The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . . DECEMBER 17, 1859.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE STUMP.—A memorial, which it is said, has been signed by a large number of the members of the bar and other citizens, has been gotten up in Baltimore, to the General Assembly of Maryland, for the removal of Judge Stump from the Criminal Court in that city. The memorialists close with the following paragraph:

"Your memorialists turn therefore with confidence to your Honorable body, and pray you will, without delay, deliver the metropolis of your State from the intolerable evil of an inefficient and depraved Court, and afford the Governor an opportunity of appointing a Judge who will establish his supremacy over violence and crime, and visit the just penalties of the law upon evil doers."

We are glad to see such a step taken, and sincerely hope that the power may be granted the Governor to fill the seat which Judge Stump now disgraces, by a man that is capable of restoring to that position the dignity and influence to which it is entitled. Let the Criminal Court be conducted as it should be and it will be worth all the other reforms that has been attempted in Baltimore city.

EASTON OVERDONE.—Mr. Joseph Ewing, at Lloyd's Landing, in this county, slaughtered, a few days ago, a hog 2½ years old, which weighed 556 lbs. Purser John N. Hambleton, near St. Michaels, slaughtered one weighing 438 and Mr James Austin, near Wye Mills, two, 13 months old, weighing 550 lbs. Mr. Austin's hogs were fed exclusively upon bran and meal husks up to the time of fattening, when they were fed upon corn. His mode of feeding goes very far in sustaining a number of articles which we have published lately on giving cooked food to swine. He gave at dinner the food he had scalded in the morning, and so on with every meal throughout the season.

SPEECH OF HON. T. A. R. NELSON.—We shall endeavor to lay before our readers next week the speech of the American representative from Tennessee—Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, on Wednesday, the 8th inst. At the time of Mr. Nelson's rising upon the floor of Congress that body was in a perfect state of confusion, but by his eloquence and great force of speech every tongue was silenced. His speech was full of patriotism, and held up in the proper light, both the Democratic and Republican Parties and breathed the pure sentiments of the party of which he boasts to be a member and which must eventually become the Union saving party of the country.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—The stock holders of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad held a meeting at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday last. Although the proceedings were ordered to be published in the papers, and ours is the second that has been issued since that time, we have not yet received them. We learn that several offers have been made by parties to contract for the completion of the road and that the resumption of the work upon the line is very soon expected.

PUBLIC SALE.—In consequence of the inclement weather on Wednesday last, the day upon which the sale of Mr. N. Goldsborough was to have taken place, he determined to postpone it until Wednesday next, the 21st instant All that are in want of fine cattle have now a rare opportunity to obtain them, as Mr. Goldsborough's stock are from the pastures of some of the best breeders in the country.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—There will be a Sabbath School Celebration in the M. E. Church in Easton, on the evening of the 26th inst., to which the public generally are invited. Exercises to commence at 6½ o'clock.

SNOW.—This section was visited with a slight fall of snow on Wednesday last, but not enough to draw out the *sleigh bell(e)s*.

GOVERNOR HICKS, a few days ago, underwent a very severe surgical operation, but at last accounts he was doing very well.

THERE IS NO speaker elected yet.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

The South Americans held a caucus on Saturday night to consider the proposition that had been made by several leading democrats for the union of the two parties to elect a speaker. There were twenty-three present, one being Briggs, of New York. Winter Davis was not there. Boteler was absent on account of indisposition. The proposition was that whenever democrats should be able to cast their full vote—ninety-three—the Americans would unite on the democratic nominee: or whenever the Americans could cast twenty-seven votes for one of their own party, the democrats would unite with them.

After long discussion on this proposition and the general question of party and national interests, the caucus finally concluded to take no action for the present, as the proposition had not emanated formally from the democratic caucus, and had been made only by some leaders of the party—John Cochrane, Mr. Winslow, and others. The caucus sat until after eleven o'clock.

The Americans believe they can, in such a combination, raise their vote to twenty-seven.

The Democrats have given notice that Mr. Hickman's plurality resolution shall not be voted on before the 1st of January at least, and until that is adopted it is clear that no Speaker can be elected.

TESTIMONY OF COLORED PERSONS.—It has been proposed in the Virginia Legislature to make colored persons competent witnesses in all cases of conspiracy with or inciting slaves to insurrection, or of circulating any written or printed matter designed to that end; or of stealing slaves or inciting them to abscond.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.—We see that Mr. Chas. Robinson has just returned from the city with his usual variety of Christmas Goods. The taste of all ages can here be suited. His goods were purchased with an eye to the infant, middle aged and the silvery gray. Step in and see for yourself.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION OF STATE'S ATTORNEY.—Judge Stump has dismissed all the petitions and protest of John H. Thomas, contesting the election of Milton Whitney as State's attorney for Baltimore city, and qualified Mr. Whitney, by administering the oath of office, for the next four years. It is understood an appeal will be taken by the contestant's counsel.

WE publish the following editorial from the Baltimore Clipper, which appears to put political matters in their proper light, and we hope none of our Democratic readers will fail to read it:

We briefly alluded, on Saturday, to the Union sentiment beginning to be manifested in the North by popular assemblies, which are presided over and addressed, not by fanatical abolition preachers and monomoniac negrophilists, but by patriotic statesmen and men of large political experience, whose names are not unknown to fame and whose opinions are reverenced by the people. Beginning in Philadelphia, and bursting out with increased enthusiasm in the old "cradle of Liberty," the Faneuil Hall, of Boston, in which were gathered the very flower of the intelligence and moral and material worth and political sagacity of Massachusetts, and swelling into an irresistible torrent in the great commercial emporium of the nation—New York. This flood of patriotic Union sentiment is destined to sweep over the whole North, drowning out the pestiferous agitators of abolitionism and disunion, and giving to the justly incensed and outraged South renewed assurance of the loyality of the Northern Masses to the Union and the Constitution, and their unabated fraternal affection for their countrymen in all the States and in all sections.

This movement has its origin among the people It is not the creation of political partizans. It is the voice of the patient and long suffering masses rebuking and condemning the reckless partizanship, which would imperil the Union and sacrifice the blessings of constitutional government and elevate in its stead the infamous higher law of disunion fanatics to achieve a present party victory. But it has been well said that these public meetings and expressions of popular sentiment are not in themselves sufficient to beat back the black waves of disunion fanaticism that are rolling with heavy and threatening surges from the extremes to the center of the Confederacy.—There must be an organization There must be concert of action among the conservative men of all the States, and a united effort of the masses everywhere in behalf of our imperilled Union.

This necessary organization cannot be effected in the name of either Republicanism or Democracy. There must be in the North and in the South a segregation of the conservative Union-loving people from these essentially sectional parties into one great successful party, which shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West but treading in the footsteps of the noble architects of our Republican institutions, with the Constitution as its only guide, shall rally around the Union they have bequeathed to us as "the paramount object of political desire," and defend it from all assaults from within as well as from without. The heroic band of Union men, who have gallantly withstood the pressure and persecution of the dominant party in either section and have steadfastly refused to be sectionalized, and are still found rallied proudly and unyieldingly under the beaten but not dishonored banner of the American party, presents to the country the only available nucleus for the concentration of this Union sentiment into a powerful and effective organization, which shall crush out Republican fanaticism at the North and Democratic nullification at the South, and allay the fearful storm of sectional excitement and restore peace and prosperity and perpetuity to the sadly distracted confederacy.

This nucleus of a great and successful Union party is represented in Congress by between twenty and thirty patriotic men who are standing apart from sectionalism of every kind, and eloquently appealing to the conservative men of all parties to rally to their support, and avert the fearful consequences of a purely sectional organization as the popular branch of our national legislature. Upon them rests the hope of the whole country. Upon their success depends the safety of the Union and the arrest of ruinous sectional agitation They have so far stoutly and heroically maintained their position, and it is fondly to be hoped that they will maintain it still steadfast and unmoved without a single desertion, under any circumstances, from their patriotic ranks.

The aggressive and dangerous doctrines promulgated recently by a portion of the Republican party, and endorsed and commended by many of its recognized leaders, have made that party the common enemy of the whole South, and the conservative people of all sections. The democratic and American parties, are equally opposing this Northern sectional organization, and its success, if it should succeed in the organization of the House of Representatives, will be attributable exclusively to the contumacy of the democrats in refusing to give their whole vote at once for an American or Southern Opposition candidate for Speaker. It has become apparent that the democratic candidate *cannot* be elected, but, by the aid of the democratic votes an American *can* be elected, and that is the only hope of defeating the election of a Republican.

Of the two hundred and thirty-seven members of Congress, one, John Young Brown democrat, of Kentucky, will not take his seat this session. Two others, Green Adams, American, of Kentucky, and Stalworth, democrat, of Alabama, are detained at home by sickness, leaving two hundred and thirty-four to vote in the election of speaker, in which, without the adoption of the plurality rule, one hundred and eighteen are required for a choice.—The Republicans have one hundred and ten including some of the People's party men and anti-Lecompton men; the Democrats have eighty-nine, including the anti-Lecompton Democrats of Illinois, and the Southern Opposition have twenty-two. It is proposed to defeat the Republican candidate by a Union of the Southern Opposition vote, and this can be done only by the democrats voting for the American candidate. Of the thirteen out-standing votes one will probably be given to the democratic candidate, making ninety democratic votes; two, Messrs. Briggs and Junkin have been voting with the Southern Opposition and will continue to vote for an American, but will go to the Republicans rather than to the Democrats. The others are understood to prefer the Republican candidate to either of the others if compelled to give their votes to one of them. Thus: if the whole Southern Opposition vote were to be given to the democratic candidate, it would be insufficient to elect as he could under no circumstances obtain more than one hundred and twelve, or including the vote of Briggs of New York, one hundred and thirteen votes, while the American candidate by the aid of the whole democratic vote can assuredly be elected, for in addition to the one hundred and eighteen votes ready to be cast for him, it is understood that several of the People's party men will vote for an American candidate, if their votes would insure his election.

Under these circumstances, it will be plainly seen that if the Republicans should be successful, the responsibility will rest unquestionably upon the democrats, who will thus have manifested before the country their preference for the success of a Black Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives to that of any one of the Southern Opposition. For this sin they will be answerable to the constituencies, whom they shall thus abuse and deliver into the bondage of Northern sectionalism, and to the country which they imperil by the inauguration of a strictly sectional contest that may result in a dissolution of the Union and perhaps in civil war.

Mr. Everett at the Union Meeting in Boston.

Mr. Everett, after touching upon other points in his speech, referred to the Harper's Ferry affair, in the following strain:

When the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration, I suspect it will be agreed that any other community in the country similarly situated, would have been affected in the same way. A conflict of such an unprecedented character, in which twelve or fourteen persons on the two sides are shot down, in the course of a few hours, appears to me an event at which levity ought to stand rebuked, and a solemn chill to fall upon every right thinking man.

I fear, sir, from the tone of some of the public journals, that we have not made this case our own. Suppose a party of desperate, misguided men, under a resolved and fearless leader, had been organized in Virginia to come and establish themselves by stealth in Springfield, in this State, intending there after possessing themselves at the unguarded hour of midnight of the National Armory, to take advantage of some local cause of disaffection—say the feud between Protestants and Catholics, (which led to a very deplorable occurrence in this vicinity a few years ago,) to stir up a social revolution: that pikes and rifles to arm 2,500 men had been procured by funds raised by extensive subscriptions throughout the South; that at the dead of a Sunday night the work of destruction had begun by shooting down an unarmed man, who had refused to join the invading force: that citizens of the first standing were seized and imprisoned, three or four others killed, and when, on the entire failure of the conspiracy, its leader had been tried, ably defended by counsel from his own part of the country, convicted and executed: that throughout Virginia, which sent him forth on his fatal errand, and the South generally, funeral bells should be tolled, meetings of sympathy held, as at the death of some great benefactor, and the person who had plotted to put a pike or a rifle in the hands of twenty-five hundred men, to be used against their fellows, inhabitants of the same town, inmates in the same houses, with an ulterior intention and purpose of wrapping the whole community in a civil war of the deadliest and bloodiest type, in which a man's foes should be those of his own household: suppose, I say, the person who planned and plotted all this, and with his own hand, or that of his associates, acting by his command, had taken the lives of several fellow-beings, should be extolled canonized, placed on a level with the great heroes of humanity, nay assimilated to the Saviour of mankind,—and all this not the effect of a solitary individual impulse, but the ripe fruit of a systematic agitation pursued in the South for years! What, Sir, should we feel, think, say under such a state of things? Should we weigh every phrase of indignant remonstrance with critical accuracy, and divide our murmurs with nice discrimination among those whom we might believe, however unjustly, to be directly or indirectly concerned in the murderous aggression? Mr. Chairman those who look on the excitement at the South as factitious or extravagant, have, I fear, formed a very inadequate idea of the nature of such an attempt as that which was made at Harper's Ferry was intended to be, and would have been had it proved successful. It is to want of reflection on this point that we must ascribe the fact, that any civilized man in his right mind, and still more any man of intelligence and moral discernment, in other respects, can be found to approve and sympathize with it. (Applause.) I am sure if such persons will bring home to their minds, in any distinct conception, the real nature of the undertaking, they would be themselves amazed that they had given it their sympathy. It appears from his own statements those of his decided associates, of his biographer, of his wretched wife, that the unhappy man who has just paid the forfeit of his life had for years meditated a general insurrection in the Southern States; that he thought the time had now come to effect it; that the slaves were ready to rise and the non-slave holding whites to join them: and both united were ready to form a new commonwealth, of which the constitution was organized and the officers chosen. With this wild, but thoroughly matured plan, he provides weapons for those on whose rising he calculated at Harper's Ferry; he seizes the national arsenal, where there was a supply of arms for a hundred thousand men, and as he intended, if unable to maintain himself at once in the open country, to retreat to the mountains, and from their fastnesses harrass, paralyze, and at length revolutionize the South. To talk of the pikes and rifles not being intended for offensive purposes is simply absurd.—(Applause.) The first act almost of the party was to shoot down a free colored man, whom they were attempting to impress, and who fled from them. One might as well say that the rifled ordnance of Louis Napoleon was intended only for self-defence, to be used only in case the Austrians should undertake to arrest his march. (Loud applause.) No: sir, it was an attempt to do on a vast scale what was done in St. Domingo, in 1791, where the colored population was about equal to that of Virginia; and if any one would form a distinct idea what such an operation is, let him see it—not as a matter of vague conception—a crude project—in the mind of a heated fanatic, but as it showed in the sober pages of history, that record the revolt in that island; the midnight burnings, the wholesale massacres, the merciless tortures the abominations not to be named by Christian lips in the hearing of Christian ears—some of which, too unutterably atrocious for the English language, are of necessity veiled in the obscurity of the Latin tongue. Allow me to read you a few sentences from the historian of those events:

In the town itself, the belief for some time was, that the revolt was by no means an extensive one, but a sudden and partial insurrection only. The largest sugar plantation on the plain was that of Mons. Galifet, situated about eight miles miles from the town, the negroes belonging to which had always been treated with such kindness and liberality, and possessed so many advantages, that it became a proverbial expression among the lower white people, in speaking of any man's good fortune, to say, *il est heureux comme un negre de Gailifet* (he is as happy as one of M. Galifet's negroes.) M. Odeluc, an attorney or agent for this plantation, was a member of the General Assembly, and being fully persuaded that the negroes belonging to it would remain firm in their obedience, determined to repair thither to encourage them in opposing the insurgents: to which end he desired the assistance of soldiers from the town guard, which was granted. He proceeded accordingly, but on approaching the estate, to his surprise he found all the negroes in arms on the side of the rebels, and, horrid to tell, their standard was the body of a white infant, which they had recently impaled on a stake. Mr. Odeluc had advanced too far to retreat undiscovered, and both he and a friend who had accompanied him, with most of the soldiers were killed without mercy. Two or three only of the patrol escaped by flight, and conveyed the dreadful tidings to the inhabitants of the town.

By this time, all or most of the white persons who had been found on the several plantations, being massacred or forced to seek their safety in flight, the ruffians exchanged the sword for the torch. The buildings and canefields were everywhere set on fire; and the conflagrations which were visible from the town in a thousand different quarters, furnished a prospect more shocking and reflections more dismal than fancy can paint or the powers of man describe

Such, sir, as a matter of history, is a servile insurrection. Now, let us take a glance at the state of things in the Southern States, co-members as they are with us of the great Republican Confederacy. Let us consider over what sort of a population it is that some persons among us think it not only right and commendable, but in the highest degree heroic, saint-like, God-like to extend the awful calamity which turned St. Domingo into a heap of bloody ashes in 1791. There are between three and four millions of the colored race scattered through the Southern and Southwestern States, in small groups, in cities, towns villages, and in larger bodies on isolated plantations: in the house, the factory, and the field; mingled together with the dominant race in the various pursuits of life—the latter amounting, in the aggregate, to eight or nine millions, if I rightly recollect the numbers. Upon this community, thus composed, it was the design of Brown to let loose the hell-hounds of a servile insurrection, and to bring on a struggle which for magnitude, atrocity, and horror, would have stood alone in the history of the world. (Great applause.) And those eight or nine millions, against whom this frightful war was levied, are our fellow-citizens, entitled with us to the protection of that compact of government which recognizes their relation to the colored race—a compact which every sworn officer of the Union, or of the State, is bound by his oath to support. Among them, sir, is a fair proportion of men and women of education and culture—of moral and religious lives and characters—virtuous fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters, persons who would adorn any station of society, in any country—men who read the same Bible that we do, and, in the name of the Master, kneel at the throne of the same God, forming a class of men from which have gone forth some of the greatest and purest characters which adorn our history—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Marshall. These are the men, and the women, for whose bosom pikes and rifles are manufactured in New England, to be placed in the hands of an ignorant subject race, supposed, most wrongfully, as recent events have shown, to be waiting only for an opportunity to use them. [Applause.] Sir, I have on three or four different occasions in early life and more recently, visited all the Southern and Southwestern States, with the exception of Arkansas and Alabama. I have enjoyed the hospitality of the city and the country; I have had the privilege before crowded and favoring audiences to hold up the character of the father of his country, and to inculcate the blessings of the Union in the same precise terms in which I have done it, here, at home, and in the other portions of the land. I have been admitted to the confidence of the domestic circle, and I have seen there touching manifestations of the kindest feelings, by which that circle in all its members, high and low, master and servant can be bound together; and when I contemplate the horrors that would have ensued had the tragedy on which the curtain rose at Harper's Ferry been acted out, through all its scenes of fire and sword, of lust and murder, of rapine and desolation, to the final catastrophe, I am filled with emotions to which no words can do justice. There could of course be but one result, and that well deserving the thoughtful meditation of those, if any such there be, who think that the welfare of the colored race could by any possibility be promoted by the success of such a movement and who are so willing to purchase that result by so costly a sacrifice. The colored population of St. Domingo amounted to but little short of half a million, while the whites amounted to only thirty thousand. The white population of the Southern States alone, in the aggregate outnumbers the colored race in the ratio of two to one; in the Union at large in the ratio of seven to one and if, [which heaven avert] they should be brought into conflict, it could end only in the extermination of the latter after scenes of woe, for which language is too faint, and for which the liveliest fancy has no adequate images of horror. Such being the case, some one may ask, why does not the South fortify herself against the possible occurence of such a catastrophe, by doing away with the one great source from which alone it can spring? This is a question easily asked, and I am not aware that it is our duty at the North to answer it; but it may be observed that great and radical changes in the framework of society, involving the relation of twelve millions of men, will not wait on the bidding of an impatient philanthrophy. They can only be brought about in the lapse of time by the steady operations of physical, economical, and moral causes. Have those, who rebuke the South for the continuance of slavery, considered that neither the present generation nor the preceding one is responsible for its existance? The African slave trade was prohibited by act of Congress fifty one years ago, and many years earlier by the separate Southern States.—The entire colored population, with the exception, perhaps, of a few hundreds surreptitiously introduced, is native to the soil.—Their ancestors were conveyed from Africa in the ships of Old England and New England. (Loud applause.) They now number between three and four millions. Has any person, of any party or opinion, proposed in sober earnest, a practical method of wholesale emancipation? I believe most persons, in all parts of the country, are of opinion, that free labor is steadily gaining ground. It would in my judgment have already prevailed in the two northern tiers of the slaveholding States, had its advantages not been unhappily retarded by the irritating agitation of the day. (Loud applause.) But has any one whose opinion is entitled to the highest respect ever undertaken to sketch out the details of a plan for effecting the change at once, by any legislative measure that could be adopted? Consider only, I pray you, that it would be to ask the South to give up one hundred thousand millions of property, which she holds by a title satisfactory to herself, as the first step Then estimate the cost of an adequate outfit for the self support of the emancipated millions; then reflect on the derangement of the entire industrial system of the South, and all the branches of commerce and manufactures that depend on its great staples; then the necessity of conferring equal political privileges on the emancipated race, who being free, would be content with nothing less, if anything less were consistent with our political system; then the consequent organization of two great political parties on the basis of color, and the eternal feud which would rage between them; and finally, the overflow into the free States of a vast multitude of needy and helpless emigrants, who, being excluded from many of them (and among others from Kansas)—(boisterous laughter)—would prove doubly burdensome, where they are admitted. Should we, sir, with all our sympathy for the colored race, give a very cordial reception to two or three hundred thousand destitute emancipated slaves? Does not every candid man see, that every one of these steps present difficulties of the most formidable character—difficulties for which as far as I know, no man and no party has proposed a solution? And is it, sir, for the attainment of objects so manifestly impracticable, pursued, too, by the bloody pathways of treason and murder, that we will allow the stupendous evil which now threatens us to come upon the country? Shall we permit this curiously compacted body politic, the nicest adjustment of human wisdom, to go to pieces? (Cries of "No no." Will ye blast this beautiful symmetric form, paralyze this powerful arm of public strength, smite with imbecility this great national intellect? Where, sir, O where will be the flag of the United States?—Where our rapidly increasing influence in the family of nations? Already they are rejoicing in our divisions. The last foreign journal which I have read, in commenting upon the event at Harper's Ferry, dwells upon it as something that will compel us to keep the peace with the Powers of Europe, and that means to take the law from them in our international relations. I meant to have spoken of the wreck of that magnificent and mutually beneficial commercial intercourse which now exists between the producing and manufacturing States—on the hostile tariff in time of peace, and the habitually recurring border wars by which it will be annihilated. I meant to have said a word of the navy of the United States; and the rich inheritance of its common glories. Shall we give up this? The memories of our fathers, of those happy days when the men of the North and South stood together for the country on hardfought fields; when the South sent her Washington to Massachusetts, and New England sent her Greene to South Carolina—is all this forgotten? "Is all the counsel that we two have shared"—all the joint labors to found this great Republic—is this "all forgot?" and will we permit this last great experiment of confederate republicanism to become a proverb and a by-word to the nations? (Cries of "No, no, never.") No, fellow citizens, no a thousand times no.—This glorious Union shall not perish, Precious legacy of our fathers, it shall go down honored and cherished to our children?—(Loud applause.) Generations unborn shall enjoy its privileges as we have done, and if we leave them poor in all besides; we will transmit to them the boundless wealth of its blessings. (Loud applause, follwed by three cheers.)

Immediately after the conclusion of the Hon. Edward Everett's emphatic and eloquent denunciation of every tendency to disunion, the immense assembly broke forth in the most rapturous and vehement applause.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT AT HOME.—The arrival of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott at New York, from San Juan, bearing the news of the temporary settlement of the disputed island question, was announced on Tuesday. He was accompanied by Col. Lay, Col. Thomas, and Dr. Crane, all of the United States army. The two former were sent immediately to Washington, as bearers of dispatches to President Buchanan, containing a full statement of the terms of the settlement of the San Juan imbroglio. General Scott's arrival was entirely unexpected, and therefore the citizens of New York were precluded from giving him a handsome reception. The Times says:

Some fears were entertained that the infirmity of years would render the journey too wearisome for his strength, but the result is happily different. Immediately after his disembarcation from the Atlantic, he went to his residence on Twelfth street, where the members of his family gave him a welcome more grateful doubtless to the old veteran's feelings than any of the ovations have been which he has received since his departure. Gen. Scott states that since he left this city, on the 20th of last September, he has traveled 13,000 miles.—So far from impairing his health, the constant changes have been of decided benefit, and he says that he was never more robust and vigorous than he is at present.—He expresses the greatest gratification at the warm reception which has everywhere been accorded him.

DYSPEPSY is a hydra-headed disease, and only in the Oxygenated bitters does it find a "foeman worthy of its steel." This remedy at once expels the disease from the system, and restores the digestive organs to a state of health and comfort.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14, 1859.

WHEAT—About 10,000 bushels were offered. Sales as follows:

Common to white,	1 20@1 25
Good to choice,	1 38@1 40
Fair to Good,	1 33@1 36
Red,	1 26@1 25
CORN—White and yellow new,	73@75 cts
Old white and yellow,	80@85 cts
OATS—	38@43 cts.
Maryland and Virginia.	38@41 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1859.

WHEAT—White,	1 40@1 45
Red,	1 31@1 32

Marriages.

MARSHALL—BALL.—In the M. P. Church, in St. Michaels on Sunday the 4th inst., by Rev. H. P. Jordan, Joseph D. Marshall and Miss Mary L. Ball, all of Bay Side.

BECK—KERBY.—By the same on the 13th inst., in Easton, George W. Beck and Mrs. Annie Kirby, all of Easton.

ROSS—WARREN.—In Trappe District, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., by Rev. J. E. Bryan, Robert H. Ross to Miss Luvenia Warren, all of Talbot county.

WATERS—JONES.—On the 6th inst., at "Elm Wood," Somerset county, by the Rev. W. A. White, Levin L. Waters, Editor of the Somerset *Union*, to Miss Lucretia Jones.

Deaths.

EATON.—Very suddenly, at Easton Point, a few days ago, Mrs. Eaton, at an advanced age.

SODA CRACKERS.—Soda Crackers, Water Crackers and Spiced Cakes—fresh
dec 17 J. H. GRACE

ROSIN SOAP.—A superior article of Rosin Soap, constantly on hand; also superior article of Starch and Washing Soda
dec 17 ALEX. DODD & SON

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County the subscriber will offer at public sale, on

Wednesday, the 4th of January, 1860, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence, near Easton, of Henry Price, late of Talbot county, dec'd, all the said deceased's personal estate (negroes excepted,) consisting of

Household & Kitchen Furniture,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,
One four wheel Carriage,
The half of one Iron Geared
Horse Power and Thresher (nearly new,)
A large lot of prime Blades,

and many other articles too numerous to mention. *The Lease of the Farm for the ensuing year will also be sold.*

The above named stock are all very fine.

TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars—the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—upon all sums of and under $5 the cash will be required. In all cases the terms of sale must be complied with before the property is removed.

Persons bidding off property and not complying with the terms of sale, will be held responsible for all losses on a second sale.

THOS. J. CLARK, Agent
for Mrs. JANE E. PRICE, Adm'trx
dec 17–ts of Henry Price, dec'd.

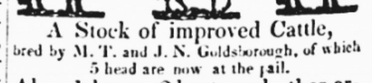
POSTPONED
PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the State at once, in consequence of his recent loss by fire, will offer at public sale at his residence, East Avon, in Oxford Neck, Trappe District, on

Wednesday, the 14th of December next,

the following property to wit:—

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
his remaining
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
Consisting of a Bickford & Huffman wheat and Guano Drill, Wemple Thresher and Cleaner, Horse Power Montgomery Fan, Maury Reaper and 3 Carts.



A Stock of improved Cattle,
bred by M. T. and J. N. Goldsborough, of which 5 head are now at the jail.
Also, 1 horse, 2 boats and other articles not herein specified.

TERMS OF SALE.—On all sums of and under $10 the cash will be required—on all sums over that amount a credit of six months will be given—the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from day of sale. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with—sale to commence 9½ o'clock A. M.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
dec 3–ts A. J. LOVEDAY, Auctioneer.

☞ On account of the inclemency of the weather on last Wednesday, the above sale is postponed until *Wednesday next, the 21st of December inst.*, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

dec 17–ts N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

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