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TERMS.

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The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XLIV. EASTON, Md., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1861. No. 4.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (10 lines,) inserted ONE OR THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, post-paid, will receive prompt attention.

NEW GOODS.

PATCHETT & WRIGHT,

MOST respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have returned from the city with a large and handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

OF WHICH THEY NAME IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Plain and Fancy Delaines, Fancy Poplins, Merino Plaids, Scotch Plaids, Poil de Chevre, Lustres, fancy Cashmere, striped and plain Debege, Swiss muslins, Plain and plaid Cambric. A large lot of English and American Prints, Blue and Orange colored Prints, Ginghams, Bonnet cord, Flounce Skirting, Napkins, Marseille Quilts, Black Dress Silk, Black Cloth Mantillas, a large lot of Ladies' and Childrens' Skeleton Skirts, a nice lot of Worked Collars, Linen Handk'fs, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Plaid Domestic Osnaburgs.—An excellent lot of Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy Goods for Boys, Childrens' Worsted Capes and Coats, Ladies' opera Hoods and Clouds, Wool Comforts, Chenille Scarfs, a large stock of Full'd Kerseys, Sattinetts, White and Red Flannels, Canton Flannels and Bed Blankets.

ALSO AN EXCELLENT LOT OF JEWELRY,

Groceries, Queensware,
Tinware, Hardware,
Glassware, Stoneware,
Brooms, Buckets, Tubs,
All kinds of Rope, Market Baskets, etc.

GENTLEMENS' DEPARTMENT!

Bargains will be offered for Cash in

CLOTHING.

WE most respectfully say to our friends and the public that we can sell them CLOTHING for cash as cheap as any House on the Shore. Having just returned from the city with a large Stock of *WINTER CLOTHING*—we name in part, Black Cloth and fancy Cassimere Coats, bl'k and fancy Cassimere Pants, bl'k Sattin, bl'k Cassimere, fancy Silk and fancy Velvet Vests, Gum Coats and Pants, Oil Cloth do., Drawers and Undershirts, fine Linen and Marseille Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Hoisery, Glov'es, Linen and Silk Hd'kfs., a nice lot of Neckties, Linen Collars; largest stock of Umbrellas we ever had in store. Carpet Bags, Carriage Whips, Horse Blankets. We ask our friends to drop down at the corner and examine for themselves, as we are always glad to show our goods.

Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of the same as every means shall be used to please those who favor us with their patronage. All orders promptly attended to.

PATCHETT & WRIGHT.

oct 20-1y

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,

FRESH FROM THE CITIES

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,

ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE AT THE

EMPORIUM OF TRADE,

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. IN QUALITY AND STYLE TO SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS. IN PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

IN the crowded condition of our advertising columns we deem it unnecessary in this advertisement, to begin to enumerate or name the articles embraced in our selections; so numerous are they that it would be next to impossible. We therefore forbear enumerating, but beg to state that our Stock of

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS

is thorough and complete; comprising as it does almost every possible variety from the gravest to the gayest. The line of Goods for

BOYS AND MISSES

is also varied and full, as is the Stock of **HEAVY GOODS FOR SERVANTS.** In addition to the above our Stock of

GROCERIES,

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE,

WOODWARE, &c.,

is large and full; all of which have been purchased with the utmost care and attention to the wants of this market.

We have spared no pains, but have expended more than ordinary time and care in the selection of the entire Stock.

We most respectfully solicit from our friends and the public generally, an examination of our goods, feeling satisfied that they cannot fail to be pleased, with qualities, styles and prices.

sep 29 THOMPSON & KERSEY.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

THOMPSON & KERSEY,

HAVE just opened and arranged one of the finest selections of

BRUSSELS, TAP. INGRAIN,
SUPERFINE DO., TWILLED VENETIAN
AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, &c., &c.,

ever brought to this Town.

Please call and examine them, and the necessity for leaving home to go to the city for the purchase of such goods, will not only be obviated, but it must be clearly seen that it is to the decided advantage to close the purchase with (oct 6) THOMPSON & KERSEY.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

AT

WM. P. MACKEY'S

CHEAP CASH STORE.

I HAVE just returned from the city with a full assortment of heavy domestic

DRY GOODS,

also a large lot of
Groceries, Queensware,
Tinware, Woodware, Cordage, &c.,
Granulated, Pulverized, Crushed,
and Brown Sugar, for sale by

oct 27 WM. P. MACKEY.

NEW GOODS!

GRAND DISPLAY OF

Fall and Winter Clothing.

HAVING just returned from the Monumental city, with a large and varied assortment Gents' Ready-made Clothing, all of which coming from our manufactory, hence, we can safely say that we can sell any thing in the above mentioned line for less money than any other establishment in this town. Our stock is now complete in anything suitable for Men's wear, viz: Frock or Sack Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests and a general assortment of Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Perfumery, Cutlery, &c., all of which we are determined to sell for less money than the same goods can be purchased. In short

We invite you all,
Big and small,
Short and tall,
To give us a call,

before purchasing anywhere else and you may rest assured that we can sell you a greater bargain, give you a better fit, made in the latest style and of substantial material, at a lower figure than you ever bought them at before.—Thankful for past favors we desire a continuance of your custom.

LONG & TANNEBAUM,
L. SACKERMAN, Agent,
oct 6 Easton, Md.

JUDSON'S Mountain Herb Pills, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Brown's Bronchial Troches, all for sale by

jan 5 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Last and Latest Arrival.

J. RASIN, has just returned from the city and is now opening a very large and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

of all the latest and newest styles, too numerous to name.

MEN'S & BOYS' WEAR, &c.,

all of which I most respectfully invite the public to call and examine.

sep 29 J. RASIN.

1860. Fall and Winter. 1860.

NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND

ON FRONT STREET,

A large and Superior Stock of

Fashionable Ready Made

CLOTHING!

MOSES HERTZ, Agent for L. Hoffman, would most respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally that he has just returned from the city with a Large and elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he offers at greatly reduced prices. His stock embraces Coats, (sack and frock) of all sizes, quality and price; Pants and Vests of every description; Shirts and Collars in variety; Neck Ties and Suspenders; Hats and Caps of the latest styles; Trunks, Carpet Bags, and other articles. A well selected assortment of Boys' and Servants' Clothing.—Also, Oil Cloth Fishing Coats, &c., &c.

The above goods have all been selected with great care—purchased unusually low for cash, and will be disposed of at very small profits.

The undersigned returns his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended towards him and respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor.

MOSES HERTZ,
oct 20-1y Agent.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES of lime and soda. Judson's Mountain Herb Pills, Morse's Indian Root Pills, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for sale by

dec 29 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

I CAN sell you the best Shovel for 62½ cents ever seen on the Eastern Shore of Md.

jan 12 THOS. C. NICOLS, Jr.

ISINGLASS, for Stoves, just received by

(dec 22) CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Kitty Ryder.

Kneeling by the stream I saw
Kate, the farmer's daughter,
Drinking—in her rosy palm
Dipping up the water.

She had thrown her hat aside,
Bare her arms and shoulder;
Each unconscious charm displayed,
Made my love the bolder.

So I slowly, tenderly,
Went and knelt beside her—
Drank with her from out the stream—
Blushing Kitty Ryder!

And I said, "The poets think,
Life is like a river;
Shall we not its waters drink,
Always, love, together?"

Many years have passed us by,
Like the flowing water,
But I drink life's stream to-day,
With the farmer's daughter.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Nominated by a large and respectable meeting of Conservative Union-loving citizens to represent Talbot county in the proposed State Convention, it is proper we should briefly but distinctly announce the opinions and principles by which we are guided and upon which we venture to solicit your suffrages.

That an extraordinary National crisis, threatening the overthrow of the Government, is upon us, cannot be questioned. Nor is it less certain that the evils we suffer are mainly referable to the continued disregard of our rights, by the citizens of free States, in the passage and retention of obnoxious laws violative of the grants of the Constitution and of the enactments of Congress made to carry out those grants. Sensitively alive to such indignities and wrongs inflicted upon our section by the unwarrantable interference of Northern fanatics, we feel no less keenly the importance of maintaining our common rights in slave property, demanding every constitutional guarantee for the protection of those rights, and do not hesitate, therefore, to declare our firm but calm and resolute purpose of insisting upon them all, under all circumstances, as the only means of ensuring the perpetuity of the Government and the integrity of Union.

Secession, in our judgment, constitutes no practical remedy for such greivances, relinquishing, as it does, all interest in the national property, surrendering all the guarantees afforded our rights under the Constitution, and leaving all power in the full and undisputed control of our enemies. Our wrongs must be righted, if at all, in the Union and not out of it. The Constitution and the laws in pursuance thereof, if enforced, furnish the corrective. If the Union stands they may be enforced and the remedies secured; if it is destroyed they never can be. We therefore deprecate the course of South Carolina and others of the Southern States in seceding from the Union, and do not recognize the right of such States to absolve themselves, at will, from the most solemn obligations and to hazard the liberties and happiness of millions comprising this vast union. Such authority we hold to be utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted and to the objects it is expressly formed to attain.

While entertaining such views we are opposed to the exercise of all coercive measures in forcing back, into the Union, States which have declared themselves out, as opposed to the spirit of our institutions and calculated to precipitate civil war, thus extinguishing the last hope of the Union. To avert these calamities we would favour the suspension, for the time being, of all federal laws within the borders of seceding States, which would demand the application of force in their execution, and the avoidance, as far as possible, of any and all measures which might tend in the slightest degree, to hostile conflict between the States and general Government. Even with the utmost vigilance and care the machinery of our Government is so complex, and so nicely adjusted are the balances of its powers and offices, as to render the danger of collision, under the most favorable circumstances, fearfully imminent.

The position of our own gallant State is regarded with profound interest and anxious solicitude. It is true the shock of the tempest sweeping wildly over the States further South has been partially felt within our own limits. But thus far Maryland has maintained a steady and unwavering policy, and it is by no means certain that her calm wisdom and unshaken patriotism may not yet save the Union from remediless wreck and ruin.

That an organized effort is being made to commit her to the disastrous policy of immediate secession is but too evident. A result so fatal it is in your power, in part, to prevent. At present the horrors of civil war may, peradventure, be avoided between the general Government and seceding States by a masterly and pacific policy. But let Maryland, by the act of her convention, secede before the 4th of March next, and bloody revolution is inevitable. This step taken and an attempt will at once be made to seize upon the Capitol at Washington, by force (as the rightful property of Maryland,) which will as certainly be resisted by arms. The North will never surrender the national property and archives without a fierce and desperate struggle to retain them. Thus our own soil will drink the first blood of the war of sections—and the horrors of internecine strife be pictured in devastated fields, burning homesteads and desolated hearth-stones!—Surrounded by ease and plenty, blessed, in an unusual degree, with a large share of social and political prosperity, are you, citizens of Talbot, prepared to encounter results like these? If not look well, we adjure you, to measures now in progress in your State, nay, it may be in your very midst, which if successful must drift you into the awful realities we have feebly pictured.—This is no idle dream. Pause and reflect before it be too late!

But admitting that these consequences do not follow the act of secession will your seperation from the Union (if peaceably accomplished) place you in any better position than you now occupy? Will your prosperity become enhanced? Will your property be more secure? Look at the geographical relation of Maryland on the map of the States, with a longer line of border exposed to Northern aggression than any other State of the Union in proportion to the number of her inhabitants. Let her abandon all rights under the Union and Constitution she at present enjoys and what would prevent her property in slaves from being plundered on one side by the North; or, having become worthless at home, in consequence of a sense of insecurity, from being transported to the extreme South where superior safety and increased profit would materially attract them? How long at this rate would Maryland continue a slave State? Thus reft of the Institution, which constitutes the strong bond of affiliation with her Southern neighbors, what would be her position in a Southern Confederacy?—How long would she be regarded or trusted?—How long treated upon terms of equality by the States with whom her fortunes may have been cast for weal or woe—aye at the expense of severance from a Union which has ever been her vitality and glory in the past? We leave out of view the additional fact that in the event of war between the sections Maryland would be the military rendezvous, where troops would be quartered; and the noise of the rolling drum and rattling musketry become sounds alas! too familiar to our ears. The privacy and sense of safety we now enjoy would exist no longer. Our borders would be drenched in fraternal blood—and our whole land filled with agitation, distrust and alarm! The only relation Maryland would sustain to the Cotton States would be as a bulwark of defence for their citizens, and this is the sole, selfish, purpose for which they would drag us into the same precipitate measure which has wrecked their own credit in the eyes of the world. If you are prepared for these results fill your convention (should the people resolve to have it) with those who are ripe for an immediate ordinance of secession and a Union right or wrong, with the Gulf States, but in doing so prepare for the consequences which will inevitably overtake you, of confiscation, exile and the sword. We entreat you, citizens of Talbot, to abide still longer by the Union and suffer not, so far as you can avert it, the bright star which represents your noble old State to be stricken from the flag of your common country! Make unequivocal demands for redress of grievances and the privilege of all rights guaranteed by the Constitution, but contend for them in the Union and not outside of it. When these means faithfully persevered in, with sufficient time and opportunity granted for measures of reparation, fail—when every means of a peaceful kind to obtain redress has been exhausted, and you are reduced to a state of oppressive subserviency to despotic power, then it will become your duty, as it is your right, to throw off the Government which inflicts the wrong and to provide new guards for your future security and happiness. This is revolution, the right of an oppressed people—but a right the exercise of which is only justified as a dernier remedy.

We place you on your guard, fellow citizens, against attempts that may be made to divert your minds from the real issues involved in this contest and place a false construction upon the attitude we and those we represent have assumed in the pending canvass. Already has it been regarded as treason to express sentiments of fealty to the Union, and those who are not prepared to enter madly into the scheme of secession, fraught as it is with horrors too fearful to contemplate, are denounced as "submissionists" and "abolitionists." From these slanders we appeal to you, the people, in whose intelligence and sober judgment we repose the most abiding confidence and trust. We are your own neighbors, slaveholders like yourselves, equally interested with you in the security of our property and the maintenance of our institutions, and we call upon you to place the seal of your reprobation upon a charge which, while intended to brand us with infamy, involves you, our supporters, in the same sweeping and disgraceful accusation. A sinking cause will grasp at doubtful expedients for relief, and you have been long enough conversant with such warfare to understand and appreciate thoroughly its real value.

We admonish you, also, against a suggestion insidiously interwoven into an address set forth by our opponents calling upon you to vote *viva voce* at the polls on the call for a convention, while you deposit a secret ballot for the candidates.—Such a proposition is anti-republican, contrary to the usage and spirit of our institutions, and should be spurned by every man who cherishes the ballot system as the palladium of our liberties. The Ballot was intended to secure to every citizen the full right to vote his own sentiments without being influenced by the fear of public opinion, or any outside agencies. It is a right from which he is not to be lightly deprived, and in accordance with the good old usage of our Fathers we shall present you with regular ballots upon which the candidates' names will be printed together with the words "For a Convention," and also ballots containing the words "Against a Convention"—so that a choice may be readily made. Let every man vote his sentiments in the mode usual in our State and county.

Believing that the good old usage of submitting the action of the Delegates to a State Convention back to the people for ratification or rejection ought never to be departed from in matters involving vital interests, it is our opinion that the proceedings of the proposed Convention, if held, should be null and void, until the people shall have had the opportunity through the ballot-box of passing a verdict upon the action of their representatives.

We have but to add, in conclusion, that our present position is not one of our own seeking but attended by no inconsiderable personal inconvenience. The acceptance of the nomination by which we have been honored was prompted by a sense of duty to our State and County in the present crisis. Should we be voted down on 4th of February next we shall return to our homes and avocations with the proud satisfaction of having offered ourselves a sacrifice upon the altar of our country. If on the contrary, elected to the responsible position for which we have been named, it will be our honest endeavour faithfully to execute the trust confided in us—looking with a single eye to the best interests of our beloved county and State, and pledged, so far as in our power, to preserve from further disruption the Union under which we live.

John Harper, senior,
T. H. Leonard,
C. C. Cox.

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

A poetical editor addresses his delinquent subscribers in the following musical and touching numbers:

How happy are they
Whom the editors pay,
And have squared up for one year or more.
Tongues cannot express
The great joy of the press,
When delinquents have paid the old score.

Printers all the day long
Labor hard for a song—
A fate that is hard, all agree—
They have worked night and day,
And of course want their pay,
To buy sugar, and coffee, and tea.

One would hardly believe,
What small sums they receive,*
For the paper addressed to each name;
But the price is so small,
That the good people all,
Will pay up for the fear of the shame!

*Only two dollars for a whole year if paid in advance.

Whatever you do, do it willingly. A boy that is whipped at school never learns his lessens well. A man that is compelled to work cares not how badly it is performed. He who pulls off his coat cheerfully, strips up his sleeves in earnest, and sings while he works is the man for us.

How to meet a bankrupt. Take no note of him.

From the Worcester Shield.

Union Meeting in Somerset.

HON. J. W. CRISFIELD, HON. JAS. U. DENNIS, ON THE CRISIS—MR. CRISFIELD LUMINOUS, PATRIOTIC AND CONVINCING.

Never has it been our pleasure to listen to words that appealed more forcibly to our heart and to our understanding than those so fitly and opportunely uttered by Mr. Crisfield on the occasion of the Union Meeting at the Court House, in Princess Anne, on Tuesday, 15th inst. The question before the meeting was,—What position ought Maryland to occupy in the present crisis of the country at this time?

For years retired from the political arena; no longer seeking political preferment; having no longer any political ambition to gratify; vastly interested in a proper solution of our sectional difficulties; possessing a soundness of judgment unquestioned reasonably by any, and whose abilities are acknowledged by all, his fellow citizens were somewhat prepared to hear from Mr. Crisfield the profound words of wisdom that distinguished his wholy impromtu effort on the occasion above alluded to; but it exceeded the highest expectations of his audience, leaving scarcely any thing that could be added to render it more complete.

The Hon. Jas. U. Dennis, from the Committee on Resolutions, followed in the same strain, and his eloquent and patriotic remarks gave general sausfaction, frequently eliciting loud and prolonged applause.

"He said it was painful to contemplate the present state of the country as contrasted with what it was but three months ago. He appeared at this time before his fellow citizens at the call of duty only. He had no ambitious purposes to subserve; no political aspirations to gratify. He desired, merely from a sense of duty, to express to his fellow citizens, with whom all his interests were associated, his deliberate convictions respecting the present unfortunate crisis of the country, and what in his opinion would be the true policy of Maryland being situated as she is between the North and the South. He was not afraid to express freely any views he entertained on this subject, and at a time like the present. In Maryland, he was proud to say, there was no restriction to free speech as in some other States of this Union. This was a time for calm reflection and cautious action. We had duties to perform as Marylanders of a very grave nature. This state occupied a central position which scarcely left her the arbiter of her own destiny in the results of this controversy. She might, by the wisdom of her action in this crisis secure to herself peace and protection to her interests on either hand from the madness of the hour. She must neither be in a condition to be forced to secede from the Union by the precipitate and unwise action of the Cotton States, or be driven from the South to where she could not go. He could not sanction the action of South Carolina. There were wrongs that we had suffered from the North. He was as sensible of them as any man. He had suffered to the extent of ten thousand dollars in his slave property by northern abolitionism. But he need not go largely into the history of the wrongs of the South as inflicted by the North. Against the Wilmot Proviso and every semblance of such doctrine it was on the records of the country that he had steadily lifted up his voice. It was recorded of him that he had always maintained the equality of the States in the territories. But had we of the South been guilty of no offenses to the North? He was not afraid to make the declaration that offences had been committed on both sides. The policy of the South, and the course pursued to effect the annexation of Texas, looked only to the extension of slavery and the increase of southern power in the national councils. It was a defiance to the North; and the South in that, and in every matter upon which she had been united, had triumphed. Yet if in the matter of the territories we should be beaten by the north, or in any other matter of controversy between us, he would not be such a coward as to abdicate all his rights therein because beaten on one point, while he had his title-paper, the Constitution, to a common interest in the common property of the country and a safe tribunal to which he could go for justice. Secession was an abandonment to the North of what we had been contending for. South Carolina had no cause of grivance against the Government. She had no justification before the world for her action. He would acknowledge her State sovereignty in all that was secured to her by law. He would concede nothing to her beyond that. She had no more right or justification in declaring herself out of the Union than would Somerset county in seceding from the State of Maryland and forcibly setting up a government of her own.

He was sworn to maintain the constitution of the State of Maryland and that also of the United States, which was the supreme law of the land. Secession or disunion could secure no advantages for Maryland, even if a just cause existed. Were we to plunge the country into ruin, drench our soil with fraternal blood, jeopard our whole property and interests, abandon to the North the territories concerning which, the strife over which our brethern had become thus alienated? Even if such a proceeding should secure the right to carry slaves into the territories, (which right he said now existed under the Constitution, and which he had always defended,) did any man in Maryland, would any one present wish to go into any of those territories with his slave property? Not one.

Why, then should we for so inconsiderable a right, admitting even that we should be deprived of it, leave the Union and rush upon dangers and endure evils that such a course would entail upon us, the extent of which no man could calculate. He was heartily in favor of the resolutions taken altogether, though there were expressions of no very great importance, however, that he could have wished were a little different. Still he thought a masterly inactivity was our true policy in Maryland at present. We were placed between two fiers; and protection to our slave property was a most important consideration in this emergency. His interests in this respect were as great as those of any other citizen. He believed slavery a boon to the negro. Whatever evils we now endure could be borne, and he was not willing to rush upon those we knew not of, which would be greater than any we have ever endured, with no single right to gain by disunion; and protection to our slave property would then be left mainly to the mercy of those who are now by law compelled to protect us in that and in all other rights. He thought in case of disunion or reconstruction of the government, the north would never yield us as much as we now have under our present constitution. Under that Constitution he was reared. We had flourished under the laws and wise form of government we now have, which he reveered, and under which all our blessing had accrued to us. It was easier to tear down than build up any government; and I he hoped his countrymen would pause ere they rent this Union effectually asunder, and broke up, with rash hands, a compact consecrated by the glories of the past, and endeared to us by a sense of the blessings we have enjoyed under and by it. He loved this soil, he loved our institutions as they are, he was allied to every true interest of this people. If he experienced any feeling paramount to any other at present relating to his public duty, and private interests, it was that which moved him with an earnest zeal to preserve unimpaired for the sake of his children and for the sake of posterity and the world the government and institutions under which he himself had been reared. The future interests of his countrymen demanded their preservation. He approved of the course of Gov. Hicks, and of the determination of the President to maintain the supremacy of the laws. He *must* do so. He was sworn to do so. He had no alternative. He must use the army and navy and every means at his command to enforce them. He was in nothing that he had uttered making any argument in favor of coercing a State, but for enforcing the laws which the President was sworn to enforce and for protecting the property of the United States."

During his speech Mr. Crisfield was repeatedly interrupted by questions from the audience to which he promptly and triumphantly replied, maintaining most ably his positions. We regret that so able and admirable a speech could not have been heard by the assembled wisdom of the nation. Nothing more complete could be uttered as relates to our present troubles, and their solution and the proper remedies for them. Finally, it is with regret that we are forced to notice that bad taste and actual impropriety in certain gentlemen at Princess Anne who are not favorable to the Union as it is; and who seem to have no sympathy with Union sentiments, that led them to intrude themselves into a meeting called by the friends of the Union, to distract and break it up. Yet they signally failed to defeat the objects of the meeting after all their apparent efforts to that end.

Bishop Whittingham approves of Gov. Hicks' Course.

It must be gratifying to Gov. Hicks' friends to know that the distinguished Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland heartily endorses the Governor's conservative position, as will appear from the following letter:

To His Excellency
THOMAS H. HICKS,
Governor of Maryland.

SIR:—I am indebted to your courtesy for an official copy of your address to the people of Maryland.

I had already read it through, in another form, with intense interest.

In ordinary times, I should not feel it to be right to intrude on you with an expression of my private opinion.

But in the present emergency even the least contribution of support to one in high place exposed to extraordinary assault upon his firmness and integrity, may be neither inopportune nor unwelcome.

I have been in ten counties of this State since the 1st of November, in each of them conversant with some among the most influential and respectable men of the county. In all without any exception, I have found convictions of the present *duty* and *policy* of Maryland, in the main agreeing with those expressed by your Address, almost exclusively prevalent among those with whom I met.

May I be allowed to say, that in my own opinion, your forcible, frank, manly and true hearted statement of your policy and the grounds on which it has been adopted and will be maintained, cannot but be attended (under the Divine blessing) with the happiest results.

I belong to no party, and have never, in any way, mingled in political discussions or contests; but it is not possible, in twenty years incessant and close study of Maryland and its people, not to have formed pretty clear and strong opinions of the prospects and interests of the State. Mine, such as they are, bear out fully everything that you have assumed or asserted concerning those interests and prospects in your address.

My humble efforts, therefore, shall not be wanting in my sphere, to back your noble persistency in keeping Maryland in her only true, right, safe attitude of dignified and quiet expectation of legitimate redress of past wrongs and provision against contingent dangers, in the regular working of the Constitutional Government of the United States.

For what you have already done to that effect and are still doing, be pleased to accept the very sincere expression of the warm admiration and heartiest thanks

Of your personally obliged
And truly grateful
Friend and Servant,
W. R. WHITTINGHAM.

Baltimore, Jan. 9th, 1861.

To this the Governor made an appropriate reply, and asked for permission to publish the letter of the Bishop, believing that it would tend greatly to allay the excitement of the people.—To which the Bishop made the following response:

To His Excellency
THOMAS H. HICKS,
Governor of Maryland.

SIR:—Gratified and obliged as I am by your very kind acknowledgement of my letter of the 9th, and earnestly desirous to aid you in the noble work of preserving Maryland from the disturbance of her strong position, I should hesitate about acceding to your proposal to publish what I wrote, did I suppose that it could by any possibility be understood as an intermingling in political discussions.

As a minister of Christ, I serve a Master who disclaims interference in secular affairs, beyond the line of enforcing individual duty, and general peace and quietness.

But an obedience to constituted civil government, and observance of contract even to one's own hurt, are clearly laid down in His Word, as duties to be enforced on His authority; and "to maintain and set forward as much as shall be in me, quietness, love and peace among all men," is an obligation of my office to which I was solemnly sworn, on admission to its responsibilities the purpose, therefore, "to keep Maryland out of strife" and true to recognized relations and engagements is one that I am bound to further, if I can.

If my testimony as to the opinion of others, observed as I have had opportunity, and expression of my own personal convictions, formed with some advantages as to knowledge of the State and its people, tend to further such a purpose, I have no right to withhold them.

I firmly believe that in resisting the pressure for immediate State action, you represent a large majority of the people of Maryland, and a still more overwhelming preponderance of its property; intelligence, and manly virtue.

Very respectfully and faithfully;
Your Friend and Servant,
W. R. WHITTINGHAM.

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