The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . . JANUARY 28, 1860.

MAIL DAYS.

Baltimore Mail—arrives
Sunday - - - 8 o'clock A. M.
Wednesday - - " "
Friday - - - " "
Returns—Tuesday - - " "
Wednesday - - " "
Saturday - - - " "
Philadelphia Mail—arrives
Monday - - 10 o'clock P. M.
Wednesday - - " "
Friday - - - " "

and returns about 7 o'clock the next morning.

Mail matter must be deposited in the office EARLY on the evening before the departure of these mails.

The Oxford, Trappe and Cambridge mails leave on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and return the same day.

The St. Michaels mail arrives on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday mornings, and returns the same day.

Owing to the frequent changes in the various mails that arrive at Easton, many persons find it a hard task to keep run of the days of arrival and departure. We have, therefore, for the convenience of the public, given, as near as can be got at, not only the days, but the hours of arrival and departure.

Wonder if the Gazette ever reads the Baltimore Patriot and Clipper—the Louisville Journal—the Richmond Whig—the speechs of John Minor Botts, John J. Crittenden and Henry Winter Davis? If it has not, we suppose it has read the Address of the last American State council which assembled in Baltimore.—Star.

We wonder if the Star understands what it reads when it refers to the Clipper, Louisville Journal and Richmond Whig as advocating a Union of ALL the elements of opposition? They have never done any such thing, but the Star would not hesitate to advocate a union with Seward, Giddings and their black cohorts any moment it may be necessary to effect the election of a Democratic President, nay, if Fred Douglas' influence should be necessary to elect the next Democratic candidate we should not be surprised some Tuesday morning to find a glowing eulogy on his talents in the Star. It would try hard to make its readers believe "the devil is not so black as he is painted." The Clipper, in the garbled extract quoted in the Star, speaks only of the Union of "conservative, union-loving, patriotic men, upon broad national principles," and of a union of the conservative Opposition in all the States. This is, however, the Star's usual way of pulling the wool over the eyes of its readers. If the Star had been awake it would have known that the last American State Council did not publish any address. They did adopt resolutions but they were of a different tenor and spirit from what they have been with habitual art misp resented to be by the Star. They have been misquoted a dozen times by the Star and when this misrepresentation has been pinned upon it instead of wriggling out of it as usual it has with inimitable assurance but repeated it.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—The National Intelligencer is unable to see any indications that justify a hope of relief from the lamentable state of paralysis in which the Representative branch of Congress, has during seven weeks past, lain helpless; and so unyielding, it remarks, was the temper manifested at the sitting of Friday last as almost to extinguish the hope of any organization at all. It must sadden the heart of every true friend of free institutions to witness, on so many successive occasions, the extreme difficulty, not to say incapacity of the popular branch of our Government to discharge its constitutional functions. Well may the shrewd and observant men here who represent the despotic and monarchical institutions of the Old World silently exult in the apparent failure, among the most intelligent people of the earth, of the experiment of self-government, for this palsy in the great popular constituent of our free system renders it, as an element of government; almost a dead failure. What an opening does this disastrous juncture in the House offer for winning an honored name throughout our land, if some manly spirit would rise up, and proclaiming that he for one would no longer consent to obstruct the constitutional duty of the House, call upon all kindred hearts to join him, and casting away the trammels of party, step forth and redeem the country from despondency and the Government from dishonor!

INCENDIARY FIRES IN KENT COUNTY.—The citizens of Kent County have of late suffered considerable loss by fires. We learn that about nine o'clock on Thursday morning last the barn of Mr. G. Spry, near Still Pond, was set on fire and entirely consumed, together with three horses and all his corn and provender. It is believed the building was set on fire by a slave woman, who was instigated thereto by a free negro man. Both of them have been committed to jail at Chestertown. On Saturday last, at one o'clock, the stable of Mr. Abel J. Reese, in the neighborhood of Rock Hall, in the same county, was also consumed, with his corn, fodder and ten head of horses and mules. A slave living in the vicinity has been arrested and committed to jail on suspicion of applying the incendiary torch.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.—The contest in the ranks of the dominant party at Annapolis, for the U. S. Senatorship, says the Baltimore Patriot, waxes hotter and hotter every day. As things stand at present, if our information be correct, and we think it is not far out of the way, the conflict lies between Pearce, Stewart, Grayson and Hambleton. There is a possibility that the feuds between the friends of these gentlemen may run so high, as to compel them to look out for a compromise candidate.

OCCUPATIONS OF MEMBERS.—In the Maryland Senate, there are 2 planters, 7 farmers, 2 physicians, 6 lawyers, 1 lumber merchant, 1 contractor, and one retired gentleman—in all, 22. In the House, there are 6 planters, 30 farmers, 5 physicians, 12 lawyers, 1 lumber dealer, 4 merchants, 1 contractor, 6 mechanics, 1 student-at-law, 1 ship builder, 1 oyster-packer, 2 manufacturers, 3 millers, and 1 Mayor—altogether, 74.

PUTRID SORE THROAT.—This distressing disease has assumed an epidemic form in Frederick, Md. The Herald admits that there are many cases, but being of a mild type, says there is no alarm.—The symptoms are headache, rawness of the throat, and general lassitude.

RELIGIOUS.—The protracted meetings of the M. P. and M. E. Churches in this town are still in progress. The efforts of the ministers and members have been successful to a considerable extent, but much may yet be done in spreading the influence of religion in our community.

The city of New Orleans has recovered a judgment against the city of Baltimore for $50,000, being one-half of the expenses incurred by the former city in defending the M'Donough will.

For the Gazette.

I expected ere this that some of our papers, would have noticed at more length than they have the exercises of the Sabbath School of the M. E. Church on the evening of the 26th of December. Though the recitations and music occupied but a few hours in their public delivery, the correctness, skill and success with which they were rendered were the result of assiduous practice on the part of the scholars and laborious training on the part of the instructors, and we have reason to believe that the attention of the instructors was not misspent nor the efforts of the scholars unappreciated by the thronged and highly gratified audience who witnessed their performances.

The charms of music gave variety and zest to what would have been the comparative monotony of mere declamation, and we have heard many say that their love of music has seldom been more gratified than by the sweet melody of those young voices so clear, bell-like and pure.

There was not one drawback to the music. The correctness with which every song was rendered would surprise one who was not informed of the careful training the whole school had undergone. If however we might be permitted to mention some of the pieces which gave us the highest delight either from the sweetness of the air or the excellence of the execution we would say that the quartette.

"The Dying Californian,"

By Misses S. C. Pierson. Josephine Dold, Sarah Benjamin, Emma Austin, Minnie Wrightson; Masters John Curtis, James Harper, John Jump, and Messrs. H. S Wrightson and A. Dodd excited emotions of the highest gratification. The song

"Kind words can never die,"

By Misses S. C. Pierson, Helen Dodson, Minnie Wrightson; Masters John Curtis and Charles Curtis, was a general favorite; and the solo Invitation by Master Charles Curtis was highly admired.

The performances of Miss S. C. Pierson on the melodian increased the gratification of the audience. Nor should we omit to mention the infant class who are certainly entitled to praise for their proficiency at so early an age. Indeed the whole performance was equally spirited, brilliant and chaste.

The declamation "Something true in a queer way," by Master James R. Dean won universal applause from the naive arch way in which the little orator delivered it, and the valedictory by Master Wm. O. Robson, composed by himself, was in every way creditable to him.

There were doubtless others equally entitled to praise with those we have mentioned, but tastes will differ.

We are wanting in terms to reward Prof. Wrightson the meed of approbation he merits for the musical taste and ability which he displayed in getting up these pieces. To his enthusiasm and skill in this art, his interest in whatever is pure, lovely and of good report were we mainly indebted for this admirable entertainment, ably and judiciously assisted as he was by the earnest and indefatigable Superintendant of the school.

CECILIA.

CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, they balloted for speaker—the first time for two weeks.—The vote showed no change in the position of parties.

LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature is mostly taken up at present by the contested election cases and Baltimore affairs. We clip the following paragraphs from Tuesday's proceedings:

Mr. Goldsborough, of Caroline, offered an order to annul an order, passed January 22d, which provides that all the officers of this House not discharging the duties of their position in person, be considered as having vacated their offices.

Mr. Goldsbbrough explained that the order particularly applied to Joseph H. Tarr, folder of the House. He did not do the duties of the office in person but employed an assistant who did his duty faithfully. It has always been customery to employ assistance, but in this case it is not asked. The folder does his duty and that is all the House should require.

The question was put upon the passage of the order and lost by 25 to 18. The former action of the House, therefore, remained unchanged.

Mr. Stake, of the Washington county delegation, reported a bill entitled an act to amend the 334 section, chap. 21, of public local laws, relating to the running at large of hogs and geese in the town of Williamsport.

Mr. Stake urged in support of the bill that all the old women in the town were in a flurry about the stringent law, which now prevents their hogs and geese from running at large. They want it repealed, and that was the object of this bill.

On motion, the rules were suspended, the bill read a second and third time and passed. Ayes 43—nays none.

Mr. Barnard, of the Allegany county Select Committee, reported a bill to amend the 102nd section of article 1, in relation to pay of constables in Allegany county.—The bill provides that each constable shall receive, in addition to the 50 cents for serving process, 10 cents for each mile he shall travel. Read a second and third time and passed.

The rules were suspended so that a bill entitled an act authorizing Wm. H. Ross to erect a wharf on the navigable waters of the Choptank river, was read a second and third time and passed.

A bill entitled an act to make valid the bequest of Louisa Dunning, late of Talbot to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Michaels, was called up.—Rules suspended, read a second and third time, and passed.

Mr. Landing, of Worcester, offered an order to appoint Mr. Thomas Mason, of Worcester, as folder of the House, in place of J. H. Tarr, who had vacated his office under the order of Monday.

Mr. Goldsborough hoped the order would not be passed, and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Stake offered an amendment, providing for the appointment of a folder or any other officer under the order of Monday whenever the Senate may think proper.

The latter amendment was then put to the House and carried.

REMARKS OF MR. CRITTENDEN.

At a meeting of the National Union Central Committee in the city of Washington on the 19th ult., Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, who was President, made the following sound, conservertive and patriotic remarks. There could not have been a better man placed in that chair than the one who filled it. For were it to come to the test, this day, that the purest and most able statesmen in the Union was to be elevated to the Presidental chair of the country, John J. Crittenden's claims could be urged on as firm and spotless grounds as any other man now living. His remarks:

GENTLEMEN—You have given me a broad subject—one that I shall not easily cover to night—the present condition of our public affairs, and our duties in view thereof.—My share in the work before you cannot be great. I am beyond the point of taking an active part in new political affairs. I think I am now very much like one of those Chinese instruments—gongs, I think they are called—which are sounded at taverns to bring you to breakfast, dinner and supper. But it is to no such entertainment as this I call to work. There is much work in the country to be done. I trust there are many of you able and ready to do it. *** looking abroad over the country, we find much to distress every true patriot in the present state of the public mind. I confess that never before in my life did I feel such anxiety for the fate of our government. I have never believed it possible that I could bring my mind to the deliberate purpose of pulling down this great fabric. I do not think that any of us have reached that point, and though we should think so, I am constrained to think that when we come to the attempt we should turn in horror from the work. For, think of it, what is the deed proposed? It is one too great, too vast, too mighty for any mind fully to Comprehend. I hardly dare think of it, if we could overturn the Alleghany Mountains, it would shock all this land as by an earthquake; but to overturn this government, it would be mountains falling upon mountains. It would send a shock throughout the civilized world. No calamity that ever fell upon the nations of the earth would spread such horror throughout the civilized world as the falling ruins of this republic among them. Why, sirs, when the Roman empire fell, it was after centuries of vice had sapped its strength and prepared the world for its fate. Corruption had undermined its foundations.—It sunk slowly, and the process of dissolution was visible for generations before it fell. But yet, when it went down at last, it plunged the world in darkness of barbarism for ages. But a greater disaster than that would be the fall of this republic, now in its youth and vigor. I cannot believe that we are on the verge of such a mighty calamity. I trust, aye, believe, and pray that God in his providence will watch over and preserve my country. He has done it heretofore, and he knows how to do it.—But for his providence it would have fallen long since. There has been evil enough to destroy anything. Evil is always springing up. The world would have been more than filled with it, but that it has been overruled and turned to good. And so it will be with the evils that threaten my country. Look abroad, and see what, under God's providence, this nation has grown to be:—From a small people, how quickly has it become the greatest Power in the world.—Why, sirs, since its citizen of to-day has been growing his six feet in height, the nation has grown to a stature that is fearful. Was ever the like seen on earth? Was ever a people so blessed, so prosperous, so happy? Happy, save in one thing, and that an evil that need not be. There is an earnest complaint of aggression, or threats of insurrection on the borders of some of our States, and John Brown's deeds at Harper's Ferry have shown that this is no unreal grievance. And whence does it come.—We find certain deluded people in the Northern States that indulge in the pulpit and out of it in moanings over slavery, and they intersperse their lamentations with psalms and prayers, and appeals to their consciences, which are hurt, they say, by our sins. What folly! Do not these people know that the Lord does not hold them accountable for our sins? These deluded people at the North are making much mischief. But let us remember there will be mischief makers found in every country.—Let us hope that this evil will find a remedy. Let us hope that this popular delusion will be temporary, will pass away, and a sound and fraternal spirit returned. Why may it not? It existed for fifty years.—Let us try to have it restored—let us try to make our Northern brethern love us again. To this end let us be patient and forbearing let us indulge in no criminations, no harsh language. I cannot believe, that the great heart of the people, North or South, has upon it the guilty stain of treachery to this Union. I cannot believe that the people of the North have no regard for us, and no love for this Government, for which their fathers and our fathers fought; and I hail the recent great meetings which have been held there as signals of that returning love for us. Let us receive them as such, and with a grateful spirit. Let us encourage them, and we will yet find that the earnest and faithful spirit of our Northern brothers will be our surest protection—our defence against all aggression. I do not say that if we should be disappointed in this, the time may not come when the bonds of union must of necessity be broken. But I doubt even that; I cannot see that any evils that befall us would be less out of the Union than in it. I don't know, indeed, that they would not be worse. The power that oppresses in the Union could oppress just as much out of it. The burdens that must be borne in the Union would be no less out of it. Even if the worst came to the worst I believe I would rather do a little fighting in the Union. If we should go out of the Union, we certainly would not attempt to take the 'Stars and Stripes' with us. We would have to leave them behind, and I am sure I could never feel like a soldier under any flag than that. If we must fight, therefore let us stay in the Union, and charge upon those that oppress us that they are trying to set aside the Union by going out of it.—To destroy this Union is the very last thing we should ever think of, for if we once break down the government, who shall rebuild it again? If we once put out this great light, who shall that light relume?—Let us rest assured that once destroyed, this government can never exist again. We can restore nothing that we have once broken. Break that pitcher—(pointing to one on the table)—and you can never have it the same again. You may patch, and mend it, you may put all the peices together, but it cannot be the same. It will have its former ring no more forever. And so, if we destroy this government, we can never have the same feeling for any we may reconstruct. The ring and the charm will be lost. Gentlemen, my own State has suffered severely in the loss of property of that species that we have been molested in.—The Governor of Kentucky, in his late message, has estimated that loss at one hundred thousand dollars per year. I have no reason to believe he has over estimated it. It not, it is safe to say that my State has lost, in ten years, a million of dollars of this species of property. But yet we have not complained much. Indeed, we have proved ourselves a very patient people. We are a more patient people than we have credit for. Some of our younger citizens (looking to some Kentuckians in the room) are not reputed so patient as I make them. I don't know whether my people will at length make a stand against this monstrous wrong. I hope the returning good will of our Northern brothers will give them no occasion for it, and that we shall all soon rest again in mutual confidence and love. I hope much from the Union meetings at the North. They give great promise of a better state of feeling there and in the country. But why should the evils we have suffered and do suffer make us fly against the Union? These evils are not the result of the Union; they do not flow from the Constitution. Neither the Constitution nor the Union brings these troubles upon us, but the delusion of certain citizens of the North. And I trust in God that John Brown's foray at Harper's Ferry may bs instrumental for good, by arousing the Northern mind to the dangerous tendencies of that delusion, and leading to its prompt correction by our Northern brothers themselves. I can truly say that I think this will be the case. Once remove this source of discord, and what a spectacle to the world would we present! From Boston to San Francisco, a people everywhere prosperous beyond all precedent upon earth—a nation, stretching from ocean to ocean, three thousand miles in breadth, with thirty million of inhabitants, and not one human being unjustly or illegally imprisoned, so far as we know! Why, sirs we have drunk so copiously of freedom that we know not what it is. And what prosperity besides! Thirty millions of people, and not one man that is honest and industrious, but can live comfortably and well. Nature has given us everything. Providence smiles benignantly upon us. Tberg is, but for this one exception, no cloud to cast even a shadow on the undimmed glory of our country.—There is but one little thorn in our feet. It is planted in our pathway—and by our brethern, too. Our life is so glorious, that little thorn is there to remind us of our mortality. Can it not be plucked up, and by the hand that planted it there? Again let me entreat you to labor for the restoration of peace between a common people. Let us observe justice, fraternity and kindness to all. Let us have our Northern brethern love us again. Let that be the work to which our hearts are devoted. Again, I say, let us observe justice, and thus shall we preserve our Union, and the Union will take care of us.

OUR STATE SENATOR.

There appears to be an ideaa abroad, says the Baltimore Patriot, that our State Senator, Mr. Coleman Yellot, may be ousted from his seat by the dominant party. This is an error. His seat has not been contested, to the honor of his late competitor, be it said. We are informed, that when that gentleman was urged by certain of his supporters, to give Mr. Yellott the requisite notice of his intention to contest his election, which under an Act of Assembly of the year of 1844, must be done within 30 days from the date of the returns, he declined with the remark, that he could not *conscientiously* claim to be elected over Mr. Yellott, and that if he could not do this, Mr. Yellott was necessarily elected. Each House is a judge of the right of its members to retain their seats, but not arbitrarily; this right is to be exercised according to law, and the law prescribes a notice from the contestant within a specified time In the present case, that notice was not given, so that the question of Mr. Yellott's right to his seat, is not before the Senate,—and now cannot be brought up. Mr. McKim's course in this matter is honorable alike to his head and his heart.

LETTER FROM STATE CAPITAL.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

ANNAPOLIS, January 24.

The Contested Election Cases.—More postponement.

The committee on elections met yesterday to hear the contested election cases of Messrs. Jarrett and Purnell, for comptroller, and Kerr and Gaither, for the clerkship of the Circuit Court. Mr. Purnell asked for an extension of time to Monday next.—Wm. Schley, Esq., of Baltimore, appeared for Mr. Gaither, and asked that the cases be separated. The committee decided to connect the cases as far as the evidence was applicable to both. The committee also decided to postpone the examination of the case until Thursday next, when they will hear the evidence from the first ten wards of Baltimore city, and to hear the remainder at a subsequent meeting.

The case of Judge Stump before the committee on elections, set down for to-day, was also postponed to Thursday next.—Wm. Schley, Esq., appears as his counsel.

FREE COLORED POPULATION IN THE SOUTH.—A writer in a Nashville paper has compiled the probable number of free colored persons now in the slave States, which is about 265,000, distributed as follows:

Maryland 80,000, Virginia 60,000, North Carolina 30,000, Delaware 20,000, Louisville 20,000, Kentucky 11,000, District of Columbia 11,000, South Carolina 10,000, Tennessee 8,000, Georgia 3,000, Mississippi 3,900, Alabama 3,000, Florida 1,200, Missouri 1,200, Texas 1,000, Arkansas 1,000.

The Virginia Legislature have before them a bill appropriating $150,000 to pay the expenses of Governor Wise's suppression of the Harper's Ferry raid.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

POSTAL STATISTICS IN MARYLAND AND ADJACENT STATES.—The annual report of the Postmaster General, just issued from the press, contains interesting statistical information which was not embraced in the newspaper publication. During the fiscal year in Maryland, the letter postage amounted to $23,748 21; newspaper $10,-116 84; registered letters $850 15; stamps sold $145,543 08—total receipts $180,258-28. This shows an increase over the previous year of $4,239 65. Compensation to postmasters and incidentals is $67,853 98. Transportation $231,913—total expenses $299,766 98. In District of Columbia the letter postage amounted to $6,276 40; newspaper $3,208 07; registered letters $370 70 stamps sold $42,027 38—total receipts $51,882 55. Compensation to postmasters and incidentals $39,537. Total expenses $39,537.

In Virginia the letter postage was $11,-508 78; newspaper, $24,824 72; registered letters, $1,187; stamps sold, $217,555 20—total receipts, $255,075 70. Compensation to postmasters and incidentals, $130,-901 28; transportation, $379,899 75—total expenses, $510,801 03.

In Pennsylvania the letter postage was $71,757 06; newspaper $55,135 41; registered letters, $2,631 90; stamps sold, $532,-298 79—total receipts, $661,822 54. Compensation to postmasters and incidentals, $291,304 59; transportation, $380,227 69—total expenses, $671,532 28.

In Delaware the letter postage was $1,-314 95; newspaper, $2,178 99; registered letters, $78 75; stamps, $24,556 79—total receipts, $28,129 48. Compensation to postmasters and incidentals, $10,636 19; transportation, $24,246 82—total expenses, $34,883 01.

EFFECTS OF THE SECTIONAL EXCITEMENT.—Not since 1842, it is said, has business been more thoroughly prostrated in Philadelphia than at present. The Ledger, of yesterday, says:

There is literally nothing doing. The merchants are selling the smallest amount of goods and receiving a most meagre per centage of indebtedness. An old merchant or rather a gentleman for many years prominently connected with the trade of this city, informed us yesterday that for several months previous to the 1st of January, instant, his business was about fifty per cent what it was for corresponding time last year; that for the first thirteen days of January, by a similar comparison, they were even less than fifty per cent, that they were daily declining, and that he believed his own business to be a fair index to the business generally of the city. Our merchant informant attributed this condition of things to sectional prejudices existing in the country, and from which our city suffered unjustly and unmeritedly by consequence of the temporizing tone of the Philadelphia newspapers, which rather encourages bad feeling by not openly denouncing the acts of a few fanatics, who, regardless of law and reason, keep up an impression that a much larger portion of the Philadelphia public than is really the case, favor the anti-slavery side of the present agitation. This is the theory he presented, and there may be something in it.

THE NEGRO OUTRAGES IN CANADA WEST.—By the Detroit Free Press we learn that at Chatham, forty miles from Detroit, a gang of negroes took possession of the school houses on Monday morning, and refused to allow the white teachers to enter. The authorities were called upon but dar ed not act. The negroes were headed by one Shadd, a negro of desperate character. The negroes demanded not only that they should be thrown open to them, but that they should be allowed to participate in their management, which, on account of their numbers, is equivalent to giving them the control.

A conference took place between the negroes and the authorities, when the negroes were finally quieted by the assurance that their claims should be taken into consideration, and such arrangements made as could with propriety be brought about. A similar disturbance occurred at Sandwich, three miles below Detroit, on the same day.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE—*A School Teacher Falls Dead While Whipping a Pupil.*—A school teacher named Orin Carpenter, in Allegany county, Pa., fell dead on Wednesday, while whipping a pupil. It appeared in the evidence that the lad whipped, whose name is Joseph Smith, is a stout heavy little fellow; and being a very unruly and stubborn boy, was difficult to chastise. He, no doubt, deserved a whipping, but the teacher was entirely too old and frail to handle him. There was no evidence that the boy struck or kicked the deceased, and the only mark upon the body was a slight abrasion upon the right cheek, caused by his falling against the school house wall. The jury consequently rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a fall produced by mental excitement and over exertion.

A HARD-HEARTED SCHOOL MASTER.—A German magazine recently announced the death of a schoolmaster in Suabia, who, for fifty-one years, had superintended a large institution with old-fashioned severity. From an average, inferred by means of recorded observations, one of the ushers had calculated that, in the course of his exertions, he had given 911,500 canings, 121,-000 floggings, 209,000 custodes, 136,000 tips with the ruler, 10,200 boxes on the ear, and 22,700 tasks by heart. It was further calculated that he had made 700 boys stand on peas, 6000 kneel on the sharp edge of wood, 5000 wear the fool's cap, and 1,700 hold the rod. How vast (exclaims the journalist,) the quantity of human misery inflicted by a single perverse educator!

GIDDINGS SUMMONED.—J. W. Fitch, as marshal of Northern Ohio, received a few days ago, a bundle of official documents from the chairman of the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee, commanding him to subpœna Joshua R. Giddings, Ralph Plumb, and John Brown, jr., of West Andover, Ashtabula, all to appear in Washington forthwith, before said Investigating Committee, then and there to testify under oath to all they may know of the organization of "The Sons of Liberty," of Oberlin conspiracies, &c or any other movements, conference meetings, or any other kind of meetings touching John Brown's "Kansas work."

INHUMAN MOTHER.—Julia Ann Cady, a married woman, living in Chenango, N. Y., a few days since took her own child, 4 years old, borne before her marriage, and stripped it of its clothing, and then put it head-foremost into the stove, holding it there until she supposed it dead. She then placed it in a bed which she set on fire, and went to the neighbors. The child, however, recovered itself so far as to escape from the bed and out of doors, where it was found fatally burned.

The decision of Arkansas with respect to free negroes is commanding much attention, as the law falls with great severity upon the poor. It is contended that the act in many cases is an invasion of the treaty of France by which we acquired Louisiana. All free negroes found in the State after the first day of the present year are made slaves.

WENT SKATING.—In Stratford, Conn., a few days since, a poor man, on returning from his work, found the doors of his house all open, and three little children almost frozen. It seems that his wife had taken three dollars, which he had saved to buy a pig with, and been to Bridgeport to buy a pair of ladies' skates, and was skating on a pond near by.

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held at the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, on Tuesday week. There was a large attendance. The report shows the receipts of the year at nearly $151,000; the expenditures $84,-000. About 300 immigrants were sent to Africa during the same period.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a friend in *deed*. Who has not found it such in curing all diseases of the lungs and throat, coughs, colds, and pulmonary affections, and "last, not least," Consumption.

☞ There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has his *written* signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

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.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26, 1860.

WHEAT—About 15,000 bushels were offered. Sales as follows:
Fair to white, 1 30@1 40
For prime to choice, 1 42@1 50
Red, 1 27@1 30
CORN—Fair to prime white, 65@74 cts
Yellow, do. 70@75 cts
OATS—Maryland, 43@45 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1860.

WHEAT—White, 1 40@1 50
Red, 1 34@1 35
Corn—Yellow, 75 cts

Marriages.

CROSS—SPARKS.—On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Warner, at the residence of John T. Meeds, near Wye Mills, Capt. Wm. H. Cross, of this county, and Miss Annie M. Sparks, of Queen Anne's county.

PALMER—BILLINGSLEA.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. W. F. Brand, John Palmer, Jr., and Miss Victoria Billingslea, of Harford county.

Deaths.

BARNETT.—At Lewistown, in this county, on the 20th of December last, Mrs. Rebecca A. Barnett, wife of Daniel Barnett, in the 24th year of her age.



COOKING STOVES.

I HAVE now on hand the following patterns of Cooking Stoves, to which the particular attention of those in want of good, reliable stoves is invited

Prairie Flower, Young America,
Globe, Fanny Forrester,
Magic Shield, Complete Cook,
Morning Star, Keystone,
Golden Star,
Iron Witch,
9 & 10 *Plate.*

These Stoves are from the celebrated manufactory of Stuart & Peterson, Philadelphia, and are universally approved. They are arranged for wood or coal and the *prices here a. e the same as at their factory in Philadelphia.* Call and see them

THOMAS C. NICOLS, Jr.,
Dealer in Hardware, &c.,
jan 29 Cor. Washington & Dover Sts.

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

---

Teacher Wanted.

THE subscriberrs wish to employ a Teacher for the Edmonson's Neck Primary School, Talbot County, for the present year, 1860. None need apply unless they can come well recommended as to character and qualifications, to teach the books recommended by the county Commissioners. Salary $300.

Applications received till the 1st of February next. Apply to the subscribers through the Easton Post Office.

J. F. WILLIS,
J. M. WARNER,
jan 28-tf A. HALL, Trustees.

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.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11033-0717