THE EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING . . . OCTOBER 13, 1860

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

State at Large—
C. F. GOLDSBOROUGH.
J. DIXON ROMAN.

1st Dist.—J. U. DENNIS.
2d do. JNO. E. SMITH.
3d do. S. M. RANKIN.
4th do. WM. PRICE.
5th do. J. S. CARPER.
6th do. ALEX. B. HAGNER.

GRAND MASS MEETING

OF THE

Constitutional Union Party.

THE FRIENDS OF

Bell & Everett

Will hold a GRAND MASS MEETING at

EASTON,

On Thursday, the 25th October.

The citizens of Talbot, Queen Anne's, Dorchester, Caroline and other counties of the Shore are invited to attend.

Ample accommodations made for all.

AN OX

will be roasted whole on the occasion.

SEVERAL BANDS OF MUSIC

will be in attendance.

Letters have been addressed to the most eminent speakers in the country and a number (including the most distinguished orators) have already responded giving positive assurance of their presence. Their answers, with those of others, will be laid before the public next week.

The meeting will commence at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue through the day and at night.

LET THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION RALLY IN THEIR STRENGTH AND BY ONE UNITED EFFORT CRUSH OUT THE SCHEMES OF SECESSION AND DISUNION.

Committees of Arrangements.

EASTON DISTRICT.

Dr. Samuel Harper, Wm. H. Parrott,
Wm. Austin, Bennett Allen,
Wm. Mason, Geo. R. Goldsborough,
Alx. H. Mackey, Edward Thompson.

ST. MICHAELS DISTRICT.

Wm. Henry Harrison, Adam Camper,
James H. Mansfield, Joseph B. Harrington,
Richard H. Adams, John R. McQuay,
Henry F. Byrne,

TRAPPE DISTRICT.

William R. Hughlett, John W. Martin,
John Donovan, Charles H. Sherwood,
John Robinson, Samuel H. Haddaway,
Charles H. Bowdle,

CHAPEL DISTRICT.

Edward Arringdale, John S. Meeds,
James Fitzjarrell, ——Baker,
John R. Hopkins, Capt. Levi T. Dukes.

BAY HUNDRED.

John F. L. Wrightson, Gilbert M. Sears,
Thomas P. B. Seth, Thomas J. Lowe.
Wm. K. Lamdin, Jr.

Finance Committees.

EASTON DISTRICT.

Col. Richard Thomas, Thomas J. Clark,
Capt. H. J. Strandberg, James H. McNeal.

ST. MICHAELS.

Charles H. Mansfield, Alx. H. Seth,

TRAPPE DISTRICT.

John Baggs, Robert Kemp.

CHAPEL.

John R. Hopkins, Wm. T. Kemp.

BAY HUNDRED.

John Valliant, Edward Lowe.

Committees of arrangements will report to Dr. Harper and Finance Committee to Col. Thomas.

THE UNION MEN SHOULD BE ON THEIR GUARD.—There is but one true record of John Bell before the people, and that was gotten up by the executive committee of the Constitutional Union party. The Breckinridgeites, it appears, were not satisfied with this record, so they went to work and *manufactured* one to suit themselves, and they lose no time or opportunity to circulate them. Their object is to create a dissatisfaction in the union party upon Mr. Bell's soundness on the slavery question, but their misrepresentations avail nothing. The time has been when votes could be caught with such chaff, but that time has passed.

There is no record of Bell genuine, except that which comes from the executive committee of the Union party.

MILES AND DOUGLAS.—Oscar Miles, Esq., of St. Mary's county, Md., of "Oyster Law" notoriety, was one of the original Douglas men in this State, a Douglas delegate to Charleston, and is now a warm supporter of the "Little Giant."—*Star.*

The Star forgot to state what party neglected the primary school law in Talbot, which came near or may yet, stop the whole of them for one year. Fair play is a jewel in politics.

DIPTHERIA.—We learn from a friend in Bay Side, that this dreadful disease is raging on Tilghman's Island. He says there are from 38 to 40 cases on the Island and it is still on the increase. So fatal is the desease, that six deaths have occurred from it in the last two weeks.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—To-day comes off the great battle in Pennsylvania, which is to indicate the result of the coming election. Foster is the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Curtain the Republican candidate. The Belleverites couldn't raise one, yet they are talking of carrying Pennsylvania in November! We shall look for a glorious Democratic victory as a precurser of what the Old Keystone State will do in November.—*Star of Tuesday.*

The above paragraph ought to be sent to Barnum, the humbug man. "Foster is the Democratic candidate!" Douglas or Breckinridge?—This the Star failed to tell. "The Belleverites couldn't raise one, yet they expect to carry Pennsylvania in November." The Star also forgot to state that the "Brecklaneites" had no candidate and were willing to take a "nip" at a Douglasite. It also looks a little strange that the Star should claim a Douglas candidate abroad to be a Democrat and "crack its throat a crowing," if they should be successful, when at home it denounces Douglas and his followers as traitors and barely one step from Republicanism. That is modern consistency invented by modern Democracy.

"We shall look for glorious Democratic victory as a precurser of what the old Key Stone State will do in November." Well, you counted your chickens before they hatched, that time, and the result of the Pennsylvania election is but a "precurser" that a fusion with a Breckinridge party in any of the Northern States will drive the great conservatives of the North to support their own candidate, however ultra he may be.

Mr. Breckinridge may never have uttered a Disunion sentence in his life, but as he was brought out by such fire-eaters and disunionists as Yancey, Rhett and others, and they are his main orators and at their bidding the "smaller fries" turn their course, it is but natural to suppose that they will ever desire to "rule the roast." It has the appearance—and which the Breckinridge leaders really desire it to be—of arraying one section against another. The Democracy of the North are fast going over to the Republicans on this account, and something ought to be done. In 1857 the Democrats elected their governor by nearly 15000 majority over all parties but now the Republicans carry the State. We would ask what has become of the deficient numbers to carry it at the late election? Why they have jumped into the Republican fold sooner than support a party determined to rule or sever the Union. Gentlemen you had better withdraw Mr. Breckinridge if you would not have Lincoln elected. The leading Republicans advocate the keeping of Mr. Breckinridge in the field and thoroughly organizing his party in every county and district, because they know that that party has no strength at the North and by keeping it in the field the Southern vote will be the more divided. Draw him, gentlemen, draw him, if you desire to keep the country from the Administration of a Republican President. If you desire a Republican President, it may be accomplished by the Southern Democracy going for Mr. Breckinridge and the way to prevent it, is to vote for the National candidates—Bell and Everett.

"If there is any great difference between the sentiments enunciated in Mr. Yancey's Easton speech and his other speeches, it can easily be pointed out, by the Gazette's publishing his various speeches. We challenge it to publish the whole of them, and deny that there is any material difference between them.—*Star.*

No doubt the Star would like for us to fill our columns with the speeches of this disunionist. We could not do it in one issue, consequently a great many would not see the contrast, and then we would be held by some as guilty of putting forth disunion doctrine as the Star is of advocating the cause of a disunion party. We thank you, Mr. Star, for the suggestion; it shows that you are deeper dyed in the "wool" of disunionism than you had credit for, and if you want the doctrine of your party published so extensively *you* will have it to do. We shall only make short extracts whenever Yancey & Co. attempts to "organize committees of safety all over the cotton States, fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the proper moment, by one organized concentrated action precipitate the cotton States into a revolution."

Or when he uses such language as he did in South Carolina in July last. The following is a brief extract:

"But in the Presidential contest a Black Republican may be elected. If this direct event should happen in my opinion THE ONLY HOPE OF SAFETY FOR THE SOUTH IS A WITHDRAWAL FROM THE UNION BEFORE HE SHALL BE INAUGURATED, AND THE SWORD AND THE TREASURY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHALL BE PLACED IN THE KEEPING OF THAT PARTY. I would suggest that the several State Legislatures should by law require their governments, when it shall be made manifest that the Republican candidate for the Presidency will receive a majority of the electoral votes, to call a convention of the people of each State to assemble in ample time to provide for their safety before the 4th of March 1861.

How little that sounds like Mr. Yancey when in Easton. If these extracts are not satisfactory we will, on a pinch, make room for more.

The above is Mr. Everett's record; below is the Black Republican platform; and we would thank the "Gazette" or anybody authorized to represent the Union party to point out wherein Edward Everett is one whit less an abolitionist than Lincoln and Hamlin.—*Star.*

It requirs but a few lines to put the above to rest. Long since the date of the *record*, which the Star refers to, a Democratic Senate confirmed the appointment of Mr. Everett as minister to England, notwithstanding there was a strong effect made to prevent it by some of the Democratic party. If Mr. Everett is an Abolitionist, that Democratic Senate favored an Abolitionist.

And again, Mr. Breckinridge, in a speech before the Kentucky Legislature, in December last, testified that "Mr. Everett is a noble and true man—is a conservative and patriotic man—would scorn an alliance with Republicanism!"

If Mr. Everett is an Abolitionist, then Mr. Breckinridge lauds to the skies an Abolitionist.

In the above comparison the Star attempts to show a similarity between the record of Mr. Everett, and the platform of the Republican party. Just in proportion to the similarity, just that much have the Democracy adopted it. The Star must either acknowledge the charges against Mr. Everett to be false or that its party is *rotten* upon the slavery question.

THE CLUB.—The Bell and Everett Club of Easton was addressed on Tuesday night, by Hon. J. B. Kerr, in a lengthy and able speech.

The Club will be addressed on next Tuesday night by Geo. M. Russum, Esq., assistant elector from Caroline county, and others. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.—The returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana give an uninterrupted record of Republican successes.—In Pennsylvania their majority in the State will be from twenty to twenty-five thousand. They have probably elected eighteen or twenty out of twenty-five Congressmen, and have control of the Legislature, which is to elect a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Bigler, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1861. In Ohio the Republicans elect their State ticket by twenty thousand majority. In the Ninth Congressional District the Democrats have probably elected Wm. P. Noble over John Carey, the present Republican member. Returns from a portion of Indiana give Republican gains sufficient to insure the election of their State ticket. Eight Republican members of Congress are elected, and the same party have the Legislature, which is to choose a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Fitch, whose term ends in March next.

GREAT ENTHUSIAM.—The Bell and Everett meetings lately held at Chestertown, Centreville and Denton, were the largest, it is said, ever held in those places. The people were numbered by thousands, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Messrs. Roman, Harris, Ricaud, Goldsborough, Murray of Easton, and others did themselves much credit by their masterly efforts, and Harris, (J. Morrison,) whom the people of Talbot have had a taste of—and who will certainly be here on the 25th, completely electrified the people of Queen Annes.

MAYOR'S ELECTION.—The elections for Mayor and city Council came off in Baltimore on Wednesday last, which resulted in the election of the reform ticket, electing Geo. W. Brown mayor over Samuel Hindes, by about 8,000 majority. Brown is a Bell and Everett man, and of course cannot be claimed as a Democratic victory. The Sun said "both "wings" of the democracy, have officially declined to nominate a candidate for the mayoralty, nor do we learn that there has been a single democratic nomination for the city councils."

THREE HEARTY CHEERS FOR THE POINT.—On Friday of last week the Belleverets of Easton Point, raised a Poll at that place measuring 102 feet from the ground to the top, and has floating from its highest peak, a splendid flag 32 feet long, with the inscription of those two pure and Union-loving men, Bell and Everett. Truly it may be called a Bell and Everett *point.*

THE Committees of arrangements and the finance Committees in the several Districts, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, to make arrangements for the Mass Meeting, on the 25th inst. Punctual attendance is requested.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who have been invited the following have given positive assurance of their presence:

Hon. DAVID PAUL BROWN.
" JACOB BROOM,
" J. MORRISON HARRIS,
" ANTHONY KENNEDY,
" COLEMAN YELLOTT,
" CHAS. F. GOLDSBOROUGH,

A number of others are also confidently expected. Delegations from the surrounding counties and also the "Minute men of Baltimore" will swell the ranks of the great Union gathering.

BELL AND EVERETT CLUB MEETING.—The citizens of St. Michaels district will meet at their Club room on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

The Club will be addressed by the Hon. Jno. B. Kerr, of St. Michaels, Dr. C. C. Cox and J. A. Murray, Jr., Esq., of Easton. A punctual attendance of the members is requested, and all favorable to the election of Bell and Everett are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Club,

E. H. BLAKES,
St. Michaels, Oct. 13. Secretary.

THE portion of this article published last week concluded with the declarations of those eminent Democrats, Toombs, Slidell, Reed and Pearce, that John Bell was as thoroughly sound and national on the slavery question as they were, and thus continues:

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Yancey in Alabama and Mr. Yancey in Maryland--A Political Chameleon. Mr. Bell and Abolition Petitions.

But to satisfy the most exacting, to quiet the scruples of the doubting Thomases who have not yet learned that it is a Democratic trick to blast with the charge of Abolitionism the reputation of every candidate for the Presidency who does not bow down to the Moloch of Locofocoism we will refute these charges more in detail, well knowing that it ought to be a work of supererogation to prove that John Bell, the owner of a hundred slaves, the native of a Southern State, who has possessed for forty years the confidence of a slave-holding constituency but too proud to crown him with every honor they could bestow, who has defended the institution of slavery, not only upon constitutional grounds, but has advocated its extension wherever nature calls for it as a "policy recommended no less by humanity to the slave, than justice to the master," and finally who was presented for the Presidency by a convention of the purest and best men of the nation, by statesmen from the North whose nationality is beyond praise, and from the South whose loyality to the South was never doubted even by those extremists who regard devotion to the Union as a proof of treachery to State interests (as if he who is faithless to the one could be faithful to the other,) to prove that such a man cannot be trusted by his friends and neighbors of the South. And this charge is made by men who never owned a slave, who support John C. Breckinridge who does not own a slave, who has not a dollar invested in a Southern State, wealthy as he is, who lives almost within hail of Abolition Ohio and in a locality where Free Soilism has already obtained a foothold, who some years ago was an emancipationist, and who in 1851 said if the Kansas and Nebraska bill was to carry slavery into one foot of territory he would not vote for it. Yes Breckinridge is above suspicion, but Bell is a Free Soiler. But why?

Because he said that even Abolitionists should not be debarred of the great Right of Petition.—Oh! but say his defamers, he voted with Slade and Giddings and John Quincy Adams. Well, but for what purpose did he vote thus? Do not Brown and Seward, Davis and Sumner vote together at every session? and do we not see the extremes of the two sections voting on the same side upon slavery questions every year? There is a difference between voting merely to receive a petition, and approving its prayer. Members at every session in acknowledgement of the great right of petition not only vote to receive, but actually themselves present, petitions, to the granting of which they are strenuously opposed.—Said Mr. Madison in reference to an Abolition petition from the Society of Friends,

"Gentlemen might vote for the commitment of the petition without any intention of supporting the prayer of it."

And continuing the debate on a subsequent day, he said:

"Even if the prayer of a petition was unconstitutional it might be committed, and if an alarm is created, it will be owing to the fact alone that this petition has not been treated in the usual way" (that is, received and referred.) And from that time down to 1835 when the opposition to the reception of abolition petitions first commenced all petitions couched in respectful language were received by Congress. Then first commenced also the agitation which gained the Abolitionists their first vote for a political candidate. The Hon. J. A. Wright, a Democratic Ex-Governor of Indiana, and now Mr. Buchanan's Minister at Berlin, thus explained how the refusal to receive Abolition petitions and the adoption of the 21st Rule, which declared that no petition upon the subject of slavery should be received by the House, had the effect of fanning the anti-slavery flame and augmenting the vote.

"We have made the issue wholly different from that of abolition and these miserable fanatics now go about the country declaiming and writing on the *right of petition—the right of petition.* I have a sovereign contempt for these deluded enthusiasts; yet I cannot approve this rule (the 21st.) I want to take this weapon out of their hands and let them stand forth on their own principles; and if they had not this rule against the right of petition, to agitate they wou'd in a short time not be worth a passing notice."

The Hon. Samuel Beardsley a distinguished Democrat said; "What has the refusal to receive these petitions done but to create perpetual strife and denunciation?"

The Hon. Isaac Hill, a distinguished democratic leader of N. Hampshire, said: "Deny the right of petition to these misguided men and you do more to increase their numbers than will thousands of dollars paid to their emissaries who distribute abolion tracts and spread their doctrines."

The Hon. John M. Niles, Postmaster General under Van Buren, said: "To refuse to receive their petitions is perhaps the very course the Abolitionists would have you to pursue. This would at least have the appearance of injustice, if not of persecution, and must keep alive rather than repress the spirit of Abolitionism."

Hear another Democrat whose utterances used to at least possess authority with Democrats, Senator Buchanan of Pennsylvania:

"Let it once be understood that the sacred right of petition and the cause of the Abolitionists must rise or fall together and the consequences must be deplorable. I would therefore warn our Southern friends to reflect seriously before they insist that this petition shall not be received."

The names of Senator Wall of N. Jersey, of Felix Grundy, of Tenn., of Vice President King of Ala., of Henry Clay and Ex-President Pierce, may be invoked for the same purpose. Finally Mr. Bell, in a letter written in 1840, thus explains his position on this subject:

"Deprecating the agitation of the question I seldom voted on the reception or rejection of Abolition petitions, though I thought sound policy dictated their reception and reference. I believed that any unusual course in regard to them would give undue importance to the movements of the abolitionists and furnish new fuel for agitation. In my opinion a report from a committee at each session—temperate, yet firm and unqualified in its conclusions—would have been well calculated to correct false impressions at the North; to dispel prejudice, and prevent that ferment and angry feeling at the South which at that state of the question was calculated to do mischief; whether right or wrong, and without pretending to censure those friends who differed from me, I have uniformly held these opinions; yet I will add that few gentlemen in the South would be more prepared for prompt and decisive measures of resistance and protection should the rights and interests of the South, connected with this subject ever be invaded through Congress or otherwise, than myself."

Add to this that in voting against the twenty-first rule Mr. Bell was supported but by our Southern members, but that four years afterwards his wisdom, forecast and statesmanship was justified and approved by the repeal of that Rule by a Congress two thirds Democratic, many of whom had voted for the Rule at its adoption, but were now convinced of their error and folly, and Mr. Bell is completely vindicated. It was then the right of petition that Mr. Bell sustained, not the prayer of the petitioners; for not even Mr. Yancey will contend that Mr. Bell was in favor of the objects of the petitioners when he voted to receive their petitions.

Subsequently, Mr. Atherton, the author of that Rule, voted in the Senate for the Wilmot Proviso in company with a number of his Democratic compeers. On that occasion also Mr. Bell voted *against* him.

On the same day Mr. Bell voted against a resolution prohibiting the territorial Legislature of Oregon from *repealing* an act prohibiting slavery, that is, he was willing they should have slavery if they desired it. Now Mr. Polk had approved a bill which denied them this right. Mr Polk was a good Southern man, but John Bell is a Free Soiler, at least if we take Mr. Yancey's word.

And now to silence forever these ignorant or these dishonest traducers of Mr. Bell, know that at the very time he voted in favor of the right of petition, he voted for the following resolutions:

1st. That Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over slavery in the States.

2d. That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly; and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or in the territories with the view of disturbing that institution in the States is contrary to the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution and an infringement of the rights of the States affected.

3d. *That Congress has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one State and those of another* with the view of abolishing the one and promoting the other.

4th. *That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the territories or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State are in violation of the Constitution* and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress.

After this surely those other contemptible charges hatched up by Mr. Yancey might be left to take care of themselves.

Finally we put the *padlock* on the lips of those yelpers of abolitionism, and turn the key by telling them that *twenty abolition petitions were received* by the last *(largely Democratic)* Senate.

B.

DOUGLAS MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the Delegates of the friends of Douglas and Johnson from the several districts in the county, assembled at the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday, the 9th inst. The meeting was organized by calling David Kerr, Esq., to the chair and appointing Wm. E. McQuay, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by H. C. Mackey, Esq., on motion of Wm. B. Clark, Esq., a finance committee was appointed to make suitable arrangements for a Mass Meeting to be held in Easton, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., and to attend to such matters as may be necessary during the campaign. The following gentlemen were appointed on said committee.

For St. Michaels District—James B. Way, James L. Lecompte.
Chapel—John Redman, Saml. B. Yoe.
Easton—Jno. E. Martin, Sol. R. Cahal.
Trappe—Haddaway Leonard, Benj. M. Bowdle.

On motion of Saml. B. Yoe, Esq., the members of the committee from St. Michaels District were authorized to appoint two gentlemen to represent Bay Hundred District. Arrangements were made to hold mass meetings at Bay Hundred, on Saturday, the 27th inst at 3 o'clock P.M. At St. Michaels on the same day at 7 o'clock P. M., also at Trappe on same day. Distinguished gentlemen from abroad are expected to address the meetings.

On motion of H. C. Mackey, Esq., the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Easton Gazette and the Easton Star.

There being no other business before the meeting on motion of Jno. E. Martin, Esq., it adjourned. DAVID KERR, Jr., Ch'n.

Wm. E. McQuay, Sec'y.

JOHN BELL'S RECORD ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

A document has been published by the Breckinridge and Lane National Committee, of Washington city purporting to be a Record of John Bell on the slavery question, filled with charges and inuendoes against his soundness as a southern man,

In order, once for all, to put a quietus on these charges, and afford our friends advocating the claims of Mr. Bell, evidence from the record, at once effectual and indisputable, we republish the following compilation of Mr. Bell's *votes* upon questions involving the institution of slavery. If this record does not effectually dispose of the false charges brought against Mr. Bell, at least to the satisfaction of all fair-minded men, we are sadly mistaken:

June 28, 1848.—On Mr. Hale's motion to instruct the Committe on the District of Columbia, to bring in a bill to abolish slavery there, Mr. Bell voted no.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 18, page 872.

July 26th, 1848.—When the Clayton Compromise was before the Senate, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment excluding slavery from Oregon. On this motion Mr. Bell voted no.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 18, page 1002.

August 10th, 1848.—On the Oregon bill, Mr. Douglas moved an amendment embracing the Missouri compromise. Mr. Bell voted yea, with Messrs. Berrien, Calhoun, H. V. Johnson, Hunter and others.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 18, page 1061.

August 12th 1848.—On a motion that the Senate recede from the Missouri compromise amendment to the Oregon bill, Mr. Bell voted no, in the same company.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 18, page 1078.

January 16th, 1850.—Mr. Seward presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Berrien moved to lay on the table the question of reception—in other words, to refuse to entertain the petition. On Mr. Berrien's motion, Mr. Bell voted yea.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 161.

February 7th, 1850.—Upon a similar motion in relation to a petition against new slave States and Territories, Mr. Bell voted yea.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 310.

April 19th, 1850.—Upon a similar motion in relation to a petition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. Bell voted yea.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 779.

June 5th, 1850.—On Mr. Chase's amendment to the Compromise bill, "that nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing or permitting the introduction of slavery, or the holding of persons as property within said Territory, Mr. Bell voted no.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1081 and 1134.

June 5th, 1850.—Mr. Berrien offered an amendment to the Compromise bill, that "no law shall be passed (by the Territorial Legislature) establishing or prohibiting African slavery."—This was against Squatter Sovereignty. Mr. Bell voted yea.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1134.

June 5th, 1850.—Mr. Hale moved to amend the bill further by inserting the words, "allowing," which would have the effect of preventing the Territorial Legislature from protecting, or otherwise recognizing slavery. On this motion Mr. Bell voted no.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1135.

June 5th, 1850.—Mr. Seward's amendment forbading slavery in New Mexico and Utah, Mr. Bell voted no.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1134.

June 5th, 1850.—Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, moved an amendment to the Compromise bill in these words; "Provided' that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent said Territorial Legislature from passing such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of property of every kind, which may have been, or may be hereafter, constitutionally to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, held in, or introduced into, said Territory. On this amendment, Mr. Bell voted yea.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, pages 1074 and and 1134.

June 6th, 1850.—Mr. Yulee moved an amendment to a Compromise bill, extending the Constitution and the laws of the United States over the Territory of Utah. This, according to Mr. Bell's doctrine, would recognize the rights to carry slaves there, and he voted yea.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1146.

June 5th, 1850.—Mr. Baldwin moved an amendment, continuing in force in the Territory of Utah the Mexican laws prohibiting slavery, till they be altered or repealed by Congress.—Mr. Bell voted no.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1113.

June 17th, 1850.—Upon the motion of Mr. Soule to amend the bill, by providing that the Territories, when admitted as States, should "be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe," Mr. Bell voted yea.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1230.

June 19th, 1850.—On the amendment proposed by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, repealing all laws pre-existing in the Territories which "restricted the full enjoyment of any right of person or property of any citizen of the United States." Mr. Bell voted yea.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1254. The effect of this would be to repeal the anti-slavery laws of Mexico.

August 23d, 1850.—On the passage of the fugitive slave bill, Mr. Bell voted yea.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1647.

September 10th, 1850.—The bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia was before the Senate. The penalty for violating the law was the emancipation of the slave. This penalty was disliked by southern men who were unwilling that slaves should be manumitted by authority of Congress, for any purpose. Mr. Pearce moved to change the penalty to a fine of $500. On this motion Mr. Bell voted yea.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1791.

September 12th, 1850.—Mr. Seward moved to amend the bill by abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, if a majority of the people, upon a vote taken for that purpose, should be in favor of it. Mr. Bell voted No.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, pages 1791 and 1810.

September 18th, 1850.—The bill to prevent the enticing away of slaves in the District of Columbia was before the Senate. Mr. Hale moved to recommit it, with instructions to the Committee to report a bill abolishing slavery in the District. On this motion, Mr. Bell voted no.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1870.

September 28th, 1850.—An amendment was moved to the bill prohibiting the slave trade in the District, giving power to the Corporations of Washington and Georgetown to prevent free negroes from settling there. Mr. Bell voted for the amendment.—Appendix to Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1074.

September 28th, 1850.—Mr. Bell voted against the bill to abolish the slave trade in the District, having first tried in vain to make it more acceptable to the South in three particulars, viz: by changing the penalty from emancipation a fine by giving power to the City Corporation in the District, to exclude free negroes, and enacting more stringent laws against enticing away slaves from their owners.—Appendix to Congressional Globe, Vol. 22, page 1074.

September 19th, 1850.—On the motion to take up the bill "to prevent enticing of slaves in the District of Columbia," Mr. Bell voted yea.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1870.—The motion was lost, and thus the bill failed.

May 26, 1852.—Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from friends, praying the repeal of the fugitive slave law. On a motion to lay it on the table, (in other words to refuse to consider it,) Mr. Bell voted yea.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 24, page 1475.

August 26th, 1852.—The appropriation bill was before the Senate. Mr. Sumner moved an amendment, providing that no money should be applied to pay for the execution of the fugitive slave law. On this motion Mr. Bell voted no.—Appendix to Congressional Globe, Vol. 25, page 1425.

July 14th, 1854.—On Mr. Dixon's amendment to the homestead bill, to confine its benefits to *white* persons, Mr. Bell voted yea.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 28, page 1774.

July 31st, 1854.—Mr. Sumner moved for leave to introduce a bill repealing the fugitive slave law. On this motion, Mr. Bell voted no.—Congressional Globe, Vol. 28, page 2023.

February 23d, 1855.—On the bill to protect officers of the United States in the execution of the laws, (designed to facilitate the execution of the fugitive slave law,) Mr. Bell voted yea.—Appendix to Congressional Globe, Vol. 31, page 246.

February 22d, 1855.—On an amendment proposed by Mr. Sumner, repealing the fugitive slave law, Mr. Bell voted no.—Appendix to Congressional Globe, Vol. 31, page 246.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS AT LARGE,
Wm. P. Maulsby,
John B. Rowan.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st. George W. P. Smith,
2d. Wm. B. Stephenson,
3d, Dr. Milton N. Taylor,
4th. Hon. Henry May,
5th. William Walsh,
6th. Henry E. Wootten.

GRAND Mass Meeting

OF THE FRIENDS OF THE

National Democratic Nominees,

DOUGLAS & JOHNSON,

WILL BE HELD

IN EASTON,

On Tuesday, the 23d of October.

The Meeting will be addressed by the

Hon. HENRY MAY, Col. W. P. MAULSBY,
" C. F. MAYER, J. B. ROWAN, Esq.,
A. L. KNOTT, Esq., Hon. EDWARD LOCKE,
J. SPENCER, Esq., F. GALLAGHER, Esq.
T. DEVECMON, " G. W. P. SMITH,"
S. J. K. HANDY, Esq.,

And other distinguished gentleman of the country are expected to be present on the occasion.—Let there be a grand rally of the *TRUE DEMOCRACY* of Talbot.

☞The services of the EASTON CORNET BAND, have been engaged. By order

H. C. MACKEY,
Chairman Dem. National Committee.
oct 13 for Talbot county.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10, 1860.

WHEAT—About 2,500 bushels were offered. Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Medium white, 1 20@1 35
For fair to good 1 40@1 50
Choice, $1 65
Red, 1 25@1 35
CORN—White and Yellow 75@72 cts.
OATS—Maryland, 32@35 cts.

MARRIAGES.

LEWIS—KENNEDY.—At Oxford, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. G. W. Kennedy, John H. B. Lewis, of Jefferson Co., Va., to Miss Mary Ellen Kennedy, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DEATHS.

PHILLIPS.—At Tilghman's Island, on 1st of October, of Diptheria, William, son of William S. and Ellen Phillips, aged 14 years. The deceased, though young in years, was a member of the M. E. Church, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him, for his early piety and Christian like conversation. His death bed scene was such as could only be witnessed over the death of a christian. When his voice was fast failing him, he exclaimed, I'm going home, I'm going home, and after bidding adieu to his parents, and his brothers and sisters, and requesting them to meet him in heaven, he sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. L.

LOAF SUGAR—A superior article just received. (oct 13) J. H. GRACE.

COUNTRY LARD—very nice—for sale by the can. (oct 13) J. H. GRACE.

BARRELS—A lot of empty flour and lime Barrels for sale cheap.
oct 13 J. H. GRACE.

HATS, SHOES, &c.,—Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Morocco Boots, also Gents fine French Ties and Gaiters, together with a large stock of Hats and Caps, just opened and for sale by (oct 13) J. D. MANSFIELD.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—We have just received a supply of No. 1 Butter and Cheese which we will sell at a small advance for cash. (oct 13) A. DODD & SON.

BACON AND LARD.—We are now in receipt of and have always on hand a full supply of prime Bacon and country Lard which we will sell at a small profit for cash only.
oct 13 A. DODD & SON.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—If you want a good article of Chewing Tobacco or a first rate Cigar, you can find them at
oct 13 J. P. BLAKE'S.

BACON.—We have just received a full supply of No. 1 Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Mild Cured Hams—all of which we offer at a small advance for cash.
oct 13 A. DODD & SON.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are forwarned from hunting with dog or gun or trespassing in any way upon my farm, near Easton, known as the "Emory Farm," as the law will be strictly enforced against all such offenders.
oct 13-3t A. H. MACKEY.

Agricultural Notice.

THE Board of Trustees of the Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at "Ingleside," the residence of Thomas Hughlett, Esq., on Thursday, the 18th inst. ED. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
oct 13-1t* Secretary.

FRESH FALL GOODS.

THE undersigned have just returned from the city and are now opening at their store a fine assortment of *New Goods*, consisting of Kerseys, Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Ladies' Dress Goods,
and a great variety of articles which we will sell at very low figures. Our friends will please call and get bargains.
oct 13 PATCHETT & WRIGHT.

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