THE EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1860

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The great battle of the ballot box has been fought and all doubt is now removed as to who will be the victor. Sufficient returns have been received in every direction of our broad land to show all that Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, the Republican candidates, have been elected president and vice president of the United States.

It is much to be regretted that the nominee of any sectional party should be placed in the presidential chair to administer the affairs of such a wide spread and glorious nation as this. The people now see the aspect of the affairs of the nation—the disquietude of the South and the stagnation of business, even if nothing more, that is likely to follow. But had Mr. Breckinridge been elected the country would also be kept in commotion—the difficulties and discensions might not have come to a culminating point at so early a period, but matters would still have been unsettled. After the breaking up of the Charleston Convention over the merest *shadow*, it became evident that that party was powerless.—Thus divided, they could not accomplish anything themselves nor expect the assistance of others. This the more clearly showed the necessity of a "Constitutional Union party," under the banner of which the conservative and Union-loving men of all sections could rally, whereupon a national convention assembled in Baltimore and brought out candidates that no one could object to, and had these candidates—John Bell and Edward Everett been elected on Tuesday last, the country would already be at peace. Every section would acquiesce in their fitness and ability to administer the affairs of the nation in a becoming manner—they being untrameled by party feeling and unbiased by sectional friends. But the *great* Breckinridge party was the only party that could defeat Lincoln, said Mr. Breckinriege's friends. This he has shown in a very weak way, for he not only lost his own State but Mr. Douglas completely took the wind out of his sails at his very threshold. The Breckinridge party is a sectional one, for with all its boasted strength what has it done? It has only annihilated the Democratic party and then taken its own life. It showed a determination to dissolve the Union, but the people deny the right and they like one of old, have shown themselves by their own sword—the agitation of the negro question. The chickens of their hatching have come home to roost. The Abolition vote has increased under every Democratic administration since the Abolition party has had an existence, until under the administration of James Buchanan a Republican president is elected.—Then where is the fault? It lies at their door and the Democratic party must father it. They have filled the country with gloom and darkness and they are not yet satisfied. Because they have been unsuccessful they are trying to arouse the whole South to arms and lead off in a bloody conflict.

Will such abuse as this of the laws and liberties of America be justified by the lovers of the Union? We think not.

It is our impression that everything will be peace and sunshine again as soon as the smoke of the battle is cleared away and the cries of the *wounded* are stilled by a sober second thought—and the affairs of the country continue in their regular sphere so long as Mr. Lincoln guides the ship of State without fear or partiality. The disunionists are two few in number (as the vote of Mr. Breckinridge will show) to revolutionize the country. Mr. Lincoln's administration should be sustained by the South as readily as any other section of the country, while he does justice to her institutions.

We would like, just here, to make a few remarks in reference to the necessity of building up and sustaining the "Constitutional Union" party, in order that the sectional elements of both North and South, should be kept under subjection, but must defer it to some other time.

DR. COX IN CAMBRIDGE.—Notwithstanding the election has passed, we deem it due to Dr. Cox to make an extract from the Cambridge *Intelligencer*, referring to his speech at a Bell and Everett meeting in that town on the 1st inst:

"He spoke for nearly two hours. It is pronounced by many to be one of the best speeches they ever heard. It was certainly a masterly effort. He even added to his already high fame as an orator. It was strong in argument, chaste in language, and forcible and brilliant throughout. It was a speech which for its classic eloquence of style would command the attention of any audience in the world. During the entire delivery he was frequently interrupted by deafening shouts of applause from the audience."

LECTURE.—We are authorized to state that M. Spencer, Esq., will deliver a lecture for the benefit of all who may think proper to attend, in the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant. The subject will be made known at the time. The ability of the lecturer and his well known acquaintance with the sciences, we have no doubt, will ensure him a full house, let the subject be whatever it may.

THE NEGRO ACT.—In all the counties in Maryland, from which the act for the enslavement of free negroes was submitted to the people, the voters have emphatically and signally denounced that unjust law. The question has been met and decided without any reference to party politics, and the law is defeated by majorities amounting almost to unanimity.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Those of our readers who wish a life-like Picture of themselves should call at Creedle's Photograph and Daguerrean Gallery, at the Town Hall. Mr. Creedle has the reputation of being a first class artist and we are confident he can please. Call and examine his samples.

RESIGNATION OF FEDERAL OFFICERS AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—James Conner, U. S. District Attorney, has resigned. Mr. Colcock, Collector of the Port, and Mr. Jacobs, Deputy Collector, have notified the President of their resignations. All the Federal Officers declare their intention to resign on the inauguration of Lincoln.

The Election Returns.

Lincoln has been chosen President by a decided plurality of the popular vote, having carried fifteen of the thirty-three States of the Union, which are entitled to 169 electoral votes, or 17 more than necessary to secure his election. He has carried all the free States, with the exception of New Jersey, where the fusion ticket, consisting of three Douglas, two Bell and two Breckinridge electors, is successful, and has still a chance for the two States of Oregon and California, which, if carried by him, will make up for the loss of New Jersey, and insure him 176 electoral votes, just the number claimed by his party previous to the election.

HOW THE STATES HAVE VOTED.

The following statement shows at a glance how the several States have cast their electoral votes:

FOR LINCOLN.	
Maine,	8
New Hampshire,	5
New York,	35
Massachusetts,	13
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	6
Vermont,	5
Pennsylvania,	27
Ohio,	23
Indiana,	13
Michigan,	6
Wisconsin,	5
Illinois,	11
Iowa,	4
Minnesota,	4
	169

Only 152 votes are required to elect.

FOR BRECKINRIDGE.	
Georgia, (doubtful)	10
North Carolina,	10
South Carolina,	8
Delaware,	3
Louisiana,	6
New Jersey, (fusion,)	2
Alabama,	9
Mississippi, (probably,)	6
	54
FOR BELL.	
Kentucky,	12
New Jersey, (fusion,)	2
Tennessee, (probably,)	12
	26
FOR DOUGLAS.	
Missouri, (probably,)	9
New Jersey, (fusion,)	3
	12
DOUBTFUL.	
Virginia,	15
Maryland,	8
NOT HEARD FROM.	
Texas,	6
Florida,	3
California	4
Oregon,	3
Arkansas,	3

MARYLAND.

The following is the result of Maryland as far as heard from, with reported votes:

	Bell.	Breck.	Douglas.
Anne Arundel,	680	656	84
Allegany,	594m		
Baltimore city,		2,231m	
Baltimore co.,	2,893	2,843	427
Calvert,	50m		
Carroll,	500m		
Caroline,	96m		
Charles,	431	724	38
Cecil,	1,792	1,507	391
Dorchester,	95m		
Frederick,	571m		
Harford,	337m		
Howard,	830	530	189
Kent,	157m		
Montgomery,	975	938	76
Prince Georges,	502	679	21
Q. Anne's,	29m		
Somerset,	175m		
St. Mary's,		629m	
Worcester,		100m	
Washington,	90m		
Talbot,		105m	
Total,	8,393	8,616	
		8,393	
Majority for Breckinridge		223	

Although the complexion of the reported returns of the election in this State indicate a very small majority for Breckinridge by the aid of the twenty-three hundred newly naturalized foreign voters in the city of Baltimore, the result is still in doubt. Accurate returns have not yet been received from Worcester, Somerset or Dorchester, and rumors are in circulation that the Democratic majority in St. Mary's has been greatly exagerated, while the aggregate majority for Bell in Carroll and Allegany is said to be some four hundred more than reported.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE "UNION DORCAS SOCIETY."

The managers of the "Union Dorcas Society" herewith present their twenty sixth annual report to the public.

For these many years, this Society has been pursuing its quiet, but steady course of usefulness, sustained by the contributions of our citizens; to whom our yearly appeal for help has not been in vain.

As the almoners of your county, and depending on your liberality and generous kindness for the means wherewith to supply the future wants of the poor and suffering among us, it is but due to you, that you should be kept informed from year to year, of the condition of our Society, and of the manner in which the funds committed to us have been appropriated.

The year drawing to a close has been one of blessing and prosperity. While many, in other lands, and in different portions of our own, have had their homes invaded by the murderous assassin, or laid waste by fire, or desolated by pestilence, our town and neighborhood has been exempted from such calamities; even poverty itself does not stare upon us with the wretched aspect which it presents in many other places. But there are still some among us who need the help of those to whom a larger share of earthly possessions has been meted out; they depend upon us for aid, and what we are able to do for them, alleviates many an hour of want, and pain, and suffering. Some of them, the subjects of disease, are prevented from supplying their wants by their own labor, as they have heretofore done, and therefore, they more especially need our care. The following reports will show what has been done for them, and what sum has been expended for their relief during the past year:

In November, 12 visits were paid to 6 pensioners. In December, 14 to 7. In January, 14 to 7. In February, 14 to 7. In March, 15 to 8. In April, 18 to 9. In May, 19 to 10. In June, 15 to 9. In July, 15 to 8. In August, 15 to 8. In September, 16 to 8. In October, 14 to 7.

Balance in Treasury, 1859,	$9,34
Received from Annual subscriptions,	63,50
Donations in cash,	117,50
Additional,	53
Total,	$190,87
Expended,	184,43
Balance in Treasury,	$6,44

In addition to the visits above recorded, twelve persons have received relief and assistance, on application to the managers; whom it was not thought necessary to visit.

One pensioner, an old colored woman, who had been some years on the list, was removed by death, in the month of September.

We have alluded to our general prosperity and immunity from suffering as a community, but the above reports will abundantly prove that the Saviour's words still hold good of us. "The poor ye have with you." And if this be so, what is our duty with regard to them? Surely from us "to whom much has been given, will much be required;" and, have we not the Divine warrant for asserting, that ours, who give, is the more blessed portion, than theirs, who receive? That must be a cold heart that is not sometimes warmed into gratitude in view of the many blessings bestowed by a gracious Father, and how can we better show that gratitude, than by giving of our abundance to relieve the needy around us! And when we reflect that our blessed Lord has assured us that He will reckon every such service rendered to our fellow creatures as done to himself; how noble, how glorious, becomes the work in which we are engaged. Ministering servants of the Lord Jesus! who would not feel honored by being thus employed for him!

In the name of our common Lord and Master, then, we, the officers and managers of the "Union Dorcas Society," would beg of you, our fellow-citizens, that aid, without which our work must fall to the ground. We feel confident, we need but to lay our request before you, and that it will be met in the same spirit which has been manifested in the past; and for which, our pensioners, and we, on their behalf, hereby tender you our grateful thanks.

We will continue cheerfully to perform the work, you will give us the means of prosecuting it, and together we shall reap the reward.

THE RESULT IN TALBOT.—Although the Breckites contested every inch of ground that lay in their power, they came off with few laurels. A man that had been voting in the county for 27 years was made to produce his naturalization papers before he was allowed to vote but the precedent which they set in that respect was soon deviated from without any scruples whatever. We heard a prominent Democrat say on the morning after the election that if they had not commenced work with re-newed energy some two or three weeks before the election that Bell would have carried the county. This was nothing more nor less than an admission that if the people had been let vote according to their own views—not haranged to death by stump orators, not poisoned by the bushels of spurious histories of the public lives of John Bell and Edward Everett which flooded our county and were forced on our citizens, not worked upon the passions of the ignorant and the feelings of the timid—that the county would have been lost to the Breckinridge party. That was a truthful admission. The Constitutional Union party must yet predominate over all sectionalism. What party ever before called so many conservative men to its assistance in so short a time as has this party? and onward, onward, will be its watchword until sectional parties will be swallowed up and disunionists hide their faces with shame. We here give the result in Talbot:

UNION TICKET.

	Easton,	St. Michaels,	Trappe,	Chapel,	Bay Hundred,	Total,
Electors.						
Chas. F. Goldsboro',	137	275	209	082	089	792
J. Dixon Roman,	137	275	209	082	089	792
James U. Dennis,	138	275	209	082	089	793
John E. Smith,	137	275	209	082	089	792
Samuel M. Rankin,	137	275	209	082	089	792
William Price,	137	275	209	082	089	792
James S. Carper,	137	275	209	082	089	792
Alex. B. Hagner,	137	275	209	082	089	792
DOUGLAS TICKET.						
Wm. P. Maulsby,	007	052	018	020	001	098
John B. Rowan,	007	052	018	020	001	098
G. W. P. Smith,	007	052	018	020	001	098
Wm. B. Stevenson,	007	052	018	020	001	098
Milton N. Taylor,	007	052	018	020	001	098
Henry May,	007	052	018	020	001	098
Wm. Walsh,	007	052	018	020	001	098
Henry E. Wootten,	007	052	018	020	001	098
DISUNION TICKET.						
E. Louis Lowe,	249	112	222	213	101	897
James Ll. Martin,	249	112	222	213	101	897
Elias Griswold,	249	112	222	213	101	897
J. B. Boyle,	249	112	222	213	101	897
Joshua Vansant,	249	112	222	213	101	897
T. P. Scott,	249	112	222	213	101	897
John Ritchie,	249	112	222	213	101	897
J. S. Franklin,	249	112	222	213	101	897
For the Act,	15	9	71	1	25	121
Against the Act,	254	363	285	92	148	1142

REPUBLICAN VOTE.

Easton District 1 vote.
St. Michaels " 1 "

A POLITICAL RIOT AT WASHINGTON.—*The Republican Wigwam Torn Out.*—The political excitement in Washington on the night of the election was intense. At midnight an attack was made upon the Republican Wigwam and a disgraceful scene of riot and confusion ensued. The Washington Star says that an immense crowd of men, "calling themselves National Volunteers, gathered on the Avenue, in the vicinity of the Breckinridge Headquarters, and in a body proceeded to the Wigwam, where, the order having been given to attack the building, a rush was made to the main door, breaking the same open, simultaneously with which, and a general rush up the steps, pistols were fired and stones thrown, instantly demolishing all the windows on the east side, and many others on the north and south. Those gentlemen who had remained in the building in the upper story were compelled, as their only hope of safety, to take to the roof. The rioters forced their way into the main hall, where desks, tables, banners, &c., were placed, and demolished everything. Pistols were fired, and the house was almost completely sacked.—After this the rioters were addressed by their leader," continues the Star, "who claimed that it was a disgrace to the city to have such an organization in the city of Washington, and it ought to be broken up. After various threats to fire the building, and further acts of violence, the crowd was again ranged in line. Cheers were then given for the "National Volunteers" and Breckinridge and Lane, when the order to march was given."

HOW TO SELECT FLOUR.—First, look at the color; if it is white, with a slightly yellowish or straw-colored tint, buy it. If it is very white, with a bluish cast or with black specks in it refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness; wet and knead a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dry flour against a dry, smooth, perpendicular surface; if it falls like powder, it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the presure, that, too, is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests it is safe to buy. These modes are given by old flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody, namely, the staff of life.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN OF GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 8.—Governor Brown has sent a special message to the State Legislature in regard to the present crisis. He thinks but few States will meet in the proposed Southern Convention and he does not recommend the appointment of delegates from Georgia.

At the same time he says he thinks the constitutional rights of the people of Georgia have been violated by several of the non-slaveholding States to the extent of justifying, in the judgement of civilized nations, the adoption of any measures necessary for the restoration of, and the future protection of their rights.

The Press on the Result.

The election on Tuesday last of Abraham Lincoln as President, and Hannibal Hamlin as Vice-President of the United States from the 4th of March next, of course calls forth varied comment from the leading press of the country in the different interests of party; but there is one feature which characterizes, in a more or less degree, the tone of all, however widely variant they are in regard to the mere political organizations of the day. All show, more or less, apprehensions of trouble to come—even the republican journals themselves—because of the action which some of the Southern States may deem it incumbent to pursue in view of the election of a sectional candidate by the North, inimical to what the South regards as its rights under the federal constitution. There really seems to be in this apprehension a recognition—implied at least—on the part of black republicanism, of positive wrong done to the South in her great political and national interests, under which it is natural that she should be so highly incensed as to deliberate and act for her defense. The first selection is from a democratic quarter, the "Constitution," the organ of the administration at Washington, which says:

We declare our opinion as to the eventful result of yesterday with sorrow which has no source in party defeat. The people of the Northern States, by an apparently over whelming majority, have rendered their verdict on an issue fully made up, and after full deliberation, and that verdict says that they deny that fifteen States of the Union are entitled to equality in the Union; and that the future policy of the federal government shall be based on active deadly hostility to the South and her institutions. What the effect of what verdict, immediate or ultimate, will be, we do not intend to prophesy. We see in the immediate future gloom and storm, and much to chill the heart of every patriot in the land. We can understand the effect that will be produced in every southern mind when he reads the news—that he is now called on to decide for himself, his children and his children's children, whether he will submit tamely to the rule of one elected on account of his hostility to him and his, or whether he will make a struggle to defend his rights, his inheritance and his honor.

The New York Post, in its republican zeal, declares that Lincoln will be one of the most popular Presidents that ever assumed the executive office, and with the true self-righteous effrontery of its party adds:

The reason is that the course which his enemies have pursued has made him the representetive of the constitutional and union sentiment of the people. They have threatened to overturn our government in the event of his success, and the very threat has converted to his support all the interests that are menaced. Let the traitors undertake to execute their malicious purposes, and every man at the South, as well as the North, who is the friend of order, will look to Lincoln to uphold our institutions. All the Bell-Everett men, nearly all the Douglas men, the thousands upon thousands of conservatives who side with no party, besides the solid phalanx of republicanism, will uphold his strong arm while he maintains the integrity of the organic law. They will be more enthusiastic in his support than the Wide-Awakes are this day, and they will crush out the viper of treason and lawlessness, even before it has shown its head.

The New York Herald says:

We have neither space nor time this morning to comment at length upon this great and momentous revolution in our political affairs. The conservatives, who still believe in the strength of the Union, will be comforted with the assurance of an anti-republican majority in both Houses of Congress. The success of Bell and Everett in several of the Southern States is also considered as affording a powerful guarantee for the maintenance of the Union in the South. Upon the congressional issue the city of New York has discharged her duty handsomely. We begin with this day a new epoch in the political history of the United States. The republican party have crossed the Rubicon. Are our anxieties at an end, or are our troubles only about begun? We cannot answer until we shall have heard from the Legislature of South Carolina touching the test question of Lincoln's election.

The Tribune, which maintains some of the tone in marshalling the incendiary Wide-Awakes that the plug organs did in this city when urging on the "clubs" to their bloody work, says of New York city:

The majority against us in this city is somewhat larger than we expected, but not enormously so. We gave the fusionists 25,000; they have obtained, perhaps, 28,000, though we trust it is a little less. We make our total Lincoln vote 33,237, against 60,568 for the fusionists. The vote is very full—more than 10,080 higher than ever before, and the republican vote falls but 1,800 behind our estimate. We ought to have polled our full 35,000. Nothing but the intense mercantile pressure excited by terrors of disunion or non-intercourse could have carried the majority against us above 20,000.

The Baltimore American also says:

The organization that has been successful in this contest has no element of stability or permanence about it. The leaders of the party have labored zealously, appealing to every conceivable motive, and promising all conceivable good to their followers. But their only object has been the attainment of place and power, and the only reward they have set before themselves is office, with its emoluments. They have not dared to go to the lengths demanded by the ultra fanatics of the North, and they will not dare to violate any principle of the Constitution. None are so deeply wronged as the men who have been cajoled into their ranks, who will find out the hollowness of their professions very soon, and who will not be deceived the second time. They have fought for something more tangible than the barren shout of victory, and the disappointment that is sure to overtake them will be more convincing than a thousand arguments.

For the new Administration will be virtually powerless. Both Houses of Congress will be undoubtedly anti-Republican and Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet can do but little harm, if they would. An army of office-holders give place to army of office-seekers, and there is the end of the matter. The true crisis has come—and gone—and under Heaven's favor it will be "impending" no longer. The success of the crisis-makers will be the destruction of their business.—Let us take a careful view of things, and cast unnecessary forebodings to the winds. Are we not thoroughly disgusted with sectionalism, North and South? Are we not heartily disgusted with the disunion-mongers, who have alone kept up this excitement and strife? Let us not play into their hands, but fight more vigorously than ever for their extermination. Above all, let us not allow the unprofitableness of our new servant to lead us into the folly of burning our house down to get rid of him. We would be glad enough to eject him from our premises if we could do it lawfully, but we do not intend to kick one-half of our property out of the door at the same time. While we are in the Union we are Mr. Lincoln's masters, and he has to account to us for all his acts.

[From the Petersburg Express, Neutral.]

The issue has been disastrous to the Union cause; for the triumph of sectionalism has laid the foundation for all the mischiefs and ills to the country which were predicted and deprecated by Washington in his Farewell Address. It is a gloomy exercise of the mind to contemplate the new aspect of things, but the people must look at it and ponder it. It is time now for the wisest hands and most patriotic hearts in the land to enlist in the great work of adjusting matters in such a way as to save the republic, if possible, from the almost certain perdition which stares it in the face.

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald, Union.]

We will have trouble and there's no use in shutting our eyes to it; but we feel assured that the old North State will stand firm, and whatever may be her determination, that she will act for *herself*, and not for the "Cotton States."

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT CATASTROPHE.

Great Loss of Life.

We find in the New Orleans Delta, of the 2d instant, the following particulars of the explosion of the boiler of the steamer H. R. W. Hill:

The steamer Wm. L. Levy, Capt. Puckett, hence for Alexandria, when opposite College Point, was hailed by the steamer H. R. W. Hill, on Wednesday night, at about 12 o'clock. The Levy ran alongside and ascertained that the Hill was in distress, having exploded the third boiler from the larboard side. The Levy returned last evening, having in tow the Hill, when she landed her at the foot of Girod street.

At the time of the explosion there was a head of steam on varying from one hundred and twenty to one hundred twenty-five pounds to the square inch—the usual power—but owing to the fact that below Australia landing the boat had run over a stump, knocking a hole in her hull, and no doubt thereby affecting the boilers, this explosion may be conjectured. The engineer, however, told us that the boiler-head is made of cast-iron, and bears the mark of an old crack on the rim where it was severed from the main boiler.

The explosion is of a curious character. The boiler-head is driven out only from the upper part, and doubled over in its centre, having the appearance of a circular book cover half closed. When the explosion took place this boiler-head was only partly bent over, consequently the steam and water escaped upwards in great force, and broke the floor of the saloon and damaged some of the state-rooms. As the steam and water gained egress, the pressure against the boiler-head caused it to fall over as already described, and then the steam and water took a horizontal course, dashing in the greatest fury aft over the cotton bales, where some forty-five persons, deck passengers and all hands, all Irishmen, were sleeping.

From Mr. Johnson, a passenger, we learn that on Wednesday night, at 11½ o'clock the after head of the boiler above described blew out, passing with its contents, (steam and water,) entirely through the engine-rooms, killing the second engineer and the striker, both of whom were on watch, and also killing some thirty or forty deck-hands and passengers, and badly wounding fifty or sixty more. None of the cabin passengers were injured except Mr. Lohman, he having his right hand slightly wounded. The officers all escaped without injury. The barber, G. W. Scurry, of Nashville, and Charles Hagger, of Nashville, jumped overboard and were drowned.

Mr. Glidden Marks, of New Albany, was instantly killed. Henry Foster, of Memphis, was considerably scalded, but not dangerously.

Mayor Monroe quickly, together with Lieut. Jacques and a body of police, were in attendance on the Hill last evening, in removing the wounded to the hospital; also rendering all aid to those whose precarious situations required immediate attention. Nine wounded men were sent to the Charity hospital, three to Dr. Stone's infirmary, and two are still on board the Hill, badly scalded.

It was a melancholy spectacle, to behold the whole cabin of the Hill strewn with the wounded, dead and dying, and every person on board endeavoring to do his utmost to relieve the suffering of the unfortunate. Not a female was hurt on board.

The dead bodies make an exhibition beyond description. Each body was stripped, placed on a pallet, and laid out on the saloon deck and covered with sheets. Some of the bodies are entirely skinned, and present a horrible sight, like highly colored Indians. Others are stripped of skin in various parts, presenting a fearful appearance.

It is said that a certain boat passed the Hill at the time of the accident, and though the agonizing yells and piercing shrieks of the dying and wounded could be heard a distance of five or six miles, and the boat alluded to was even hailed, still she refused all assistance.

Last night we visited the Charity hospital, and found that one of the sufferers had breathed his last—died in excessive agony. The others in the hospital, some of whose names are ascertained to be John Mailey, Patrick Parle, John Hacket, are doing as well as it is possible under their painful condition; still, some of them may not live during the night.

The damage to the Hill is trifling compared with the loss of life, and beyond the boiler and the small damage to the saloon floor, she is scarcely injured.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8, 1860.

Some 11,500 bushels were offered.

Sales as follows;

WHEAT—Medium white,	1 20a1 35
Ordinary to medium,	1 50a1 55
For fair to good,	1 60a1 65
Red,	1 30a1 33
CORN—New white	70 cts
Yellow,	66 a 68 cts,
OATS—Maryland,	31a35 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1860.

WHEAT—White,	1 45a1 55
Red,	1 30a1 34

MARRIAGES.

MORGAN—COLLIER.—On Wednesday, the 24th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage, Princess Anne, by Rev. A. Wallace, R. Reese Morgan, Esq., of the Salisbury Sentinel, to Miss Louisa A. Collier of Salisbury, Somerset co., Md.

DEATHS.

MORGAN.—On Monday, the 22d ult., at the residence of his uncle, near Hillsborough, Robert E. Morgan, aged 29 years.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphan's Court,

October Term, A. D., 1860.

ON application of John Donovan, Adm'tr of Nicholas C. Harrison—late of Talbot county, deceased—

It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty.

{SEAL}

N. RICE,
Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot co., in the State of Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of N. C. Harrison, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th of Nov., 1861, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all the benefits of the said deceased's estate.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN DONOVAN, Adm'tr
Nov 10, 1860-3t of N. C. Harrison, dec'd.

FRESH LEMONS—French, and sweet Havana Oranges—just received and for sale by
nov 10 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

NEW CURRENTS—Prime quality. Fresh Raisins—new crop—in whole, half and quarter boxes. Just received per last steamer by (nov 10) CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

COAL OIL LAMPS—in great variety of style for sale low. Also, Portland Coal oil (which is said to be the best burning oil) at a reduced price. Call and look at our stock.
nov 10 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Protracted Meeting in Easton.

TO avoid conflicting with any other meeting, we have resolved to commence our protracted meeting in the Methodist Prodestant Church, in Easton, on the 9th of December, and affectionately invite the co-operation of the christian public. (Nov 10-tf) H. P. JORDAN, Pastor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to make payment before the 15th *day of December next.* After that time I shall be compelled to place their accounts in train for collection according to law.

In my absence from town my papers will be found with Mr. Saml. T. Kennard, who is authorized to receive for me.

nov10-tf5dS. UNO. GOLDSBOROUGH.

THE LINE

FOR THE

EASTERN & WESTERN SHORE

STEAMERS

KENT & PIONEER,

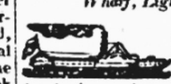
Captains KIRWAN and NORMAN.

INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE!

DAILY LINE TO

ANNAPOLIS, WEST RIVER AND BACK!

Wharf, Light Street, Foot of Camden.



ON and after Monday, Oct. 29, 1860, these splendid Steamers will run their routes as follows: One boat every day in the week to Annapolis, West River and back, leaving Baltimore at 7 A. M. and returning leave West River at 11 A. M. and Annapolis at 12 M., arriving in Baltimore about 3 P. M. The Steamer Pioneer will leave every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., for St. Michaels and Easton, via Miles River Ferry, returning same days. The Kent will leave every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Denton and landings on Choptank River, returning every Thursday and Monday.

Fare as low as by any other line. Freight must be prepaid.

☞ Freight will be carried on such terms as will make it as low to Miles' River Ferry as to Easton Point.

C. K. CANNON, Agent.
nov 10-1y S

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on

Wednesday, the 21st of November, inst.,

if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of Nicholas C. Harrison, dec'd, in Trappe district, all the dec'd's

Personal Estate,

CONSISTING OF

Household & Kitchen Furniture

Farming Implements,

CORN BLADES,

Horses, Cattle and Hogs,

Also the

CROP OF WHEAT,

Seeded on the Land.

THE TERMS OF SALE,

Will be cash for all sums of and under $5, over that amount a credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

JNO. DONOVAN, Adm'tr
nov 10-ts N. C. HARRISON, dec'd.

SPLENDID

COUNTRY SEAT.

ON

ST. MICHAELS RIVER

IN

TALBOT COUNTY, MD.,

FOR SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, sitting in equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md., on

Tuesday, the 11th of December next,

between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., of that day, that FARM, known by the name of

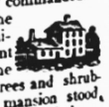
"MARENGO,"

the former residence of Jacob Gibson, Esq., and recently owned by Col. K. R. Owen, dec'd.—This estate is beautifully located on the waters of Miles River and Hunting Creek, in Miles River Neck of Talbot county, and contains the quantity of

294 1-2 Acres of Land,

more or less. The land is of fine heart and quality, and very fertile. The neighborhood one of the most pleasant on the Shore. All the luxuries of the salt waters are readily commanded.

The **BUILDINGS** upon the Land are indifferent, the old family mansion having been burnt down some years since but the fine old shade and ornamental trees and shrubberry remain where the former mansion stood, ready to embellish a building on the old site.—The soil is well adapted to all kinds of grain and grasses.



There is a sufficient quantity of

Wood and Timber

on the premises, and a quantity of valuable

Locust Trees,

thereon. A very small quantity of fencing encloses the farm. A correct plat of the property will be exhibited on the day of sale. The title is unquestionable.

The wheat crop is seeded on the premises for the year 1861 and can be obtained of the estate of Col. Kennedy R. Owen, on reasonable terms or a rental value of the farm for 1861 arranged at the option of the purchaser.

TERMS.

One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, the remaining two thirds in 12 and 24 months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the 1st day of January 1861, secured by bond and security approved by the trustee. On the payment of the purchase money, the title of the parties to the suit and all claims under them will be conveyed to the purchaser.

SAML. HAMBLETON,
Trustee.
nov 10