the brig without legal investigation Commodore Hodkinton rejoined by referring the American officer to the British admiral, and this closes the report to the Navy Department.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1859.

The Democratic caucus, on Saturday night, presented a scene of most admired disorder. Its proceedings serve only to show still more plainly the hopeless distraction of the party. No distinct line of policy whatever could be agreed upon. The tariff was a forbidden subject. The Cuba question was equally a source of disagreement. Nothing was done except to exhibit the utter impossibility of a union of the various factions and fragments upon any one measure of the administration or the cabinet, for these are no longer a unit.—They are as wide asunder as the poles. The support given to the cabinet recommendations in opposition to those of the President has emboldened the subordinate heads of departments to claim the supremacy. Instead of being *advisers* of the Chief Executive of the nation, they presume to be his actual controllers and aspire to be recognized as *the administration*. They denounce Buchanan as anti-administration because he does not favor their schemes of party action. If Mr. Buchanan has not the manliness to turn out his rebellious subordinates they will most assuredly depose him by stripping him of every vestige of power and patronage, or at least compelling him to use his official prerogatives only in obedience to their dictation. The ineffable weakness of the President in yielding to this insolent insubordination of the Cabinet officers has led them to assume an independence, not only of Executive direction, but even of Congressional control. They set themselves up as superior to the supreme Legislature of the country, and arrogantly assume the privilege of disobeying at will its commands and of practically vetoing its laws. This state of affairs at the national capital merits the serious consideration of the people. Their servants insolently aspire to be their masters, and already in this republican country, under democratic party auspices, there are signs of the establishment of an infamous oligarchy to whose tyrannous encroachments Congress appears to be too fatally indifferent.

The prospects of an extra session are daily waning. A tariff of some sort will unquestionably be adopted. The utter impossibility of making any retrenchment of public expenditures within twenty or twenty-five millions of the highest estimates of the revenue is apparent. It would be ruinous to the democracy to let a Congress in which there is a democratic majority, adjourn without providing for the actual expenses of the government. A new loan to make up the deficiency cannot be procured. The protective tariff men are firm in their opposition and will not agree to it. The anti-Tariff democrats are consequently compelled to admit the necessity of raising the tariff *for revenue purposes alone*. The Northern men are unwilling to incur the expense of an extra session, without mileage, when they can as easily earn their $3,000 pay without it. Consequently a modification of the tariff of '46 will probably be cooked up, which will be neither "pig nor puppy:" neither one thing or the other. It will be made sufficient to supply merely the necessary deficiencies in the revenue under the present tariff, but the protection it will afford to the industry of the country will necessarily be partial unequal and entirely inadequate.

LATEST NEWS.

BY LAST NIGHT'S STEAMER.

[From the Baltimore Sun of yesterday.]

GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATIONS.—Hon. Wm. L. Goggin has been nominated by the Opposition party a candidate for Governor of Virginia. Gen. James T. Pratt has been re-nominated by the Democracy, a candidate for Governor of Connecticut.

IT is stated in a dispatch that, the impression prevails that the proposition to place money at the command of the President to negotiate for the acquisition of Cuba will pass the Senate, but will be defeated by a large majority in the House.

THE argument of the motion in the case of Peter Corrie for a new trial was concluded at Towsontown on Thursday, and Judge Price was to announce his decision this morning.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Phelps of Missouri, in the Democratic caucus at Washington on Wednesday last, was adopted by a large majority:

Resolved, 1st, That the treasury-note law ought to be extended; 2d, That speedy action ought to be had on the appropriation bills; and, 3d, That the expenses of the government ought to be reduced as much as possible, consistently with the interest of the public service.

BURNING OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.—The William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va., one of the most distinguished and venerable institutions of learning in the country, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Its valuable library and laboratory are said to have fallen a prey to the flames. This calamity will cause the deepest regret throughout the whole country, especially among the many distinguished men who have graduated in its halls.—All the students escaped unharmed. The total loss is estimated at about $100,000, and the insurance is only $22,000. We subjoin a brief history of the institution:

"The college of William and Mary, the oldest except Harvard University, in the United States, was chartered in 1693 by King William III, and Queen Mary, who gave out of their private means nearly £2,000 sterling towards erecting the necessary buildings. This, with twenty thousand acres of land, the office of surveyor-general (in virtue of which one sixth of the fees received by public surveyors in the colony, and the sole power of appointing them, were given,) and one penny a pound on all tobacco exported from Virginia and Maryland, granted in the charter, £2,500 raised by subscription in the colony, and a gift of £2290 from the House of Burgesses constituted the endowment of the college.

"Within the last few years large additions have been made to the philosophical and chemical apparatus both of which are now amply sufficient for all the purposes of instruction in these sciences. The library has also been enlarged, and now contains nearly 5,000 volumes, among which are many curious and rare books."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—It seems as if the pharmacopeia were eventually to be narrowed down to the specifics, Holloway's Pills and Ointment. We have conversed with individuals who have witnessed the effect of the Pills in cases of epilepsy, ordinary convulsions, spasms, bilious colic, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, etc., and they all tell the same story of their efficacy and infallibility. So, too, of the Ointment. The general opinion seems to be that if it never fails in ulcerous and eruptive cases. It is an indisputable fact that those best acquainted with the preparations have the most implicit confidence in them.

LECTURES.

THE ninth Lecture of the second course, under the auspices of the "Y. M. C. A., L. & Reading Room" will be delivered in the Town Hall, on *the 18th instant*, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., by

Rev. J. N McJILTON, of Baltimore.

Subject—"Elements of True Greatness."

Tickets to the entire course, for a gentleman and Lady, or for two Ladies, $3,00
For a Gentleman only, 2,00
Family Tickets, 5,00
To a single Lecture, 25

Tickets positively not transferable.

Tickets issued for the last course, *are not* good for *this* course.

Membership Tickets are good till January, when they must be renewed.

Music by the "Easton Sax-Horn Band."

Apply to Dr. S. Harper, Treasurer, for Tickets.

By order of the Com. of Arrangements.

feb 12-tf S M

Marriages.

GANNON—CATRUP.—In the Chapel District, on the 9th inst., by Rev. H. P. Jordon, Nathaniel T. Gannon and Miss Caroline Catrup—both of this county.

REDMAN—CALLAHAN.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 11th ult., by Rev. Mr. Saunders, John Stewart Redman to Miss Sarah C. Callahan, both of this county.

Deaths.

MARTIN.—On the 9th inst., in Island Creek Neck, Mrs. Eliza Jane Martin, wife of John S. Martin, Esq., in the 55th year of her age.

THOMPSON.—In Baltimore, on the morning of the 7th inst., George W. Thompson, formerly of Dorchester county, in the 55th year of his age.

HAYWARD.—On Friday morning, the 4th of February, Mrs. Mary Hayward, in the 87th year of her age; of whom all that was mortal was laid, on Sunday last, in the family burial ground at Locust Grove.

Loved and honored as few have been, and none more, this venerable servant of Christ, and daughter of His Church, has left with us the memory of a truly Christian lady; exemplifying in a long life the beauty of holiness. Her piety was of the truest type, calm yet fervent, such as reason sanctions while it flows warmly from the heart. Amiable by natural temperament, that quality was sanctified in her, by the infusion of a higher grace. In social and domestic life, SHE OPENED HER MOUTH WITH WISDOM, AND IN HER TONGUE WAS THE LAW OF KINDNESS.

At His last promotion of the blessed, she was called, without suffering or pain, to the bosom of that Saviour she loved so well. She had risen from the morning meal, to prepare for attendance on the Sanctuary; and her spirit was passing away, while the prayer for her was offered in the public worship of the Church. But the brief record of an obituary is an unmeet tribute to her memory. She has left us, with the rare felicity, of having no voice that will not regret that she has left us, or that will not speak her praise.

"Multis ille bonis, flebilis occidit;"
Nulli flebilior, quam mihi."

Easton, Feb. 7, 1859.

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