THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING. JANUARY 26, 1861

EASTON, MD.

The Union Men on the Move.—Last Tuesday was a lively day in Easton—that being the day the Court House Convention had set apart to nominate their candidates to the socalled "Constitutional Convention." The day dawned upon us in all its beauty and the streets at an early hour were filled with carriages and people. It was very soon seen that there was a strong opposition to the proceedings of the Court House Convention, and without respect to party, by a spontaneous move, in a very short time the largest and best feeling meeting assembled in the Town Hall that probably ever was held in Easton, under similar circumstances.—Dr. S. P. Dickinson—Breckinridge Democrat, was made chairman, and Thos. H. Leonard—Douglas democrat and John Harper—Union party man, vice presidents. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Pinkney, Clark and Cox, in an eloquent and forcible manner in favor of standing by the Union. At this convention every man appeared to breathe freely and the fullest opportunity was given to all to express their views, without the least interruption by "hissing" or any-thing else. The convention nominated three delegates—Dr. C. C. Cox, Capt. T. H. Leonard and Jno. Harper, Esq., as delegates to the State Convention. These candidates have been nominated by a convention composed of the laboring man and the monied man, slave-holders and non-slaveholders, the most zealous Democrats and the Union party men. But notwithstanding their previous party differences they are willing now to bury them all among the things of the past for the sake of the Union and to keep Maryland from being the battle-ground of the two hostile sections. Nothing can be more plain than to see as soon as Maryland secedes her troubles of a two-fold character comes upon her. Then for the sake of humanity, let us keep it off as long as possible. If our State is to be the fag-end of a confederacy—subject to all the evils arising from the hatred that would arise between the two confederacies, we say let the State remain where she is until the last hope of the Union shall be flickering in its socket. While Maryland and Virginia—her sister State, which has resolved to stand to the Union until "all efforts to reconcile the unhappy differences between the two sections of country shall prove abortive"—something may turn up to bring about peace. A number in this section appeared at one time quite ripe for secession, but there appears some hope of the "sober second thought" and the Union men are becoming more determined to have their rights and opinions respected.

Where is the Difference?—Some ask where is the difference between the action of the two conventions held here on Tuesday. That both acknowledge the wrongs inflicted by the North and sustain the South in standing up for her rights, and both say they are for the Union. We are glad to hear that the Union cause is gaining strength. The difference then is, the Hall convention favor the people saying by ballot, whether or not there shall be a convention and if a State convention was held its action should come before the people to be ratified or rejected. That is the true way to act according to the desires and wishes of the people. Did the Court House convention do this? We have seen nothing to this effect from it, except to ask the question, at the time of voting for their delegates—FOR OR AGAINST a convention—when the constitution says at elections the "vote shall be taken by ballot."—And as to the action of the convention coming before the people, they appear to think that the people have no right to determine. Some of them say that is for the State convention to decide, but the people have a great desire that that should be understood before the convention meets. These are important matters when taken into consideration, and at this particular time, when it appears that brother is afraid to trust brother and the father his son—the people desire to speak for themselves.

To "Trappe."—We are glad to see one person in the county, at least, who wishes to see the affairs of the nation settled but be doubtless thirsts for more light. As to the first query he puts to us "do you deny or affirm the RIGHT of a sovereign State to withdraw from the compact of the Union?" we will say ever which proves best in the end will be right—and no doubt "Trappe" will agree to it.

"Do you claim or deny the authority or right of the Federal Government to use force of arms against a seceding State?" If secession is unconstitutional and an infringement upon the laws of the land, why prevent it if possible—if impossible then there is an end to it.

"Are you in favor of the State of Maryland uniting with the slaveholding States, and seceding, if necessary, to accomplish that end?" To this we will say, we would much prefer a central confederacy to seeing Maryland hitched on to the tale end of either a southern or a northern confederacy.

"Are you in favor or opposed to the people of this State, assembling in convention, and therein declaring and fixing the Status of Maryland—and will you or not support and vote for Delegates to such Convention," says the 4th query. This is just as easy to answer as can be. If the people want a convention, let them have it—but see that they do want it first. If nothing unforeseen intervenes we shall certainly vote for three candidates.

We feel much indebted to "Trappe" for his concern in our welfare and hope to be able to assist him in getting to be supervisor of public roads or a candidate for the LEGISLATER. We hope also he may use the above answers to a good purpose.

Union Meeting in Worcester.—There was a large Union meeting held in Worcester county on Tuesday last. Hon. J. W. Crisfield and Hon. James E. Dennis stood up for the Union. Mr. Crisfield said he had lost $10,000 in negro property, but he was still for the Union and that he fully endorses the action of Gov. Hicks. We will endeavor to give a synopsis of his remarks next week.

Injured by a fall.—As Mr. Howes Goldsborough was in the act of mounting his horse on Tuesday evening last the horse got frightened and before Mr. G. became fixed in his saddle he was thrown to the ground by the animal jumping from under him. He fell very hard—severely injuring his neck and shoulder.

THERE has been meetings held in the M. E. Church in this town, since Wednesday—service in the morning and evening of each day. Several ministers from a distance have been present, and we learn if sufficient interest be shown it will be continued for some time to come.

The communication of "K." is too late for this week, but will receive attention in our next.

THE address of Dr. C. C. Cox, Capt. Thos. H. Leonard and John Harper, Esq., (Union candidates for the proposed State Convention) "to the independent voters of Talbot county," was not in time for the present issue of our paper. It will be printed in convenient form for distribution, early in the coming week, and duly laid before the people.

We are also authorized by the candidates to say, in response to certain private letters addressed to them, as well as to the inquiry orer the signature of "One of the People," which appeared in the "Social Journal" of Thursday last, that in their forthcoming address to the people, as well as from the hustings during the succeeding week, their views upon all the important issues involved in the contest will be fully, fairly and distinctly enunciated.

THE following action was unanimously taken by the Quarterly Conference of Hillsborough Circuit—held in Hillsborough, January 21st, 1861:

WHEREAS, The action of the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of slavery, produces very general and great dissatisfaction in this part of the Church—very seriously embarrassing the work, therefore

RESOLVED, That we respectfully memoralize the Philadelphia Annual Conference next ensuing, that they prepare a memorial to be submitted to each of the Annual Conferences, asking that the General Conference be convened in 1862. And that they ask the General Conference to expunge from the Discipline the Chapter on slavery. And that the whole subject be referred to and left with the Annual Conferences, within the borders of which it exists.

HENRY P. HOPKINS, Secretary.

To Capt. E. L. F. Hardcastle, General Tench Tilghman and Thomas P. Williams, Esq., and John Harper, Esq., Dr. C. C. Cox and Capt. Thomas H. Leonard:

GENTLEMEN:—In order that the people may properly understand your position, you are respectfully requested to answer the following queries in Tuesday's Star:

1. Do you acknowledge the Constitutional right of a State to secede from the Union?

2. Do you approve of the action of South Carolina and the Gulf States in seceding from the Union?

3. If you were a delegate in the proposed Maryland Convention, would you vote for an ordinance of secession under the existing circumstances?

4. Are you in favor of submitting the action of said Convention to the people for ratification?

VOTER.

DR. N. PINKNEY.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article below, from the pen of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Dr. N. Pinkney, U. S. Navy. The Doctor stands up firmly for the Union, and boldly denounces the hand or heart that would prolong our troubles:

"The critical condition of the country compels every true patriot to ask why is it that the Senate of the United States are contented to waste the few precious hours that remain for the settlement of the points in dispute, in needless discussions, the tendency of which is to involve the real question before them in inextricable confusion? What we want are deeds, not words.—The picture of the calamities that would inevitably follow upon the disruption of the Union—calamities that would crush the North and the South, the East and the West, was drawn by the graphic pencil of Seward, the acknowledged head of the Republican party. He sees in the Union every element of national prosperity and political safety, the only hope of the preservation of liberty, and in the destruction of that Union, every woe that can befal a great and mighty nation. And what he sees, he proclaims to the American people. He has brought the powers of his great mind to bear upon that idle phantom of too great confidence, which the ambitious hopes of some excitement on either side of the line lead them to cherish, and proved it to be a phantom. He tells us also, that the remedy for the impending evil is with the people. If so, why in the name of all that is pure in patriotism and nobly unselfish in spirit does he not submit it to the people for settlement. Does he believe the picture he has drawn, to be a true picture and that the remedy is with the people. Then why by votes to postpone the direct vote upon the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, does he prolong the excitement and permit us to drift on slowly it may be, but surely, towards the Rocks, on which we must founder, if we be not arrested in our course. Why talk to a great people of one or two or three years delay, when many of them, as loyal to the Union as any that ever marched under its floating banner, think, and think seriously, that the issues of a country are dependant on the next six weeks. The very idea of postponement coming from one, who has his full share in the responsibility of this existing disaffection, is fraught with mischief. It has been said that he could not afford to go farther without utter loss of the confidence of his party. There is more force in the assertion that he could not afford to counsel delay. He stands identified with the irrepressible conflict, the predicted destruction of the slave power upon the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and the control of the Supreme Court that there may be no more Dred Scott decisions. It is not the mere election of Mr. Lincoln that constitutes the danger apprehended by the South. That election though made upon sectional issues and therefore offensive to the South was constitutional, and would not of itself be a just ground for the excitement that is stirring up the most conservative men of the South. It is the watchword of the contest that preceded his election, the irrepressible conflict—the countersign that has passed along the ranks of the sectional party, the destruction of the slave power, and the most dangerous of them all the control of the Supreme Court, which followed so quickly upon their first tidings of success. Mr. Seward is their embodiment, and he is the guiding star of the incoming administration, the mouth piece of the party, the intellectual man of his party. Mr. Seward recedes from part of the unsound policy he has hitherto advocated.—He is willing to give constitutional guarantees by amendments; and for this if he had gone as far as patriotism required him to go, in order to save the country he would have secured the title to the name, but once before conferred, the Saviour of his country. But why did he stop short of the remedy, just as all who heard that great speech and were not the slaves of partizan strife were looking for the healing words that were to give peace to the land. Did he really believe that the South would be satisfied with promise, made by one man, who might not then be in power to redeem the pledge—at a time, when the concessions he made, were chafing some of his confederates to the point of madness?—at a time too, when the period demanded for deliberation, was just long enough to consolidate power in the hands of a sectional administration—at a time too when the party are afraid to trust the question to the people? Let the people be called upon to decide and when the Union is placed in one scale, and the negro question in the other their verdict will be fatal to those, who have made it their vehicle to power. And they know it. Maryland and Virginia stand strongly conservative, but how long is it supposed they will continue to so stand, when they see Mr. Seward voting for postponement, and counselling delay, and find his associates seemingly unwilling to meet the demand of the South in a just spirit of compromise.

Mr. Crittenden has made the largest sacrifice a Southern man could make in love to the Union—and will it be presumed that the border South States will much longer witness the denial of rights guaranteed by the constitution as interpreted by the courts, and the refusal to submit the question to the people, when Mr. Seward tells that there and there only can we look for the remedy? Marylanders and Virginians are a loyal people, devotedly attached to the Union, and reluctant to give it up. They have illustrated their estimate of its value by calm moderation and conservative wisdom in the national councils and yet they wait. But they love the Union their fathers formed—the Union that gave them protection of property and equality of rights.—On that Union there were no such words, as irrepressible conflict, destruction of the slave power, control of the Supreme Court—but those other words, fraternal regard, protection of constitutional guarantees and a court competent to adjudge the questions in dispute between the State sovereignty. It is time that Congress should meet the crisis and let the country know what they mean to do. And if they will not meet the South, the conservative South I mean, in a spirit of just compromise, and should so declare, upon them must rest the consequences. More time cannot be wasted—Maryland and Virginia know their duty and so do Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, and knowing their duty they will perform it. We leave history to decide between us. When that history shall be written, it will appear that Crittenden laying everything upon the altar of his country stepped forth to save it by giving the people the opportunity of deciding the issue between the contending parties—and that Mr. Seward, with prophetic words of woe upon his lips, with-held the great arbitrament from the only tribunal where he believed it could be made. We still hope however that, having taken one long stride in the right direction, and having shed the lustre of his great intellect on the united government under which we live, he will give us something tangible, as the basis on which to settle all our difficulties; and then, as he looks upon the thirty-three stars once more clustering on our national banner, he will feel that to himself under Providence is justly due the title of the great Pacificator. Let us have something now stronger than words. Let us do all, that is consistent with our honor and the country is saved. Delay that a little longer, and the case is hopeless. The South knows her rights—is willing to sacrifice much for the Union, but determined with united heart and one will to assert those rights, if the spirit of compromise fails. It would be well for the North to look at the record which faithful history will leave for the perusal of coming ages. On their statute books are laws, in flagrant violation of the constitution which have been permitted to stand there, a wrong to their neighbors and a reproach to themselves. Their very hall of liberty that once echoed with the voice of freemen battling for their rights, has been desecrated by abolition sentiments and inflammatory appeals addressed to the worst passions of our nature.

In committees of conference, they have voted down through their chosen leaders the most liberal compromises. They have witnessed the outrageous invasion of the dearest of Southern rights by men whom they countenanced, not it is true in that seditious raid, but in the temper and spirit that urged them on to deeds of such barbarity. For he must be blind who does not see that the principles openly advocated in the North found their developement upon the dishonored sovereignty of Virginia. They proclaimed the Union to be the chiefest of our blessings and believed the dangers threatening its destruction to be most imminent and that the people alone could give peace to the country, and yet refused to pronounce the edict that would make them the arbiters. Let the conservative portion of the South now take their stand upon the constitution and demand their rights under it. With this record they have nothing to fear. There is no longer wisdom or prudence in witholding our ultimatum. Demand nothing but our rights, seeking only to make the Union what our fathers ordained it should be, let us be men of one mind and one will. We know what we have to deal with. Words of peace on the tongue, and deeds that are subversive of our equality of rights on the journal. Sad indeed is the conclusion now forced upon us. A spark of the ancient spirit of the Republic would rekindle the old flame and light us on our way to unparalleled national greatness. A tythe of the patriotism of the elder age of the Republic would bring us peace and contentment. It remains for the North to decide the issue between us. If they force upon us the alternative of submission or the assertion of our rights they will find men equal to the crisis, and may prepare.

NINIAN PINKNEY.

Easton, Jan. 23, 1861.

CONGRESS.—In the House on Wednesday last, Mr. Bingham of Ohio made a very rabbied Republican speech in opposition to the report of the committee of 33. He defended his State against the charge of passing unconstitutional laws, known as the personal liberty bills. He said they were not unconstitutional and only passed to prevent kidnapping. Mr. Grow, of California, presented the minority report of the committee when much confusion ensued. Mr. Clemens of Va., afterwards obtained the floor, and proceeded to deliver a speech couched in the most bitter terms against the secessionists. He said that those men could make oath to support the constitution, and then enter with measures to overthrow it, and patriotism had become now like the unfledged birdling, which could only cling to the few twigs of its original nest. They would, after being safely in the halls of Congress, proudly throw off all State allegiance, and look to the inevitable Mrs. Grundy, ss for approval. He was sure that it was the avowed purpose and intent of the South to open the slave trade.

He had watched for some denial of the fact, but the straight answer had been shirked. He noticed, however, that none utterly denied the fact, while all leaned in that direction. And he, like the cunning fox at the lion's den, saw that all the tracks were of those going upwards, and none coming out. He was in favor of the Crittenden propositions, and was sure, moreover, that if the question was submitted to the people there would be an entire revulsion of the present distracted state of affairs. Slavery, in his opinion, would not expand in the Union or out of it, and it had better be let alone. If the seceding States would go out, and expect that England would show them the favor to assist them, they were most wofully mistaken.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The calling of a State Convention is more doubtful on account of a disagreement as to the time—one party is for hasty and the other for deliberate action. The Senate agrees on the 21st of February for the election of delegates, which date will likely kill the bill at its third reading.—The bill was debated in the House, but no action was taken.

North Carolina will prove conservative, but not submissive. Everybody will be for secession should it become necessary.

Letters received at Washington from distinguished sources in Georgia, say that although that State considers it to be her duty to secede, she is willing to reunite with the other States on satisfactory guarantees as to her political and social safety. She takes the secession step at this time, the writers remark, in obedience to what she considers her vital interest.

ACQUITTED.—Milton Whitney, State's Attorney for Baltimore city, whose trial was brought to a close on Thursday last, has been acquitted, by Judge Bond, of the charge of making fraudulent returns to the Maryland Legislature, of the amount of monies received by him in his official capacity.

OPPOSED TO A STATE CONVENTION.—We learn that the greatest opposition to a State Convention prevails in this county, and that the people in St. Michaels and Trappe Districts will rise up almost *en-mass* in opposition to it on day of election.

County Meeting.

It having been ascertained that a large number of Citizens of the County, favorable to conservative measures, in the present political crisis, were in Easton, on Tuesday last (22nd. inst.,) a meeting was convened at the Town Hall at 12 A. M., on that day.

At the hour appointed a large crowd was in attendance when on motion, Dr. S. P. Dickenson was called to the chair, John Harper and T. H. Leonard appointed Vice Presidents; and A. H. Barnett and Samuel Chamberlaine, Secretartes.

On motion of Howes Goldsdorough a committee of 5, consisting of William Goldsborough, Dr. C. C. Cox, Jonn W. Martin, Dr. Ninian Pinkney and J. B. Kerr, were appointed to draft resolutions—when after a few pertinent and focible remarks from Dr. Ninian Pinkney, which were received with much applause, the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was still more largely attended than that in the morning, every available part in the Hall and lobby being densely crowded.

Dr. C. C. Cox then presented the report of the Committee previously appointed which comprised the following resolutions.

Resolved, That, impressed as we are, in common, with our sister slaveholding States, with a deep sense of the grievances inflicted upon our rights and institutions by northern aggression, we do not, nevertheless, recognise the propriety of redressing such grievances by a dissolution of the Union of the States—but believe that we should contest boldly every inch of our rights within that Union, convinced that a seperation therefrom will neither give us indemnity for the past nor redress in the future.

Resolved, That, pretermitting all expression of opinion upon the expediency or constitutionality of a State Convention at this time, it is the judgment of this meeting that it is the privilege of the people to express their sentiments upon that subject through the ballot box; and is therefore eminently proper and right that the sense of the people of Maryland should be had at an early day, in affirmation or rejection of the proposed convention.

Resolved, That, in accordance with this view, this meeting respectfully recommends to the various counties of the State and city of Baltimore to meet at their several places of voting on Wednesday, 4th of February next, and vote either in favor of or opposed to a convention:—and also on the same day to vote for delegates to said convention; the election for Delegates to be considered null and void should the sense of the people of the State be found to be adverse to the holding of said convention.

Resolved, That it is further the sense of this meeting that the proceedings of the Convention, should be held, shall not be considered final until the people of Maryland have the privilige, through the ballot box, of either ratifying or rejecting the action of said convention.

The report of the committee was then taken up and after appropriate and patriotic speeches from J. B. Kerr and Wm. B. Clark, the resolutions were unanimously adopted seriatim and as a whole.

Dr. C. C. Cox, then offered the following resolution which was also adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That, without committing ourselves in favor of the right of secession; the cause for the exercise of such right; or calling in question the abstract duty and power of the General Government to enforce the federal laws in all the States alike, we are nevertheless of the opinion that collision between the respective powers should be carefully avoided and, that therefore, all coersive measures of whatever kind against any or all of the seceding States would be exceedingly unwise and inexpedient.

On motion of Wm. Goldsborough a committee of 5 from each election district of the county was then appointed by the chair to retire and report the names of three gentlemen to be ballotted for on the 4th of February next, as delegates to represent Talbot county in the proposed State Convention, should such be held.

The committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Bayside dist:—J. W. Kemp, Dr. Wm. Dawson, J. E. Wrightson, W. K. Lambdin, J. F. L. Wrightson. St. Michaels dist:—John Harper, W. H. Harrison, James Benson, N. Orem, J. R. McQuay. Easton dist:—S. T. Hopkins, Dr. L. C. Cox, Joseph Raisin, J. N. Goldsborough, W. B. Clark. Trappe dist:—A. H. Barnett, S. Chamberlain, Jno. F. Mullikin, J. W. Martin, T. J. Chaplain. Chapel dist:—H. P. Hopkins, Dr. A. W. Neale, T. Arringdale, Jr.. H. F. Reynolds, E. R. Arringdale.

While the Committee were absent Dr. C. C. Cox having been loudly called for, addressed the meeting at length upon the present aspect of national affairs, detailed the wrongs inflicted by the North, urged the necessity of prompt redress, but denied that secession was its true remedy and concluded by describing the peculiar relations sustained by Maryland to the crisis and the Union and the propriety of her action being that of great caution and discretion.

The committee then reported the names of the following gentlemen to constitute the Delegate Ticket for the county, which were unanimously confirmed by the meeting.

JOHN HARPER,
DR. C. C. COX,
T. H. LEONARD.

On motion the meeting adjourned, the chairman having the power to convene it if, in his judgment necessary

S. P. DICKINSON, Chairman.
A. H. BARNETT, } Secretaries.
S. CHAMBERLAINE. }

COUNTY MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of citizens on the 22d inst., at the Court House in Easton, called without regard to party, the executive committee submitted the following address, which was adopted by a vote of 157 ayes to 1 nay:

TO THE PEOPLE OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The undersigned, an executive committee, appointed by a meeting of citizens of Talbot county, in the present crisis of affairs, respectfully address you, as the source of all power for good or evil in such an emergency.

To inform you that danger and difficulty are abroad and among you would be idle. The press of the country, the debates of your national Legislature, the action of sister States, the numerous and large conventions in every portion of the State, all evince this fact. What has brought about this change in the once happy condition of the Republic, every true Marylander must know. It is the persistent, unconstitutional conduct of the Northern States of this Union in refusing to Maryland and the other Southern States their clear, unquestionable rights of property, as guaranteed under the Union and Constitution of their fathers, as interpreted by the rightful expounder thereof—the Supreme Court of the United States. The rights of the people of Maryland and of the Southern States to the enjoyment of their negro property, and the duty of their sister States to surrender up Fugitive Slaves, no right-minded man can deny. Equally plain, too, is the right of the people of these same States to an equal participation and share in the common territories of the Union.—Has the South asked more than this? Has not the North refused both? Has not the South with unexampled patience and forbearance submitted for a series of years to these violations of her rights—these refusals of justice on the part of the North? Has not the South with warning voice predicted the result of this course on the part of the North? Yet, in defiance of these warnings, these appeals, the crisis has now culminated in the election by a wholly sectional vote of a President and Vice President of the United States upon a platform of avowed principles in utter subversion of the rights of the South. These officers are about to be inaugurated after their election upon such an avowal of principles and, if they have aught of honesty in them, to conduct the government upon measures pursuant to these enunciated principles—to bring all its power, patronage and influence to bear to carry into effect the platform of their sectional party. They avow victory on their part—the corresponding obligation of submission on the part of the South. The crisis is upon us. The people of Maryland must speak and act for themselves. No other power has the right or authority to speak for them. The Legislature of every other Southern State of the Union has been convened by proclamation of its Governor, or has met in regular session. Nearly all have State Conventions in session, or their Legislatures are now maturing Bills for Conventions. Maryland alone remains listless and inactive. The provisions of her Constitution in relation to convening her Legislature is:—"The Governor may convene the Legislature or the Senate alone on extraordinary occasions." If such occasion ever existed your committee thinks it now does.

The people of the State we assume have with unexampled unanimity, through county conventions, spoken in favor of the convening of the Legislature of Maryland. Your own County has spoken with great harmony upon this question. Recently in Baltimore was assembled a conference of delegates; without regard to party, and the result of that conference, in which every county was represented, was the unanimous recommendation to the Governor to invite a convention of the people by his proclamstion, or a vote for or against such convention. In that conference were many of the life-long political friends of the Governor—many of his warmest personal friends—representing largely in all respects the interests of Maryland. All that was asked of him was an opportunity that Maryland might at the ballot-box say whether she desired a convention or not. This also was refused by the Governor. In that conference of delegates Maryland expressed her attachment to the Union, and her willingness to abide by the measures known as the "Crittenden Compromise." Since that time this compromise has been virtually defeated by the votes of the Black Republican Senators in Congress. Five States are already out of the Union, and others on the eve of separation. What is Maryland to do? Your committee think her only safety is in the known wisdom, patriotism and firmness of her tried sons in State Convention to be assembled, chosen by her people, the only source of power, in reference to the impending crisis in their State and country. On no other power or authority can she so safely repose her rights and honor. With few exceptions, in our county, all unite in the expediency and necessity of a State Convention. The most regular and easy road to this desired result, is by a law passed by the Legislature convened by the Governor. This his Excellency will not accord. Is this, then the only method of obtaining this result? By no means. His Excellency himself has admitted this. The people in the exercise of Sovereign right, can call a convention of the character proposed. The course of all of our sister Southern States admonishes us of the necessity and propriety of Maryland being placed in position to respond to their action. There is no difficulty about a convention springing immediately from the people, in the judgment of your committee. The want of unanimity, as to the time of the assembling of the convention, may be obviated by appointing one or more delegates, in response to the action of Frederick County, to meet in convention, in Baltimore, on the 14th of February, which your committee recommend to this meeting.

Under all circumstances, you the people of Talbot County in County Convention, assembled, resolved, on the sixteenth of January, 1861, to nominate candidates for a Constitutional Convention, in Maryland, to be voted for on the 4th day of February, 1861.

The preference of *all* was that the Legislature should be convened, and a law passed by it calling this convention. As this cannot be obtained, we invoke all who desire a convention for the safety and honor of the State, and to place her in position to act in reference to both, as events may require, to come forward and unite in this movement. Your committee are fully assured that the matured sentiment of the County is for a Constitutional Convention. But as some excellent citizens desire the expression of sentiment at the ballot box, at the time of voting for members to the convention, your committee recommend that each voter be asked, at the time of depositing his ballot, whether he be "for or against a Constitutional Convention," and that the voters for and against such convention be registered. If the majority of the qualified voters of the county register their votes against such convention, the delegates elected from the county shall withdraw, unless a clear majority of counties shall manifest their wish for such convention and delegates shall actually assemble on a day agreed upon.

Your Committee, though clothed with the power, decline to recommend the mode and manner of nomination, to be adopted by the meeting this day assembled. They prefer to let the meeting decide this matter for themselves. They simply recommend the appointment in the manner most agreeable to the meeting of five delegates from each election district of the county, for the purpose of nominating three candidates to represent the county in the proposed Constitutional Convention.

SAM. HAMBLETON,
R. C. HOLLYDAY,
ALFRED P. JUMP,
M. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,
J. C. W. POWELL.

In compliance with the recommendation of said address, the districts retired and each appointed five members as a county committee to nominate the delegates, viz:—Easton District—Col. Wm. Hayward, Capt. H. J. Strandberg, Dr. J. L. Adkins, Thomas P. Williams and Jas. N. Arringdale, Esqrs. Trappe District—Col. H. E. Bateman, Gen'l Tench Tilghman, Wm. B. Willis. Thomas Hughlett and Sam'l Dickinson, Esqrs. St. Michaels District—Robert Banning, Spedden Orem, M. O. Colston, Esqrs., Dr. A. M. White and Capt. E. L. F. Hardcastle. Chapel Eistrict—Wm. P. Leaverton, Jas. H. Ridgeway, Chas. M. Jump, Jno. D. Nabb and Wm. T. Lee, Esqrs. Bay Hundred District—Louis F. Pascault, Jno. V. Lowe, Jas. M. Seth, Wm. W. Lowe and Wm. L. Wrightson, Esqrs.

The committee recommended the following gentlemen who were unanimously approved by the meeting as candidates:—

CAPT. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
GEN'L TENCH TILGHMAN,
THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, Esqrs.

It was then

Resolved, That the executive committee be constituted a committee of correspondence and are hereby authorized to correspond with like committees in the other counties of the State, in reference to the time and place of meeting of the Constitutional Convention.

Resolved, That the committee be requested to prepare and issue notice of meetings in the different Districts of the county for joint discussion.

On motion of R. C. Holliday, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, viz:—

WHEREAS, It has been represented that certain Arms have been purchased under an appropriation made by the last Legislature, for the defense of the State of Maryland, which are unfit for use and cannot be relied upon for the defence of our State, of which arms a portion has been furnished to organized volunteer companies in this county; and it being proper that reliable arms should in all cases be placed in the hands of the volunteer companies, therefore be it

Resolved, That a Committee of four be appointed by the Chair to inspect the said arms, and to report in writing to the Executive of the State the condition of the said arms.

Resolved, That the report of the committee, when made, shall be published for the information of the citizens of Talbot county and of the State.

Gen'l Tench Tilghman, Capt. E. L. F. Hardcastle, Capt. Chas. Winder, U. S. N., and Capt. Richard L. Tilghman, U. S. A., were then appointed the committee.

The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SAM'L HARPER, Ch'm.
E. L. F. HARDCASTLE, Sec'y.

"My dear husband," said a devoted wife, "why will you not leave off smoking? It is such an odious practice, and makes your breath smell so?" "Yes," replied the husband, "but only consider the time I have devoted and the money I have spent, to learn to smoke. If I should leave off now, all that time and money would have been wasted, don't you see?"

Dr. Adam Clark had a perfect abhorrence of both pork and tobacco. He is reported to have said:

"If I were to offer a sacrifice to the devil, it would be a roasted pig stuffed with tobacco."

"Why is a young lady just from boarding school like a building committee?
Because she is ready to receive proposals.

Why are country girls' cheeks like French calico? Because they are warranted to wash and retain their color.

At what time of day was Adam created?
Ans.—A little before Eve.

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. 24, 1860.
Some 40,000 bushels were offered.
Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Fair to good white,	1 35a$1 45
Good to prime,	1 58a$1 60
Red,	1 33a$1 35
CORN—Prime new white and yellow	67a65 cts
OATS—Maryland,	34a35 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24, 1860.

WHEAT—White,	1 40a$1 50
Red,	1 30a$1 35
CORN—New and old,	64a70 cts.

MARRIAGES.

HUGHES—SWAINSCOTT.—On Wednesday last, by the Rev. J. D. Curtis, Joseph Hughes, of Baltimore city, to Miss Emaline Swainscott, of Easton.

WILLIS—WILLIS.—On Thursday last, by the same, Wm. Willis, to Miss M. Phoeby Willis, all of this county.

ASHRIDGE—BELL.—On the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Philadelphia, by the Rev. G. T. Hurlock, Thomas L. Ashridge, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss Clara V. Bell, of Philadelphia.

BRUFF—PORTER.—On Thursday morning, 24th instant, by Rev. Israel F. Busey, William W. Bruff, of Talbot county, to Miss Ellenora Porter, of Baltimore city.

NOTICE.

THE Male Members of the M. E. Church, over 21 years of age, on Hillsborough circuit are requested to meet at the Chapel M. E. Church, on Thursday the 7th day of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration, the present crisis in which the church is involved.

E. F. Jump,	James Tarbutton,
Wm. L. Arringdale,	Jas. B. Strawhan,
C. M. Jump,	Solomon M. Lore,
Wm P. Leaverton,	Robert H. Jump,
Richard Arringdale,	James B. Love,
Wm. T. Lee,	Ed. Y. Davis.

jan 26-1t S

UNION MEETINGS!

THE undersigned, candidates for seats in the proposed State Convention, respectfully present the following programme of meetings to the citizens of Talbot county and solicit their attendance.

Addresses may be expected by the Delegate nominees, and also by Hon. J. B. Kerr, Wm. B. Clark, J. A. Murray, and others.

At Easton, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M.
" Bay Hundred, Thursday, 31st inst., "
" St. Michaels, Saturday, 2d February, "
" Trappe, Saturday, 2d February, "
" Lewistown, Saturday, 2d February, "

C. C. COX,
JOHN HARPER,
T. H. LEONARD.

jan 26-2t S

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber would most respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the Store room formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Faulkner, (near the market house,) and he has just laid in a large supply of

LIQUORS,
GROCERIES,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c., &c.

He also intends to keep a large supply of

FLOUR,
and FEED of all kinds.

The subscriber thinking that a Feed Store is a real necessity in a town the size of Easton, he is determined to accommodate the public in this particular, and asks a liberal share of public patronage. As he pays the cash for his goods for the purpose of selling them at the lowest figure, he will be compelled to adopt the CASH system in every particular. He asks an inspection of his Stock by the public.

jan 26-1y JOHN L. HARWOOD.

NOTICE

TO THE PEOPLE OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The undersigned, an executive committee, appointed by a Mass Meeting of the citizens of this county, on the 15th inst., beg leave to call your attention and invite you to the following meetings to be assembled for the purpose of informing the people of the dangers that are now convulsing the country, and to determine what is to be done in Maryland to maintain our rights, viz:

At St. Michaels on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Chapel on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Trappe on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Easton on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Bay Hundred on Friday, 1st., February, at 2 o'clock. P. M.

At St. Michaels Saturday, 2d February, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Trappe on Saturday, 2d February, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Chapel on Saturday, 2d day of February, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The meetings will be addressed by Messrs. Hardcastle, Williams, Tilghman, Martin, Hambleton, Jump and Powell.

The opposing candidates are invited to attend for the purpose of joint discussion.

SAM'L HAMBLETON,
R. C. HOLLYDAY,
M. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,
A. P. JUMP,
J. C. W. POWELL.
Executive Committee.