THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

The Star still in a pet.—The Star still appears to be out of "sorts." It has not yet fully recovered from the wound it received in the battle of the 4th ult. It was at first supposed that it would recover in a few days, but the wound was so unexpected and so deep that it has been in a kind of torpid, somnambulistic or some other sort of an unconscious state ever since—not knowing what has occurred since election day—or at least one would suppose so from the issue of Tuesday last. It aroused from its slumbering condition on that day with a mighty flourish, (in order to hide its dullness,) and made a wonderful discovery in behalf of its late candidates. Did we believe that Messrs. Hardcastle, Tilghman and Williams felt themselves unjustly dealt with in the case referred to by the Star we would not hesitate for a single moment to make any honorable amends for any injustice we may have done them; nor did we, knowingly, misrepresent them before the election. But as the Star has taken this up merely to create sympathy, and in its usual contemptible and unprincipled manner, whenever defeated in any object, that it would stoop as low as the lowest to push through, whether for a SET-fish purpose or to further party ends—always raises the cry of corruption to hide its own rottenness—we will bring to the remembrance of our readers the "aggravated outrage" which has taken its GIGANTIC mind about six weeks to fathom, in order that IT and the other would-be Solomon who rendered the Star such valuable service in bringing this very COMPLICATED question plainly before the public, may not again have such a task to perform:

On the Saturday week before the election there were several queries appeared in the Gazette, and it was requested that all the candidates should answer them in the Star of the next Tuesday, which was done—and at the same time the Court House candidates appended three other questions to the Union candidates, requesting them to be answered "before" the hour of THEIR meeting, which was on the day the Star was issued. The Star knows full well that there was no way by which they could have been answered publicly by the hour designated, and by the time our paper was issued these questions would have been without effect. They could not be answered by the time requested and we did not publish them nor any paragraph relating to them, but the WHOLE of the answers to the queries that appeared in the Gazette were promptly published by us. This is what the Star's feverish brain has drawn its terrible picture from. No doubt its readers will award it a brass button, or petitition to the legislature IT convened, or to the SOVEREIGN CONVENTION, which by the BACK-ACTION of its mighty influence, wasn't formed, to have its ears stretched out to their proper length. But no such thing as that which the Star complains of, troubles its rest. It is still chafing under the "lamming" which it has so justly received at the hands of the conservative voters, and that is at the bottom of all its complaints and charges of unfairness.

The Star of the same date also finds another mare's nest in the Gazette of Saturday and made a very bungling out in "cackling" over the eggs, when we said "we were in hopes that nothing more than a passing notice would be given by either side."—Does the Star pretend to say that it has construed our language in the manner in which it BELIEVES we intended it? It knows it dare not say it does without a great STRETCH of veracity. There was nothing that the Union party did, that we have heard of, from any RELIABLE source, that an honest man should be ashamed of;—can the Star say as much for its "side of the house?" The Star's party more thoroughly canvassed the county than did the Union party.—On the day of election they put their whole energy in operation. The constable and supervisor elections are generally the most exciting of any other in Talbot, but we have known few of them to surpass the late canvass and election, as far as manœuvering and electioneering was concerned, by the 'liliputian' party of the Court House. Men were visited at their quiet homes by them and beseeched to come to the polls—but to be a PATRIOT he was compelled to tell the judges of election how he voted, and if that party had been successful there is no dout those refusing to vote for a convention would almost have been driven from the county. But by the will of an All-Wise Providence, the result was different. Those who refused the people a voice, and the Star in particular, were left, after the contest was over, with their lips hanging in the very dust. The Star should be the very last paper in the country to cry "outrage," but it is generally about the first, and not the last by any means to practice it.

The Union men of Talbot did not want a convention, and neither did they want an election, but it was forced upon them and they had to act in self-defence. The Court House party determined to have a SOVEREIGN convention—a convention with the power to rush Maryland out of the Union at the first convenient season, and they issued circulars to the prominent members of their party in every county in the State, to put the "sovereign" convention move square through. They thought Talbot dare not raise her voice against any decree that they might make, and by her strongly favoring the cause the effect would, like an electric flash, run through every county, as they so arranged it that the election should come off here first. But being snubbed on every hand in this project they changed it to an "advisary" convention. They say now they are opposed to Maryland going out just yet, but were they opposed to it two months ago?—that secession is on the wane there is no doubt. If the sovereign convention was not intended for secession purposes why did the Court House party so strongly urge the assembling of such a convention? If they intended it merely as an advisary convention why did they want it to possess all power? What was the use of it? The belief by many of the most prominent citizens in the State that a deep set scheme was on foot about that time, in the State, to take the capitol by force, is the sequel to the whole affair.

At the close of the Star's delightful epistle it contemptibly and meanly insinuated that we were trying to gain the sympathy of Mr. Lincoln in order to secure the appointment of post master of this place. In answer to this we would say that we have no desire for an office under any man we cannot support—or even if we had any such an idea, since the grumbling of the Star, it is very probable that we would resign in its favor—as its editor never was FAVORED WITH AN OFFICE. (!) He has helped to break down the Democratic party and if he can only be shoved into the Republican party, whether THROUGH the post office or any other way, it is NO MORE. Where he takes an active part the effect is almost equal to STRICHNINE.

WE have been requested to say that in addition to the number that have been advertised to sing at the Consert on Tuesday evening next, Prof. C. A. Hoefer will preside at the Piano and Prof. W. F. Thiede, of Baltimore, (formerly of the celebrated Germania Band,) on the Violin.

A delightful way of doing business.—After a number of resolutions and an address to the people of Maryland had been adopted by the late Baltimore "dictating" convention, Col. J. C. Walsh of Harford, embodied the following language in a resolution, as a finishing touch to the proceedings of said convention—to which the others said, amen:

"That the sentiments which they had declared in the address and resolutions just adopted were entirely in unison with the feelings of every true Marylander, and any one who did not, on proper reflection, in their hearts, truly and sincerely respond to them was either an ignoramus, political trickster or black republican."

It will thus be seen that a convention representing only a portion of the State has set up a standard by which to judge the "hearts of men."

We have not room to publish the address this week, but will give a paragraph for the COMFORT of those who have been so loyal to the Union and labored so hard to stay the hand of destruction—both from Southern disunionists and Northern fanatics. The border slave States, have thus far, resisted the entreaties of the secessionists, and for which, you Union men of Talbot and throughout this and other border slave-holding States are charged with building up a Southern Confederacy. Do you agree to this? If you do not, then you are branded, by this Convention, as an "ignoramus, political trickster or black republican." Well may the citizens of this and some of the other counties rejoice that they had no hand in convening a Convention to pass censure on and denounce what they think is for the best.—Here is the paragraph in the address referred to:

"The inaction of the border slave States has resulted in the secession of seven States, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, and what is infinitely more disastrous to the hopes of the friends of the Union, it has given time and opportunity to the uncompromising leaders of the republican party to arouse the war spirit of their people, under the plausible pretext of "enforcing the laws and protecting the public property," and to consolidate the masses of the Northern States in a determination to coerce the South, as indicated in the recent speeches of Mr. Lincoln; and all understand that coercion means civil war."

This paragraph not only charges the border slave-holding States "of establishing a Southern Confederacy" but they are also charged with encouraging the Northern States in presenting an attitude hostile to the South. Was a people ever more misrepresented than those of the border States have been by this address? But they only did there what the leaders of the same party are doing every where: and that is—every one that is not a secessionist is classed with the Republicans. This is their last resort. They have worn every other subject threadbare and SEVEN LEGS from Uncle Sam's body and "still they thirst."

THE 22ND IN TALBOT.—Yesterday, the 22nd and birthday of General George Washington, was more generally observed in Talbot county than we have ever known it. The day was a magnificent one. It dawned upon us as beautiful as day ever dawned upon a people. The sun shone out in all its beauty and splendor, and the atmosphere was very spring-like. All surrounding nature appeared to favor the occasion, and there were none more anxious to celebrate the day than the citizens of old Talbot.

At St. Michaels they had a fine military parade and cannon firing. At night there was a grand illumination.

The "Talbot Blues" of Trappe, paid a visit to Cambridge, by invitation of the military of that town.

In Easton it was quite a grand day. The booming of cannon, the display of military, the floating of the stars and stripes, which were suspended over several of our streets and the rattling of drums gave the day very much the appearance of the 4th of July—a day which has ever been kept up by the American people—in every town, hamlet and cross roads.

At sunrise there were 13 blank cartridges fired from the cannon, in honor of the 13 original States. Afterwards there were 21 fired—making in the whole 34. The firing of the cannon was under the control of Capt. Jas. H. Hopkins.

At 9 o'clock the "Home Guards" formed at their armory in full dress uniform, and from thence paraded through the town until 12 M., headed by the Easton Brass Band, in same uniform as the company, when they were dismissed until 2 o'clock. At that hour they again formed line and paraded through the principal streets. Never were the "Guards" hailed with a happier greeting by the citizens of Easton than yesterday. In the afternoon several of our most prominent citizens threw open their doors and extended their hospitalities. The company then returned to the green and went through numerous evolutions, until a late hour in the evening.

At 8½ o'clock the "Guards" again formed at their armory, and marched to Merrett's Hotel, where they found his table fairly groaning under the weight of "the fat of the land"—and it is not necessary to say that they did it *justice* after a day's hard marching. There were a number of distinguished invited guests. General Thomas and Col. Hambleton presided at the table.—After all had gone the *extent* of their waistbands the cloth was removed when—Capt. Strandberg—with a glass of sparkling water, drank the sentiment, that "whenever Gen. Thomas calls for the Home Guards they are at his service."—Gen. Thomas responded in a few very patriotic remarks. Col. Hambleton was then called for and made a short speech. He referred to the farewell address of Washington and said that had the counsels of that great man been strictly observed we should now be at peace, and concluded his remarks with the following sentiment: "The citizen soldiery—the best protection in time of peace and the strongest bulwork in time of war." The Glee Club then sang one of their choicest airs—"Over the Summer Sea."

I. C. W. Powell, Esq., was then called for.—He responded to a sentiment drank by Ensign Nutz:—"May the Home Guards never want, or be wanted." He hoped that the Guards would never be called on to render a more serious service than that they had just performed. He spoke at greater length but we have not time or space to give his remarks. Mr. Powell having concluded the Glee Club sung the airs—"The Swiss Boy," and "Over the mountain wave.

A number of others made short addresses.—Jas. N. Goldsborough, Esq., was called on for a song and he favored them with several national airs, which added much to the enjoyment of the evening. At about 12 o'clock the performance wound up with "Dixie's Land" and three cheers for the politeness and kindness of Mr. Merrett.

It is due to the Guards and all others that were present, to say that the whole affair was conducted strictly on the cold water principle.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—The late convention held in Baltimore, called by some of the counties of the State, adjourned on Tuesday last, to meet again on the 12th of March.

THE BIG BEEF.—The large beef we noticed a few weeks ago, belonging to Capt. M. T. Goldsborough, was sold in our market yesterday. It went like hot-cakes.

IT is thought the Peace Congress took a final vote unpon the propositions before them on yesterday, Washington's birthday.

THANKS.—We are indebted to a friend in the Trappe District for a list of new subscribers.—The cry is, "*still they come.*"

Gov. Hicks and the Secessionists.

In order to succeed in their nefarious plans the Secessionists in Maryland have found it necessary to endeavor to weaken the confidence of the people in Gov. Hicks. To accomplish this they have resorted to many contemptible tricks, most of which we have heretofore noticed and exposed. Lately they have essayed to compass that end by endeavoring to show that the Governor is vacillating and insincere in his assertions with regard to the matter of calling a Convention to determine the position of Maryland. They say that he has promised to act when he thinks the proper time shall have arrived; that said proper time would be when he should find the course of the border slave States indicated—when it should be evident that Congress will not settle our difficulties—and when sundry other "contingencies" should happen.

On this theme they tune their harps, and sings us songs now sad and pathetic, now gay and witty—always, however, covertly sneering at the supposed inability of the Governor to think intelligently on the great subject which has engrossed so much of his attention—and always having in view the design of weakening the confidence of the people in his honesty of purpose. It is not inappropriate, therefore, to attempt to show that this scheme of the secessionists is without foundation; and that, although it may seem plausible, it is unworthy a moment's thought on the part of those who desire to see our State preserve an honorable and conservative position in the crisis.

Let us see what promises he has made. The first publication made by him on the subject was an answer to ex-Gov. Pratt, and others, when asked by them to convene the Legislature. He said he thought it best to await the action of Virginia and the other border slave States; to wait for the development of the plans of the President—to look to the final determination of Congress. And he concluded by making *no* pledge for which he can be charged with inconsistency or vacillation—using these words:—"I shall hold myself ready to act promptly when I shall believe the honor and safety of Maryland require me to act in the premises."

His next published letter was addressed to John Contee, Esq. In that letter he said that he thought this a time when all party obligations should be thrown aside and the best energies of every one exerted for the preservation of the Union—that, for himself, he had determined to abandon all partisan and sectional feelings and do everything in his power to perpetuate the Union of States and the happiness of millions depending upon it. He said it was evident to him that reckless and designing men were endeavoring to precipitate a dissolution of the Union, before the people should have *time* to reflect upon the vast interests involved in the threatened dissolution. He argued that *time* was indispensable—that we should wait patiently and firmly to see if there were not enough wisdom, virtue and patriotism in Congress and in the country to give the *people time* for "the sober second thought." He urges that only when all hope of conciliation is lost can the South honorably take such steps as patriotism and honor may demand, either in or out of the Union. He concludes by assuring Mr. Contee that "whenever, in my judgement, the necessity for assembling that body (the Legislature) in extra session shall arise, I shall not shrink from the responsibilities."

His next published letter is in response to Judge Handy, the Commissioner from Mississippi. In that letter he says that when he shall see clearly there is no hope of an adjustment of our difficulties: when he shall be convinced that the power of the Federal Government is to be perverted to the destruction, instead of being used for the protection of our rights—then, and not till then, can he consent so to exercise any power with which he is invested as to afford even the opportunity for such proceeding. He avers that when he shall exercise his powers he will do so only in full and fraternal concert with the Border Slave States.

In his able Address to the people, dated Jan. 3, 1861, he reviews his position at length—gives cogent reasons for his action—shows that a large majority of the people endorse his views—and says that he had then seen nothing to induce him to swerve from the path of duty indicated by his judgment.

In the documents to which we have referred there is not the slightest ground for the charge of vacillation. At the outset he determined upon his policy. He has strictly adhered to it. And we defy any secessionist to point out a word or sentiment in them indicating the slightest deviation from that policy. All the artillery of the enemies of Maryland have been levelled at him. Threats of the "gibbet," of the knife, of poison, of lying in wait—all manner of defamation and abuse—have not availed for one moment to induce him to think of turning aside from what he knows to be the true policy for Maryland to pursue.

Do the people of Maryland sustain him? No one can hesitate to answer this question in the affirmative. Of the many thousands who have memorialized him on the subject, scarcely 300 men have asked him to deviate from his determination. Thousands of the best of Maryland's sons have entreated him to take no step that looks to action in the premises, until the last ray of hope shall have disappeared—until no possible means of reconciliation shall exist: have urged him, in the name of the God of peace, to give all possible *time* for the people to reflect upon the vast interests which would be irretrievably destroyed by any precipitate action on our part. Recently, too, in Talbot county, where the question was submitted to the vote of the people at the ballot-box—where every exertion was made by the Secessionists—where every one supposed they were in the majority, the *people* have endorsed Gov. HICKS, and most witheringly rebuked his maligners. In Prince George's county, too, a hot-bed of secession, one of the largest slaveholding counties in the State, we are informed that the ballot-box has shown that the citizens of that county endorse the Governor. In Charles by the same test we have a similar result—not more than four hundred out of fifteen hundred voters having cast their votes in even apparent favor of secession. So it is, we do not doubt, in every county of the State. And when the "Sovereign Convention" shall meet on the 18th, let them submit their action to a direct vote of the people, and we guarantee the majority against anything hinting at secession will be so overpowering as to confound its advocates.

In Kentucky and Tennessee, where, in part, the Governor looked for indications that might have induced him to change his policy, we find our own "masterly inactivity" fully endorsed by the people—thus making it more necessary than before that Gov. HICKS shall not deviate from his course.

We have the means of knowing that Maryland is *not* "sold to the Black Republicans;" we know that our "masterly inactivity" is persisted in for *no other reason* than an honest hope that *time* will cure the evils under which we labor—and that when our Governor shall believe there is no longer hope for the Union, he will call upon the people to exercise their Soverign power, and say what shall be the future position of Maryland. He cares naught for the sneers of those who oppose his policy. He can smile at their puny frenzy, in calm consciousness that he is right, in honest conviction that he is doing all in his power to avert the evil day; and earnest in his determination that, when delay cannot longer be deemed prudent, he will submit the destiny of Maryland *to the people—not to the politicians.—Annapolis Gazette.*

A number of resolutions, relating to the national crisis, were presented in the Virginia Convention on Saturday and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The resolutions relate mainly to the subject of coercion and the position of Virginia. Considerable debate took place upon the subject of Federal affairs, Gov. Wise urging speedy action, whilst Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, opposed all haste, and said if the seceded States choose to assault the forts let them take the consequences.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The high gratification expressed by the Charleston Courier at the formation of a new and vigorous Confederacy, does not appear to be shared by its able and distinguished cotemporary, the Mercury.

We published an editoral article, says the Baltimore American, from that journal of Tuesday last, earnestly dissenting from those enactments of the Provisional Government in which are embodied a virtually Protective Tariff, and a positive condemnation of the Slave Trade; and in the Mercury of the succeeding day we find a lengthy article from the pen of Leonidas W. Pratt, the originator and leading advocate of the proposition for a reopening of the Slave Trade, which is introduced with the accompanying editorial comments:

We admit that the Government is but provisional and temporary, therefore, and that the features objected to may not be carried into the Permanent Government, and probably were never intended to be carried there. They were doubtless intended to conciliate the Border Slave States, and induce them to an early union; but the concern we have expressed was not unwarrantable. It may be questionable whether, should the Border Slave States be induced to union by such attractive features of the Constitution, it would be proper to propose a change. It is to be doubted whether, when they shall have entered, it will be possible for the Cotton States to make any changes to which they may except—and, as we would certainly lament the final adoption of the policy excepted to—as we would lament a Constitutional recognition of a protective policy, and a Constitutional brand upon the institution of domestic slavery—we think it eminently important that those who deprecate these measures should make the efforts necessary to defeat them.

Wonder if South Carolina won't soon secede from the Southern Confederacy.

HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—On Saturday week, the Hon. William B. Read, of Larue, introduced in the Kentucky Senate a series of resolutions tendering the thanks of the people of that State to the Hon. John J. Crittenden for his constant and untiring efforts to effect a settlement of our national difficulties; expressing the desire of his native State that though his official connection with the national councils will soon terminate, he should continue with unabated zeal his patriotic exertions, and not withhold from his countrymen the benefit of his wisdom and counsels in this critical period; and that "in view of his intimate connection with the great work of pacification and the peculiar relations which he sustains to all sections, giving him unusual powers for good to his whole country, Kentucky earnestly requests of her distinguished Senator that he will remain at the Federal Capitol, or visit as many of the States as he may deem proper, and urge the speedy adoption of such measures as will secure the equal rights of the people of all the States, and restore peace and harmony to our distracted country." This compliment, voluntarily tendered to Mr. Crittenden from the Democratic side of the Senate chamber received the votes of fourteen, and was opposed by six Senators of that party faith. The resolutions on Monday, the last day of the session, were called up in the House, but the Democratic majority refused to suspend the rules to consider them, though a few of the dominant party voted with the friends of the Union.

OPENING OF THE NEW BRIDGE.—At the opening of the new Bridge, known as Dover Bridge, on Friday, the 15th instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By the citizens of Talbot and Caroline counties, in public meeting assembled at Dover Bridge, to witness its inauguration, that after a careful inspection of the work, we hereby cordially express our entire approval of the substantial manner in which the bridge and causeway have been constructed, and confidently believe that the work will redown to the mutual benefit of the two counties.

Resolved, That the Bridge is worthy of the enterprising spirit of the age in which we live, and must link together the people of the two counties in the bonds of social intercourse and reciprocal trade, and should never be allowed to go down.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of the two counties are hereby tendered to the President and Directors of the Dover Bridge Company for the economy used in construction and for their prompt completion of the work.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Talbot and Caroline papers are respectfully requested to publish these resolutions in their respective journals.

EXCITING MEETING IN ALLEGANY COUNTY.—In response to the action of a meeting held in Baltimore some time since, a meeting of citizens of Allegany county calling themselves friends of a Constitutional Union, assembled at the Court House in this city, on Thursday last, (the 14th instant.) A series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting as to the position to be taken by the people of Maryland, in reference to the existing crisis in the affairs of the country, and providing for the appointment of delegates to the Convention to be held in Baltimore, on the 18th inst., was offered. A substitute declaring it inexpedient in view of the efforts now being made at Washington, for the adjustment of the difficulties, for the people of Maryland to take any action at this time, was presented by D. Blocher, Esq., and upon this an angry discussion arose resulting in the breaking up of the meeting in great disorder, and without consumating its object. The number present prepared to vote for the adoption of the resolutions was very small and must have afforded to unconditional secessionists (if there were any such present) the most striking and indubitable evidence that the people of Allegany county are strongly devoted to the Union and do not intend to abandon it except in the last desperate resort. —*Cumberland Alleganian.*

A SCENE IN THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.—An interesting incident transpired in the lower House of the Alabama Legislature on February 2d. Mr. Clitherall in the course of his remarks denouncing the Stay law, just passed by the Legislature, took occasion to say that, had he supposed such a measure would become a law, he should have preferred to live for four years under Mr. Lincoln's rule. This elicited a hiss from some member, and Mr. Clitherall retorted by observing that if the gentleman who hissed would show himself, he would put his mouth in such a condition that he would not repeat the operation for a week to come. Thereupon Mr. George G. Henry, of Mobile, arose from his seat, and stated that he was the sibilant individual, and that he held himself responsible for the method in which he had disapproved of Mr. Clitherall's remark. The next moment he was dodging an inkstand which that gentleman launched at his head. As the combatants were about coming to close quarters, the bystanders seperated them.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' CABINET.—President Davis has arranged his Cabinet, and it is understood that the following will probably be the cast:

Secretary of State—Hershell V. Johnson, Geo.
Secretary of War—P. O. Hider, Louisiana.
Secretary of the Navy—S. R. Mallory, Florida.
Secretary of the Interior—W. P. Miles, S. Carolina.
Post Office Department—J. H. Hemphill, Texas.
Attorney General—John A. Elmore, Alabama.

Should Benjamin be made Attorney General instead of Elmore, John Forsyth will go into the War Department.

Messrs. Toombs and Slidell will probably be sent as amdasssadors to England and France respectively.

The tariff has not yet been fixed.

THE SUMMER ELECTIONS.—The following States hold elections during the coming summer: Virginia, in May; Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina in August. The indications are that the Union sentiment will be triumphantly successful in each of those States.

Letters received in Washington from Alabama and parts of Georgia represent a great reaction in progress against the secession movement. So strong is this feeling in some sections that they are said to refuse to acknowledge the secession ordinance, and keep the Stars and Stripes flying. The same feeling prevails in portions of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the question naturally arises, will the Southern Confederacy use coercion against its refractory subjects?

A letter from a Georgia member of Congress was shown around the House of Representatives a few days ago, in which he deplores the reaction in the popular mind in the Gulf States, and fears its increase if a compromise is effected satisfactory to the Border States.

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, Feb. 20, 1860.

Some 4,000 bushels were offered.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Fair to good white,	1 40a1 45
Medium,	1 33a1 35
Red,	1 25a1 27
CORN—Prime new white and yellow	65a60 cts
OATS—Maryland,	33a35 cts.

DEATHS.

BENSON.—At Elberton, near St. Michaels, February 4th, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Benson, consort of James Benson, in the 38 year of her age. She was a consistant member of the M. E. Church for twenty years. She bore her protracted illness without a murmur, and expired with a blessed hope of immortality and eternal life. (Baltimore papers please copy.

BRONSON.—At St. Michaels, Talbot county, on Monday morning last, the 18th inst., of pneumonia, after a short illness, Mrs. Martha (Skinner) Bronson, wife of the Rev. Benjamin S. Bronson, rector of Christ Church, St. Michaels.

This estimable person, most loved where best known, had resided here in Talbot county for the brief space of six months, and, within that time, by earnest and unobtrusive acts, within her own sphere of usefulness, she had made many a home a cheerful one by soothing care for those, to whom sickness and sorrow had come. Mrs. Bronson's loss is recognized as a more than ordinary calamity, as she had inspired an entire community with a sense of thankfulness for having in its midst so christian-like and womanly a character, and appreciated, as such a character was, this example will have done its office of encouragement and emulation.

On Tuesday morning her bereaved family, accompanied by some members of the St. Michael's parish vestry, left for Hertford, Perquimmons county, North Carolina, the early home of her family, and near by the church of that town, where she had been taught the principles and practice, entering into the elements of her daily life, this exemplary wife and mother will find a resting place by the side of the kindred, whom she had respected and revered, and near whom in death, she yearned to be.

LIME—by the barrel or bushel, for sale by
feb 23 JAS. H. GRACE.

CRACKERS—fresh Soda, Water and Edingburg Crackers just received.
feb 23 JAS. H. GRACE.

HUSK COLLARS and door Matts, a large lot on hand and for sale by
feb 23 JAS. H. GRACE.

HAUL-SEINE TWINE, Gilling Thread, Set Net Rope in store, for sale by
feb 23 W. P. MACKEY.

COTTON OSNABERGS—white and colored, twild and plain cotton Osnabergs, just received and for sale by
feb 23 CHEEZUM & EMORY.

FLOUR—Extra and Super, of a superior brand, just received and for sale by
feb 23 CHEEZUM & EMORY.

SPADES, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Lead lines, Ropes and Traces, &c., just received and for sale by (feb 23) CHEEZUM & EMORY.

KID GLOVES.—Just received a supply of Black, Colored and white Kid Gloves, all sizes and of the very best quality.
feb 23 JAS. H. GRACE.

I HAVE just received a large lot of fine and G. A. Salt, for putting up fish, at prices to suit the present hard times.
feb 23 S. T. KENNARD.

Insolvent Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has applied for the benefit of the act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that Wednesday, the 20th day of November next, hath been set apart for his final hearing, when his Creditors may attend and show cause, if any, why a final discharge shall not be granted.
feb 23-3t EDWIN WOOD.

Insolvent Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has applied for the benefit of the act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that Wednesday the 22d of May next, hath been set apart for his final hearing, when his Creditors may attend and show cause, if any, why a final discharge shall not be granted.
feb 22-3t WILLIAM J. TRIPPE.

Insolvent Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has applied for the benefit of the act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that Wednesday, the 20th day of November next, hath been set apart for his final hearing, when his creditors may attend and show cause, if any, why a final discharge may not be granted.
feb 23-3t THOMAS F. HOPKINS.

ALL READY FOR FISHING—Just received a complete assortment of "Gilling Twine", (viz:)

2	Cord	No.	30
2	"	"	35
2	"	"	40

To an inspection of which I invite my customers and the public generally.
feb 23 S. T. KENNARD.

Pay Your Fees.

ALL persons indebted to me for Fees placed in my hands for collection and to whom bills have been delivered, are hereby notified that unless the same is paid by the 1st day of April next, I shall proceed to collect them by way of Execution, as longer time cannot and will not be given.
SAM. SPARKLIN,
feb 23-3t S Sheriff.

To All Whom it may Concern.

THE subscriber having bonded for the collection of the accounts of the firm of Elliott & Hughes, and being compelled to close them up by a certain date, would earnestly request all who are indebted to said firm to come up to the "captain's office" and settle the same, as, if they are not settled by that certain date, he will have to put them in a train of collection in justice to himself and bondsmen.
feb 23-4t S J JESSE HUGHES.

HAUL-SEINE TWINE—for sale by
feb 23 JAS. H. GRACE.

H. WINTERNIGHT,
MARBLE CUTTER.
Corner of Gay & Frederick Sts., Baltimore.

Toombs, Monuments,
GRAVE STONES,
and every description of HOUSEWORK executed.
[feb 23-1y

Shipping Furs Wanted.
TO STOREKEEPERS!

THE highest *Cash* prices paid for
MINK,
RACCOON,
FOX,
OTTERS,
MUSKRATS.
and all *other* kinks of
Shipping Furs!
GEO. F. WOMRATH,
feb 23-3m No. 415 Arch St. Philad'a.

TO FARMERS.

80,000 BARRELS POUDRETTE, made by the Lodi Manufacturing Co., for sale in lots to suit purchasers. This is the CHEAPEST FERTILIZER in market. $3 worth will manure an acre of corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will ripen the corn two weeks earlier, and, unlike guano, neither injure the seed nor land. A pamphlet, with satisfactory evidence and full particulars, will be sent gratis to any one sending address to.
LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
130 South Wharves, Philadelphia.
[feb 23-10t

A LECTURE

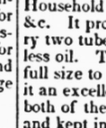
WILL be delivered by W. Fisk Townsend, Esq., at the St. Michaels M. E. Church, on Thursday evening the 28th inst., for the benefit of the Sabbath School at the said place, also the choir will be in attendance with appropriate pieces.
Admission, - - - - 15 cts.
Doors open at 6 o'clock. Exercises commence 7½ o'clock.
G. W. BURKE, Sup't.
T. J. WARREN,
R. H. MEADS,
E. F. BENSON. } Committee.
feb 23-1t

Patent Mica Lamp Chimney.
A Lamp Chimney that will not Break!

THIS great invention commends itself to every one using COAL OIL LAMPS. It gives more light, requires less cleaning and will not break by the heat or cold, falling, or any ordinary usage. *For sale by Storekeepers generally throughout the U. S., and the Canadas, and Wholesale by the Manufacturers and Patentees,*
HORNING & HUMPHREY,
No. 321 N. Second St., Philad'a.
N. B.—A large and superior stock of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
always on hand, at prices defying competition. Also, the *Portland Coal Oil*, at Manufacturers' price.
[feb 23-4t

NOTICE.—We beg leave to inform our patrons and friends generally that we will take Corn, Bacon or Lard, in payment of unsettled accounts, and will allow the highest market price for the same. A. DODD & SON.
[feb 16

FOR RENT,



FOR the balance of the year, a small DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a laboring man. The rent is cheap and it is situated immediately on the water. For further particulars enquire of the editor of the Gazette. [feb 16-3t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted on account of purchases at the sale of the personal estate of Samuel Stevens, deceased, if their notes are not paid on or before *the 15th day of March next*, the Administrators will proceed to collect the same by process of law.
R. C. HOLLYDAY, and
JNO. W. MARTIN, Adm'rs of
feb 16-4t S of Samuel Stevens, dec'd.

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT.

THERE will be a concert given in the TOWN HALL, on
Tuesday, 26th of February,
when many choice pieces selected for the occasion will be sung by the
"Easton Glee Club."

Admission, - - - 25 cts.
Children under 14 years, - 15 cts.
Doors open at 7; performance commence at 7½.

John R. Mortimer,	- - -	Soprano.
Alex. Dodd, Jr.,	- - -	Alto.
J. Maynard Satterfield,	- - -	Tenor.
F. H. Houston,	- - -	Baritone.
H. T. Maloney,	- - -	Bass.

feb 16-2t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE subscriber still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of Hopkins & Anderson's patent Gas generating Lamps, known as the Family Air-Pressure Gas Lamp, and the Liliputian Vapor Lamp. The Family Air-Pressure Burner gives a light equal to four ordinary two tube fluid Lamps and is perfectly free from smoke or smell. The above mentioned Lamps are adapted in all cases, where a good light is desirable, viz: such as for Churches, Parlors, Halls, Stores, Offices, &c. The Liliputian Lamp is principally designed for all general ordinary Household purposes, Boarding Houses, Hotels, &c. It produces a light exceeding and ordinary two tube Lamp and consumes considerably less oil. The flame is readily reduced from its full size to a small taper light, which constitutes it an excellent companion for the sick room.—both of the above Lamps are easly managed and kept in order.

We can furnish the Family Air-Pressure Lamp of a *plain style* at the low price of $1.25 in complete working order, others of a higher price in proportion to style and finish—we will also furnish the Liliputian Lamps in complete order, of a *plain style* for the low price of 75 cts. Old Lamps altered to use the Family Air-Pressure Burner for $1,00. To use the Liliputian Burner, 50 cents. All kinds of Lamp repairing and other brass work done to order at short notice. All orders left with Mr. S. B. Hopkins, Carriage maker, or at the residence of Ed. H. Anderson, will be promptly attended to.

☞ The subscriber also begs leave to inform his old customers, that now having made arrangements in the city for the manufacture of their Gas generating Lamps, he will now devote a large portion of his time to the repairing of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., and all other work appertaining to the business. His long experience in the business, be trusts will merit a share of their patronage as of old. All work entrusted to his care will meet with prompt attention, and above all, it will be done in a workmanlike manner and guaranteed to be correct. All work or orders left at his residence on Cabinet street, below front, or with Mr. S. B. Hopkins, Carriage maker, will meet with prompt and punctual attention.
feb 9 EDWARD H. ANDERSON.

FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, for the instant relief of ASTHMA, and all nervous and spasmodic affections of the Chest and Bronchial Tubes. The smoke of the Cigarette is to be inhaled; and to effect this properly, it is necessary to fill the mouth with smoke, then open the lips, and draw in fresh air until the whole is conveyed to the affected parts. Sold at the Drug Store of
dec 22 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.