The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . FEBRUARY 25, 1860.

MAIL DAYS.

Baltimore Mail—arrives
Sunday - - - 8 o'clock A. M.
Wednesday - - - " "
Friday - - - " "
Returns—Tuesday - - - " "
Thursday - - - " "
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.

EXTREME BILLS BEFORE THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—If there ever was a body of men harrassed and tormented, it must be those in the legislature who are opposed to the party favoring measures against Baltimore and the very extreme views of Mr. Jacobs on the free negro question. There has scarcely been a bill offered before the house that was not attempted to be impregnated with the free negro mania, which has almost exclusively occupied the brain of some of the members since the session commenced Mr. Jacobs of Worcester has been hammering at it on all occasions—and it is conceded by slaveholders and non-slaveholders that if these bills pass it will be a dead blow to the labor hirer, work against the interest of the slaveholder and prove ruinous to the best interests of our State. He is receiving the condemnation of his own party, privately and publicly, as well as others, except a few who are afraid to lift their finger only when commadded.—Our readers are well aware of the nature of these measures, as we published them in a condensed form but a few weeks ago. The press in nearly every section of Maryland express their dissent from the oppressive bills. The Cumberland Alleganian, a paper always steadfast and consistent in its devotions to Southern interests and its opposition to Northern Abolitionism, thus speaks of Mr. Jacob's bill:—

"Too great stringency and severity in this matter will do far more harm than good. The enactment of oppressive laws, instead of abating the evils for which they are designed, would, we opine, produce a damning reaction upon the interests they are intended to protect, and would do much towards the promotion of the cause of abolitionism. It would doubtless cause an exodus of at least a great portion of the free negro population—an important element of the laboring class—which would certainly operate seriously against the industrial and agricultural interests of the State, while the supply of labor, demanded by the withdrawal of so large a number of free negroes, might be filled with a population far more dangerous to the institution of slavery and the security of slave property than the free negroes themselves. The increase of the free negro class, it must be conceded, is a crying evil, but even that, we think, might be managed without recourse to such extreme measures as those proposed. That some system might be devised that would produce the desired results, and at the same time be just and discriminating in its operation, we do not doubt, and to such we are satisfied the people of the State will yield a hearty assent; but we feel assured that the citizens of Maryland will not try an experiment, involve in severe and oppressive legislation upon this subject, dangerous alike to our political condition and industrial prosperity."

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.—We should judge from the tone of a letter from Annapolis, in the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday, that this subject is waxing warm and bids fair to be "heated seven times hotter than is want to be." The friends of each candidate cling tight to their man. Messrs. Pearce, Long and Stewart are the contending parties. Mr. Pearce has not been to Annapolis during this controversy, we learn from the letter writer, but the other two have been on the spot to see that their friends prove to be "good and faithful servants." Mr. Pearce's friends claim his return to the Senate on account of his merits, his ability to fill the position, while the friends of the other two gentlemen have been silent on that score. Take it all together it is a scramble for office which is not new to the democratic party. If logrolling and wireworking ends the contest it is easy to JUDGE who the successful one will be. We here give the remarks of the correspondent:

"The excitement in regard to the Senatorial caucus on Wednesday evening last has not yet subsided. The friends of the different candidates are excited and anxious. Mr. Pearce's friends are, as far as can be ascertained, firm and unwavering. His hold upon them is that of merit and ability. Few of them have a personal acquaintance with him. All of them are emboldened in the advocacy of his claims because of his refusal to visit Annapolis or adopt any of the appliances resorted to by his competitors to secure his election. In all probability Mr. Pearce can yet rely upon twenty-five devoted friends, who, it is supposed, will sustain him under all circumstances.—In outside cirles here, the combinations to defeat Mr. Pearce, are not looked upon as a genuine reflection of the sentiments of the State. This is the view taken of the subject by the friends of Mr. Pearce, among whom are some of the most consistent and long tried of the leading democrats of the State, who consider his re-election to the U. S. Senate as eminently due to the great high national spirit of the old line whig element now incorporated with the democracy. The friends of Mr. Long express their indignation that the friends of Mr. Stewart should persist in holding on to their candidate after Mr. Long wanted but four votes of election. I understand, however, that in no case will the friends of Mr. Stewart vote for Mr. Pearce. The friends of Mr. Stewart justify their action by saying that Mr. Stewart's chances as the compromise candidate for the nomination are equal if not superior to those of either Mr. Pearce or Mr. Long.

FIRE IN DENTON.—Early on Sunday morning last, the large brick house in Denton, Caroline county, some years back owned and occupied by Capt. Jos. Richardson, but of late occupied by a Mrs. Millington as a hotel,—known as the American hotel—was discovered to be on fire. In a short time the building was enveloped in flames, and from the direction of the wind fears were entertained at one time that the devouring elements would extend much farther; so much so that several families began to move their furniture—but owing to the distance of the burning building from any other house there was no other destroyed. The loss of the house, if not insured, will fall pretty heavy upon Mrs. Richardson, the owner—the largest and probably the most valuable house in town. Mrs. Millington had very little of her furniture saved.—We hear that the most of it was either burned or badly broken. We have no doubt that she receives the sympathy of all her acquaintances, as she has a family of children depending entirely upon her own exertions for support.

An eloquent address has been issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union party, which we expect to publish next week.

THE BROCK AND THE TRAVERSE SWINDLE.—The Baltimore City railway investigation before the House committee on corporations, at Annapolis, has brought out some pretty rich testimony, which shows that the Know Nothing party of Baltimore is rotten to the core. Mr. Brock says he did not raise any body in Baltimore—he simply put letters in the hands of certain parties who officiated in obtaining the grant, which letters contained what HE considered their services WORTH—amounts ranging from $500 to $7,500! This is the Harrisburg way of doing things on the sly. The evidence is entirely too voluminous for our columns. This abominable swindle should be scouted from our halls of Legislation, and Brock & Co. taught a lesson that they will not soon forget. If northern cities and legislatures can be bought up like sheep in the shambles, the traders in such stocks ought to be made to know that Southern Legislatures are above corruption, and can not be influenced by other considerations than that of "the greatest good to the greatest number," regardless of every other INFLUENCE by which they may be beset and surrounded. The corruption in the Know Nothing party of Baltimore is doubtless what has broken down the American party of the State; and now it would be a gross outrage for a Democratic Legislature to SANCTION the greatest fraud perpetrated by the rotten Council of Baltimore—the reprobation of which by the people, has brought the Democratic party into power.—Star of Tuesday.

The Senate has since voted on the Brock bill, which resulted a follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brooks, (President.) Blackiston, Bradley, Dashiell, Duvall, Franklin, Goldsborough, of Talbot, Graham, Kimmel, Lynch, McKaig, Nuttle, Smith, Townsend, Watkins, Yellott—16.

Nays—Messrs. Gardiner, Heckart, Miles, Stone, Whitaker—5.

How will the Star reconcile its severe remarks towards those favorable to the Brock bill, with the vote of the Senator from this county? Does the Star now say, (as it intimated that the Legislature would be if the bill passed,) that our Senate was bought—that its members were bribed? There was scarcely any opposition to the bill—its third reading and passage occupying only about an hour and a quarter. Now for a barking back, to strike another trail, by the Star.

THE INAUGURATION.—The ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of Clark Mills' equestrian statue of Washington, which took place at Washington city on Wednesday attracted a large concourse of people there. Both Houses of Congress adjourned over to take part in the ceremonies, which was also participated in by the President, members of the Cabinet, and all the military and civil dignitaries of the federal city, with official bodies from other States, including the Legislature of Maryland. The famous Seventh Regiment of New York was the great feature of the military display. The statue was located on Pennsylvania Avenue, what is known as the circle, about half a mile west of the Presidential mansion.

HON. H. WINTER DAVIS, made a thrilling speech in Congress on Tuesday last, explaining his position, defending his vote for Mr. Pennington, and criticising and condemning the vote of censure passed by the Maryland Legislatue. The speech was a bold and manly effort.

EDITOR'S CONVENTION.—The editors of the newspapers of Maryland held a convention at Annapolis on Monday last. The object of the convention was to consult with regard to their buisiness interests. An entertainment was given in the evening by Thos. J. Willson, Esq., of the Annapolis Gazette.

THOS. A. MITCHELL, of the State Senate, will please accept our thanks for public documents.

THE BALTIMORE SUN ON THE SENATE.—The Baltimore Sun is furious upon the decesion of the Senate upon the Brock bill.—It says: "So far as the rights and interests of the people of Baltimore are regarded by the Senate of Maryland, they might as well be at the mercy of the most absolute despotism upon the face of the earth. The action of this body, yesterday, illustrates with startling significance the tendency in our legislation to the exercise of irresponsible power. And the people of Baltimore, have in its proceedings a most serious and alarming exhibition of their utter helplessness, and the entire absence of any means of defense against this imperious-dictatorship.

Our neighbor a cross the way has entered the wedge against the Legislature on the Brock bill. Does he intend to drive it up as the Baltimore Sun has done? Verrily, the position of neither is at all enviable.

ANOTHER STEAMER LOST.—Despatches from Halifax bringing news of the entire loss of the steamer Hungarian on Cape Sable and the drowning of all who were on board her. The Hungarian was a first-class screw steamer, and belonged to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, which runs a weekly line to Portland She is comparatively a new ship, and has not been running more than a year. This is the second steamer of the same line which has been lost this season, the Indian having been wrecked in the same neighoorhood in November last. The crew of the Hudgarian composed 110 men. How many passengers she had on board is unknown but the number this season of the year is usually small.

IMPORTANT ACT.—Mr. Long has introduced a bill in the House which provides that the owners of lands bounding on any of the navigable waters of this State are declared to be entitled to all accretions to said land by the recessions of said water by natural causes, or otherwise, in like manner and to like extent as such right may, or can be claimed by the proprietors of land bounding on water not navigable; that the proprietors of land bounding on any of the navigable waters of the State shall be declared entitled to the exclusive right of making improvements into the water in front of his said land; but no such improvement shall be so made as to interfere with the navigation of the stream of water into which said improvement is made. That no patent hereafter issued out of the land office for land covered by any of the navigable waters of the State shall in any way prejudice the rights of the reparian proprietor. That no warrant shall be issued out of the land office to affect land covered by any of the navigable waters of the State.

GUNNING AND HUNTING.—The new code of laws supersedes all the old legislative enactments relative to gunning, hunting and trespassing on other persons' premises, article 30, section 68, enacting as follows:

"Every person who shall, upon any pretense whatever, come to hunt with gun or dog upon the lands of another, without leave or license from the owner or possessor thereof first had and obtained, shall every such offense, forfeit and pay to the party agrieved the sum of five dollars, to be recovered berore a justice of the peace in the name of the State.

The Woodis Rifleman, of Norfolk, have been paid $3,606 55 for their services at Charlestown, Va.

THE UNION PARTY.

Whatever doubts may have been entertained of the success of the Union party movement, the Baltimore Clipper of the 13th inst., says, should be dissipated at once by the rapidity of its progress and the active zeal of men of various former party affiliations in urging it forward. The twenty-second of February will be in fact the natal day of the Constitutional Union party. Upon that day the State Convention of the Opposition, in at least nine sovereign States—Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts, will at once wheel into line in the Union party, and place it before the country as an organized militant political patry, pledged against ultraism and sectionalism everywhere and in favor of the repression of slavery agitation, the defence of the Union and the Constitution from assaults of every kind from whatever quarter, and earnestly striving for the restoration of harmony among the States, and public prosperity in the whole Confederacy.

The Union sentiment of the people is a roused. It is beginning to pour forth a flood of patriotic devotion to the true interests of the country that shall sweep away all the barriers by which it has far too long been hedged in by Northern and Southern sectionalism. The masses are moving. The politicians are left behind. The treasonable resolutions of South Carolina disunionists are rebuked in the South. The aggressive and exclusive sectionalism of the Republican party is spurned at the North.—The people, the real depositaries and rightful authors of all political power, are arousing to defend their long usurped prerogatives, and to rally by hundreds of thousands under one banner of the Union party to the defence of the Union, whose integrity is menaced, and the maintainance of the Constitution, whose obligations are disregarded.

In the language of an able co-worker and cotemporary, in New Jersey, "All men can easily gather under the broad pledge of fealty to the Union, the Constitution, and the Supremacy of the laws. And if there be a real disposition to construct an Opposition Party in the United States which shall make successful head against the corruption of the administration—rebuking its advocacy of disunion sentiments at the South, and its shameless profligacy and systematised proscription every where that this disposition may now be gratified. Upon the plain, and simple, yet comprehensive statement or principles of the National Union Party, all moderate men—all men indeed upon whom party has not paramount claims—can unite. Every State can furnish supporters to it, and its advocates cannot possibly suffer the imputation of sectionalism.

Under its banner Georgia and New Jersey, Kentucky and Connecticut, North Carolina and Massachusetts, Louisiana and Vermont—long sundered by the red demon of geographical jealousy—may again join in serried ranks and march to a glorious victory. The patriot in the sunny South will answer to the patriot in the bleak North; voice will answer to voice in the East and in the West, a noble and a patriotic party will take the place of a discordant and suspected faction, agitation will cease to lash the nation into fury and harmony will once more prevail between our sovereigh States. If this be a "consummation most devoutly to be wished for,' conservative men throughout the country will be prompt to give the countenance of their support and the weight of their influence to the National Union Party.

From Kentucky, we learn from the Louisville *Journal* and the country press throughout the State, that the utmost enthusiasm prevails and the preparations for the twenty-second of February Convention are rapidly progressing.

From Virginia, the *Whig* gives the assurance that "the Opposition State Convention, which assembles in Richmond, on the 22d of February, promises to be a complete and brilliant success. We hear of our Whig friends coming in large numbers from all parts of the commonwealth. A gentleman from one of the remote western counties informed us on yesterday that there would be from thirty to fifty delegates from that single county alone. Another gentleman from one of the tide-water counties assures us there will be at least a hundred delegates from his county. Similar intelligence has been imparted to us by gentlemen from various counties. We are fully persuaded therefore, that the Convention of the ever memorable Twenty-second will be the most numerously attended and the most enthusiastic of any that has ever assembled in the commonwealth."

The South is not moving alone. The conservatism of the North is responding and vibrates in consonance with the conservatism of the South. In New York the organization of the Union party is vigorously prosecuted. Even in Massachusetts the work goes bravely on. In Boston, a new journal, under the editorial control of A. C. Carey, entitled "The National Union," has been commenced to advocate the Union party. Its salutatory says:

"We shall go for the Union and the Constitution, and shall support those men whose influence we think best calculated to allay the sectional strife now raging and threatening to destroy us. We are in favor of the organization of a Union party, which shall embrace members from all parties in the country; and shall give our hearty support to such men as Crittenden, of Kentucky, Bell of Tennessee, or Reynor of Raleigh, N. C., for the Presidency."

In New Jersey the Union sentiment is sweeping like a whirlwind over the State.—To show our Southern friends the eminent nationality of these Union men of the North, we extract the following from the resolutions adopted at a large and enthusiastic meetiag at Newark, a few days ago.

Whereas, An effort is now being made to organize, in one compact body, the conservative elements of the nation, in order to restore that "domestic tranquility" which marked the early days of the Republic, which has been so sadly interrupted the last few years by the agitation of the "slavery question" whereby the most violent excesses have been committed, on the one hand under the sacred name of "Freedom," and on the other the specious plea of "State Rights," which have resulted in the destruction of property, the sundering of ties, both social and religious, injurious interruptions to business, and counselling the shedding of the blood of innocent persons, without bringing any corresponding benefits.

And Whereas, The discussion of this question of slavery has thus far caused our legislators in the halls of Congress to turn a deaf ear to the righteous demands of the mechanics and laboring men of the nation to be relieved from a degrading and ruinous competition with the pauper labor of Europe; therefore,

Resolved, That we sympathize with, and will respond to the effect to build up a "National Union party," upon the platform of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, by giving it our first and undivided support: nor will we cease our efforts until its principles are crowned with victory.

Resolved, That in order to give effect to the foregoing resolutions, we do hereby organize under the name of the Young Men's National Union Club of the city of Newark.

Resolved, That from this hour we repudiate and ignore the question of domestic slavery "as an issue in national politics," believing that its settlement should be left to those who are immediately and directly interested, and respectfully refer the advocates of "Protection" and "Prohibition," to the Courts as now established, for a redress of the grievances they may sustain by such reference.

The genuine conservatism and patriotism of these resolutions will assure the Union men of the South of the character and position of their friends and colaborers in the Union party North. New Jersey is setting an example to her sister States in urging forward this new and patriotic organization. A call for a State Convention has been issued by the State Union Executive Committee, endorsed by about three thousand of the most prominent conservative citizens of the State.

GOV. HICKS. SPEAKER PENNINGTON AND THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—Soon after the election of Mr. Speaker Pennington, a silly despatch appeared in the New York Herald, stating that Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, was so delighted at the result that he had sent his Secretary of State to Washington for the express purpose of congratulating Mr. Pennington. Most people regarded the despatch as a *canard*, but not so with the Maryland Legislature. It would never do to let such a shameful report as this go flying about the country. So the Governor was hunted up instantly, by a resolution of the House appointed a committee to wait upon his Excellency, and to learn from him whether or not the rumor was true—and this, notwithstanding several members declared from their own knowledge that no such message was sent. The following is the Governor's reply:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Annapolis, February 16, 1860.

To the House of Delegates:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been informed by a committee of your House that you have adopted an order, reciting "That whereas it appears from the public press of the country that the Governor of Maryland has placed this State in a false position, by presenting his congratulations to Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, a Black Republican, upon his election to the distinguished position of Speaker of the House of Representatives," and directing a committee, appointed by the Speaker, to inquire of the Governor whether his congratulations were presented at all, and if so, whether privately or officially.

I cannot admit the right of the House of Delegates to make any such inquiry of me; and the respect which, in my opinion, ought to be observed by each Department of the Government towards every other, precludes me from returning any answer to such a message, other than the acknowledgement of its receipt. THOS. H. HICKS.

DEATH OF ISABELLA JANE STEPHENS, THE DAUGHTER OF JAMES STEPHENS.—Isabella Jane, the daughter of James Stephens, the wife poisoner, recently hung in New York, died in that city on Saturday. She was about nine years of age, and was an only child. The Post says:

"She did not see her father for some time previous to his execution, the circumstances of which seem to have borne heavily upon her youthful mind, and probably induced fever and death. She will be interred in the same grave with her father, designed originally for the ashes of her mother. Thus, strangely, the entire family has passed away—the mother murdered, the father hanged for the crime, and the daughter killed by a broken heart."

The Tribune says:

"Several weeks previous to her death the child which was in her 9th year, sickened with scarlet rash of which she had nearly recovered, when, one day she went in company with a servant to market and overheard some one making the remark, "That is the daughter of Stephens, the man who poisoned his wife." The stigma appeared to weigh heavily on her mind; after returning home she fell into a fit.—She last saw her father three days before his execution, when she was taken into his cell and bade him an affectionate farewell. She was passionately attached to him, and continued to the hour of her death to deplore his cruel, and to her mysterious fate, the particulars of which had been communicated to her by her aunt. She could not understand why her father should be hung, and frequently attested her belief in his innocence of the crime charged against him. On her death bed she repeatedly prayed that God might have mercy on those who brought him to such an end.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A Paris letter writer thus describes Louis Napoleon on one of the spacious avenues of that imperial city:

"Driving a pair of splendid bays attached to a box wagon, with the reins in his own hands, and handling them as though he were accustomed to it, without any outriders, equerries or guards, the Emperor Napoleon came along the avenue. He was dressed with a black overcoat, and a hat which was of a fashion of its own. The points of his moustache looked particularly sharp, and his 'imperial' as though it had just come from the barber's It required a steady hand and a quick eye to guide those dashing horses through the immense throng of vehicles of every description which filled the avenue, particularly as the driver, while keeping one eye upon the steeds, was obliged with the other to acknowledge the salutations which he received on every side, and he kept up a continual bowing. The Emperor gives as yet no signs of age—he will be fifty-two on the 20th of April next—looks as fresh and young, I think, as when I saw him five years ago.

MARYLAND UNITED STATES SENATORS.—The Cincinnati Enquirer pays a handsome compliment to the two U. States Senators from Maryland. Referring to the legislative caucus at Annapolis, it says:

Maryland has much cause to congratulate herself upon the character and efficiency of her present Senators, Messrs. Pearce and Kennedy. Mr. Pearce is an able statesman—moderate and conservative in his views on the slavery question; who, formerly a whig, is now closely identified with the democracy, which party he espoused as the only national organization.

His colleague, Mr. Kennedy, was elected as an American, and belongs to that school in politics, but his course in the Senate has been eminently satisfactory to national and patriotic men, without regard to party. He is a statesman of enlarged and liberal convictions, who looks more to the interests of the country than he does to those of any political organization. He is an accomplished and dignified Senator, of high personal integrity; and, although he has been but a short time in the Senate, he has already won a national reputation. We wish that all the opposition Senators possessed the admirable qualities and national views of Anthony Kennedy, of Maryland. Socially he is one of the cleverest men in America.

EFFECTS OF INHALING GAS.—Four persons were so nearly suffocated by gas, at Toronto, on the 12th inst., that constant effort for several hours was required to restore them to consciousness. They were Mr. George Henderson, his niece, Miss Elizabeth McLean, Miss Mary Kerr and a female servant. A gas-pipe had broken in the street near the house, and the gas worked its way into the dwelling. The family had been annoyed by its odor during the day, but the air was not so largely impregnated with it to cause any alarm, and they retired to rest without taking any precautions. The consequence was before morning they were overpowered by the gas, and when a cabman called in the morning for Mr. Henderson, he could rouse no one.—The neighbors were alarmed and broke into the house, when the inmates were all found apparently dead in their beds. At last accounts the recovery of Miss Kerr was very doubtful. It was not till late in the afternoon that the others revived.

In compliance with an order of the House of the 15th, the Comptroller reported a statement of the amount of taxes levied and paid into the treasury by the Eastern Shore counties as follows:

Cecil Co. paid from 1841 to 30th Sep., '59			$177,550,80
Kent county	"	"	135,396,14
Q. Anne,s county	"	"	144,542,33
Caroline county	"	"	46,201,78
Talbot county	"	"	175,749,95
Dorchester county	"	"	146,773,05
Somerset county	"	"	135,129,42
Worcester county	"	"	135,507,70
			$1,096,761,17

A petition is in circulation in Dorchester county, in favor of a law to sell free colored persons for a term of years, to indemnify their creditors.

It is proposed to hold a military encampment at Frederick, in June next.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Being a collection of original and selected Tragedies, Comedies, Plays, Dramas, Farces, Interludes, Musical Burlettas, Proverbs, Acting Charades, Recitations, Parlor Pantomimes and Tableaux, Yankee, Negro, Irish and Comic Lectures and Stories, etc., etc., etc. With full descriptions of Costumes, Scenery, Properties, etc., and every direction relative for a private or public performance. The whole carefully arranged and adapted by SILAS S. STEELE, Dramatist. Handsomely bound in one Volume, 12 mo., Cloth. Price $1.00. And upon receipt of 21 cents additional for Postage, a copy of the Book together with a handsome present, worth from 50 cents to $100, will be sent to any address in the United States

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It has been the particular study and aim of the compiler and publisher, to *omit* all sentences, words, or allusions, such as could be in the remotest way objectionable to the most fastidious, and to retain the plot, the passion, and the *moral* of each play, in such a condensed form as would render them an available, diverting, and elevating vehicle of amusement, for the PARLOR, the SCHOOL-ROOM, or the LYCEUM."

From the Sunday Atlas.

Book of Plays, for Home Amusement. By Silas S. Steele, Dramatist.

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Perhaps a more perfect work of the kind is not to be found at the present time in the world, and it certainly reflects the highest credit on the author and publisher in the production of the one in question. The insipid trash, and nonsensical charades, and drawing-room dramas, which we have seen and heard, must now yield to something more elegant, refined, interesting and amusing.—Silas S. Steele's "book of plays for Home Amusement," will form a new era in this description of *domestic dramatic literature*, and create a taste to witness those productions from which he has culled out only a scene or two. Address all orders to

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☞ 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.

The Latest News!

BY YESTERDAY'S STEAMER!

PASSAGE OF THE EASTERN SHORE RAILROAD BILL BY THE HOUSE.

On Thursday last the Eastern shore claim which had been made the order of the day, was read a third time and passed, yeas, 40, nays, 25, without discussion. The following was the yeas and nays:

Yeas—Messrs. Basin, Medders, Ford, Quintan, Renshaw, Jones of Talbot, Chaplain, Dennis of Somerset, Long, Stanford, Dawson, Linthicum, Keene, Holland, Wilson of Cecil, Maxwell, Miller, Jones of P. George's, Legg, Starkey, Jacobs, Landing, Dennis of Worcester, Wilson of Harford. McCoy, Straughn, Goldsborough, Krafft, Rooze, Seth, Berry, Crowley, McAllister, Smith, Turner of Baltimore city, Dennison of Baltimore city, Gordan, Barnard, Beall, McCleary—40.

Nays—Messrs. Kilbourn, speaker; Durant, Mackubin, Briscoe, Parran, Burgess Denison of Balto. county, Bryan, Kessler, Clagett, Rouizahn, Johnson, Salmon, Naill, Bayless, Coudy, Eakle, Brining, Freaner, Griffith, Harding, Roop, Gorsuch, Turner of Howard, Brown—25.

The following is the proposed Distribution. It will be seen that no disposition will be made at present of Dorchester's proportion.

Md. & Del. Rail Road Co. (Talbot and Caroline)		
Mispillion Road,	(Caroline)	$140,350
Kent county Road,	(Kent)	13,000
Eastern Shore R. R.,	(Somerset)	101,531
Worcester R. R.,	(Worcester)	112,738
Elkton & Sassafras R.	(Cecil)	99,101
Baltimore Central R. R.,	"	58,900
Bohemia Bridge Campany,	"	25,000
Columbia & Port Deposit R.	"	15,887
Queen Anne's R. R.,	(Queen Anne's	70,000
		116,445

WE see by yesterdays sun that the Hon. Jas. A. Pearce has written a letter to Hon. D. C. Blackiston, defending himself from rumors which, it appears, have been afloat—to the effect that he was not a good democrat—that he was not candid in his support of the Democratic party. And further that he is not sound upon the slavery question. In reply to these rumors Mr. Pearce says he intends to support the Charleston convention, and that no man in the Senate here would hazzard any such assertion as that I was, in any respect, timid or wavering in my support of the slavery institutions."

Petitions for sparing the life of Stevens, the confederate of John Brown, are now circulating in various parts of the country.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.—Its wonderful effects and consequent popularity—perhaps no article in the history of the MATERIA MEDICA, ever acquired the same Patronage, was subjected to the same number of severe and different tests, and met with so few failures as the Mustang Liniment. It has justly been styled a Panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, or Eruptions on Man or Beast. It is so far a medicine of surprising virtue, that Physicians are compelled to prescribe it, and from some remarkable cures of CHRONIC AND DISTORTED RHEUMATIC CASES it has naturally attracted much attention from the first scientific minds of the age. No family can afford to be without a bottle of the Mustang Liniment in the house. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine is sold by respectable dealers in all parts of the world. BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23, 1860.

WHEAT—About 20,000 bushels were offered. Sales as follows:

Fair to white,	1 35a$1 43
For prime to choice,	1 45a$1 50
Red,	1 25a$1 32
CORN—white and yellow,	74a75 cts
OATS—Maryland,	41a43 cts

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1860.

WHEAT—White,	$1 50
Red,	1 35a$1 36
Corn—Yellow,	76 cts.

Marriages.

SMITH—FRAMPTON.—At the Parsonage in Easton, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. H. P. Jordan, James Smith and Miss Martha N. Frampton, all of this county

HAND—RATCLIFF.—On the 8th inst., near Ruthsburg, in Queen Anne's county, by Rev. W. E. England, Mr. Wm. J. Hand, and Miss Deboran E. Ratcliff, both of said county.

BLAKE—FAULKNER.—In Landing Neck Church on the 16th instant, by the Rev. J. D. Curtis, Thomas H. Blake and Miss Elizabeth J. Faulkner.

WANTED—10,000 lbs of Rags to fill an order, 3½ cents given in goods.
feb 25 PATCHETT & WRIGHT.

CONSTANTLY RECEIVING FRESH & DESIRABLE GOODS:—
Hardware of all descriptions,
Agricultural implements,
Stoves in great variety,
Field and garden seeds.
Allen & Needles' Fertilizer,
Prices lower than ever.
All articles in my line supplied at prices which cannot fail to please.
Discounts allowed to dealers.
THOS. C. NICOLS, Jr.
Cor. Dover & Washington streets,
Easton, Md.

PUBLIC SALE.

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

Wednesday, 7th of March next,
(if fair, if not, the next fair day,) at
"COMPTON,"
the late residence of Ex-Gov. Samuel Stevens, dec'd, all the Personal Property of said deceased, (negroes excepted.) The property consists of
a large amount of valuable
Household & Kitchen Furniture,
FARMING UTENSILS,
and other articles of Husbandry.
A Valuable Farming Stock of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and HOGS,
THE GROWING CROPS, &c.

TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over $5—the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. On all sums of and under $5 the cash will be required. In all cases the terms of sale must be complied with before the removal of the property. Persons bidding off property and not complying with the terms of sale will be held responsible for all losses on a second sale.

R. C. HOLLYDAY,
J. W. MARTIN,
Collectors.
feb 25-ts