The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . . JANUARY 14, 1860.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We devote a large space, this morning, to the message of Governor Hicks. It is what might be justly termed an excellent State paper. It bears upon its very face the plain, open style of its author. There is no flowery language or imaginary sketches, but everything is to the point. He takes up one subject after another, in a practical manner, until the whole catalogue of subjects which come under his notice, as the executive of the State, is gone through with, and freely gives his views upon them. As to the financial condition of the State, the Governor says:

> The report of the Comptroller, addressed to me during the recess, exhibited the condition of the State on the 30th of September, 1858, by which it appeared that the whole Federal Debt of the State, as of that day, was nearly fifteen millions of dollars, ($14,868,510.24,) against which is to be reckoned the four millions of the Sinking Fund, showing the amount on which the State now pays interest to be about eleven millions of dollars.
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> This amount, under the operation of the Sinking Fund, is constantly diminishing, and every citizen may refer with pride, as well as satisfaction, to the certainty thus shown, of the ability of State, not only to regularly meet her accruing obligations of interest, and her responsibilities to the public creditor, but of rendering her securities yearly more valuable, by the gradual absorption of them, and their final extinguishment, if we will only persist in the prudent financial policy which has led to these results.
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> The Sinking Fund was still further increased during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1859, to the aggregate of more than four and a half millions, ($4,582,975.22,) and a comparison of these with the previous figures, showing an increase of $359,701.45, demonstrates that a few years' continuance will entirely discharge the indebtedness of the State."

Governor Hicks has made a firm and decided Executive officer, and we believe will continue to carry out his own views whenever he thinks the necessities of the people require it—regardless of party ties or political opposition. The whole of the message will be found on the first and fourth pages of to-day's paper.

APPALLING CATASTROPHE.—We take from the Baltimore American, which will be found in another column, an account of one of the most appalling catastrophes, attended with great injury and loss of life under peculiarly painful circumstances, that has ever shocked the country. About 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the Pemberton Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., fell with a tremendous crash. Six or seven hundred operatives were at work in them at the time, and the lowest estimates states that the number of those buried in the ruins was at least three hundred. In the midst of the efforts to extricate the sufferers, a new horror was added to the scene. The ruins took fire, and before the rapid progress of the flames the rescuers were forced to remit their labors and leave the sufferers to a terrible fate. The whole number of killed and missing is stated at one hundred and fifteen, and the wounded at considerably over that number. The calamity is attributed to the insecure construction of the Mills, which had previously occasioned doubts of its safety. The loss of property by the disaster is estimated at half a million of dollars, but in the presence of the cruel suffering and destruction of life it sinks into insignificance.

In another column will be found the advertisement of our young fellow townsman, Thomas C. Nicols, Jr., who has returned to Easton, after an absence of ten years, six of which time he has been engaged in the hardware business in one of the largest importing houses in the city of Philadelphia. He has opened a store in our town at the corner of Dover and Washington Streets, for the purpose of carrying on the hardware business exclusively. From his experience in the business, and his facilities for purchasing, we think he can supply the farmers and mechanic, as cheap as articles in his line, can be bought in Baltimore. A great deal of our money goes to the city for articles which ought and can be obtained at home. We hope our patrons will give him a call and judge for themselves.

WHY THE OMISSION.—We see that Tuesday's Star gives the names of a number of gentlemen, (taken from the Planter's Advocate,) who are spoken of for the U. S. Senate, but failed to copy verbatim. The name of Col. Saml. Hambleton of our town appeared among that number in the Advocate, if we are not very much mistaken, but the Star took occasion to drop it. This omission looks very mysterious to a close observer. As for ourselves, we are always glad to see a fellow-townsman mentioned in connection with a high position—especially a man of ability—let him be of whatever political creed he may.

MONTGOMERY INSURANCE CO.—We have seen the annual statement of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, and find from the exhibit made, the Company to be in a most flourishing condition. The amount of property now insured is $5,289,414.24. Amount insured the past year, $841,535.50. Amount of capital, $329,131.44. Amount of cash surplus, $48,298.61. Amount of losses the past year, $7,161.85. The Company has paid a dividend of 50 per cent. for the present year. For terms of insurance and all information, call on, or address Robt. B. Dixon, Easton, Md., the active and enterprising agent of the Company. Now is the time to insure, if you have not already done so.

DEATH OF CAPT. PENNINGTON.—Capt. P. Pennington, formerly of this county, died at Chestertown, on Christmas day. Capt. Pennington, for a long time sailed a boat out of Miles River, for Col. Edward Lloyd, and was well known in the county for his mild and easy disposition. He was a man of great muscular power, measuring about six feet four inches in height, and a well proportioned frame; and being noted for his peace-making qualities, in old Whig times many a tumult and brawl he healed up on election day by his jocuse manners. May he rest in peace.

ANOTHER SAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last a young man named Wm. Franklin Hoxter, of Millington, Kent county, on a visit at Mr. Josiah Noble's, in this county, accidentally shot himself. It appears that Mr. Hoxter was standing with his body resting upon the muzzle of his gun and at the same time had his foot upon the hammer, when it must have slipped and caused the gun to go off. The whole load took effect in the side, just below the arm pit, killing him instantly. He was a son of the late Wm. Hoxter, of this county who died near Easton some years ago.

The protracted meeting which has been going on for the last two weeks in the M. P. Church, in this town, has been attended through the past week with more or less success. Three persons, we believe, have professed religion. It is expected that the meeting will be continued so long as there is a hope of getting persons to the altar.

DEATH OF AN AGED CITIZEN.—Mr. Isaac Adkinson died at his residence, in this town, on Monday last, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. Adkinson leaves a fine estate. He was remarkable through life for peaceable and quiet habits and apparently great evenness of temper. He belonged to the society of Friends, and has, we believe, been a diligent worker in the christian faith which he advocated. He leaves an aged wife and several children. We understand that this venerable couple have been married over fifty years.

REV. W. ROBY.—We regret to learn, says the Washington Star, that this estimable minister, (President of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church,) who is now temporarily in Georgetown, is confined to his room, being seriously afflicted with billious pneumonia. The reverend gentleman was paying his official visits to the churches of his denomination in that District and the adjacent country, at the time he was taken sick.

A NEW PAPER.—We have received the first and second numbers of the "Maryland Citizen," a new paper just started in Centreville, Queen Anne's county, by John T. Hand, Esq. The Citizen reflects great credit upon Mr. Hand as a member of the craft, and his paper throughout bids fair to be one of our best country exchanges. We have known Mr. Hand from a boy, and he has our best wishes of success.—His paper is independent in politics and, no doubt, by his perseverance and industry will secure a large subscription list before the close of the present year.

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.—We are indebted to the Comptroller of the Treasury for a copy of his annual report, in pamphlet form, of the treasury department of the State.

The report is a brief and luminous business paper, and reflects great credit on the Comptroller. We shall give a synopsis of it next week.

It is a curious fact in our political history that the only attacks made upon the late Message of the Democratic President of the U. S. have been made by prominent Democrats in Congress. Mr. Morris, of Illinois assailed it the day after its appearance in the House, in the following bitter language:

"The Administration was full of rottenness and dead men's bones, and had no more affiliation with the democracy than darkness with light, or virtue with vice.—The President had again thrust in our faces his territorial policy, and had advanced several steps from his former position, which, in all conscience, was bad enough. He was amazed that the President had so far lost sight of his duty as to make so high a bid for the nomination of the Charleston Convention. He knew him to be capable of any act for the gratification of his private malice, and of being guilty of treachery to his friends and principles. There was no necessity for twisting the question of Slavery in here. It was not before the House in any form, nor was it likely to be this session: yet the President repeats his twice-told tale, at a time when the House is in an unorganized condition. He was glad the President had exposed himself an old man who looked forward for the perpetuation of his power, and was ready to bow at any sectional altar to obtain his ends. He read an extract from the Message, relating to Slavery in the Territories, calling it disingenous, and thought it too strong a dose for any Southern men to swallow."

Mr. Morris is a dyed-in-the-wood Democrat, who went into caucus and voted for Mr. Bocock until that gentleman withdrew.

In the Senate, Mr. Brown, of Miss., denied what the President had said about the settlement of the Slavery Question. And so the harmonious Democracy drive on—the national party, the party which by its unity is to save the union. The fact is, their whole policy is so double faced and shuffling that no two of them agree as to the meaning of any measure, save the simple one of spoils.

KENTUCKY FOR THE UNION.—A large Union meeting was held at Maysville, Ky., recently at which the following strong Union declarations were adopted:

That the destruction of the Union would involve ourselves and our posterity in calamities and woes not to be contemplated without horror.

That it would resolve the States into conditions of frightful chaos and dreadful discord.

That the stronger States would become jealous rivals and belligerent antagonists, in continual peril of actual or constructive war.

That the feebler States would infallibly become, from dire necessity, the mere satellites or the prey of the stranger, or the degraded allies, or the conquered provinces of foreign despotisms.

That in either alternative, the rights, liberties and happiness of the people would be subject to the arbitrament of unsympathizing masters, and so restrained, diminished and oppressed, as to reduce at once a proud and independent nation of freemen to the condition of an ignominious and degraded race.

That the dissolution of the Union would cure no evil—repel no aggression—right no wrong—diminish no alarm—indemnify no damage; but on the contrary, would prove the sum of all evils, for it would bring not remedy but ruin.

That it would be a crime against mankind in blighting the last hope of man's capacity to secure the blessings of self-government.

CAR AND MAIL BURNT.—On the 2d instant, the baggage car attached to the train on the Delaware Railroad took fire and was consumed. The Wilmington Republican says:

John Clark was removing his family to this city, and all the clothing of himself and wife and nine children, with five feather beds, pork, lard, &c., and most of his household goods, worth in the aggregate about $400, were destroyed, leaving him in quite a distressed condition. Two trunks belonging to Miss Hazzard, of Milton, estimated to be worth $300; fifty new baskets belonging to Charles Richmond, of Milford, and the United States mail were entirely consumed. The mail contained as far as is known about $75 in money, $50 of which was mailed by Mr. Garey, of Milford. The loss, exclusive of the value of the car, is estimated at from $800 to $1,000.

ABOLITION MISSIONARIES IN TROUBLE.—The Independent states that Rev. Geo. Candee, Rev. Wm. Kendrick and Robert Jones missionaries of the American (Abolition) Missionary Association, have been expelled from Jackson county, Ky., after having their hair and beards shaved, and tar put on their heads and faces.

CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives on Saturday amused itself by a longer and more excited debate than usual. A strong effort was made, but without success, to bring the House to a vote on the question of adopting the plurality rule. Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, was then put in nomination, and the House voted with the following result: Sherman, one hundred and three; Mr. Hamilton, eighty-nine; Mr. Gilmer, fourteen; Mr. Reynolds, five; scattering, three necessary to a choice, one hundred and six.

In the United States Senate on Monday, a number of bills were introduced, among which was one to promote the efficiency of the Army by retiring disabled and infirm officers. In the House Mr. Smith, of Virginia, explained and excused his egg-nog drinking on Christmas day. After some brief debate the House then balloted three times for a Speaker. The vote affords no indication of the conclusion of the contest. Two hundred and nineteen members voted, Mr. Sherman had on each ballot one hundred and five votes, whilst Mr. Hamilton did not get above eighty-eight. The Southern opposition voted for Mr. Gilmer.

The Senate on Tuesday listened to a yet unfinished speech from Mr. Green, of Missouri, on that remarkably novel subject "popular sovereignty." In the House Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, made a disunion speech, and Mr. Leake, of Virginia, maintained the right of that State to secede from the Union. There was no ballot for Speaker.

In the Senate on Wednesday Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, Senator elect from Minnesota, appeared and took his seat. Mr. Davis reported a bill to create a retired Army list. Mr. Green then finished his speech and Mr. Pugh replied. In the House after speeches from Messrs. Scranton and Campbell, of Pennsylvania, one ballot was taken for Speaker, the vote exhibiting no change.—A discussion then ensued on the practicability of uniting the opposition to the Republicans on some conservative man, but the effort was as futile as all the previous attempts have been. The House again voted and then adjourned. The prospect of a termination of the contest is now more remote than ever—the adoption of the plurality rule being apparently the only possible solution.

LEGISLATIVE.—Both houses of the Maryland Legislature completed their organization on the 5th, the nominees of the Democratic caucus being elected without difficulty. John B. Brook, Esq., of Prince George's county, was elected President of the Senate, and E. G. Kilbourn, of Anne Arundel county, Speaker of the House. In the House the Reform candidates from the city presented a protest contesting the right of the American members to seats, on the ground of fraud and violence. On motion the contestants were admitted to seats on the floor of the House by a vote of ayes fifty-five, nays five, the Baltimore delegates not voting.

In the House a long and animated debate was caused by the introduction of resolutions denouncing any representative of Maryland in Congress who shall vote for a Republican for Speaker, or contribute indirectly to that result by voting for an unavailable candidate, as untrue to their constituency and to the State, and further expressing the opinion that it is the duty of these representatives to unite upon the "most available candidate" to secure the defeat of Mr. Sherman or any other Republican. The resolutions introduced by Mr. Freaner were adopted by a unanimous vote. In the Senate resolutions relating to the slavery question and the position of Maryland were introduced by Mr. McKaig, and referred. It is hoped that the Senate will adopt the example of the House, dispose of the subject with brief debate; and turn then to the business before them, that which concerns the State, and leave to those who have more time and less responsible duties the useless discussion of issues that are already sufficiently distracting.

The business before the Maryland Legislature on Monday was merely routine and preliminary. The Standing Committees were announced. A petition for the removal of Judge Stump was presented in the House and refered to a special committee.

Nothing of special interest marked the proceedings of the Legislature on Wednesday, except the withdrawal from the House of the petition for the removal of Judge Stump, with the design of bringing the subject forward in another form.

On Wednesday, the petition from Baltimore city for the removal of Judge Stump, was presented in the Senate, and referred to a special Joint Committee. A motion of Mr. Yellott to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary was voted down. Seven of the contesting Reform delegates from the city were in their seats in the House on Wednesday. The preliminary business of the session is progressing, and in a few days we may look for an earnest commencement of the work before the Legislature.

AN EPISCOPAL "SURPRISE PARTY."—The recently elected (P. E.) Bishop of New Jersey, Dr. Odenheimer, has just moved from Philadelphia to Riverside, near Burlington, the residence of the late Bishop Doane. In relating the arrival of the new Bishop, the Burlington Dollar Newspaper says:

"When his family took possession of Riverside they found the pantries crowded with everything that either housewife or cook could desire—a barrel of sugar in one, of flour in another—with other immediate necessaries in profusion, the surprise offerings of Episcopalians here. Then came a purse of $200 from Episcopalians in Mount Holly, to bear the expense of the removal from Philadelphia. These donations offered some manifestation of the affection already entertained for Bishop Odenheimer."

ATTENDANCE AND MILEAGE AT A FUNERAL.—A man in a neighboring State, who possesses property estimated at $50,000 in amount, was recently called upon to administer upon the estate of a deceased brother who left a little property. When he rendered his accounts to the Judge of probate, they were found to contain, among other charges, the sum of $2 for one day's time in attending the funeral of his brother, and $2 for railroad fare in going and coming from the funeral!

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Falling of the Pemberton Mills—Seven hundred People buried in the Ruins—Great loss of life.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Jan. 10.—Pemberton Mills, at this place, employing 600 hands, fell in a mass of ruins this afternoon, burying nearly every person in the premises.—Mangled bodies are now being taken out by the cartload! It is supposed that over two hundred persons have been killed instantly.

The walls fell suddenly about 5 o'clock, while six or seven hundred operatives were at their work. It is impossible at present to give anything like a correct account of the number of persons in the mill, or of the actual loss of life.

Some two or more acres of ground are piled up with every description of machinery and the fallen building. Huge bonfires are burning to light some two or three thousand persons, who are working as if for their own lives, to rescue the unfortunate persons, many of whom are still crying and begging to be released from their tortures. Every few minutes some poor wretch is dragged from his or her prison, and it is heart-rending to hear their cries as they are drawn out, with legs and arms crushed or torn.

The whole city seems in mourning. Many are running through the streets, and with frantic cries searching the ruins. Temporary hospitals have been arranged for the rescued. Many stand by the wreck, frigid with despair. Often a terrible crash caused by the clearing away, threatens death to those who may still be alive in the ruins. Gangs of men, with ropes below, are constantly dragging out huge pieces of the wreck which imprisons so many. Some of the rescuers are killed in their humane efforts.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

The building was never considered to be as staunch as it ought to have been. It was built about seven years since, and was then thought a sham. Indeed, before the machinery was put in the walls spread to such a degree that some twenty-two tons of iron stays were put in to save it from falling in by its own weight.

From the best information that can be now gathered, the building appeared to crumble and fall from the eastern corner or end toward the Duck mill. It fell inwards, as if powerfully drawn that way.

About 9½ o'clock fire was discovered to be breaking out amid the ruins, adding additional horror to the scene. Although this was somewhat apprehended, it struck terror to the hearts of all present, who were before hopeful of saving more lives. Still the work of removal went briskly on; Force pumps and fire engines kept streams of water pouring into the ruins, but at twelve o'clock the whole mass of ruins was a sheet of flames! The screams and moans of the wounded were painfully distinct, but no power on earth could save them.

LAWRENCE, Jan. 11, 2 o'clock A. M.—The ruins of the Pemberton Mills having been entirely burnt up, it may be many days before true knowledge of the killed and wounded can be arrived at.

The fire caught without doubt from a lantern of burning fluid accidentally dropped.

One of the firemen dropped dead in the street from over exertion.

The streets are filled by masses of people, every one eager to see and hear.

The friends of the missing, who, before the fire, were alternating between hope and fear, are now settling down into hopeless despair.

The City Hall has been made a temporary hospital for the reception of the dead and wounded, where they will remain till recognized and taken care of by their friends.

The latest accounts from Lawrence—Dead and missing one hundred and fifteen—One hundred and Sixty-five Wounded.

LAWRENCE, Mass., January 11.—The following are all the additional facts, so far as known, concerning the deplorable calamity of yesterday, which has spread so much sorrow and desolation over this community. There were 960 operatives employed in the factory, a portion of them had gone to supper, leaving some six hundred souls in the building.

The building was five stories in height, 280 feet long by 70 feet in width, with a wing 45 feet square. It contained 2,700 spindles.

LATER.—There is but little additional to communicate; the dead and missing number 115, a large proportion of them were young girls. Many were the main support of their families.

The fire was entirely confined to the ruins of the Pemberton Mills, and all the adjoining property escaped uninjured.

The loss by the destruction of the Mill is estimated at $600,000.

There are one hundred and sixty-five wounded of those who were rescued from the ruins. The greater part of this number will survive.

LONGEVITY OF OUR FOREFATHERS.—No less than thirteen of the fifty-six signers of American Independence reached the age of eighty years and upward, namely:

Charles Carroll, of Maryland,	95
William Ellery, of Rhode Island,	93
John Adams, of Massachusetts,	91
Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts,	91
Robert T. Paine, of Massachusetts,	93
Benjamin Franklin, of Mass.	84
William Williams, of Connecticut,	91
William Floyd, of Rhode Island,	87
Thomas McKean, of Pennsylvania,	83
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia,	83
George Wythe, of Virginia,	89
Francis Lewis, of South Wales,	90
Matthew Thornton, of Ireland,	89

Being an average of eighty-six years and two months each, and the aggregate excess of the "time-honored thirteen," over four-score, is just eighty years. No deliberative assembly of equal magnitude was ever more remarkable for virtue, temperance and longevity of its members, than the one which declared the American colonies free and independent.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR SHERMAN.—On Wednesday last the republican association of Chicago fired one hundred guns in honor of the election of Sherman as Speaker. It appears some one sent a despatch to Chicago announcing the election, and not till they had wasted all their powder did the republicans find out that they had been badly "sold."

[From the London Times, December 16.]

MR. RAREY'S LATEST HORSE-TAMING FEATS.—The experiments of Saturday last were eminently satisfactory, the more so as there was not the slightest mystery about them. Cruiser was first introduced, in high spirits, excellent condition, and the sweetest state of temper imaginable. He did not even require to be "hobbled," but the moment he saw the strap he lay down as readily as we are told Colonel Crockett's opossums came down from the tree the moment they saw the infallible gun. He followed Mr. Rarey round the arena like a dog, stopped when he was told, and gave his foot to be shaken, according to the most approved form of friendly greeting. Finally, he took the end of a straw which was presented to him, playfully in his mouth, and permitted himself to be led by it about the ring, merely indulging some subdued terpsichorean movements during the progress. Just as he retired he gave, it is true, rather an energetic lash out behind, and a sufficiently audible neigh, but this we apprehend must be looked upon merely as a sort of pleasure of memory, and not a proof of any premeditated intention to relapse into the wicked ways of former times. The second pupil was a thorough-bred chestnut mare, of slight frame and evidently nervous and irritable temper. Up to Saturday last she had displayed an instinctive antipathy to being groomed, and used constantly to kick out fearfully at whoever approached her with the curry-comb. This lady pupil gave the professor more trouble than half a score of his male disciples. Although thrown repeatedly and without the slightest difficulty, it was only by slow degrees that she could be convinced of her subjugation. She was eternally popping up her head for another "last word," but at last became thoroughly convinced, and left the ring with a propriety of deportment which would have done honor to Minerva House. The last subject was a noble bay, three-quarters bred, good for a stylish coach-horse or weight-carrying hunter. He, we were told, in a letter from the proprietor, which was read by Mr. Rarey, had an objection to everything except abundance of corn and an unlimited range of pasture. No one dared to groom him—to ride him was death, and to approach him was to be bitten.

The struggle between this powerful animal and his fearless tamer was one of the most exciting sights that could possibly be imagined. The horse was evidently "dazed" a little on first coming out, by the thousands of human faces he saw peering at him on every side, and Mr. Rarey dexterously seized this opportunity for taking his first position close to the animal's shoulder. Throwing one arm over his neck he stroked him gently with the other, whilst the distended nostril and quivering frame showed that the horse was preparing for the struggle. And a desperate struggle ensued in which the sweat poured off both horse and man, but it was a short one, and when the former was on the ground Mr. Rarey passed over him in the usual manner, making his power be particularly felt about the head, as a hint that biting was to be an interdicted pastime for the future. On resuming his feet a portion of the old vicious spirit seemed to return, and the horse reared fearfully, but in a moment Mr. Rarey leaped at him, mounted on his bare back and, notwithstanding the most tremendous attempts to throw him off, remained fixed in his position as a centaur. When the horse attempted to rear, Mr. Rarey threw himself forward and kept him down; when he kicked he allowed him free scope until he was tired; when he attempted to run away he turned him round and round, until the permission to stand still came to be considered rather in the light of a favor.—Once he let him off at a full gallop down the ride, to the evident consternation of the company in the gallery, who all arose from their seats in alarm; but just as the horse's nose touched the slight rope which marked rather than made the barrier, he was brought back on his haunches as if under the influence of a powerful brake, and a similar charge was made at the other end. M. Rarey's horsemanship in this part of the exhibition was in itself a sight.

HUMBUG OF SPIRITUALISM—*Old Brown.* Spiritual circles in Cleaveland are now given a ready ear to the revelations of Old Brown, the just victim of Abolitionism, made by the usual mode of table-rapping. Upon being questioned how he, together with others of the same kidney, fare in the spirit world he pounded out the sentence "exceedingly well." Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and all the old apostles of democracy, told him he had closed his earthly career in a perfect jubilee. He further remarked that these old patriots regarded with great anxiety what is passing upon earth, assuring him—Old Brown—that the dissolution of the Union, which they had exerted themselves sedulously all their lives to prevent, was now inevitable. Dissolution of the Union! The thing is absolutely impracticable. This humbug of Spiritualism only proves to what extent ignorance and superstition may be imposed upon by interested and lying spirits.

USE OF HOOPS.—A gentleman from the country, being in one of our stores on Saturday last, says the Somerset Union, and seeing a huge pile of skeleton hoops commenced a minute examination of the article. After a pretty thorough examination of the "quare things" he held up a specimen and remarked to a clerk:

"This would make a good partridge trap."

"Oh no sir," replied the clerk "they are not used for catching partridges, but *larks*."

VALUE OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—It is stated that there are now in Canada forty-five thousand runaway slaves from the South. Valuing these slaves at an average of one thousand dollars each, it is clear that the British provinces are harboring $45,000,000 worth of the property of the United States, and keeping it beyond the reach of the rightful owners.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.—From rich and poor, bond and free, all colors, grades and conditions of [illegible]

Prices Current.

EASTON, Jan. 10, 1860.

Wheat—White, [illegible]
Red, [illegible]
Fair to white, [illegible]
Fair to prime red, [illegible]
Corn—Yellow, [illegible]
Oats—Maryland, [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1860.

Wheat—White, [illegible]
Red, [illegible]
Corn—Yellow, [illegible]
Oats—Maryland, [illegible]

CLOTHING.

EXCELLENT lot of ready made CLOTHING [illegible] black cloth Coats, cassimere Coats, [illegible] Coats, over Coats, long Jackets, [illegible] Vests, silk Vests, [illegible] do, bl'k cassimere Pants, satinett Pants, fancy cassimere Pants, fine Shirts, [illegible] merino Undershirts, Drawers, buckskin and yarn Gloves, Suspenders, Neck Ties, &c. &c. [illegible] No charge made for showing goods.

jan 14 POWELL & WILSON.

NICOLS'
"HARDWARE" STORE,
CORNER OF
Washington and Dover Streets,
EASTON, MD.

ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware,
Cutlery of all kinds,
Guns and
Gun Trimmings,
HOLLOW-WARE, of all kinds,
Such as Pots, Ovens,
Spiders, Buiscuit Bakers,
Frying Pans,
Kettles, Sauce Pans,
Waffle Irons, new style,
Waiters and Trays,
Coffee and
Spice Mills,
HINGES of all descriptions,
Locks, every kind.
Saws—Hand, Rip, Keyhole,
Circular, Cross Cut.
Hammers and Hatchets, in variety,
Carpenter's Tools, all kinds.
Farming Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades,
Hoes, Pitch Forks,
Spring Balances,
and Tea Scales,
Chains—Log, Fifth, Trace,
Halter, Dog, Tug,
Back Band, &c.
NAILS & SPIKES, wrought & cut,

in fact all things required in a "Hardware" Store. All offered cheaper than were ever before offered on the Eastern Shore, and warranted as low as can be purchased in Baltimore.

All persons are invited to an inspection of the stock which in point of variety, quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed in the State.

Terms Cash, and for quantities a discount allowed.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Jr.
Jan 14, 1860—1y