THE GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY WILLIAM H. COUNCELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within *one month* of the time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription—a failure to notify a discontinuance is considered As a new engagement.

# The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XLIV. EASTON, Md., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1861. No. 5.

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.

**CHOICE LIQUORS.**

SAMUEL T. KENNARD, has just received and opened at the old stand formerly occupied by Jno. Goldsborough, Esq. a fine and choice lot of Liquors, such as Brandies, Whiskeys, Gins, &c., of the very best qualities, also a general Stock of the lower grades of Liquors, to an inspection of which I most respectfully invite my customers and the public generally, feeling confident I can please both in price and quality. (oct 6) S. T. KENNARD.

**Fine Choice Liquors.**

I HAVE just received from the Importers of Philadelphia a fine assortment of choice Liquors. I have superior dark and pale F. Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, Old Peach and Apple Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, Holland Gin, Maderia, Sherry, Port, Lisbon and Malaga Wines.

I keep constantly on hand a large lot of common Liquors, good common Whiskey 37½ cents per gallon—cash. (nov 3) W. P. MACKEY.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**



THE subscriber invites attention to his recent

**Purchase of Boots and Shoes**

FOR

LADIES, GENTS., MISSES, BOYS & CHILDREN, *which will be sold cheap for* CASH.

W. H. SHEPARE,

aug 13-tf No. 2 Dover street.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes repaired at short notice.

**The Last & Latest Arrival.**

CHEEZUM & EMORY,

HAVE just returned from the cities with a large and handsome assortment of

**Fall & Winter Goods.**

The varieties too numerous to name, which they most respectfully invites their friends and the public generally, to call and examine before purchasing. [sep 29

**HOWARD ASSOCIATION,**

PHILADELPHIA.

*A Benevolent Institution established by special Enactment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [dec 7-1y

**NEW GOODS. FALL 1860.**

**SAMUEL T. KENNARD**

HAS just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large, complete and beautiful

*STOCK OF GOODS,*

at prices that cannot fail to suit.

*LADIES' DRESS GOODS*

can be found the latest and most fashionable styles of all descriptions, viz:

Blk. Silks, Colored Foulands, do., Cashmeres, in plain and figured, Delaines, in plain, figured and plaid, Merinoes, all colors, Alpacas, Colored and Black, Larilla Cloths, French worked Collars, latest style, Swiss and Cambrie Edgings and Insertings, Mourning Collars and Handkerchiefs, a large lot of Shawls, all kinds and prices, Ladies', Misses and Children's Merino Vests and Pantaloons. Hoop Skirts of all sizes and description, very cheap, and a very large stock of Ladies' Dress Trimming of the very latest style, and very cheap. Also, a complete assortment of Men's and Boys' wear—such as Fancy Cassimeres in Suits, Fancy Cassimeres in Patterns, Black Cassimeres, Black Cloths and beautiful styles of Plain and Plad Cassimeres, for Boys, cut in any quantity.

Also a complete stock of

*Hardware,*
*Queensware,*
*Groceries,*
*Tin, Stone and Woodware.*

I have added to my stock a complete assortment of *LIQUORS*, such as

Monongahala and Rye Whiskies, all grades. French Brandies, pale and dark.

Very Superior Old Cognac, Holland Gins and Apple Brandy.

My Liquors have been selected with great care, and bought of the largest and most reliable importer in Philadelphia, and those who want a good and pure article will find it to their advantage to give me a call. I most respectfully solicit the public to examine my stock generally before purchasing. (sep 29) S T KENNARD.

NOTICE TO THE CITIZENS OF TALBOT AND ADJACENT COUNTIES.—I will have the largest stock of Stoves that ever was in Easton, by the 20th of August inst., which I will sell at ten per cent. advance on first cost, for cash. As I was the first one to keep a Stove house in Easton, I solicit a share of public patronage. My Stoves will be of the heaviest plate and latest style. Call and examine for yourselves and find out prices before purchasing elsewhere, Old Stoves taken in exchange for new ones. (aug 11) CHAS. KEILHOLTZ.

**LIQUORS.**

OLD Peach and Apple Brandy. Just received and for sale a small lot of choice Peach and Apple Brandy, warranted.

dec 22 W. T. HARDESTY.

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

HOOPS, HOOPS, HOOPS.—I have the best stock of Hoops ever brought to this market, of all sizes from 25 cts. (5 Hoops) to 3.50 (52 Hoops) and all the intermediate sizes and prices. oct 27 S. T. KENNARD.

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

oct 13 A. DODD & SON.

## Surviving Heroes of the Revolution.

TO THE DISUNIONISTS.

A company of Disunionists in one of the Southern States, being on their way to a convention overtook a Revolutionary soldier, with whom they entered into conversation. On his enquiring their destination, they said, "We are going to a Convention which is to devise means for dissolving the Union." The old man shook his head sorrowfully, and replied: WAIT A LITTLE WHILE, TILL I AM DEAD!"

Not while our eyes behold,
The goodly land for which in youth we bled,
Be its fair fields with ruin overspread;
We are but few and old,
And soon to slumber with the nameless dead.

Then, oh! a while delay
To strike the fatal and the traitorous blow,
Which lays for aye our gallant eagle low.
Till we have passed away,
Nor seen, with dumming eyes our country's woe.

If *then* ye tire of peace,
And the rare gifts that glorious eagle brings
To all our land, beneath his outspread wings,
Bid the blest Union cease,
While the knell for murdered freedom rings.

But ere beneath the rage
Of parricides our native country bleeds,
Blot out the record of our early deeds,
Lest haply that fair page,
With brutal scorn, some future tyrant reads.

Though it to heaven aspires,
Break down each pile of Monumental stones,
Each towering form of marble and of bronze,
Lest statues of the sires,
Blush for the deeds of their degenerate sons.

Give to the devouring flame,
The painter's canvass, and the poet's verse,
Which proudly did our gallant deeds rehearse;
Let not our blood-bought fame
Become a jest, a by-word and a curse.

When manly ye've destroyed
The noble work won by our youthful glaves,
Leave us to sleep in unremembered graves;
Be not our dust annoyed
By the vile honors of ungrateful slaves!

## MARYLAND:

### "The Heart of our Union."

The following lines, which are true poetry; full of genuine thought and fine sentiment—were selected from a New York paper:

Unroll the NATION'S crumpled chart—
Half rent, amid Disunion's jar—
And mark the State whose loyal heart
Beats for the Union stars!
Unfurl the Nation's bannered Blue,
And flash its gules from hill to hill;
For MARYLAND, thank God! is true—
True to the Union still!
Behold! from Vernon's solemn gloom
Our FATHER lifts his guardian hand;
Behold! from Vernon's silent tomb
He points to—MARYLAND!
As if, in south, his Mother's name
Could link no worthier soil with fame!
No need hast thou, oh Baltimore!
Of storied shafts to crown thy shore!
While roll the waves of Chesapeake
Their seaward song thy truth shall speak,
And round our home, returning ships
Cry "UNION STILL!" with eager lips!
For, high on Alleghany's edge,
And Blue Kotoctin's misty ridge—
And up the ancient Warrior crags,
I see ten thousand starry flags;
And, woven with every stripe and star,
In scrolls of glory flashing far,
I see the UNION'S azure band
Enclasp the zone of Maryland!

Heart of our Nation!—nobly steeled
To breast and baffle danger's shocks!
TRIED, in the changing battle-field—
TRUE, at the Ballot-box!
Heart of the Union!—Maryland!
Clasp thou its Banner in thy hand!
Let this thy faith repay:
Where Calvert's tolerant footsteps trod,
And good Charles Carroll worshipped God—
There—deep within thy hallowed sod—
Plant thou that Flag—for aye!
From Susquehanna's joyous tide,
And where Patuxent's waters glide,
To Wicomico's sunlit side,
Ye Southern maidens rise;
Go! crown with wreaths your patriot band—
Go! bless the brave who loyal stand!
Go! greet the sons of Maryland
With lips and cheeks, and eyes!
No sweeter lip, no purer cheek,
No brighter eye, in love may speak—
No warmer heart the world command,
Than woman's heart in MARYLAND!
Faithful, amid the faithless now,
Oh Sister of the South! thou art!
Henceforth our Banner-Bearer thou—
Thy name—"The Union's Heart!"
Our Flag shall wave—our Union stand,
While beats the heart of Maryland!

A. J. H. DUGANNE.

The following startling and highly inflammatory despatches appear in a newspaper "out West," to which they were specially telegraphed:

*Late, later, latest and highly important from Charleston—our special despatches by the Underground Line.*

"CHARLESTON, Supper time, January 15th.—All the babies in the entire South are in arms, and many in this city are now employed at the breast-works."

"*Two and one half Minutes Later.*—Hundreds of the noblest women of South Carolina are behind the breast-works, and they boldly express their determination to remain there."

*Later Still—Three quarters of a Minute.*—A number of young ladies were in arms during the greater part of last evening, and many more are extremely anxious to follow the self-sacrificing example of their sisters. Shame on the young men."

"*One-quarter of a Minute Later.*—We have learned, from a reliable source, that the study of military tactics will be introduced into the female schools of this State immediately, as the spirited girls declare their willingness to take charge of the South Carolina "infantry," which is yet to be raised."

"A report from the interior says the negroes 'swear' drilling, but it needs confirmation. Everybody is in a blaze of enthusiasm, and the gas company has suspended in consequence."

OLD MAIDS.—Many of the satirical aspersions cast upon old maids tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. Is a woman remarkably neat in her person, "she will certainly die an old maid." Is she frugal in her expenses, and exact in her domestic concerns, "she is cut out for an old maid." And if she is kind and humane to the animals about her, nothing can save her from the appellation of "old maid." In short, we have always found that neatness, modesty, economy, and humanity, are the never-failing characteristics of an "old maid."—*Family Mirror.*

## The Rat-Tail Cactus.

The New York *Leader* relates the following anecdote of Mike Walsh. The incident is said to have taken place at Washington, while Mike was a member of the House of Representatives:

At the foot of the Capitol gardens in Pennsylvania Avenue (on the right hand side, as you are fronting the building) is an inclosed space—national property—containing one or more tenements, and some conservatories and hothouses. Here, for some years past, and until his death, enjoying Uncle Sam's patronage, sojourned a Frenchmen, learned in botany and many other sciences. Some companions, while passing these premises, were vaunting his acquirements to Mike, who, from a spirit of contradiction, called them in question. He doubted whether these eminent botanists knew the difference between oats and wheat, and believed, he said, that a Bowery boy could persuade them that cotton was clover. Finally, Mike undertook, "botanically," to deceive the Frenchman with whatever he could pick up where they stood, in the lane skirting his premises.

From a wreck of flower-pots and rubbish he selected one sound pot, and a dead rat lying next the heap. Placing the rat in the flower-pot, he covered it up with mould, leaving out the tail, which he fixed perpendicularly by tying it carefully to a green stick which happened to be "convenient" amongst the garden rubbish. He next called on the Professor, and told him that his friend Lieut.——— (whose ship, having touched one of the islands of the then *terra incognito* Japan, had excited some interest) had presented him with a very curious kind of cactus. This he wished the Professor to examine. No man, Mike said, had been able to make it out, and he might have it for ten years and not find five persons who would; so he hardly felt justified in keeping it out of a public collection, and yet he did not like to part with a keepsake from a friend."

The Professor eagerly repaired to examine the vegetable curiosity.

After a close inspection, he determined what it was, or at least christened it by a fine Greek name—two words, Mike said, averaging sixteen letters. The Professor exhausted himself in persuading Mike that the interests of science required that he should sacrifice to them the sentiments of friendship, by surrendering this rare production of the vegetable kingdom to the botanist.—The reluctant Mike eventually consented, on the willing and solemn assurances of the Professor that it would be tended with the utmost care; and so it would. Placed in a hothouse, it was cautiously but carefully besprinkled with water at a temperature of seventy degrees by the thermometer.

It was noticed and described in the *National Intelligencer*. The notice was copied into other papers. The plant was exhibited with pride to several eminent individuals. At length, with the heat and moisture the tip of the tail began to excoriate. The Professor was delighted—it was examined with the greatest interest by one of the chief patrons, "the great Daniel," to whom the Professor promised one of the first slips for Marshfield.

"It was too good a joke to keep," said Michael, "especially in a hothouse; so, before long, they smelt a rat." The wrath and shame of the Professor were excessive, and so was the indignation of the great Daniel—not at the author of the joke, but at the unfortunate botanist, whom he stigmatized as a "d——d frog-eating Frenchman," through whom he had been taken in, and who ought to have known better.

## The Pennsylvania Personal Liberty Bill.

S. W. De Coursey, Esq., of Philadelphia, Chairman of a committee appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, praying for the repeal of such portions of the penal code of that State as obstruct the rendition of slaves to their owners, recently addressed a letter to Judge Chambers, of Maryland, asking him, as one of the committee appointed by the State of Maryland, to obtain legislation from Pennsylvania and other States to facilitate the recovery of fugitive slaves, to give such information as would set at rest the opinion entertained by many that certain objectionable sections of the personal liberty bill were enacted at the instance of Maryland. To this letter Judge Chambers returned the following reply:

CHESTERTOWN, MD., }
January 16, 1861. }

S. W. DE COURSEY, ESQ.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 11th instant, received this morning, is before me in my sick room, to which I have been confined for ten days past.

Without access to my office or papers, I hasten to reply from my best recollection of the facts.

In the winter of 1825 '26 the late R. H. Goldsborough, and the late Archibald Lee, on the part of the House of Delegates, and myself, on the part of the Senate of Maryland, of which we were respectively members, were sent to the several States of Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, to obtain such legislation as would better secure to the slaveholders of Maryland the means of recapturing their slaves escaping into those States.

In the execution of our duty we visited Harrisburg, and were received with the utmost courtesy by the members of the Legislature, and indeed, by all with whom we came in contact, excepting only an insignificant number of persons.

We were invited to make known to the Legislature, in addresses to them, the peculiar provisions we deemed necessary and the reason for them, which we did. Amongst others, in whom interest in the matter had been excited by the well known fact of our mission, was quite a large and most highly respectable delegation from the Society of Friends, with whom we freely exchanged views, and who fully concurred in the propriety of the enactment we asked for, only stipulating for such provisions for the security of the free people of color of Pennsylvania as they deemed necessary, and which we were free to introduce. My recollection is, we assented to any provisions they suggested.

The law was passed as we desired, and while in force was more effectual for our purposes than any system before or since. More fugitive slaves were arrested, and with less trouble and risk.

Some 10 years after the passage of this law the case of Mrs. Ashmore's woman occurred.—The woman ran away, and had a child or children in Pennsylvania; Prigg, the agent of Mrs. Ashmore, seized the woman children, and without complying with the act of 1826, removed them to Maryland.

He was indicted, and feared, as did also his friends, that he was to be sent to the penitentiary. This, of course, produced great excitement—no one doubted or denied that the woman was the slave of Mrs. Ashmore, or that Prigg was the authorized agent of Mrs. A. The result was, the Legislature of Maryland authorized the employment of counsel to defend the case, which, after passing through the courts in Pennsylvania, was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The counsel thought the safest and surest way to secure the safety of Prigg was to contest the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania law. The Court declared it unconstitutional, and Prigg escaped.

It had been, in my judgement, infinitely more to the interest of our State if the effort had not been made. Now, my recollection is, that, after that decision, (which was, I think, in 1841 or 1842,) the Legislature of your State repealed the law of 1826, and enacted the law restricting State officers from acting, creating penalties, &c. But it is rather an old notion that, because we were willing to have the strongest guarantees to your free negroes, when you gave us the power and the means to distinguish between them and our slaves with ample means and power to recapture our slaves when identified, therefore you are now justified in refusing to repeal the penal provisions, when long since the corresponding advantages have been lost to us.

I am happy to believe your people are waking up to a full sense of our rights, and of the consequences of the repeated injuries we have suffered, not in our property only, but in our reputation and feelings, and in some few instances in the lives of our citizens.

With my very best wishes that the efforts of your committee, and others who can estimate the value of this glorious Union, as far above the false philanthrophy and fanaticism of the day, may have the effect to restore harmony to our distracted country, is my most ardent prayer, and has made me give you this crude and hastily-written statement. Yours,

E. F. CHAMBERS.

## Maryland and Pennsylvania.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOVERNOR CURTIN AND GOVERNOR HICKS.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
HARRISBURG, Jan., 15, 1861. }

*My dear Sir:*—I have just returned from the ceremony of my inauguration; and, as the first act of my official career, I write to express to you my profound admiration of the patriotic resolution you have displayed in assisting to maintain the Union of our beloved country in the present perilous crisis. In common with all the citizens of Pennsylvania, I have regarded with the deepest respect and gratitude your firm and manly resistance of the efforts which have been made to swerve you from the path of duty which you had wisely resolved to follow; and in behalf of those citizens, I tender to you assurances of all the aid that an earnest sympathy and an active co-operation in whatever measures of just conciliation may be proposed, can give you.

In order that I may learn by what means we can best sustain you and your Union-loving coadjutors in the accomplishment of the noble purpose you have in view, I have informally commissioned the Hon. R. M. Palmer, Speaker of our State Senate, the Hon. Gideon J. Ball, a leading and influential member of our House of Representatives, and Morton McMichael, Esq., a distinguished citizen of this Commonwealth, to wait upon you for me, and in my stead, to convey to you personally the opinions I entertain, and to confer with you generally on all such topics as may be necessary to a full, mutual understanding of our respective wishes and objects. These gentlemen are amply authorized to speak to you in my name, to spread before you my views, to receive from you any suggestions you may feel inclined to make; and they are, also, amply qualified to explain to you the feelings and opinions of the people of this State on the great questions which now agitate and distract the public mind.

With assurances of the most cordial esteem, I am, my dear sir, very truly,

A. G. CURTIN.

His Excellency, Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 19, 1861. }

*My dear Sir:*—I avail myself of the first leisure moment to assure you that I am not insensible to the obligation under which you have placed me by your patriotic, kind and friendly letter of the 15th instant, handed me on Thursday by Messrs. Palmer, Ball and McMichael—the gentlemen charged by you with its custody and delivery.

With these gentlemen I had a frank, free and full conversation. I told them, that while I could only meet them informally, and had no power to pledge Maryland to adopt any particular measures of co-operation or conciliation, I would hear with pleasure any suggestions they could make with a view to a satisfactory adjustment of our national difficulties. I also, during the interview, inquired of them as to the rumored intention of a military display in Washington on or about the fourth of March, and was gratified to learn that the people of Pennsylvania entertained no such design. I told them, and I take pleasure in repeating it to you now, that the people of Maryland are Union loving and law-abiding; and, with some few exceptions, decided in feeling and action for the preservation of the Union and will not desert it, until the necessity shall be more apparent than at present. Strongly opposed, as they were, to the election of Mr. Lincoln, the people of Maryland intend to make no opposition to, but, if necessary will aid in securing the peaceable inauguration of the President elected according to the forms of the Constitution.

I thank you most sincerely for the kind manner you tender the co-operation of the people of Pennsylvania "in whatever just measures of conciliation may be proposed."

Trusting in God, and confiding in the good sense of the American people, I still look to Congress for a satisfactory adjustment of our difficulties—and I earnestly hope that you, and those acting with you, may be successful in your patriotic endeavors to secure measures of conciliation.

I am aware that much of the ill feeling between the sections is attributable to the Personal Liberty laws of some of the Northern States, and though these have been decided by the courts to be unconstitutional, yet they are offensive to us, and should be, as I do not doubt they will be, repealed.

I believe the great body of the people North and South are still sound in their attachment to the Union, and that the ultraists alone, North and South, by their unholy ambition, political and pecuniary, have brought our great country to its present deplorable condition.

Though my sympathies are with the South, I feel no undue prejudice against our Northern brethern, believing, as I do, that there is little difference between the extremist of either section as to the effect produced upon the country. I look, therefore, to the prudent action of the patriotic men now in council, and to the people themselves, to save the country and restore those fraternal relations that made us the admiration of the world. Though the dreadful crisis now upon us threatens the destruction of the Union, I trust in the same Providence that guided our patriot fathers; and hope, through His interposition, wise councels may yet prevail and stay the hands now raised to strike the fatal blow.

I am a native of Maryland, the owner of a number of slaves, and my feelings and sympathies are naturally with the South; but above and beyond all these, I am for the Union: and forgetting all but honor, am ready to sacrifice life and fortune to save and perpetuate the Union of the States, formed by our fathers under the providence of God.

With sincere regard, I am, very truly, your friend,

THOMAS H. HICKS.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

WHAT IS A ZOUAVE.—A fellow with a red bag having sleeves to it for a coat; with two red bags without sleeves to them for trowsers, with an embroidered and braided bag for a vest, with a cap like a red woolen saucepan; with a moustache like two half pound paint brushes, and with a sort of sword gun or gun-sword for a weapon, that looks like the result of a love affair between an amorous broadsword and a lonely musket, indiscreet and tender—that is a Zouave.

A fellow who can "pull up" a hundred-and-ten-pound-dumb bell; who can climb up an eighty foot rope, hand over hand, with a barrel of flour hanging to his heels; who can do the 'gaint swing' on a horizontal bar with a fifty-six tied to each ancle; who can walk up four flights of stairs, holding a heavy man in each hand, at arms' length; and who can climb a greased pole feet first carrying a barrel of pork in his teeth—that is a Zouave.

A fellow who can jump seventeen feet four inches high without a spring board; who can tie his legs in double bow knot round his neck without previously softening his shin bones in a steam bath; who can walk Blondin's tight rope with his stomach outside of nine brandy cocktails, a suit of chain armor outside his stomach, and a stiff northeast gale outside of that; who can take a five shooting revolver in each hand and knock the spots of the ten of diamonds at eighty paces, turning summersaults all the time and firing every shot in the air—that is a Zouave.—"*Doesticks*" *in the Sunday Mercury.*

## The Number of Languages.

The least learned are aware that there are many languages in the world, but the actual number is probably beyond the dreams of ordinary people. The geographer, Babi, enumerated eight hundred and sixty, which are entitled to be considered as distinct languages, and five thousand which may be regarded as dialects. Adelung, another modern writer on this subject, reckons up three thousand and sixty-four languages and dialects existing, and which have existed. Even after we have allowed either of these as the number of languages, we must acknowledge the existence of almost infinite minor diversities; for almost every province has a tongue more or less peculiar, and this we may well believe to be the case throughout the world at large. It is said that there are little islands, lying close together in the South Sea, the inhabitants of which do not understand each other. Of the eight hundred and sixty distinct languages enumerated by Babi, fifty three belong to Europe, one hundred and fourteen to Africa, one hundred and twenty three to Asia, four hundred and seventeen to Oceania, by which term he distinguishes the vast number of islands stretching between Hindostan and South America.

*South Carolina Rejects the Proposed Mediation of Virginia, and Declares her Separation from the Union is Final—A Fresh Ground of Complaint Against the Federal Government.*

CHARLESTON, January 28.—The South Carolina Legislature have adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved, unanimously*, That the General Assembly of South Carolina tenders to the Legislature of Virginia their acknowledgments of the friendly motives which inspired the mission entrusted to the Hon. Judge Robertson, her Commissioner.

*Resolved, unanimously*, That candor which is due to the long continued sympathy and respect which has subsisted between Virginia and South Carolina, induces the Assembly to declare with frankness that they do not deem it advisable to initiate negotiations when they have no desire or intention to promote the ultimate object in view. That object which is declared in the resolution of the Virginia Legislature to be the procurement of amendments or new guarantees to the Constitution of the United States.

*Resolved, unanimously*, That the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union *is final*, and she has no further interests in the Constitution of the United States; and that the only appropriate negotiations between her and the Federal Government are as to their mutual relations as foreign States.

*Resolved, unanimously*, That this Assembly further owes it to her friendly relations with the State of Virginia to declare that they have no confidence in the Federal Government of the United States. That the most solemn pledges of that Government have been disregarded. That under pretence of preserving property hostile troops have been attempted to be introduced into one of the fortresses of this State, concealed in the hold of a vessel of commerce, with a view to subjugate the people of South Carolina; and that ever since the authorities at Washington have been informed of the present mediation of Virginia, a vessel-of-war has been sent to the South with troops and munitions of war concentrated on the soil of Virginia.

*Resolved, unanimously*, That in these circumstances, this Assembly, with renewed assurances of cordial respect and esteem for the people of Virginia, and high consideration for her Commissioner, decline entering into negotiations proposed by both branches of her Legislature.

*South Carolina's Ultimatum.*

CHARLESTON, Jan., 28, P. M.—The Legislature has been in executive session to-day on the correspondence of Gen. Hayne and Governor Pickens and the authorities at Washington. It appears that the ultimatum of South Carolina was the surrender of Fort Sumter and the withdrawal of the Federal troops; that South Carolina promised to pay for the forts, and that Gen. Hayne, in deference to the wishes of Southern Congressmen, withheld the proposition. Governor Pickens now tells Gen. Hayne to make a final demand for the forts, and repudiates the action of the President when he says he has no power to give them up, but must leave it to Congress.

Gov. Pickens further tells Gen. Hayne to wait a reasonable time for an answer to his final demand, and then, if it is refused, Fort Sumter must be taken.

The Legislature endorses the Governor's action.

The commission of Hon. John S. Preston, private Envoy of South Carolina to Virginia, was sent on to-day. Mr. Preston is in Richmond.

CITY PAUPERS.—The city of Baltimore has spent on its paupers during 1860 $28,380,25.—Out of 2,111 admitted to the almshouse during the year 1,118 were foreigners, and 993 were natives of the United States. The habits of those admitted were 1,386 intemperate adults; 488 temperate adults; 15 adults whose habits were unknown; 93 children of intemperate parents; 95 children of temperate parents, and 37 children of parents whose habits were unknown. This shows how much we all have to pay for the miserable groggeries which disgrace almost every corner in some parts of the city. Sober people have to pay the expenses of the paupers and criminals manufactured in these dens of iniquity.

CORRECT yourself betimes. You will seldom or never keep yourself from falling, if you cannot recover yourself when you first begin to totter.

[BY REQUEST.]

## Address to Peninsula Methodists.

A REPLY TO REV. H. COLCLAZER, BY REV. JOHN F. CHAPLAIN.

It is with unaffected grief that I have observed the following communication. It is styled "*A Card to Methodists,*" and is from the Rev. H. Colclazer, Presiding Elder of Snow Hill district, and carries with it the personal influence of a mild, estimable, accomplished and beloved minister of the gospel, and the official influence of the chief church officer of the Snow Hill District of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Here is the article. It made its appearance in the *Cambridge* (Md.) *Intelligencer*, and is to be brought, I presume, with somewhat of official sanction, before all the churches of this District.

"Having noticed the proceedings of members of the Cambridge Station and also delegates from several appointments in Dorchester county, looking to some future action on the part of the members of the M. E. Church, on the peninsula, in reference to the action of the General Conference on the subject of slavery: I would respectfully submit to our friends a proposition which has met the approval of many influential persons, in different parts of the Snow Hill District, as presenting the most feasible plan, both to sustain our self-respect and to promote harmony of action among us as a people. The plan is simply to demand a division of the Philadelphia Conference so as to secure a Peninsula Conference, embracing the State of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia. I am almost certain from the means of information within my possession, that this will be granted to us at the next session of the Philadelphia Conference. It will place us on an independent footing, and will enable us, if necessary, to negotiate with Baltimore and other border Conferences in reference to any further action.

Most of our intelligent laymen and preachers are unwilling to pledge themselves obedience to go with the Baltimore Conference not knowing what that Conference may do. She may go with the Church South, a part seceding, and a part remaining; or she may form a separate organization, the principles of which we may not approve. Much as we respect and love that Conference, we should be wanting in self-respect to commit our destinies into her hands in advance of her action on the delicate question of Slavery, and a new organization.

We are large enough to form a Conference among ourselves and we may hereafter take such a position as circumstances shall require for the preservation of our peace and unity. I would further submit in this brief communication to our people, that important propositions have been suggested from responsible sources, looking to a united action on the part of all the Border Conferences in a demand upon the General Conference, so to alter the discipline as to remove the slavery question from the General Conference, to the respective Annual Conferences, within whose bounds it may exist, in which event the formation of a Peninsula Conference will be highly important so as to enable us to co-operate with other border Conferences. Let us calmly reflect on this matter, and take no precipitate action, the tendency of which may be to divide our beloved Methodism on the Peninsula into different factions."

"The *plan* is simply to demand a division of the Philadelphia Conference, so as to secure a Peninsula Conference, embracing the State of Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia." The *reasons* for the plan are, it will enable us "to sustain our self-respect, and to promote harmony of action among ourselves," and, "it will place us on an independent footing, and will enable us, if necessary, to negotiate with Baltimore and other Border Conferences in reference to any further action." The *motive* which originates the plan is a desire to promote peace and secure united action in this whole Peninsula, not only in the Snow Hill District, but in the Easton and Wilmington Districts. The *occasion* for offering the plan, is that certain events have occured in Cambridge Station, and in other parts of Dorchester County, looking to a severance of the church relations from the Philadelphia Conference or any other Conference which is loyal to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Strange things are developed during these strange times, and the times are so strangely "out of joint" that I hold myself in readiness to meet without surprise almost any development; but this, I confess, has proved rather too much for all my mental fortifications.

A division of the Philadelphia Conference is to be *demanded*. Hitherto when a Conference was to be divided, the people and preachers *petitioned* to that effect; but now, it seems, the right of *petition* has grown obsolete. These strange times have developed a new mode of procedure. In this case, at least, a new formula is to be initiated. Peninsula Methodists are not to condescend to *petition*; they are to "*demand.*" They are to speak with authority. Loyalty is out of date. Some of us thought ourselves bound to be obedient sons in the gospel; but lo! Annual Conferences and the General Conference are to be obedient to us. Authority, it appears, is with any one who will choose to assert it, and in these days of liberty, every man has liberty to do, as they once did in Israel, "whatever seems good in his own eyes." Some of us respectfully decline any such authority, and prefer to have nothing to do with this business of *demanding* a division of the Philadelphia Conference.

This demand is to be made to "*sustain our self respect.* Failure to assert the right of *demand* will hardly compromise the self-respect of any private individual. We can have, I should judge, as much self-respect, and as much respect from others, by speaking in a less authorative and dictatorial manner, and by being meek enough to *petition* instead of "*demand.*" If self-respect is not to be sustained than in the mere act of *demand*, it must be in the thing demanded.—We shall be wanting in self-respect, then, if we do not demand and obtain a division of the Philadelphia Conference, securing to us a Peninsula Conference, placing us "on an *independent* footing," and enabling us if necessary, "to negotiate with Baltimore and other Border Conferences in reference to any further action."

How our self respect is compromised by remaining a part of the Philadelphia Conference, is a piece of information denied us. I wish Bro. Colclazer had given it. I think all loyal Methodists, who are not aware that such a conference relation disgraces them, should publicly *demand* of him a public proof of his published charge against his own conference, which has clothed him with his present official authority.

If such a connection is incompatible with self respect, *he* will not, of course, maintain it longer than to see whether his peremptory demand is immediately granted; and to me, it is strange, how he can maintain it that long. He can do as he sees fit, but some of us are simple enough to believe, in the absence of the information which has been withheld from us, that connection with the Philadelphia Conference is an honor rather than a disgrace to us; and we feel ashamed of not one part of our territory, from the borders of Northampton in Virginia, to the Pocono mountain in Pennsylvania; and we embrace, in our heart of hearts, the whole body of ministers occupying that extended territory, from the vener-

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