# THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1861


## EASTON, MD.

**An appeal to the people.**—Governor Hicks has been driven, by the incessant efforts of those who demand an extra session of the Legislature, to appeal to his fellow-citizens in an Address to the People of the State, a good portion of which we publish to-day. We think no man, not entirely under the control of his prejudices, can read this address without recognizing the honest and conscientious impulses that have governed Mr. Hicks in his action, and but few will give the arguments and considerations which he adduces a fair hearing without finding their convictions approving and supporting his conclusions. The Governor writes in a plain, manly, truthful way, that creates respect for the writer and increases confidence in the rectitude of his purposes and the strength of his judgment. His address will have a good effect in concentrating public opinion upon his course into that unanimity of approval which it is rapidly assuming in nearly all portions of the State. Notwithstanding the great pressure that has been brought against the Governor he has thus far and we believe will continue to be sufficiently strong for the present emergency. His course is approved of by some the best men of the country and sustained by large meetings which have assembled in several of the counties. Has he then nothing to prompt him in his course, to say nothing of the convictions of his own heart of right and wrong?

It is often said that Maryland should speak out and declare her course in the present crisis—but what that course should be, not one in this county, who is in favor of an extra session, has, that we have heard of, even intimated publicly. Would the assembling of the legislature direct the State in a better course than she is now pursuing? or what great good could a convention, ordered by the legislature, accomplish? Were our legislature to assemble would there not be an effort to pass secession resolutions—and who knows that they would not go through?—This is no immagining of our own, but it is asserted by reliable authority, that a majority of that body is in favor of secession, and the Speaker of the House has openly declared on two occasions that he is in favor of secession and a Southern confederacy. Is there nothing then to fear in assembling the legislature of Maryland? The citizens ought and we believe will, in the end, feel thankful that they have a captain at the helm of State with sufficient firmness to withstand the curses and abuse of his political enemies because he respectfully declines to yield to their wishes to satisfy party passions.

We believe a majority of the people have abiding confidence in Governor Hicks' integrity and judgment and are willing to trust him, (from what he has evinced in the past, in his high position,) in the management of the affairs of the State.

**A Miserable Imposition.**—We have had so many complaints from subscribers in the Trappe District, caused by not being able to get their paper from the post office, that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and further silence on our part, would show a carelessness about our own interests and the rights of our patrons. We have used every precaution and resorted to various means to ensure the prompt delivery of our papers from the Trappe post office. When the mails went just to the reverse of our convenience in transmitting papers on publication day we went to the expense of hiring a conveyance regularly for that purpose, and we take the trouble every week to do each paper in a seperate wrapper—and still subscribers are often deprived of their papers by intruders; and what is the most astonishing part, the post master allows Tom, Dick and Harry to finger in the post office boxes at will. We received a message a few days since, from a lady subscriber in that District, stating that some times it is as much as four weeks at a time that she is unable to get her paper and we have received a number of similar complaints; we hope therefore that the P. M. at that place will do us the justice to stop this annoyance.

We will close our remarks upon this subject with a word to those who break the eighth commandment—for to take a man's paper, tear off the wrapper and deprive him of it, is just about the same as taking from his pocket a five cent piece. If these close-fisted, small-hearted loungers will send us their names, we will supply them with a copy free of charge, PROVIDED they will keep their hands from those belouging to subscribers that pay promptly.

**Another Session of the County Meeting.**—The committee appointed by the meeting held in Easton, on Tuesday of last week, to confer with the Governor in regard to calling an extra session of the Legislature, performed that duty as speedily as possible, and in accordance with the power given them (provided the Governor refused to do so,) they called the citizens together again on Thursday last, to report the result of their mission. The meeting was called to order by the President, at 12 o'clock M., and after the conference committee reported, a committee appointed to draft resolutions, a little speechifying:—denouncing Governor Hicks, Gen. Jackson, the new-old muskets, and a portion of the "rest of mankind," the meeting adjourned to Tuesday next, when the committee on resolutions will make their report. The committee consists of the following gentlemen: Col. Saml. Hambleton, Robt. Banning, Saml. Dickinson, Jas. Ll. Martin and A. P. Jump, Esqs.

**To Correspondents.**—The communication of "Alberta," is respectfully declined for three reasons: first, it presents no idea that is new or attractive. Second, it would require more correction than we have time to devote to such purposes and thirdly, that it was not accompanied by the real name of the writer. But we hope that she will not despair—with perseverance she may yet become a STAR.

"Our Country"—a poem—by W. V. S., is declined as for the second reason above.

We know not whether W. V. S. is a Miss or a Mrs., but she certainly is in favor of UNION at home, as the following verse will show:

"If they would let each other alone
It would be better on both sides,
And not take the men away from their homes
And from their children and wives."

"THE NATIONAL FAST"—most an excellent poem, by Dr. C. C. Cox, was received too late for this week's issue, but shall have a place next week.

**Abolition Rejoicing over the Dissolution of the Union.**—In the Liberator of January 4th, Mr. Garrison closes a review of his thirty years of editorial service to that journal with the following exultant prophecy of disunion—an event to which he has incessantly directed his energies:—

"At last 'the covenant with death' is annulled and 'the agreement with hell' broken at least, by the action of South Carolina, and, ere long, by all the slave-holding States, for their doom is one. Hail the approaching jubilee, ye millions who are wearing the galling chains of slavery, for assuredly, the day of your redemption draws nigh."

**CAROLINE COUNTY FOR THE UNION.**—There was a large Union meeting held in Denton, Caroline county, on Tuesday last. The following notice of which we take from the Denton Union:

The object of the meeting was explained by the chairman (T. H. Kemp, Esq.,) in a very pertinent and appropriate manner. It was a meeting without regard to past political differences of opinions. This meeting in the most emphatic manner, endorsed the course of Governor Hicks. The Court room was densely crowded, and judging from the tone of the resolutions and the spirit manifested by those in attendance upon this meeting, there can be no mistaking the Union sentiment of the people of this county. We believe that nine-tenths of our citizens strongly favor the Union cause and condemn the hasty and precipitate action of South Carolina.

WE invite our readers to the perusal of the following reply of a distinguished gentlemau of this county, to Jno. D. Sothoron, Esq., of St. Mary's county, who wrote Gov. Hicks, quite a severe letter a short time since:

**To John H. Sothoron, Esq., of St. Mary's County.**

SIR: A paper from a distant section of the State, containing a letter from you in reply to Gov. Hicks' answer to certain of your fellow-citizens, who, through you, demanded a call of the Legislature, has just been put into my hands.—The date of this letter does not accompany it; but I am assured from its subject matter that the expression of any feelings it may have excited, is not yet behind the times. Who you are sir is totally unknown to me. It may perhaps be a matter of some mortification to you; if your conceptions of yourself are at all equal to your dictatorial spirit, that your newspaper fame has not reached even so unpretending an individual as I am. But as it has been my lot to see something of the career of many who are, doubtless, just such personages as yourself, I have failed to distinguish you from others. I take it for granted that you belong to a class of politicians, whose deeds but too plainly form a part of the drama of the times; who, while the evils resulting from their blunders, or their corruption, are distracting, if not destroying the whole country, are vociferous in their clamors against any head whose counsels may be wiser than their own, and against any hand which may be raised to avert the curses they have provoked. If I am right in this conclusion, I have only to consider you as the exponent of principles with which I am sufficiently familiar, and in your denunciations of Gov. Hicks, as taking the lead in a faction, with the character of which, the historian of the times will make posterity acquainted.

I was not aware until informed by your letter, that Gov. Hicks had stereotyped his reply to the Hon. T. G. Pratt and others. The object of stereotyping, I believe, is to perpetuate the text, as well as to multiply copies indefinitely. The former consideration could not have influenced the Governor, as the subject is not likely to be of very great duration; but the latter is quite reasonable inasmuch as his Excellency must have known there was more than one person in the State who, like you, would consider it a labor of love to trouble themselves about his business, and whose communications he would have to respond to in the same manner. Considering "the engrossing nature of his official duties," it was, to say the least of it, creditable to his inventive faculties to prepare for all such amiable importunities by the agency of a printer, and not dispose of them as other people might have considered they deserve to be, by the summary process of lighting his candle with them.

With your imperious demand that the Governor should consult you with regard to the propriety of convening the Legislature, and not trust to his own convictions of his duty, you require him to give a list of the "official duties that engross him," in order to satisfy your mind that he is doing something besides "pardoning convicts." As coming from you, the demand should be complied with; and moreover, the list "stereotyped," as a remarkable sample of a State paper, showing that every petitioner from the sovereign body has a right to know what the chief magistrate of the State is engaged in, or at least that he is not asleep, when sovereign requirements are to be attended to. You seem to be well versed in the routine of gubernatorial duties. "They are all of a trifling and formal character!" Whence you derive your knowledge does not appear. Whether from actual gubernatorial experience, from the amazing strength of your intuitive perceptions, or from a Paul-Pry proclivity to peep into other people's affairs, is doubtful. But one thing is certain; to wit: You do know all about other people's business. That, is a sort of knowledge which may be of considerable service to those who seek and possess it. But were a neighbor of mine to evince a disposition to acquire it, I would close my window-shutters at sundown, and have the keys of the corn house in before dark.

The Governor has never said, nor implied by anything he has said, that there is not "more wisdom, and equal patriotism in the rest of the State combined than in the Executive chair."—But he has implied both by word and deed, that he thinks there is "more wisdom" on the part of that great majority of the people who are opposed to a call of the Legislature, than there is in those who might have prevented, if they did not actually bring, these evils upon us, and now clamor for a remedy. The "Executive chair" is not the only source of wisdom upon which he depends; nor is it the only one whence wisdom is dispensed to the people. The Governor is strengthened in his position by many of the ablest men of the State, and by the best conservative men of the nation; and although courtesy would forbid my detracting one jot from your own exalted conception of yourself as the Governor's counsellor and castigator, yet in defense of him I am obliged to point to those in every section of the State who have signified their wishes in opposition to your own, and upon whose opinion he relies with more confidence than he can upon yours.

Of your perversion of the several items of the Governor's reply I shall take little notice. The first objection however, to a call of the Legislature as rendered by you, is certainly not without its significance, that is, "that some elections would have to be held in cold weather." It appears by this that his Excellency has to deal with the physical as well as the rational nature of man; and as he is of the opinion that many of his fellow-citizens have not the ability to take care of themselves, judging from such demonstrations as they make in this matter of convening the legislature, he will not be instrumental in exposing them to the chances of being caught in a shower, or of sleeping with the windows up." The Governor no doubt thinks that people who cannot reason, can at least feel, catch cold and die; and that when he fails in his appeal to the understanding, he should invoke the instinct of self-preservation.

The small tribute in glorification you pay to South Carolina, is what might be expected from the rest of your letter. With you, I should be glad to think well of South Carolina. Between her people and ourselves there is some sympathy, to the extent that we are both objects of a silly and diabolical persecution from the most selfish, avaricious, envious, meddlesome, devilish, race of men that ever existed,—a race which would make it appear that the restoration of the crown in the person of Charles II, operated as an emetic on the whole British nation, and unfortunately for the peace of this country, the vomit was ejected on New England, where, in its perpetual fermentation, it occasionally throws up such vermin as the Beecher family, Sumner, Hale, Wilson, Phillips, &c. But beyond the mere "institution" of slavery there is nothing common between us and South Carolina,—not even in the dominant races of the two sections. From the Huguenotic element that prevails in South Carolina, she is eminently Celtic in her characteristics,—selfwilled, overbearing, hasty and changing. She is never satisfied with the established order of things whatever it may be. This is Celtic to all intents and purposes. We, from our Norman-French and Anglo-Saxon origin, are Teutonic, as represented in the old English cavalier stock, and thank God Gov. Hicks is of that family of mankind which soberly calculates all chances before it moves. In agriculture we are growers of grain and tobacco; South Carolina of cotton and rice. Slavery is a necessity with her;—with us it is a convenience.—Without it her lands would be a desolate waste; without it we could have plentiful harvests and rich garners. She is a buyer because of this inexorable necessity; and therefore has an interest in keeping prices at a low figure. We are sellers because we must get rid of our surplus negro population, and therefore are interested in keeping prices up. She wants the restrictions taken off of the African slave-trade in order to get cheap labor. We want the restrictions to continue in order to get high prices for our slaves. She wants her ports open for free trade, that her cotton may command higher prices in foreign markets; we could not exist without a revenue system based on customs. In view of all this, South Carolina has acted without the slightest regard to our necessities, or our convenience.—We are on the border;—she is environed by an impregnable cordon of slave States. It is impossible for us to get out of the Union while there is a shred of it remaining, and she has abandoned us to the mercy of our enemies at the very moment of danger. If that be honourable, I do not know what honour is. We cannot get out of the Union, yet she is silly enough to suppose we will be compelled to follow her. The national capital is within our limits, and the nation, while it is a nation, will hold on to it. The largest item of Federal property is in our midst, and is there a man upon earth so imbicile as to suppose the Federal government will abandon it at the behest of Maryland? Besides in all material interest, we are a hundred-fold more closely connected with Pennsylvania, than with any of the cotton States. The valley of the Susquehanna is the domain of that State; its outlet is the Chesapeake, and the emporium of its trade, Baltimore. That city is the natural market for at least one third of the State. Are the ties thus existing to be severed by mere legislative decrees? You had as well talk of blowing up Mount Blanc with a child's torpedo. Let State after State drop off, until the whirlwind of secession reaches the Potomac. Then may Maryland look about herself. Pennsylvania will always be true to her, and to the guarantees of the constitution. That great State on the north, and the congenial State Virginia on the south, will render the position of Maryland secure so long as she takes no step to provoke Pennsylvania into a conflict.—But this peculiar position of ours, South Carolina has not regarded, if she has even considered it. We cannot secede. Secession with us is actual war, and war is devastation. Would to God South Carolina had seceded in Jackson's time. We would not now be troubled by her petulancy and temerity. As much as I hate abolitionists, I dread her rashness more than I do their hostility.

And now sir, I would beg of you the favour to furnish one reason why the Governor should convene the Legislature. I have looked for one in all the proceedings of meetings &c., and can find none. It might be supposed that the meeting in Baltimore at which Judge Legrand presided would give one reason, with all the verbose declamation vented on the occasion; but there was nothing said carrying the slightest weight as an argument. There was, and still is, a great deal of talk about the "crisis"—"times big with peril," and all that. But what could the Legislature do were it to meet? avert the "crisis," and deliver the times of their peril?—Well it may be a skillful granny, but its obstetric art would be of little avail just now. The crisis and the peril would continue if it were to meet; and the members would sit and suck their wise thumbs to the tune of $4 per diem until the time for action should arrive. When it will arrive, God only knows; I hope never. Maryland is like a man standing on the brink of a precipice in the dark. She cannot step either one way or the other without the danger of precipitating her own ruin, and it is therefore her policy to stand stalk-still until the light arrives enabling her to take the step most likely to lead to her safety.

When you write to the Governor again, please forward a copy of your letter. K.

**Re-Assembling of County Meeting.**

The meeting was organized at 12 M. by the President, and in the absence of the two vice Presidents, Robert Banning and Thomas Hughlett were unanimously chosen as Vice Presidents.

The President then stated that the meeting was called together by the Committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, when Gen. Tilghman in behalf of the committee, reported verbally the result of their interview with the Governor, and on motion the committee was requested to submit a report in writing.

After remarks by Mr. Powell and Mr. Martin a motion was adopted that a committee of five persons be appointed by the President to prepare business, and that when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following named gentlemen were then announced as the committee, viz: Col. Saml. Hambleton, Robert Banning, Saml. Dickinson, Jas. Ll. Martin and A. P. Jump. Esqs.

The meeting then adjourned.

SAML. HARPER, President.
EDM. L. F. HARDCASTLE, Secretary.

**Rail Road Meeting.**

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Maryland and Delaware Rail Road Company convened at the Town Hall in Easton, January 9th, 1860—Dr. C. C. Cox in the chair.

Mr. Clark having been excused from serving as Secretary R. Tharp was appointed in his stead.

The minutes of the former meeting were read for the information of the meeting, but on motion of H. H. Goldsborough action upon them was posponed for the purpose of allowing the introduction of a resolution declaring the election of a President, Treasurer and three Directors, at the former meeting, illegal.

The committee to examine the Treasurer's report reported and the report ordered to be filed.

A vote was then taken on a motion previously made to reduce the salaries of the officers—carried affirmatively.

A further motion was then made and adopted to reduce the salaries of the officers one-half the present sums allowed, and so amended as to require the vote to be taken by stock.

On motion a committee of three, consisting of H. C. Mackey, A. A. Pascault and D. Knotts, were appointed to examine proxies and decide on their legality.

The chair then desired every stockholder, as his name was called, to vote "aye" or "nay" (on the proposition to reduce the salaries one half) to the extent of his individual stock, and of such proxies as he might legally hold.

At this stage General Tilghman entered his protest against the proceedings as bearing upon the present officers during their present term of elected service. I. C. W. Powell also protested against the whole proceedings.

The committee having examined the proxies and recorded the votes announced that there were represented 2043 shares, of which 1105 were voted in the affirmative, and 938 in the negative—the chair then announced the resolution carried.

An appeal was here taken from the decision of the chair, and pending it's discussion, a motion was offered by I. C. W. Powell to adjourn, which was carried by one vote.

C. C. COX, President.

R. THARP, Secretary.

**EARTHQUAKE AT THE SOUTH.**—In Atlanta, Ga., Thursday afternoon, a shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt. The Intelligencer says:

The sky was clear and cloudless at the time, and the sun unusually brilliant,

**Governor Hicks' Address to the People of Maryland.**

Under date of the Executive Chamber, Annapolis, January 3d, Governor Hicks has issued an address to the people of Maryland, upon the present crisis in our national affairs.

In the clearest and simplest style, characterized by that common sense which is a very uncommon gift, and in which so many eloquent and shining men have been wofully deficient, Gov. Hicks has vindicated the position he occupies, and shown more clearly in his address than in any State paper we have yet seen, the true position of affairs, and particularly and especially the proper position which Maryland should occupy in this terrible crisis. We have not space for the whole address, but we present to our readers its strongest points in the language of the Governor himself. We could not, in making an abstract of it, express it more tersely:

From the location of the National Capitol within our limits, and our peculiar geographical position, Maryland would inevitably become the chosen battle-ground of the sections in the event of civil war. Her long line of exposed frontier would be open to attack from every quarter, and her peaceful waters would soon become the theatre of this horrid contest. It needs no argument to convince a reflecting mind that such a war would bring upon us more than the usual accompaniments of war—loss of life, destruction of all domestic peace, oppressive taxation, ruinous depreciation of property, and almost universal bankruptcy. As a border slaveholding State, she would especially suffer in the utter destruction of a cherished domestic institution, with which all our sympathies are firmly united. A brave people, forced into a necessary war, would partially estimate even these great evils, and Maryland never has been, and never will be, found backward in such a contest. But no man, who has a real stake in the community, would consent to embark in such a future if it could be avoided with honor.

I firmly believe that the division of this Government would inevitably produce civil war.—The secession leaders in South Carolina, and fanatical demagogues of the North, have alike proclaimed that such would be the result, and no man of sense, in my opinion, can question it.

It is not then the bounden duty of all of us, and especially of those placed in authority, to endeavor to prevent the occurrence of such a catastrophe, by opposing anything even tending to produce it?

I fervently hope, and firmly believe, that the Union may be preserved. Our forefathers would not have admitted that the Government was utterly dissolved if the Hartford Convention had resolved the New England States out of the Union—nor can we agree that similar resolves, passed by the Conventions of one, or two or half a dozen of the Cotton States, should be considered as working its dissolution at this time. It is yet, thank God, in full existence, recognized by every Government on the globe, and prepared and willing to redress, with the whole power of the nation, any indignity or injury, inflicted by the proudest power on earth upon the humblest citizen of South Carolina, or any other State.

It is unnecessary for me to make extravagant professions of devotion to the South. Such protestations may be necessary from imported Northern politicians, who, by indirect abuse of their own Northern brethern, and truckling flattery of the Southern people, have worked themselves, and are hoping still further to work themselves, into power at the South. I am a Marylander by birth, and descent, and by a residence of more than sixty years. Every dollar of property I own is invested in this State. I am a slaveholder, not by accident, but by purchase, out of the hard earnings of a long life of toil. I have not a conviction or prejudice which is not in favor of my native State. I have never lived, and should be sorry to be obliged to live, in a State where slavery does not exist, and I never will do so if I can avoid it. Whatever would impair the rights of slaveholders in Maryland, would equally injure me, and the instinct of self-interest, if no higher motive, would impel me to stand by the South while life shall last.

Believing that the interests of Maryland were bound up with those of the border slaveholding States, I have been engaged, for months past, in a full interchange of views with the Governors of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, with a view to concerted action upon our part. These consultations, which are still in progress, I feel justified in saying, have resulted in good; so that when the proper time for action arrives, these sister States, bound up in a common destiny, will, I trust, be prepared to act together.

I have been forcibly impressed with the fact, in considering this question, that every disunionist in Marylany, (and to our shame be it spoken, there are some such among us,) is an earnest advocate for the immediate call of the Legislature. One of the papers of to-day contains a report of the proceedings at a meeting which adopted a resolution in favor of immediate secession, which was warmly advocated by the present Speaker of the House of Delegates, and the last of the series of resolutions, directs the appointment of a committee to urge upon me to convene that House of Delegates forthwith. It seems to me that a measure thus earnestly advocated by those who are bent upon the destruction, at once, of the Union, and the happiness of our State, can hardly be the proper means of preserving both.

I have hitherto forborne to dwell particularly upon an objection to this measure which deserves to be maturely weighed in a crisis like this, when the people are ill prepared to bear increased burdens. It is nevertheless proper that you should be informed that on the first of October, there was a deficit in the State Treasury of at least fifty thousand dollars, and that the Treasury officers have repeatedly been without the means of paying drafts upon it, in consequence of the appropriations made by the last Legislature.—Nothing but the most rigid economy and careful management can enable the Treasury to pay the April interest upon the State debt.

Maryland knows something of heavy taxation, for she has borne it heroically, until she is just beginning to relieve herself from its crushing weight. That her people would bear it again without a murmur, if they were convinced of its necessity, I well know; but should not our past experience warn us against incurring further burdens, unless they are positively required by our honor. Especially, should we not avoid it, if it be probable that the consequence of this renewed taxation should be to secure woes and sufferings for the people of the State.

What could the Legislature do in this crisis, if convened, to remove the present troubles which beset the Union? We are told by the leading spirits in the South Carolina Convention, that neither the election of Mr. Lincoln or the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, nor both combined, constitute their grievance. They declare that the real cause of their discontent dates as far back as eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

I have been repeatedly warned, by persons having the opportunity to know, and who are entitled to the highest confidence, that the secession leaders in Washington have resolved that the border States, and especially Maryland, shall be precipitated into secession with the cotton States, before the fourth of March.

They have resolved to seize the Federal Capital and the public archives, so that they may be in a position to be acknowledged by foreign governments as the "United States," and the assent of Maryland is necessary, as the District of Columbia would revert to her in case of a dissolution of the Union. It is only contemplated to retain it for a few years, as the wants of the Southern Military Confederacy will cause its removal further South. The plan contemplates forcible opposition to Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, and consequently civil war, upon Maryland soil, and a transfer of its horrors from the States which are to provoke it.

The voices of those who favor this scheme are unanimously for a special session, and every effort has been made, and will be made, henceforth, to manufacture public opinion in this State, to force me to convene that body.

Injurious reports have been disseminated among you by these men, to try to destroy whatever influence I may be supposed to possess. It has been falsely reported that I would be an applicant for office under Mr. Lincoln, and this rumor has been long in circulation before it reached my ears, and I thus had not the opportunity to denounce it as an infamous, unfounded slander.

It has been publicly reported that I had written a very objectionable letter to Mr. Crittenden, upon the present condition of affairs. As soon as I heard it I read a copy of the letter to the gentleman who repeated the rumor, and he at once signified his approval of its contents; but I have since directed it to be published, and you can read it for yourselves. This spirit of defamation has gone so far that annoymous letters have been circulated in Anne Arundel county, stating that I had invited the slaves to a public dinner, on Christmas day, near this city. You will doubtless hear many similar falsehoods, circulated with this same design of weakening your confidence in the Executive of the State by attempting to work upon your fears.

For myself, I have lived long enough to know how to despise false reports. A man need only fear unfavorable reports when they are *true*.

I firmly believe that the salvation of the Union depends upon the border slave States. Without their aid, the cotton States could never command the influence and credit and men essential to their existence as a nation. Without them the Northern half of the Republic would be shorn of its power and influence. Within the Union, I firmly believe we can secure guarantees for our protection, which will remove these distressing causes of irritation.

If we find hereafter that the North shall, after due deliberation, refuse to give them, we will, in a united body, demand and receive a fair division of the national domain. We claim an equal share in the territories; let us not abandon the whole of them by seceding—we claim the full execution of the fugitive slave law; let us not annul that law entirely, by leaving the Union, and thus virtually bringing Canada down to our borders. We claim the protection of our institutions, as guaranteed by the Constitution, let us not render this protection impossible by tearing the Constitution to fragments.

I have extensive means of information as to the wishes of the people, not possessed by those who urge this measure upon me; and I am fully convinced that an immense majority of these, throughout the whole State, are firmly opposed to such action.

In the course of nature, I cannot have long to live, and I fervently trust to be allowed to end my days a citizen of this glorious Union. But should I be compelled to witness the downfall of that government, inherited from our fathers, established, as it were, by the special favor of God, I will, at least, have the consolation, at my dying hour, that I never, by word or deed, assisted in hastening its disruption.

THOMAS H. HICKS.

## By Yesterday's Steamer.

**LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.**

THE STAR OF THE WEST FIRED INTO!

UNION MEETING IN BALTIMORE, &c.

Baltimore papers by yesterday's steamer contain a correspondence between Maj. Anderson and Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, and other important matters.

The steamer "Star of the West" from New York, was fired into on Wednesday when attempting to enter Charleston harbor. Seventeen shots were fired but only two took effect. Fort Sumter did not return the fire, but the guns bearing on Fort Moultrie and Morris' Island were run out. Subsequently a correspondence took place under a flag of truce between Major Anderson and Governor Pickens.—Major Anderson recites the facts of firing on an unarmed vessel, declared his ignorance of any declaration of war by the State of South Carolina against the United States and characterises the act as unparallelled in the history of any country, and gave notice that unless it was declaimed he would permit no vessel to pass Fort Sumter. Governor Pickens replied declaring that the attempt to re-inforce Fort Sumter was an act of war, and assuming the responsibility and defending the act of firing upon the steamer. Maj. Anderson, with careful cautiousness as well as to secure a communication with Washington, in reply states that he had determined to defer his intention of prohibiting the passage of vessels in and out of the harbor until he could obtain instrucions from his Government, and requested facilities for the passage of his messenger through Charleston. The request was granted by Gov. Pickens, and Lieut. Talbot, Maj. Anderson's messenger, was courteously received, entertained and started for Washington on Thursday.

☞ The news of the departure of the sloop of war Brooklyn renewed the excitement at Charleston. A strong determination was manifested to resist her entry into the harbor, and preparations made for the conflict.

☞ The Alabama State Convention has the Ordinance of secession under consideration, but she has not yet seceded as has been asserted.

☞ RIGHT COURSE.—The Legislature of N. Carolina, in the act of calling a convention of the people, decrees as follows: "No ordinance of said convention, dissolving the connection of the State of North Carolina with the Federal Government, or connecting it with any other, shall have any force or validity UNTIL IT SHALL HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO, AND RATIFIED BY, A MAJORITY OF THE QUALIFIED VOTERS OF THE STATE for members of the General Assembly, to whom it shall be submitted for their approval or rejection."

☞ In the Virginia Legislature on Thursday various proposions, mostly of a conservative character, were submitted. The House passed resolutions designed to place Virginia in the position of a mediator between the Government and the seceding States, and requesting a suspension of all aggressive proceedings and that the STATU QUO shall be maintained pending further negotiations for peace.

☞ The Union Mass meeting, held in Baltimore on Thursday night, was one of the most impressive demonstrations that has ever occurred in Baltimore, and has settled beyond all reasonable questioning the firm and decided stand which the people of that city have determined to occupy in relation to the preservation of the Union. From five to six thousand persons were present.

☞ The informal State Convention or conference of gentlemen summoned by the meeting of citizens held at Barnum's Hotel on the 27th ult., met in Baltimore on Thursday. Only sixty gentlemen were present, though it was understood that the counties were invited to send double delegations. At the afternoon session the business committee made two reports, the majority report, signed by nine members, urging action, calling for the appointment of a committee to induce Gov. Hicks to call a State convention or to submit the question to the vote of the people, or, failing to obtain his consent to either of these propositions, authorizing the committee itself to call a convention. The minority report, endorsed by eight members of the committee, consists simply of the fourth resolution of the majority report, which suggests a submission of the question whether a State Convention shall be called to a vote of the people.—Dr. Duvall submitted as a substitute for both the reports a series of resolutions which applauds the policy of "masterly inactivity" as the true course for Maryland, endorse Governor Hicks, condemn the doctrine of Secession, and declare that Maryland, when she can no longer maintain her rights in the Union, will claim the right of revolution and assert her independence. Without taking action on either report the Committe adjourned until yesterday morning. Talbot was represented by Col. Hambleton, M. T. Goldsborough, Esq., and Col. Edw. Lloyd, Jr.


**Notice.**

☞ COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.


## MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10, 1860.

Some 4,500 bushels were offered.

Sales as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| WHEAT—Fair to good white, | 1 45a1 50 |
| Good to prime, | 1 55a1 60 |
| Red, | 1 25a1 32 |
| CORN—Prime new white and yellow | 60a63 cts |
| OATS—Maryland, | 33a34 cts. |

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1860.

| | |
|---|---|
| WHEAT—White, | 1 40a1 50 |
| Red, | 1 32a1 35 |
| CORN—New and old, | 62a70 cts. |

## DEATHS.

BENSON.—On the 19th of July, 1860, in St. Michaels, at the residence of her father, Mrs. Catharine Jane Benson, wife of Wm. P. Benson, and eldest daughter of the late Mary Jane and Capt. Littleton D. Ford.

FORD.—On the 10th of October, 1860, Randolph Ridgely, youngest son of Capt. Littleton D. Ford.

FORD.—On the 5th of December last, Capt. Littleton D. Ford.


I CAN sell you the best Shorel for 62½ cents ever seen on the Eastern Shore of Md.
jan 12 THOS. C. NICOLS, Jr.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF APPLES.—The subscriber has just received direct from Philadelphia, a large lot of Apples of fine quality and flavor, for sale by the barrel or small quantities by (jan 12) CHAS. ROBINSON.


**Agricultural Notice.**

THE Board of Trustees of the Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at "Woodstock," the residence of James N. Goldsborough, Esq., on Thursday next, the 17th inst. ED. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
jan 12-1t Secretary.

**Take Notice.**

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber will please make immediate payment. At the beginning of a new year he always likes to settle his indebtedness—but to do this others must do by him as he would do by them. Please then bear in mind and call at the Captain's office immediately and settle your "fair."
jan 12-3t T. B. MERRETT.

**STATEMENT**

**Of the Easton Bank of Maryland,**

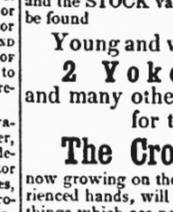
*Monday, January 7th*, 1861.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Discounted, | $302,997 68 | |
| Stock Purchased, | 3,389 55 | |
| Real Estate, | 13,140 01 | |
| Expenses, | 375 29 | |
| Due from other Banks, | 14,991 28 | |
| Notes of other Banks, | 3,554 97 | |
| Specie, | 28,840 08 | |
| | $367,288 86 | |
| Capital, | | $200,000 00 |
| Notes in Circulation, | | 69,809 00 |
| Discounts Received, | | 4,116 22 |
| Surplus Profits, | | 10,765 37 |
| Deposits, | | 79,936 82 |
| Due to other Banks, | | 2,661 45 |
| | | $367,288 86 |

jan 12-1t RD. THOMAS, Cash.

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT**

OF THE



**INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE LINE.**

On and after Wednesday, January 2d, 1861, the steamer PIONEER will run as follows:—Leave Baltimere every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* for Annapolis, West River and Cambridge, returning by the same route every *Thursday* and *Monday*. Every *Tuesday* and *Friday* to St. Michaels, Easton, via Miles' River Ferry, returning the same day. Wharf Light street, foot of Camden. (jan 5) C. K. CANNON.

**Executor's Sale.**

BY authority derived from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, the subscriber, as Executor of Alex. E. Dudley, dec'd, will offer at public sale, at his late residence in King's Creek Neck, on

Wednesday, the 16th instant,

if fair, if not, the next fair day, the following property of said deceased:

Household and

Kitchen Furniture,

**Farming Implements,** of all kinds,



10 head of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a quantity of good blades, 2 *CARRIAGES AND 1 BUGGY WAGON.* The *Household Furniture* is of excellent quality, and the STOCK valuable—among which may be found

Young and well broken Horses,

**2 Yoke of Oxen,**

and many other animals remarkable for their value.

**The Crop of Wheat,**

now growing on the farm, well put in by experienced hands, will also be sold, and many other things which are not necessary to enumerate.

THE TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the Court are on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—on all sums over five dollars, a credit of six 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.

HENRY P. HOPKINS, Ex'tr
dec 5-ts S of A. E. Dudley, dec'd.

**General Agency.**

THE subscriber offers his services to the public as a General Agent for the collection of Claims, the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the sale of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, &c., &c. Commissions moderate.

N. E. NICOLS,
Easton, Md.

REFERENCES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Col. S. Hambleton, | Easton, Md. |
| Jas. Ll. Martin, Esq., | " " |
| I. C. W. Powell, Esq., | " " |
| H. H. Goldsborough, Esq., | " " |
| Messrs. Cheezum & Emory, | " " |
| Jas. Dixon, Esq., near | " " |
| Col. Richard Thomas, Cashier of Easton Bank of Maryland. | |
| Arthur J. Willis, Esq., Caroline Co. | |
| Thos. Hughey, Esq., Centreville, Md. | |
| Madison Brown, Esq., Clerk of Queen Anne's Circuit Court. | |
| W. S. Pawson, Com. Merchant Balto. Md. | |
| Wm H. Emory, " " " | |
| Col. John W. Watkins, U. S. Marshall, Baltimore, Md. | |

[dec 29-6m


APPLES! APPLES!—For sale by the Barrel, (for cash) as cheap as you can procure them from the city.
dec 15 CHARLES ROBINSON.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—A superior article constantly on hand and for sale low by
dec 22 A. DODD & SON.

APPLES, Raisins, Candies, prime Butter, Cheese, Buckwheat, Flour, Lard, &c., in store and for sale by
dec 22 PATCHETT & WRIGHT.