The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . . JANUARY 21, 1860.

THE Star says that we misrepresented it last week on the Senatorial question. That it copied no names from the Planter's Advocate, but took them from another paper which had copied them. If this be the case we acknowledge the correction, but even be it so, the Star published the names of a number of gentlemen who are spoken of for the position, from other counties, but made no mention of the gentlemen it afterwards named, simply because they were not candidates. This is one of the lamest excuses that could have been put forth. That because a man does not seek an office his name must not be mentioned in connection with it. We hold that this is one of the strongest recommendations that a man's friends can go upon to elevate him to a high position, for that is the office seeking the man and not the man seeking the office. Be this as it may, however, we do not intend to extend our remarks upon that point, but will notice one or two others.—The Star's article, until it reaches the sentence where it charges us of trying to injure Col. Hambleton, is, for ought we know, strictly true; but when it gets thus far, its blanket certainly receives a tremendous rent by being overstretched. We challenge the Star to prove where we in a single instance ever attempted to injure ANY ONE "politically" unless they were before the people, and THEN WE HAVE and ever SHALL claim the privilege of trying to defeat our opponents. The Star goes far beyond this, for there has scarcely been a man in the county for the last ten years of any notoriety in politics, on the opposite side, that it has not poured out its wrath upon. This being a plague of its own breeding it thinks that every one else is constantly doing likewise.

The Star appears to have great confidence in its own strength and influence, and says the Gazette could do Col. Hambleton no good even were it to advocate his cause. Of all other papers to speak of another having no weight or force in a community, we think the Star ought to be the last. How long has it been since it could make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before? Who did it ever elect?—beginning at the President and go down to the Supervisor of public roads. If the Gazette was ever to be denounced and ridiculed by its own party as the Star has been, we should pull up our stakes and engage in something else. Reverse the politics of the county and let the Star be on the minority side and have a great odds to contend with it would not command sufficient respect and encouragement to keep its head far enough above water to breathe—when as it is, we flatter ourself that the Gazette is doing QUITE as safe a business and is QUITE as highly esteemed by the citizens of the county as the Star.—As an evidence of this we have added a goodly number to our subscription book since the beginning of the year.

As to our keeping on the SUNNY SIDE for pecuniary gain, the Star need have no alarm about our beating it at that game. It can give us THREE TIMES and then distance us.

ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING IN, AND SUBSCRIBING TO, THE EASTON GAZETTE.—In the first place, the Gazette is as READABLE as any other paper printed in the county. It has as large a list of SUBSTANTIAL and PUNCTUAL subscribers as any other paper in the county. It publishes probably more reading matter in the course of a year than any other paper in the county and it sends copies as great a distance as any other paper in the county. And to those who wish their advertisements to take a conspicuous place in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, the Gazette possess unusual facilities. In Baltimore it is regularly filed in the large Agency establishment of Messrs. Craft & Co.; in Philadelphia, in the extensive establishment of Messrs. Joy, Coe & Co., where are exposed to the examination of the public 3000 newspapers from different sections of the country. In New York the Gazette is regularly received at the well known Agency establishment of Messrs. Pettingill & Co., and other public places, where thousands congregate daily to see the news and business advertisements of every section. Some think, to advertise is a foolish expenditure of money, but it is a mistake. There is one instance on our mind of recent occurrence, where advertising paid threefold. Although Anderson & Co.'s Patent Gas-Lamp Burner has been in operation but a short time, newspapers containing their advertisement floated through Arkansas, and the result was they received an order for $300 worth of their Burners. This is but one instance out of many.

FUN FOR THE MILLION.—We have received a copy of the New York Picayune. It's a spicy sheet. Filled with wit and humor. The editorials are written in an humorous but able manner. Its contributors are some of the greatest humorists of the day,—such as "Doesticks," "Triangle," Dr. Palmer, Thos. Buller Gun, and others. One copy six months $1. One copy one year $2. Two copies six months $1.50. Address Robert Gun, 181 William street, New York.

U. S. JOURNAL.—The U.S. Journal, a strictly business paper, published in Philadelphia, by Fuller & Co., is, probably, one of the best mediums through which to circulate advertisements than any other in that city.

At a late meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, a resolution was passed authorizing measures to secure to its members access to the exchanges of this journal.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR FEBRUARY,—is already on our table. It is in all respects up to the standard of popular demand. Those, who have not yet subscribed or made up Clubs for this excellent magazine, should do so without delay. Terms: $3 a year, in advance. Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

AMERICAN BANNER AND WORKING MEN'S LEADER.—We have received a copy of a new paper published in Philadelphia, bearing the above title—by Theophilus Fisk—devoted to the interests of the poor. It is a large sized and ably conducted paper and can be had at $1.50 per year. The price has heretofore been $2, but has been reduced.

WE received by the Baltimore Sun of last evening news of a terrible disaster at sea. The American Clipper ship Flora Temple of Baltimore was wrecked in the China sea on the 14th of October, and 850 Coolies and 18 Europeans found a watery grave.

THE VERY LATEST.—No doubt the friends of Judge Stewart in these "diggins" will be highly elated on hearing the highly important news which the closing sentence of the following paragraph imparts:

The speech of Hon. James A. Stewart of this State, on the organization of the House, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 12th ult., was an able one and will be read with interest by every Marylander. *Judge Stewart is an able man, and occupies the front rank among the Statesmen of the present Congress.—Frederick Union.*

HON. JOHN NELSON, the distinguished lawyer, died in Baltimore on the 18th inst., of gout in the stomach.

"THE LAST OF THE KNOW NOTHINGS."—The American party certainly is a remarkable party. It is an old saying, that a cat has nine lives, but we think the American party must have nine hundred and ninety-nine. The Star and other papers of that ilk have been announcing its death and preaching its funeral ever since 1855. We are constantly hearing the cry, it has gone to the borne from whence no traveler returns. But only a short time elapses when we again hear its voice from the sepulchre where the Democracy had paid the last tributes of RESPECT, proclaiming here and there a glorious victory for the American cause. Thus has it gone on from year to year, even up to the present time. But notwithstanding all these interments the American party still lives and holds a higher position before the country than it ever did. Its Representatives in Congress cling to the flag of the Union like a child to its mother's breast, for protection, while others have tried to tare it into shreds. The Union, as it was handed down to us by our forefathers, is their watch-word! United we stand, divided we fall! The fanatics at the North and fire-eaters of the South, would, no doubt, have drawn their lines before this had it not been for the interpositons of the American party. It has ever held a central and national position—willing to yield to either section its just dues. It is the only party that has made an effort to suppress in Congress, during the present session, the agitation of that abominable and country-cursing topic, the slavery question, and the only party that has offered an opportunity, through all the ballotings for speaker, to elect a Southern man—IT has shown available means to elect the largest slaveholder in the House, but the Democracy, notwithstanding their pretended burning, inexpressible love for the institutions of the South and the welfare of the people, scouted this privilege. Had they voted for Mr. Gilmer, he could have been elected by about eleven majority and the house long ago been organized and had a southern man as its presiding officer. This opportunity, probably, will never be afforded again, and the delay in organizing, at a cost to the government, of millions of dollars, or the election of a Republican speaker must be laid at the door of the democratic party.

The Democrats in Congress are just as powerless as the Americans are, in spite of their boasted strength, but never fail to appeal to the "dead" and BURIED party for succor whenever they find themselves in trouble, but are willing to yield nothing themselves.—As an evidence of the disorganized state they are in, Mr. Boteller, of Virginia, but a few days ago, while voting, said it was perfectly evident that there was no concentration of the Democratic vote upon their nominee, and it was unreasonable to expect members of the Southern Opposition to vote for him. He said he had been ready from the first to vote for any man in the Democratic organization that that party would concentrate upon, but when he found gentlemen who had politically affiliated with the Democratic nominee deserting him, he could not consistently with his self-respect give his vote for a Democrat against a member of his own party.

The American party never has, before or since the "Brown raid," encouraged a union of ALL the elements of opposition, as has been charged upon it, for there are many attached to both extremes that can not see the least good resulting from anything beyond their own party lines, and crave nothing but power and a double share of the spoils. Such persons are not worthy to advocate the principles of any party. They are wolves in sheep's clothing. Such a charge upon the Americans is a base fabrication and cannot be sustained by the least shadow of evidence.

As to further defects and the harrowing state of affairs in the Democratic ranks, we point to the following able article from the Frederick Examiner:

"As a means of promoting the election of a democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and by way of instruction, under intimidation, to the Representatives from this State how to vote on that question, Mr. George Freaner, a democratic delegate from Washington county, introdured a series of resolutions into the House of Delegates of Maryland, some days ago.

Apart from the unmistakeable object of the mover, we cordially respond to the spirit and letter of theseresolutions, which we propose to analyse, with our own comments thereon.

The preamble states three things. First, that there exists a powerful Northern sectional party, the object of which is to exterminate Slavery; second, that the election of a "black republican" Speaker "would materially facilitate the object of this sectional party;' and third, that 'Maryland smypathises in resistance against the encroachments of that party.'

Nothing can be urged against these facts, as far as they go, but they are not all the facts of the case. It behooves the people to inquire if the 'black republican" be the only *sectional* party in the country, and alone to be condemned, as such, also, to ascertain what gave rise to so dangerous an organization, and who are responsible for its existence? And further, what is the best means to frustrate its purpose, and drive it out of existence?

It needs no argument to prove that the so-called democratic party is reduced to a southern Sectional faction. A distinguished democratic U. S. Senator, from Virginia, has said within the past month, that the northern allies of the Democratic party, if not already abolitionised, are in a fair way to become so; and we have all read the indiscriminate anathemas against Northern Representatives and Senators, recently uttered by Southern democratic members in the halls of Congress, the tenor of which is, that none but Southern democrats are to be regarded as true to the interests of the South. There is, we grant, a difference in the quality of these sectional parties,—the Northern being aggressive and the Southern assuming to be defensive; but its defence contemplates a dissolution of the Union of these States, and though sophistry may cloak that defence under the plea of necessity, it is nothing more or less than Treason. The plea of necessity can be shown to be invalid, because peaceful, honorable and patriotic means may be resorted to, to avert apprehended dangers, and in this aspect, Southern sectionalism is as reprehensable as Northern sectionalism; in other words, there is no excuse for the existence of either sectional organization and both are dangerous to our free institutions and the preservation of the Federal Union.

Every one knows, that the democratic party, in 1854, in defiance of its solemn pledges and in utter recklessness of the peace of the country, revived the Slavery issue, by repealing the Missouri Compromise, and thus gave rise to the Republican party. It did this wanton act, with a full knowledge of the consequences, for the sole purpose of achieving a democratic Presidential victory, and retaining power, and sooner or later the people will hold it, and it alone, responsible for whatever disasters flow from the existence of "parties, founded on geographical discriminations."

Let us inquire why there has been no election of a Speaker yet? Of the four parties in the House, neither has a majority.—The Americans never could have elected a democrat, had they been ever so desirous of doing it; their aid was insufficient, and is so now. On the other hand, they have pertinaciously refused to vote for any one tainted with Republican sectionalism. The Anti-Lecompton democrats hold the balance of power; they can elect a Republican at any time and have expressed their determination to do so, the moment the support of the Americans is given to the democratic candidate. Therefore, in the spirit of Mr. Freaner's first resolution the Americans owe it as a duty to their several constituencies and to the country, *not* to vote for a democrat, since they would thereby "indirectly" aid in the election of a Republican. But the anti-Lecomptonites have said, and certain other Northern representatives have said, (and have shown by their votes that they were in earnest,) that they were ready to effect an organization by the election of a Southern American Speaker; and the only reason why such an organization has not been effected, is the uniform refusal of the democratic representatives to vote for an American. The causes of this obstinate recusancy have been demonstrated heretofore: they both fear and hate the American party; they find it a sleeping lion in the democratic path to power, is the only political opponent to democratic corruption south of Mason and Dixon's line; to elect an American speaker would be suicidal to *sham* democracy; and they would ten-fold rather see a Republican speaker, whose election will keep alive the fires of Sectionalism, than loosen the bonds of prejudice which cumber the American giant. They prefer Disunion and Civil War to this risk; and the Maryland Legislature may resolve, and re-resolve, that it is their bounden duty "to unite upon the *most available* man to secure the defeat of John Sherman, or any other member of the black republican party," without moving Democratic Representatives from their firm purpose to "rule or ruin."

So long as parties bear the relation to each other, above described, there can be no organization of the House of Representatives, except by the adoption of the *plurality* rule. The Republicans have a considerable plurality in the House; and if under that rule, the respective parties adhere to their principles and candidates, a Republican speaker would be elected. But it is here, that democratic cunning expects to triumph, by forcing the Americans to choose between two evils, and electing the democratic nominee as the lesser evil. It remains to be seen whether the Americans will suffer themselves to be inveigled into this ambuscade; or whether they will adhere firmly to their national and just ends, and force the democracy to a performance of their professions of antipathy to Republicanism by electing a Southern Conservative Speaker, under pain of the responsibility which must otherwise attach?

At the beginning of the session, the democrats professed a desire to organize the House on a basis of opposition to the Republican party: they disclaimed the primary object of seizing upon power, which the people had refused to entrust to them; but pretended that their only aim was, to prevent the calamity which the election of a Republican speaker would entail upon the South. Recent events have shown that these professions were false and insincere, and that their real ends are purely partisan. Shall they succeed?

Throughout this long struggle the Americans have been consistent, and they owe it to the country to continue so. Like the democrats they are in the minority, and have an equal right to independent action in Congress; but unlike that faction, they profess national principles, and maintain the policy of resistence to the further agitation of Slavery, as dangerous, disorganizing and anarchical; and they properly regard both the democratic and republican parties of the present day, as sectional agitators of the Slavery issue. What then is their duty in the present exigency?

It is clear, that the election of a democratic Speaker will not abate Slavery Agitation; and no one has attempted to explain how it will diminish or frustrate Republican "aggression" in the future. A united South is numerically powerless against a united North; and to draw the line of discrimination upon this slavery issue must necessarily precipitate the evils which every lover of the Union is painfully anxious to avoid. Shall the American party be an accomplice in this dark plot? Shall they, under the assumption that the country expects them to choose the lesser evil, forever disable themselves from preventing the calamities that may flow from Republican "aggression" hereafter?

No; the path of duty and patriotism is plain? Let them announce to the contending factions, that they mean to adhere to their own party candidate and principles under all circumstances, and oppose the plurality rule. And if with this knowledge and for its unworthy selfish purposes, the democratic party assents to the adoption of that rule, and thus brings about the election of a republican speaker, the responsibilities, threatened in Mr. Freaner's resolutions, must rest upon its own head.

This is our advice; and if it be taken we are morally certain, it will result in a national and speedy organization of the House of Representatives. If it be taken, the republicans will be hopeless and the democrats will not dare to agree to the plurality rule, or hold out against the manifestations of popular sentiment which already are pouring in upon them thick and fast. Besides the election of an American speaker cannot fail to achieve desirable results, in removing sectional issues from the halls of Congress, quieting disturbing causes in National politics, and restoring tranquility to a distracted nation.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.—The special committee of the Senate appointed to inquire into all the facts connected with Jno. Brown's foray, have subpœnaed Judge Arny, of Kansas; Mr. Conway, the Congressman elect from Kansas; Augustus Wattles, editor of the Kansas Herald of Freedom; Capt. Montgomery, one of the Kansas Free State border ruffians; G. P. Lowrey, at one time Adjutant General of the Free State forces of Kansas; Dr. Howe, of Boston; Mr. Stanborn, of New Hampshire, and Gerritt Smith, of New York.

CONGRESS.—The United States Senate on Tuesday elected Gen. Bowman as printer. In the House a motion was made to adopt the plurality rule, and the previous question moved thereon. Without getting to a vote the House adjourned.

In the United States Senate on Wednesday Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States. The power of the Senate to enter upon legislative business whilst the House remained unorganized was incidentally discussed. The House opened yesterday with a stormy scene but finally calmed down, and the debate resumed its usual monotonous and uninteresting tone, and without attempting a ballot the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE.—The Legislature has, as yet, passed but few bills, but are busy in laying out work. In the House on Wednesday, Mr. Chaplain obtained leave to introduce a bill to regulate election tickets, and also a bill to amend the new code in relation to lotteries. The latter is, we presume to strengthen and give more vitality to the code in the suppression of lotteries, and the former to forbid "striped" tickets. The bill appropriating $5,000 to the Maryland Agricultural Society was lost—ayes 35, nays 21. Mr. Jacobs' resolution offering a reward for Garret, residing in Wilmington, Del., the agent of the Underground Railway, who boasts of having passed over the line to Canada more than two thousand Maryland slaves, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.—The police and election bills for the city of Baltimore were to be finally acted upon Wednesday night by a Democratic caucus of the members of the House.

Mr. Chaplain, asked leave to report a bill to pay T. K. Robson for printing for State. Mr. Seth, to protect the oysters and oyster trade, and to raise a revenue therefrom. Mr. Chaplain to authorize Wm. Ross to build a wharf on the navigable waters of Choptank river. Mr. Dennis, of Worcester to make physicians' fees during last illness of patient, preference debts.

LOCOFOCO TACTICS.

If there be any man in the country so blind as not to understand the tactics of the Locofocos, in this matter of electing a Speaker, just let him read the following extracts from a letter of Mr. Hardeman, the South American member of the 3rd Congressional district of Georgia, to the editor of the Georgia *Citizen*; and he will speedily get his eyes wide open. This is the way the Locofocos trifle with the dearest interests of the confederacy, just to make political capital.

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The truth is, every move made by them has been, not as would be inferred, not at the Republicans, but at the Southern Oppositionists. They wish by threats to drive us into the Democratic ranks, and after we have voted for their man, use it that we have disorganized our own party.

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The day of the session they began an inflammatory debate upon the slavery question, intended alone for home consumption, and they are still consuming time, speaking to empty benches. I have heard the speakers denounce Sherman as unfit to live and as unfit to die, and have seen them, at the conclusion of their remarks, *arm* Sherman and walk off in social glee! So much for their sincere and honest indignation.

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I tell you the politicians of the Democratic party are making Black Republicans every day, by menaces and threats, and the South will yet learn that their Representatives, by imprudence, have added fuel to the flames. The moment you say you are no Democrat, you are denounced as an enemy to Southern rights, and ruled out of Southern organizations. But enough.

REJECTED RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the patriotic and conservative resolutions, offered in the House of Delegates of Maryland, by Mr. Dennis, of Somerset, as a substitute for those of Mr. Freaner, and REJECTED by the 'democratic' majority.

We ask for them a careful perusal; they state the case as it is; they bring home to the *sham* democracy the responsibility for the present unhappy division in public sentiment respecting the institution of Slavery and the "rights of the South;" and demonstrate how unworthy of confidence and support are those demagogues, who revived the Slavery issue and agitate it in Congress:

Resolved by the General Assembly, That Maryland's Senators, William Pinckney and Edward Lloyd, and her Representatives in the national Congress at the session of 1820, did not misrepresent the wishes of her people in voting for the act known as the Missouri compromise.

Resolved, That Maryland's Senators, J. Alfred Pearce and Thomas G. Pratt, and her Representatives in the national Congress at its session of 1849, did not misrepresent the wishes of her people in voting for the measures known as the compromise measures of 1850.

Resolved, That the democratic nominating convention, which assembled at Baltimore in 1852, announced a principle in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the voters of Maryland and of the Union when it declared, in the most explicit terms, that the democratic party deprecated and would oppose any further agitation of the slavery question in Congress or out of Congress, and that the voters of Maryland trusted that pledge would be kept in good faith, when they voted in November, 1852, by a majority of nearly 5,000 in favor of the principles set forth and the candidates nominated by said democratic national convention.

Resolved, That when the democratic Congress in the year 1854 repealed the measure known as the Missouri compromise, and president Pierce affirmed said repeal, said Congress and President voluntarily did what greatly tended to revive the agitation of the slavery question in Congress, and out of Congress, and such repeal was a violation, both of the letter and spirit of the pledges given to the country by the democratic nominating convention in 1852.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri compromise has resulted in no substantial good either to the South or North; but on the contrary, the revival of the slavery agitation thereby presented has been a serious evil to every section, by engendering bitter sectional feelings both North and South, by weakening the bonds of the national Union, and in the judgment of many endangering even the very existence of that Union.

Resolved, That those public men of any section or party, who for mere partizan purposes, are willing to violate their pledges, made to those who elected them, by volunteering to agitate the slavery question in Congress, and thereby excite animosity between the people of the various sections of the Union, and weaken the bonds of that Union, as enemies to the true interests of the American republic, are not deserving of the confidence and support of any portion of the American people.

The Tragedy at Lawrence.

The shocking tragedy at Lawrence, Mass., is still the sad theme of every tongue. The more the terrible calamity is pondered—the more light that is thrown upon it and its cause—the profounder is the grief it excites. As we have before stated, it stands without a parallel in horror, cruelty and devastation. Its story is one of ghastly torture, of human beings sent without warning to the most excruciating of deaths—men, women and children swallowed in a yawning gulf of pitiful destruction. We gather the following additional particulars from the Boston Atlas:

THE CROWDS STILL COME—THE EXCITEMENT.

The anxiety of the community has abated but little. The fated city was visited on Friday by thousands of persons, eager to view the ruins and gather the freshest intelligence of the overshadowing calamity. As story after story—some true and some false—was successively told of bodies found in the ruins and brought to light, populace and stranger would rush here and there in wild confusion. Up the streets and down—now at the dismal ruins, and now at the city hall—the throngs surged as though it were, and as it may be said to have been, a case of life and death. Those who have relatives and friends still missing—and there are many such—are searching for them with an air of concern approaching agony. Fathers and mothers are yet looking for children—husbands for wives and wives for husbands—brothers for sisters and sisters for brothers—friend for friend—each and all still hoping and doubting whether the craved blessing will be vouchsafed them.—And so the mourners, with grief, go up and down, blank and dreary in countenance; and the intensified public, which never sees or knows enough of sorrow, rushes hither and thither, feeding its insatiate appetite ever on some new dish of horror.

MORE BODIES FOUND AND EXTRICATED—GHASTLY SPECTACLES

The excitement ran high at Lawrence on Friday, as reports of the discovery of more bodies beneath the ruins was announced.—The laborers employed for the purpose, in the prosecution of their task came upon the bodies, which were, as may naturally be supposed, burned, defaced, mutilated, and presented the most sad and shooking of spectacles.

Since Thursday there have been five more bodies taken from the ruins. Two of these have been identified. The remains of Mrs. Augusta Ashworth were taken out on Thursday night. There was not much left of the upper part of the body except the bones; still her husband was positive in his decision, for he had a portion of her dress, which was not entirely consumed, to satisfy himself. Another one was the remains of Margaret Turner; it was most horribly burned, nothing being left but the trunk. Notwithstanding the disfigurement it was identified by the sister of the deceased. The other three were so completely charred that it will be impossible to trace out the original—one of them being reduced to about 2½ feet in length, nothing being left but a part of the trunk. The sight was almost enough to overcome a person of ordinary nerve, though in the case of the latter body any one in gazing upon it would scarcely realize that it was any portion of a human being. There was a large crowd constantly at the door of the dead-room, anxious to get a view of these horridly mutilated remains.

The following is the latest statement of the number of dead, missing and wounded, as far as ascertained:—Dead, 69; missing, 48; wounded, 206.

THE WOUNDED.

In the corporation boarding-houses all the wounded are at present well cared for, but constant attendance on their wants is very wearing to the physicians of Lawrence, who are now nearly worn out by their unceasing exertions. The wounded here and everywhere else in the city are doing as well as could be expected.

AFFECTING CASES.

On Walley street, a woman named Dunn is missing, and she leaves three young children, who were entirely dependent on her exertions, and now are without a friend or relative in all the wide world. Their condition is truly pitiable.

Two girls, named Mary and Margaret Slaven, are yet missing, and these girls were the only support of a widowed mother. Her grief is indeed unspeakable.

PUBLIC OBSERVANCE OF THE CALAMITY.

A proposition has been made to have a public demonstration in the city hall in Lawrence, but considerable objection is made, particularly by the clergymen of the city. They have proposed to set apart Tuesday next to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer in all the churches. On that day all the churches of the city will be opened and a sermon will be delivered, with other appropriate services.

A BROTHER OBLIGED TO LEAVE A SISTER TO HER FATE.

Among the most affecting of the heart rending tales that we have listened to, is the story of a brother, who, searching long in vain for a sister buried in the ruins, at last found her locality, and so exerted himself to her relief, that he had nearly relieved her from her position, when the fire broke out, and the flames at once surrounded her. In her agony she exclaimed, "I am burning to death," and he was compelled to bid her an earthly "Good-bye," and run for his life.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The members of the Suffolk Club, Boston—a private association of gentlemen—have forwarded $2,000 to the mayor of Lawrence, to be appropriated to the relief of the sufferers there by the late calamity.

Mr. George G. Evans, of Philadelphia, a book publisher, but in early life a Lawrence factory boy, has contributed $1,000 to the fund.

FROM CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., January 16.

A Curious and Suspicious Stranger—The County Court, etc.

A stranger who gave his name as Cassius and hailing from Charleston, S. C. arrived in our place last night. From his conversation many supposed him to be a lunatic, as he was endeavoring to secure the services of several lawyers to prosecute a suit for the recovery of all that portion of Virginia lying between the Potomac and Ohio rivers. Major Green, after an investigation determined to lodge him in jail. Upon a thorough search a case knife hacked into saw teeth was found between the lining of his coat, and in one of his pockets a bottle of Cayenne pepper. His story was that he was a tinner by trade, his establishment being located on King street, Charleston, S. C. Opinions in relation to his lunacy or an attempt on his part to facilitate the escape of Stevens and Hazelett are as varying as the changing hours.

Our County Court will meet this morning, and an investigation will be had, which may perhaps bring some facts to light, which will dispel the doubts now enveloping the affair. Great vigilance continues to be observed in every department of our police on account of the attempted escape of Cook and Coppie before the execution

THE NEW CODE—*Summoning Jurors.*—The codifiers of the new code have revived an old law with regard to the summoning of Jurors, which is some improvement on the present system, but does not cover all the amendments required. The following is the clause:

"The sheriffs of the several counties shall summon to the several circuit courts for the counties, ten days before the session of the said courts respectively, a panel of forty-eight jurors, qualified as prescribed by law, out of which the said respective courts shall direct the clerk to draw by ballot twenty-three persons, who shall be empanelled and sworn to serve as grand jurors during the term to which they shall be summoned; and the persons remaining upon the said original panel shall attend the court and serve as petit jurors. Jurors in the city of Baltimore shall be summoned as prescribed in the local law of the city.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This society on Friday adopted a resolution earnestly recommending the creation, at the present time, of a separate agricultural bureau in the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Henry S. Olcott, a life member of the U. S. Agricultural Society, being about to visit California, was appointed a delegate to the societies and exhibitions in that State.

Dr. J. G. Cooper and Prof. Henry, both of the Smithsonian Institute, delivered addresses before the society, after which Gen. Tilghman, the president, delivered his valedictory, Hon. H. Wager, the new president, followed with his inaugural, after which the society adjourned until the next annual meeting.

The Kentucky Democratic State Convention.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11.—The Democratic Convention adjourned yesterday after passing the majority report, amended by additional and more ultra demands for a slave code. An ineffectual effort was made to endorse the Cincinnati platform. Douglas and Illinoise politics were denounced.

Hon. John Bell nominated for the Presidency.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.—The Opposition members of the Tennessee Lagislature have nominated John Bell as the Union candidate for the Presidency.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.—From rich and poor, bond and free, all colors, grades and conditions of life, we hear the same meed of praise awarded this wonderful article. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged by this great medicine, which is surprising to the judgment of man.—What family does not require a standard Liniment. Who ever heard of the same effects produced by any other article? For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Strained Horses, &c. It has no equal. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The genuine Mustang Liniment is sold by all respectable Druggists and Livery Men in every town, parish and hamlet throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean. Buy at once. BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

THAT DISTRESSING MALADY, the Dyspepsia, is not a periodical, but a permanent complaint,—producing suffering at all times and under all circumstances. The only real cure for this disease and its concomitant evils is the world renowned Oxygenated Bitters.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19 1860.

WHEAT—About 18,000 bushels were offered. Sales as follows:

Fair to white,	1 28a$1 35
For good to Prime,	1 38a$1 43
For choice,	1 44a$1 48
Red,	1 25a$1 32
CORN—Fair to prime white,	70a76 cts
Yellow, do.	70a75 cts
OATS—Maryland,	43a45 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1860.

WHEAT—White,	$1 40
Red,	1 35a$1 36
CORN—Yellow,	76 cts
OATS,	44a46 cts

Cedar Posts for Sale.

PERSONS in want of Cedar Posts can obtain them at a reduced price by applying to the editor of the Gazette. [jan 21-3t

AN EXCELLENT LOT OF

JEWELRY,

SUCH as Breast Pins, Ear Drops, shirt Studs, sleeve Buttons, Rings, Lockets, Chains, Watches, also Plated goods, such as Castors, Ladels, Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., for sale by (jan 21) PATCHETT & WRIGHT.

W. C. Kennedy & wife vs Wm. T. Vaughan. } Circuit Court for Talbot County, In Equity, Jan 16, 1860

ORDERED that the sales made and reported by Samuel Hambleton, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate of Richard Street, late of Talbot County, deceased, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the twenty first day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Easton once in each of three successive weeks, before the said twenty first day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2197 75.

SAMUEL T. HOPKINS, Clerk.

True copy.

jan 21-3t Test Samuel T. Hopkins, Clerk.