THE EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING . . SEPTEMBER 1, 1860

"The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws."

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

—— Gov. Letcher of Virginia has come out in a letter announcing his intention to support Douglas and Johnson and condemning those who have ruptured the Democracy. ——Gen. Houston has signified his intention of withdrawing his name from the canvass and urges his friends to rally to the support of the Union against the sectional and secession candidates.—— The presence of Douglas in Virginia has aroused his friends to a pitch of enthusiasm and shown the utter weakness of the miserable Breckinridge faction. —— Mr. Alexander Parkins, a Democratic editor in Virginia and a supporter of Breckinridge and Lane, has published a letter in which he acknowledges the Breckinridge and Lincoln parties to be equally sectional. ——*Hon.* B. F. Perry, a distinguished Democrat of South Carolina, concedes to Bell and Everett, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and probably Louisiana and Florida.—— It is estimated that a strong effort will shortly be made to induce Breckinridge and Lane to withdraw and no longer cripple the efforts of those who are endeavoring to defeat the Republican nominees.

LETTER FROM HON. JNO. A. GILMER.—In reply to an invitation to him by the secretary of the Central Committee of Talbot county, to attend the Mass Meeting of the Union party, which came off in Easton on Tuesday last, this distinguished gentleman says:

Dear Sir: I regret that it is utterly out of my power to attend the mass meeting at Easton, on the 28th inst. I am so constantly engaged, that I have time scarcely to eat or sleep.

We are certain that N. Carolina will go for Bell and Everett. They will *sweep the South* except S. C. South Carolina really desires the election of Lincoln. The Fire Eaters of the South have divided the Locofoco party. One great step, in their opinion, gained—and they conceive they can use the election of Lincoln as the sure means to dissolve the Union.

Yours, truly, JOHN A. GILMER.

GODEY FOR SEPTEMBER.—This ever welcome monthly visitor for September is on our table. The steel engraving—"The Gleaners"—is a nice thing, and is claimed by the publishers to be the prettiest plate ever published. This number also contains its usual variety of original matter, useful receipts, fashion plates, &c. Single copy one year $3.00. Address L. A. Godey 323 Chesnut street Philadelphia.

NATIONAL RECORDER.—We have received the first No. of a very neatly printed sheet bearing the above name, just started at Drummondtown, Accomac county, Va., by Gootee & Coard. It is the first paper ever published on the Eastern shore of Virginia.

ANOTHER.—We have received a copy of the "Bell Union," a spirited little campaign paper just started in Chestertown, by J. K. Boardley & Co. It advocates the cause of those noble spirits, Bell and Everett. We wish friend Boardley much success.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY.—The advertisement of this Institution will be found in another column. It is under the management of *H. Winchester*, Esq., and is rated among the first institutions of learning in the country. Its President is noted for his learning, gentility and peculiar tact in imparting knowledge. Those having daughters to educate will find this institution every way adapted to the purpose.

LYNCH LAW IN DELAWARE.—The Kent News of Saturday mentions a rumor that the negro John *H.* Cannon, who killed and outraged the person of Miss Sarah Griffith, near Dover, Del., recently, was forcibly taken from the jail at that place, and lynched by an outraged community till life was extinct.

DR. *C. C.* COX.—The friends of this gentleman will be pleased to hear that he has declined the recent invitation to a Professorship in New York city, and will continue, as heretofore, to practice medicine in Talbot county.

NOTICE.—We have been requested to say that the friends of Bell and Everett in the vicinity of Royal Oak and Bay Hundred are requested to meet at the usual places for transacting such business, on Saturday evening next, to form Bell and Everett Clubs.

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME.—Some twenty to thirty papers in the South, which have heretofore either been neutral or Democratic journals, have come out for *Bell* and Everett.

For the Easton Gazette.

ECONOMY.—The mail was carried from Bay Hundred to Easton under the old contract for $325. It is carried from Easton to Bay Hundred under the new for $700 (the same mail service.) We have never before seen the difference between tweedle dum and tweedle dee.

August, 1860. "CRABSTICK," Jr.

TO THE EDITOR EASTON GAZETTE:

Permit me a small space in your paper, to reply to the infamous slander hurled at me in the last issue of that filthy sheet, the "Easton Star," by its Editor, the Prince of liars. I will trouble you no further than to unhesitatingly assert and maintain that in the few lines he published, there are *three distinct* and *positive lies*, which I can point out whenever called upon. What then is the need for me (a man of truth I profess to be—*I know I am,*) to regard anything this man may say? I shall therefore leave the swine to wallow in his filth, and will not notice anything more from him by these means.

Respectfully, yours,

HASLET C. MACKEY.

Easton, Aug. 30, 1860.

The Union is all the Cry!

The Union Party Gaining Strength!

MARYLAND KEEPING PACE WITH OTHER STATES!

TALBOT, DORCHESTER AND THE LOWER COUNTIES ARE GIVING POWERFUL DEMONSTRATIONS.

A *BELL AND EVERETT* Mass Meeting was held in Cambridge on Monday last, and the exercises were enlivened by the soulstirring music of the Easton Band, under the leadership of Prof. Dodd. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. Old Dorchester is alive to the Union cause and the names of *Bell and Everett* are becoming household words.

At 11 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Doctor Grieves, and on motion, Hon. Wm. T. Goldsborough was placed in the chair, when a large number of vice presidents and three secretaries were appointed.

Mr. Goldsborough then arose and said it might be becoming in him to say, that for a few past years (since the old whig party had passed away) he could find no party which he could heartily support. With much regret he felt it his duty to vote for Mr. Buchanan to sustain the institutions of the south and bring peace in the country. But now he heartily supported the Union candidates—Bell and Everett, and why does he do it? He does it to strike down the *black flag* of the North. He was at the Baltimore Convention which nominated these two great men—merely as a spectator, and he there beheld an assemblage—not composed of politicians, not composed of wireworkers and office-seekers—but of men who are ever ready to battle for the support and sustenance of the Union.

Hon. James U. Dennis was then introduced to the meeting. He congratulated his Bell and Everett friends of Dorchester on their large meeting and the enthusiasm which they evinced.—They were there to start the ball which he was in hopes would roll on until it gets to the size of that of 1840. The people should act wisely and prudently in making a choice in this contest.—What is the great cause that has so widely separated the North from the South?—it is a sectional feeling and this it is that has separated the Democratic party. Mr. Dennis spoke for over an hour, and his remarks were delivered in an easy and forcible style and appeared to have a happy effect. After which the meeting adjourned for an hour.

At 2 o'clock the convention re-assembled and Dr. N. Pinkney, of Talbot, addressed the meeting. The Doctor said he wanted no lengthy platform. [At this stage of the proceedings the steamer Lancaster arrived from Baltimore and the procession, headed by a band of music, marched up to the meeting and gave three cheers for Dorchester.] On resuming his remarks he took an extensive view of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and denied that Mr. Bell voted for its repeal. Notwithstanding the browbeating of his enemies he held to his position like a man. The Doctor said he had nothing to say against Mr. Breckinridge as a man—he was a great man, but he was a chip of the old block. That old line whigs were entreated to go for Buchanan to save the Union, but how can they by voting for Mr. Breckinridge?—when the house is divided against itself? He said he would not meddle in the *beautiful family quarrel*, but what prospect have the Democratic party to successfully battle against the Republicans.

Hon. J. Dixon Roman, from Washington county, was the next to address the meeting.—Mr. Roman is quite feeble but he made an able and stirring speech. After thanking the citizens of Dorchester and the lower counties for their kindness toward himself and family during his tour through that section he proceeded to discuss the main points at issue. He said that the Kansas Nebraska bill had been the Pandora's box of all our troubles, and the vivid manner in which Mr. Roman brought to light the unprofitable acts done by the Democratic party beggars description.

THE MEETING ON TUESDAY.

According to previous notice, the friends of Bell and Everett met on the Court House green in Easton, on Tuesday last at 2 o'clock P. M.—The hour of meeting was made known by an air from the Easton Cornet Band, when a crowd soon gathered that has not been surpassed by any political meeting in Easton, since our recollection.

The meeting was called to order by Howes Goldsborough, Jr., and on motion, *Hon.* J. B. Kerr was called to the Chair, and George Harrington, Wm. Henry Harrison, Wm. H. Groome, Col. James Bartlett, Joseph Mowbry and Wm. R. Hughlett, were appointed as vice presidents, and G. C. Graham and W. H. Councell, secretaries.

Mr. Kerr then addressed the meeting at some length in his usual happy style. He said we have not met here as as whigs, democrats or Americans, but as men in favor of the Union.

Owing to the appearance of a heavy rain the audience repaired to the Court room, until it was packed and crowded, but the crowd was so immense that some two hundred were unable to gain admission.

Hon. James U. Dennis, the popular and talented elector from Somerset county, was then introduced. He spoke of the evils that had arisen from the agitation of the slavery question and the trouble the Democracy have got the country into. That, like the arsnic-eater, they were poisoned in Charleston and Baltimore by that which has heretofore acted as healthy and vigorous food, speaking of the two Democratic candidates, he said he differed with Mr. Douglas politically but as a man he had his admiration. Mr. Breckinridge is the last man in the field, save Lincoln, that he would vote for, and why?—because he is a sectional candidate—the choice of every disunionist. Mr. Dennis occupied about an hour in his able argument.

At this stage of the proceedings a letter from Hon. J. Morrison Harris to Dr. Cox, was read:

Dear Doctor: I duly received the very kind invitation of our friends to be present at Easton and address your mass meeting. I replied as soon as I received the invitation, that it was very unlikely that I could attend, but I have still looked forward to being able to be with you until now, when the *imperative* necessity of attending to pressing business puts it wholly out of my power.

* * * * * * * * *

Bid our friends be of good heart, for "by St. Paul the work goes bravely on," both North and South, and the flag of the Union is at the head of the column of victory!

Yours ever, J. MORRISON HARRIS.

Hon. J. Dixon Roman was then introduced to the meeting. Mr. Roman—though in feeble health and laboring under a severe headache, proceeded in his usual distinct, open and forcible manner. He said there were four candidates in the field and three of them expect to be elected by sectional votes. In speaking of a dissolution he asked where would be Maryland and other border States? The States in which the great disunionists live would not be so seriously shocked, but Maryland will be one of the States upon whose soil the soldier will be quartered. But, said he, just so certain as the star in the East led the wise men to the cradle of the babe of Bethlehem, will you be led to your political salvation if you will but follow Bell and Everett—the star of peace in 1860. The audience were highly delighted with Mr. Roman's remarks and frequently interrupted him by deafening applause.

Drs. Pinkney and Cox being called for, they addressed the meeting in short, but stirring speeches.

We were prepared and fully intended to give quite a lengthy report of the speeches, both in Cambridge and Easton, but space will not permit.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—The fact that John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane are the chosen candidates of that portion of the Democratic party openly and avowedly in favour of disunion and secession, however startling it may appear and unpalatable to the great mass of conservative democrats, yet has become so clearly evident that we can no longer close our eyes to the fearful issues which a support of those candidates would involve,—the present occasion demands that we should not stifle the claims of patriotism which call upon us, without distinction of party to place the seal of condemnation upon those who, regardless of the rights of others in this glorious confederacy, for the sake of personal ambition, or the assertion of an impracticable theory, would involve us all in one common ruin. The schemes for disunion, now so fearfully apparent, have long been maturing under the auspices of Southern leaders, and as an evidence of the fact I request your publication of a few extracts chiefly from a compilation made by the National Intelligencer. For the purpose of this argument I commence with the well known letter of Hon Wm. L. Yancey, the moving spirit in the convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane, dated June 15th, 1858, in which he says:

"The remedy of the South is in a diligent organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. *No national party can save us;* no sectional party can ever do it. But if we could do as our fathers did—organize "committees of safety" all over the Cotton States, (and it is only in them that we can hope for an effective movement)—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the PROPER MOMENT, *by one organized concerted action, we can precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution.*"

The National Intelligencer says:

"According to this view, a *national* party, because of its very *nationality*, cannot be expected to save the South, as Mr. Yancey understands salvation. Just as little can a *sectional* party hope to accomplish this end, because a Southern sectional party must needs be too weak to carry its purposes. In either event, therefore, disunion is the only ultimate remedy, as it is the only and the inevitable result contemplated by the writer."

The following are only a few of the evidences of the disunion sentiment of that portion of the democratic press enlisted in the support of Breckinridge and Lane. From the Mobile Mercury, April, 1859:

"The times are now ripe for the organization of a political movement in the slaveholding States, irrespective of course of all old party designations; and there are peculiar reasons why such a movement should be undertaken now and here. *Indeed, we are credibly informed that conferences have already been held by leading patriotic gentlemen in this city, of all parties, and the plans of a Southern organization have been set on foot and almost matured preparatory to action.* We earnestly hope the good work may go on, and speedily. The country, we repeat, is ripe for the movement, and, if judiciously inaugurated, it will sweep over the land with a force that no opposition will be able to check. We therefore caution our friends in the country, every where, *to be prepared for it, and to keep themselves free from all entangling alliances which may hinder them from joining in it untrammelled.*"

In the following October the Charleston Mercury put forth a programme to be carried out in case of the defeat of the democratic candidates, from which I extract the following:

"Should the Southern States succeed in electing their *sectional* candidates, thus nominated, they will deem it a sufficient proof *for the present* of their safety in the Union. But should the Southern States fail in electing their sectional candidates thus nominated, then let the same course be pursued as has been suggested," viz: "the Southern legislatures shall successively assemble together, recall their Senators and representatives from Congress, invite the co-operation of their sister Southern States to devise means for their common safety."

The State convention of Alabama met on the 11th of January last. Mr. Yancey is admitted to have controlled its deliberations. In a speech before that body he used the following language: "If this dire event should happen (the election of a republican president,) in my opinion the only hope of safety for the South is in a withdrawal from the Union before he shall be inaugurated." The following resolutions passed by the Legislature of Alabama and approved by the the governor of that State, on the 25th of February 1860 are in exact accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Yancey:

"1st. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened.* 1st. *Resolved*, That the State of Alabama, fully concurring with the State of South Carolina in affirming the right of any State to secede from the Confederacy, whenever, in her own judgement, such a step is demanded by the honor, interests, and safety of her people, is not unmindful of the fact that the assaults upon the rights and equality of the Southern States, unceasingly continued with increasing violence and in new and more alarming forms, may constrain her to a reluctant but early exercise of that invaluable right.

"2d. *Be it further resolved*, That, in the absence of any preparation for a systematic co-operation of the Southern States in resisting the aggressions of their enemies, Alabama, acting for herself, *has solemnly declared that under no circumstances will she submit to the foul domination of a sectional Northern party*, has provided for the call of a convention *in the event of the triumph of such a faction in the approaching Presidential election;* and to maintain the position thus deliberately assumed, has appropriated the sum of $200,000 for the military contingencies which such a course may involve."

From the Charleston (S. C.) News.

"It may be asked what hopes have we for the Presidential struggle. On this point we have not time to day to dilate in full. Our hopes are higher than any to be founded on a mere Presidential result. The contest will leave the South *united as a party, united as a section, united in the purpose of right and self-defence*, and ready, if ever, under aroused excitement and common indignation, to meet *the real sectional issue, brought up under a forced sectional array*, to solve it by either submission to Black Republican rule at Washington, *or a resort to her own self-government in a separate and independent form.*"

From the Camden (Alabama) Register.

"We run up our flag to day for Breckinridge and Lane, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President of the United States.—*We have unwaveringly concluded for the last ten years* that it would be better (for all concerned) to make *two or more distinct governments of the territory comprising the United States of America*—and that such will ultimately be done there can be no sort of doubt; but it should be done with fairness and justice to every section of the Union; and believing that *the party to which we belong is the only reliable one to carry out this measure*, and secure to our own section all her rights, we intend to battle for its principles to the fullest extent of our ability."

In a letter dated July 18th, 1860, the Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt says: "How can the South be saved from injury if the Republican party succeeds in the coming presidential election?—*I answer only by dissolving the government immediately. If this party succeeds legally to the Union would be treason to the South.*

Mr. Wm. E. Martin, a delegate to the Richmond convention from South Carolina in a recent letter used the following language: "The people of the South are prepared to act with a dignity worthy of the great issues and their own bright history. They know the crisis is inevitable. *The election of a Democrat may sound a hollow truce, or the success of a Black Republican may at once precipitate it upon us.* In either event, it is only a question of time."

Ex-Speaker Orr, another of Mr. Breckinridge's supporters and heretofore known for his conservative predilections, in a recent letter speaks as follows:

"Lincoln and Hamlin, the Black Republican nominees, will be elected in November next, and the South will then decide the great question whether they will submit to the domination of Black Republican rule—the fundamental principle of their organization being an open, undisguised, and declared war upon our social institution. I believe that the honor and safety of the South, in that contingency, will require the prompt secession of the slaveholding States from the Union, and failing then to obtain from the free States additional and higher guarantees for the protection of our rights and property, that the seceding States *should proceed to establish a new government.* But whilst I think such would be the imperative duty of the South, I should emphatically reprobate and repudiate any scheme having for its object the separate secession of South Carolina. If Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi alone, giving us a portion of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, would unite with this State in a common secession upon the election of a Black Republican, *I would give my assent to the policy.*"

These are only a few of the evidences of the disunion sentiments on the part of the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge. But the crowning evidence is furnished by Mr. Breckinridge himself in a letter dated July 26, 1860, wherein he accepts in due form the nomination of the Richmond Convention, as follows:

"Dear Sir: In answer to your letter of the 26th ultimo, containiag official information of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic Convention assembled at Richmond, I have to say that I accept the nomination and shall strive to merit the confidence implied by the action of the Convention. I trust that a full discussion of existing issues will result in establishing the Constitution and Union of the States upon immovable foundation.

With good wishes, I am your friend,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Hon. John Erwin, President of the Richmond Democratic Convention, &c."

Now, notwithstanding Mr. Breckinridge's professed loyalty to the Union as intimated in the concluding portion of his letter, he accepts unconditionally the nomination of a Convention openly and avowedly infavor of secession and disunion. Although regarded as a man of conservative sentiments he has not the moral courage to refuse a nomination which committed him unreservedly to the schemes of disunion politicians. In this connection it may be asked, as a significant fact, why was not the letter published informing him officially of his nomination? Was it of such a character as would compromise unequivocally his position? Its production alone can explain. Enough has been said however to show the disunion tendencies of that portion of the Democratic party which has espoused the cause of Breckinridge and Lane. It is time the people were undeceived. Those very men who are loudest in support of Breckinridge have no hope whatever of his election, but openly proclaim the election of Lincoln as the shortest road to a Southern Confederacy. What a contrast is afforded between the dangerous and inflamatory sentiments above quoted of reckless politicians and the following used by the Father of his country in his farewell address:

"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for it's preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a *suspicion* that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts."

These are the words of wisdom and are addressed to us of the present day. The prophetic eye of Washington no doubt foresaw the dangers which would one day arise from sectional feeling, engendered and fostered by selfish politicians, and he raised his warning voice against it—shall we disregard his counsels, prompted by a wise patriotism and an earnest desire to perpetuate the institutions whose value he felt and for which he sacrificed so much, and turn to the incendiary appeals of unscrupulous demagogues in this the time of the nation's peril? Every feeling of patriotism and self-preservation should lead us to repudiate all sectional affiliation and to rally around the standard of the Constitutional Union party whose success alone at this exciting period can give peace to the country. The success of either of the other hostile and embittered parties can have no effect in allaying the present dangerous excitement. The very agitation of the question which has brought all these evils upon us, constitutes the very aliment of the other parties now striving for national supremacy. The election of a Republican president, if it does not lead to a dissolution of the Union, will beget such a feeling of intense opposition and hatred on the part of the South as will in all probability lead to collisions and demonstrations more fearful than any that have yet taken place. The success of the *Breckinridge* portion of the democracy (if such a thing were possible) would only keep alive the Republican organization and at the succeeding election ensure it's success.—Neither would the success of Mr. Douglas afford any guarantee of a period of quiet and repose to the country, as his administration would be the target at which the Republicans and *Breckinridge* Democrats would hurl their unceasing weapons. There appears to be but one mode of rescuing the country from these threatened complications of difficulty and danger, and that is the election of the nominees of the Union party, who are obnoxious to no particular section or party. They are in fact the second choice of all the other parties which of itself is a reasonable guarantee that their administration would be entirely satisfactory to the country at large. *Why* then should the Southern people allow themselves to be betrayed into the support of a sectional candidate in view of the issues involved in the coming contest. *Will* they allow themselves to be led away by an absurd chimera, an impracticable theory of protection to slave property which every democratic Senator in the United States Congress submission to Black Republican rule at Washington, but three, declared to be of no practical value whatever, and voted NO when Congressional action was proposed. And yet for this the Union is to be dissolved! Because the North and the South cannot agree in theory upon a question admitted to be without legislative basis, some men are willing to dissolve this glorious confederacy, and bring about all the evils so graphically described by the hero of the Hermitage in his farewell address—after commenting upon the inestimable blessings of the Union and deprecating its dissolution he proceeds as follows:

"The first line of separation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off, new leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious Republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit, jealous of one another, armed for mutual aggressions, loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders, seeking aid against each other from foreign powers, insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until, harrassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this Government and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties."

Who would be willing to encounter the evils and calamities above depicted? And yet they fall far short of the reality. *Where* would be the protection to any kind of property? much less slave property—and does any one suppose a separation could take place peacably? The absurdity of such an idea is manifest at a glance. If the North and the south cannot now agree on a mere abstraction how will they agree upon all the multitudinous interests involved in a separation? The result would be an appeal to arms and a conflict unexampled in modern times.—Maryland and the rest of the border States would constitute the battle ground. The very States which would have suffered most by slavery agitation and sectional aggression are strongest in their attachment to the Union. No excuse therefore can be had for the extreme Southern States to precipitate a revolution in direct conflict with the sentiment of the border States who would be the chief sufferers in the succeeding struggle.—They would form as it were a wall of protection to the gulf States and would have to bear the brunt of the conflict, initiated not for their own benefit but to gratify the ambition of a few southern leaders. At no time in the history of our country has there been a crisis which appealed so strongly to the patriotism and intelligence of the people. A triumph of conservative principles in the coming election is of great importance not only in its immediate results but for its moral influence hereafter. It will teach a lesson to the extremists in either section and will show that the American people, though sometimes led astray by designing politicians, yet when the occasion demands will be found ever true to the principles inculcated by *Washington* and the founders of the republic and which constitute their safety and prosperity as a nation.

TALBOT.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29, 1860.

WHEAT—About 21,000 bushels were offered. Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Ordinary white,	1 25a1 30
For fair, to good	1 35a1 50
Choice,	1 65
Red,	1 25a1 37
CORN—White,	67a70 cts.
Yellow,	65a67 cts.
OATS—Maryland and Virginia,	32a35 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29, 1860.

WHEAT—Red,	1 35a1 37½
White,	1 45a1 57
CORN—Yellow,	72½ cts.

DEATHS.

CLARK.—At Vicksburg, Miss., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., of rapid consumption, Dr. Samuel L. Clark, formerly of this town, and late resident Physician of the State Hospital, at Natchez, Mississppi, in the 31st year of his age.

SHAW.—In Easton, on the morning of Friday, 17th of August, Miss Elizabeth Shaw, aged about 41 years.

BLADES, BLADES.

THE subscriber has one hundred acres of excellent Blade Fodder, now ripe, which he will put out on the usual terms of one half. They will doubtless be in great demand the coming year.

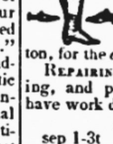
JAMES N. GOULDSBOROUGH.

Woodstock Farm, Sept 1-3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Talbot county "William's" celebrated Washing Machine, *warranted* to save time, labor, and money. Very Simple and durable in its construction. Parties having engaged, can now be supplied by calling at "Wollastons'" Frame Hotel. sep 1-4t S M G. MACKEY.

CHEAP FOR CASH.



THE subscriber is prepared to make all kinds of *BOOTS AND SHOES* at short notice, and as cheap as they can be made in Easton, for the *cash*.

REPAIRING.—Special attention paid to repairing, and persons favoring me in this line can have work done *quick and cheap*.

JAMES H. GREENHAWLK.

sep 1-3t Opposite the M. P. Church.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a bil of sale from *Wm.* T. Rowlenson to Thomas S. *Hayward*, Thomas *Hughlett* and *B.* M. *Bowdle*, dated Sept. 10, 1858, I will offer at public sale, in front of the Court *House*, in Easton, to the highest bidder, on

Tuesday, 11th Sept. inst.,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the newspaper establishment called

"The Public Monitor,"

including the Type, Press, Fixtures, Cases, Stands, &c., &c.

TERMS.—One fourth cash—balance in six and twelve months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. JEROME *B.* BENNETT,

sep 1-ts S Agent.

Ready-Made Clothing.

LONG & TANNEBAUM, dealers in all kinds of gentlemen's ready-made clothing, next door to Merrett's hotel; and adjoining the Gazette office, Easton, Md., announce to the public that they are now closing out their Summer stock of *Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c., at COST*; to make ready for Fall supply. Those wanting bargains in clothes would do well to give them an early call. About the 1st of October they will have in store the largest stock ever opened in Easton. Come one, come all, and get yourself a suit a little cheaper than the cheapest. Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Socks, Gloves, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Cutlery and Perfumery all sold at prices to suit the times. L. SACKERMAN,

sep 1-1y Agent.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the heavy losses by the late fire at Salisbury, the citizens of Talbot feel it their duty to evince some feeling of sympathy in their behalf. In view of this fact they think it advisable to call a county meeting in the Court *House*, in Easton, on

Tuesday evening next, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

to render what assistance in relieving the sufferers that they may feel able.

The above mentioned fire nearly destroyed the business part of the town and rendered many families homeless, swept from them their all and left them almost entirely destitute of support—Contributions have been made from different parts of the State and some from the city of Philadelphia, and it is to be hoped that all who have a feeling of sympathy will render some assistance to this distressed people. MANY CITIZENS,

sep 1-1t

NEW CIDER—A good article just received and for sale by sep 1) J. P. BLAKE.

Cigars, Cigars, Cigars.

THE question answered at last, "Where can I get a good Cigar?"—at S. T. Kennard's, where can be had a first class article, either by the single one, or in boxes of 25, 200 and 250—call and examine, and get what you have long wished for—and A No. 1 cigar.

Baltimore Female College.

THIS institution was chartered in 1849, with authority to confer degrees, and was endowed by the State of Maryland in 1860. The buildings are commodious, and all the domestic and literary arrangements such as to ensure the comfort of boarders, and afford students every facility for acquiring a thorough, practical, accomplished and Christian education. The College enjoys a liberal patronage from the Middle, Southern and Western States. It will re-open September 3d, under a Faculty of twelve able Professors. One pupil from each county in Maryland educated by the State. For catalogues address

sep 1-6t N. C. BROOKS, LL. D., Pres't.

TO ALL MY FRIENDS.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to go to the city early in the Fall, but cannot go without that account of yours. You know how it is with one when he has money to raise, and has to collect out of his friends. You are one of them, so don't wait for me to touch your elbow, but come and settle up so that I may be prepared to sell you another bill, as I know you will want A NEW COAT, PANTS OR VEST, or all of them, and as I am an accommodating man, I want to be ready for you; but it requires your *bill* to do it. I must have it, so I shall expect it before I go. I can tell you when that will be when you call, or I call on you, so look out for me as I am in a tight place, and must get out, and can, if you face the music."

sep 1-tf JOHN SATTERFIELD.

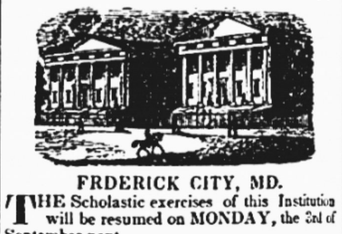
Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies the tax-payers of Talbot county, that he is prepared to receive their State and county taxes for 1860.—Those paying their State tax in August, will be entitled to a discount of *five per cent.* those paying in September, will be entitled to a discount of *four per cent.*; and those paying in November, will be entitled to a discount of *three per cent.*—I shall be in Easton every Tuesday, and at Trappe and St. Michaels every alternate Saturday, beginning at Trappe on Saturday, the 1st day of September.

By the 9th section of the 81st Article of the Code of General Laws, the Collectors of the several Counties are required to collect the public money, and pay the same over to the County Commissioners, "*within six months after receiving the tax books.*" It will therefore be out of my power to give any indulgence, and tax payers will see the necessity of making prompt payment JNO. V. LOWE, Collector

sep 1-tf for Talbot county.

Frederick Female Seminary,



FRDERICK CITY, MD.

THE Scholastic exercises of this Institution will be resumed on MONDAY, the 3rd of September next.

It is confidently believed that this School offers as many educational advantages and personal comforts as any Young Ladies' Seminary either in the Northern or Southern States. Being located in a Southern State it is in all its proclivities a Southern Institution.

For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms, Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., $300 per Scholastic year; payable half-yearly in advance.

For Circulars and other particulars, apply at this Office, or address

H. WINCHESTER.

sep 1-6m President.

EDGEWOOD (DEL.) DEC. 15th, 1855.

MESSRS. ALLEN & NEEDLES: *Dear Sirs*—It gives me great pleasure in stating (after several careful experiments with your Improved Super Phosphate of Lime *in competition* with other concentrated and homestead manures,) that I consider it the *best, cheapest*, and *most durable* Fertilizer in the market Yours truly,

HENRY L. TATNALL.

Mr. Tatnall further says, under date of October 14th, 1859, "Having leased my farm and removed to the city, I still feel a lively interest in agriculture, and consider anything I may say in praise of your Phosphate but due to you."

"I am not sure, however, whether I mentioned my last experiment. I prepared a twenty-acre field for Wheat after Corn, and applied first about three lands with Peruvian Guano, the next six lands with your Super Phosphate of Lime, 250 lbs. per acre, then two lands with Stable Manure, 17 large loads per acre, then Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime, 250 lbs. per acre, (same as yours.) The result was as follows:—The Guano ahead in the Fall; in the Spring, your Phosphate showed its superiority, the Wheat was ripe fully a week before the Stable Manure, it was *thicker on the ground and better filled.* The Wheat was drilled, across the lands. The grass next season was far better where your Phosphate was used than any part of the field, and continues better up to this time, though it is four years since its application."

No. 29 Exchange Buildings,

BALTIMORE, August 30th, 1855.

MESSRS. ALLEN & NEEDLES: Gentlemen—The analysis of your Super Phosphate of Lime, shows that the manufacturers of this article have been most successful in effecting the transformation of common Phosphate of Lime into Bi-Phosphate of Lime, not having fallen short of, nor exceeded the quantity of sulphuric acid which was required for this purpose. The whole amount of Phosphoric Acid which the article contains, has entered into the composition of a Bi-Phosphate of Lime, and has thus been rendered soluble. Besides, the article is capable of producing a sufficient quantity of ammonia to give the crop a quick start; half its Nitrogen is already present in the form of Sulphate of Ammonia.

The sample of Super Phosphate of Lime, sent to this office, was analysed, and found to be composed, as follows:

Composition in per cent.		
Lime,		18.09
Soda and Magnesia,		4.73
Sulphuric Acid,		25.87
Phosporic "		16.70
Organic Matter and Water,		27.33
Capable of producing Ammonia,	2.95	
Sand and per Oxide of Iron,		7.34
		100.00

CHARLES BICKEL, Assistant State Chemist, *of Maryland.*

Referring to the above and numerous other testimonials that I have in my possession (among which are several farmers in this county) I would state that I am the *sole agent for the sale* of Allen & Needles' Super Phosphate of Lime, as well as this celebrated Fertilizer which was used with such success on Corn in this county the past season, in this section. I am prepared to furnish any quantity on short notice.

Price of Super-Phosphate of Lime, $45 for 2000 lbs., cash.

Price of Fertilizer $29, for 2000 lbs. cash, or $30, for approved endorsed note, 12 mos. from September 1st, 1860, *with interest from date.*—Freight $1 50 per ton, *cash, in all cases.*

sep 1 THOMAS C. NICOLS, Jr.

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