THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING. - - - MARCH 9, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

President Lincoln's Inaugural.—Knowing that there would be a great desire, on the part of the people, to learn the tenor of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address, we made arrangements, as we thought, to furnish our town subscribers with it at an early hour in the day on Tuesday, but they did not arrive in the forenoon boat. They came in the Hugh Jenkins, by way of Easton Point, consequently we could not distribute them until a late hour. All our other subscribers are supplied to-day.

The day which has been looked forward to by many with apprehensions of a stormy time has at length passed and no serious disturbance was experienced. The Inaugural Address of the President of the United States ever has been a subject of much comment, but the peculiar surroundings of the newly inaugurated President exposes his to a closer scrutiny, probably, than any other that was ever delivered. If it can be clasified at all, we suppose it may be done in two divisions: first, the exposition of the views of Mr. Lincoln upon the question of secession and second, its declarations of his purposes and policy. In that part of the address where he discloses his future policy, there is much criticism and conflict of opinion. He considers the Union unbroken, and that he will take care that the laws be faithfully executed in all the States. But in the next paragraph, the President, recognizing the great difficulties in so doing, qualifies his declaration by the statement that he will perform this duty as far as "practicable." He says he will "hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government," but says "when hostility in any locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident cititizens from holding Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object."

Notwithstanding our dislike to the principles advocated by the party of Mr. Lincoln, we must say that we cannot see how Mr. Lincoln could speak otherwise, if he spoke of it all, than to protect the government property. Mr. Buchanan went further than Mr. Lincoln has done in speaking of collecting the revenue from the seceded States—he appointed an officer for that purpose at Charleston. It could not be expected that Mr. Lincoln would advocate or attempt to withdraw the federal troops from any of the forts. He has no right to do it, especially when a rebellious State would immediately take possession. Congress is the only power that can shoulder the reponsibility. There may be and undoubtedly are passages in the address not as explicit as desirable and a more urgent appeal might have been made for peace, but to take it as a whole, it appears to us to be as conservative as could have been expected, and that his administration should be sustained so long as he carries out the precepts of the Constitution and keeps within the bounds of propriety.

Steamers, Routes and Captains.—Owing to the frequent changes of the routes of our steamers of late, this community has almost lost sight of their running days, we therefore, thought it not amiss to make mention of their present days of running:

The steamer Kent—Capt. Jno. H. Kirwan, of the "Individual Enterprise line," leaves Baltimore for Denton and landings on Choptank River, every Wednesday and Saturday—returning by same route on Thursdays and Mondays. She will also leave Baltimore every Friday for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry and return same day by same route.—The Pioneer is undergoing repairs.

The steamer Balloon—Capt. James Tilghman.—Steamer Champion—Capt. Jno. R. Griffith. Steamer Hugh Jenkins—Capt. R. Travers of the "Eastern Shore Steamboat Company line." One of these steamers will leave Baltimore every Tuesday morning for Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, Oxford and Easton, and return the next day. Every Wednesday morning for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry, and return same day. Every Thursday for Denton and intermediate landings—returning next day. Every Saturday for Annapolis, West River, St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry—returning by same route on Mondays. Leaving at 8 o'clock.

☞ As we are to have a boat to Miles River Ferry again on Fridays, we shall keep our columns open for the latest news.

Gov. Hicks.—Gov. Hicks is the worst slandered man in the whole State, but the masses of the people, both at home and abroad appreciate his great worth as a man of foresight, firmness and a lover of the Union. Even in North Carolina at such an early period he is named in connection with the next presidency. The last effort to slander Gov. Hicks, is his enemies spreading a rumor broadcast, that he was making an effort to obtain a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet for Hon. H. Winter Davis. The Governor not only denies this himself, in a letter, but the Washington correspondent of the Balt. American reports the following as the substance of a conversation letween the Governor and the President, during his and other gentlemen's visit to the President to urge upon him the necessity of peace in the country: "Mr. Lincoln addressed him in relation to appointments from Maryland, intimating that any office he wished was at his service. The Governer returned his thanks, but assured the President elect that he wanted no office, and would accept none; that he longed to return to his home in Dorchester, and end his days in peace and quiet. Mr. Lincoln then put the following questions to him, which, with the answers, I think are nearly verbatim:

Mr. L.—"Would the appointment of Henry Winter Davis be acceptable to the Union party of Maryland?"

Gov. H.—"No, sir; his appointment would not be acceptable to the Union party."

Those Queries.—Some scribbler in the Star, appears to be either very much concerned about the welfare of our subscribers or has a wonderful propensity for making a "splurge." As we are out for no office nor do we ever expect to be, we deem it entirely unnecessary to lay down a PLATFORM to gratify the mere curiosity of the individual who signs himself "Southern Rights." Probably if he would learn the value of time, by a little closer application to business of more profit, than codgitating useless queries it would be more beneficial to himself and less work for others. There is one of two things we will venture an apple on: and that is, that the author of those queiries is not a subscriber to the Gazette; or if he is, he never has offorded us an opportunity to give him the first CREDIT.

Promoted.—Capt. H. J. Strandberg of the "Home Guards" of this county, has been promoted, by the Governor, to Colonel of the 4th Regiment of M. M. of Talbot county. Captain Strandberg is an old soldier. He has been Captain of several companies—always proving himself persevering and energetic and is well worthy of the late honor conferred upon him.

ATTENTION "HOME GUARDS."

We have been requested to say that the presence of every member of the "Home Guards" is desired at their Armory, on Monday night next, at 7½ o'clock, as business of importance is to be transacted.

A Letter of Inquiry.—We have received a letter from a friend at Princess Anne, with the following query:

"Sir:—Can you inform our people where the Hon. James A. Stewart is? We have missed him out of Congress for two months and would like to know his whereabouts, &c."

In reply to the above, we are informed that Mr. Stewart has been down South, ever since he left Washington in January last. He has just returned to his seat again in Congress in time to witness the adjournment of that body.—Cambridge Herald of the 2d inst.

It appears that the same question might be asked of another James A. of Maryland, though holding a higher position than Mr. Stewart. He has been playing "mum" during the session, though considered one of the "big guns" of the nation heretofore. But what is the use of a big gun, if it is in firing order only in time of peace—when as soon as real "double-trouble" comes it is "spiked" up as tight as a wine bottle.

An Innocent Man Hung.—A case was brought to light in Baltimore city on Tuesday, which will be added to the warnings against the danger of convicting criminals upon circumstantial evidence. A negro named George Orem made a dying confession that he committed a murder for which Cyphus, also colored, was hung in 1859. Cyphus, it will be recollected, was hung at the same time with Gambrill, Corrie and Crop, convicted of the murder of police officers Benton and Rigdon, and died strongly protesting his innocence, declaring that he had been mistaken for another man. The evidence against him was then thought to be conclusive, but it now appears that the poor fellow's protestations were entirely truthful.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE.—The Hopkinsville, Kentucky, Press says: "Of all the papers published in the State we were the first to mention his name and advocate his election. We believed him true to his State and country. We were disappointed. Now we are the first to ask him to resign, and we believe the people are just as anxious for his compliance with the request as they were that he should be elected. A man that has no more independence or manliness than he has, is unfit to hold the place of the immortal Crittenden. Let Breckinridge resign at once, and let the same Legislature that elected him elect John J. Crittenden."

THE POSITION OF VIRGINIA.—It now appears that had a vote been taken in the Peace Conference on the propositions adopted as a whole, the vote of Virginia would have been recorded in their favor. Judge Brockenborough, though objecting to some special points, was willing to vote for the propositions as an entire plan. The point was raised, that after adopting the different sections, a vote should be taken on the whole; but ex-President Tyler decided adversely, and thus the vote of Virginia was prevented from being cast in their favor.

"THE Crittenden resolutions were the least that he thought should be adopted. The report of the Peace Conference was a cheat, a humbug, a deception."

Thus said Hon. Jo Lane—the candidate for Vice President on the Breckinride *(terrible Union)* ticket last fall—a few days ago in the U. S. Senate.

LIEUT. EDWARD T. SPEDDEN, U. S. N., late attached to the United States steamer Mohawk, died at Brooklyn on the 3d inst. Mr. Spedden when a boy lived in Easton and was the son of Dr. Spedden, a number of years back a practicing physician of this town.

HON. WM. L. YANCEY has resigned his seat as a member of the Alabama State Convention; and Col. J. C. B. Mitchell is announced in the Montgomery papers as a candidate to succeed him.

For the Easton Gazette.

"Vox Davis vox populi."

Under the above title the *Social Journal*, of the present week, publishes (editorially) what purports to be a late conversation, at Washington, between Hon. H. Winter Davis and myself, which I feel reluctantly obliged to notice.

As the editor states he has my "authority" for the conversation and it may be thence inferred that I sanctioned the publication, it is due to myself to say that I was not only never consulted, but knew nothing whatever of the intention to print; and was, therefore, quite as much surprised, as were doubtless my friends, to see a passing conversation paraded in the most prominent department of a journal and narrated by the editor himself! Had he resolved upon catering for the greedy public, by appropriating private conversation, common courtesy between man and man should have suggested the propriety of submitting his own recollection of what was said for emendation or approval to the party most interested in the correctness of the public announcement.

The first question reported is incorrect. I never enquired of Mr. Davis what he thought of the "result of the Peace Conference"—but whether he supposed "Congress would recommend it?" His answer was "no, it will not get a majority in the Senate or an approach to a vote in the House." The reply (as published,) to the first question is also erroneous. Mr. Davis did not say (in so many words,) that the South needed "no further guarantees"—and his remark that the "constitution needs no amendments" was in reply to another and distinct question in reference to a proposed National Convention. He considered the Corwin amendment, which had passed the House that day by a constitutional vote, and the certainty of the passage of other portions of the report of the committee of thirty-three, as sufficient, in his own language, "to break the backs of the secessionists."

The answer of Mr. Davis to the question involving the possible secession of Maryland is also, in some respects, incorrect. Mr. Davis never said in my presence that the "Potomac in the event of seperation, must be the dividing line." The word "Potomac" was never employed by me in speaking of Mr. Davis, at any time or place, and therefore originated, if anywhere, in the imagination of the editor.

The last clause also of the article, unexplained, might lead to the inference that I had, upon personal as well as political considerations, denounced Mr. Davis. This is far from true. With Mr. Davis, personally, I have no quarrel. His course towards me has ever been that of unwavering courtesy and kindness. This, however, does not commit me to the endorsement of his opinions; and while, therefore, admiring his talents, and appreciating his courtesies, I have denounced and still denounce his course *politically*—disapproving, as I do, of his late votes and speeches, and believing his sentiments most unfortunate for a citizen of the border and fraught with great danger to the Union in the present unhappy crisis of affairs.

With the foregoing statement I leave the subject, hoping that those who think proper to copy the article from the "Journal" will do me the justice to append thereto this explanation.

I have only to recommend to others who like myself are unambitious of this species of newspaper notoriety the timely hint of the Ayrshire poet:

"If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede ye tent it:
A chield's amang you takin' notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it."

CHRIS: C. COX.

Easton, March 7, 1861.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for March is on our table. It is a valuable number, and illustrated with numerous wood cuts representing various departments of agriculture.

FRANCE AND THE SOUTH.—M. Gaillardet writes to the Courier des Etats Unis from Paris, February 8th, as follows:

"A friend of General Stevenson, of South Carolina, assures me that that gentleman had had an audience of the Emperor, who had listened in a friendly manner to his arguments in favor of the new Confederacy of the Slave States.

"Some of the provincial journals add that, in order to secure the alliance of Napoleon III., the Southern seceders had offered to put his cousin, Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, at the head of their Confederacy."

This last paragraph shows the absurdity of all these rumors about France and the South.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The following singular motion was made in the House of Representatives on Saturday, by Mr. Hughes, of Maryland:

Mr. Hughes, rising to a question of the "highest privilege," moved that the Speaker direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring to this House the members from the State of South Carolina, who, to the best of his knowledge, had been systematically absent since early in December, very much to the detriment of the public service. It was time to assert the authority and dignity of the House.

Mr. Stanton hoped the motion would not be sustained. He was ready to express his conviction that the public service had received no detriment by the absence of the gentlemen referred to. [Laughter.]

No action was taken, and the subject was dropped.

Has our member from the Sixth district changed his convictions? Does he propose to 'coerce' South Carolina?

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION. It appears to be certain that North Carolina has gone against "prompt action," but not for submission. The Raleigh Standard (Union paper,) speaking of the result, says:

"In speaking of the unsuccessful party as Unionists we must not be understood as saying that they will submit to the administration of the Government on sectional or Black Republican principles, but that they are anxious to preserve the Union on a Constitutional basis, and to obtain such guarantees as will lead to a permanent reconstruction of the Union. The Unionists entertain hopes, and nearly all of them strong hopes, that the Union can and will be preserved, and they are willing to show their faith in this respect by their works. They are opposed to disunion at this time, and would regard it at any time as fraught with numerous and great calamities; and they are also opposed to the attempts which are being made to *Mexicanize* this Republic, by breaking it up, and incurring the hazzards of revolution, simply on account of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency."

DR. COX'S LECTURE.—The hour at which we went to press last week prevented any notice of the Address of Dr. Cox, of Easton, before the Mount Vernon Society of Washington College, on the evening of February the 22d.—The skill of the speaker was evinced, as well in the rounding of periods and easy construction of sentences, as in the choice and development of the theme; but the greatest exhibition of art, was in the reference made to the troubles of the country. The conflict of opinion has probably never been higher than now, and men do not sit easily under the unqualified condemnation, which speakers are too apt to pour upon the views of those who differ from themselves. This was wisely avoided by Dr. Cox, and in escaping Scylla he did not run into Charybdis—that is, he did not indulge in such offensive insinuations as are sometimes resorted to by those who have not learned to abuse. Decided Union sentiments were expressed, but so springing up from the native love of Union, as refreshed by the memories of the day—with its pleasant story of our past—and so entirely divorced from any intended contrast with *that hatred of the Union*, which some men are perpetually striving to fix upon their political opponents—that all could concur in their approval, though some might advise a *little stimulus* to the State pride which should never be wholly forgotten.

As a political address it was manly and courteous; as a literary production it was finished and pleasing; and the large audience who were present attested their approbation of the orator selected by the Society.—*Kent News.*

Can the Seceded States be Brought Back?

If we are to take the dictum of President Davis, or the declaration of the Commissioners from Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina, before the Virginia Convention, the hope of restoring the Union must be abandoned. But we not unfrequently meet with evidence that these gentlemen have mistaken the wishes and sentiments of the people for whom they speak. The following, from the Corinth (Miss.) Advertiser, of the 9th instant, throws out some suggestions bearing upon the question, the force of which we think will strike every mind. Says the Advertiser:

"Recent developments point with unerring directness to the greatest struggle yet fought between the friends and enemies of the American Union. Virginia, the mother of States and Presidents, has, by an almost unanimous voice, declared for its preservation, and to-day Tennessee will, we hazzard the opinion, follow in her footsteps. The Convention of this State, so unanimous in its passage of the ordinance of secession, voted down by a large majority a resolution against re-union. If the Convention, under the excitement of highly wrought sensation despatches, would refuse to pass such a resolution, it certainly is safe to assume *that the people*, who in many cases were induced to vote for secession candidates under an assurance that they were not Disunionists, would, by a large majority, favor re-union. Indeed, so conscious were the Disunionists of the opposition of the people to secession, that they refused to refer the question back for their approval. But Mississippi—saving South Carolina and Florida—is the most of all of the States now out committed in sentiment against reconstruction; therefore, her citizens will the more readily agree to a re-union when Alabama and Louisiana agitate for the repeal of their secession ordinances. If, for no other reason, *interest*, the great prompter of human action, would force them to acquiesce in the necessity and bow to Federal authority. Of one thing, at least, we believe the intelligent looker-on is fully convinced, viz: that civil war or reconstruction is unavoidable. *Even the first levy for the new Government has so exasperated the already burdened tax-payers as to only require a leader to induce them to resist the collection of the tax.*—That a leader, ere long, will be found there can be no doubt, unless a turn in public affairs shall take place; for many now quiet under the belief that the burdens of an independent government will be obviated by reconstruction, *will become insubordinate when hope is lost for reconstruction, and the Border Slave States refuse to enter the Southern alliance.*

"In a dispassionate review of the whole field, the mind is forced to the conviction that the question in the seceded States will be re-union or separate existence. That it will be intemperately discussed is as sure as that the question is the most exciting one that could be presented to the voter, nor can it be disguised that the minority party will be restive under defeat. If the Border States refuse to secede, as we think they will, and the Cotton States refuse to go back into the Union, a strong prejudice will at once be engendered between these sections, laying the axe at the root of the tree of Southern progress, for none who know human nature can doubt that *retaliatory legislation will be adopted by the Cotton States to force them out of the Union, which will merely exasperate them in return to a like policy.* Crimination and recrimination will be the order of counter legislation, paving the way to the sure destruction of both.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.—The following is the Cabinet of the new President:

Secretary of State - -	Mr. Seward, of N. York.
Secretary of Treasury -	Mr. Chase of Ohio.
Secretary of War - - -	Mr. Cameron, of Penn.
Secretary of the Navy -	Gideon Welles, of Conn.
Secretary of the Interior	Caleb B. Smith, Indiana.
Post Master General -	Montgomery Blair, of Md.
Attorney General - -	Edward Bates of Missouri.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

The following order is published for the information of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 1, 1861.

By the direction of the President of the United States it is ordered that Brigadier General David E. Twiggs be and is hereby dismissed from the Army of the United States, for his treachery to the flag of his country in having surrendered, on the 18th of February, 1861, on the demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his department and under his charge.

J. HOLT, Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

One of the current fallacies of the Secessionists is the assumption that the treaties acknowledging the independence of the United States acknowledged the separate independence of the States, and not merely the independence of the United States as one nation. This assumption, absurd upon its face and clear through, is quietly but effectually disposed of by a passage in Washington's letter to Green:

"*It is only in our united character as an empire,*" says Washington, "*that our independence is acknowledged*, that our power can be regarded, or our credit supported among foreign nations.—*The treaties of European Powers with the United States of America will have no validity on a dissolution of the Union.* We shall be left nearly in a state of nature; or we may find, by our own unhappy experience, that there is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny, and that arbitrary power is easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness." The theory of State sovereignty on which the Cotton States are acting never so much as flitted across the brain of Washington. He was profoundly unconscious of the doctrine, even as the spawn of political metaphysics.

BOOKS.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY FOR MARCH.—The contents of the present number are more than usually varied. "Verona Brent" is continued, and grows more interesting and exciting. There are several original and admirable articles by new contributors, among which "Hunting in the Province of New Brunswick," by H. S. Stallknecht and A. G. Bradford, is charmingly written, and is full of interest. It is a rich number in literary excellence, and it is moreover profusely illustrated with engravings done in the very first style of art.

The Fashion Department, embraced in this fine magazine, is the fullest and most reliably complete exposition published in America. It is an authority upon all matters of taste in dress, and contains fine engravings and full descriptions of the newest styles in dress, bonnets, cloaks, laces, fancy and ornamental work. It is a matter of wonder, even to the initiated, how so large and beautiful a magazine can be afforded for three dollars. Only its immense circulation can yield Frank Leslie profit. It should be upon every lady's work-table.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR JANUARY. Republished by L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold Street, New York. Price $3 per annum.

This number, which is unusually full, commences with an article on *Canada and the North-West*, in which the present condition and resources and future prospects of that magnificent colony are set forth in most encouraging terms, the reviewer concluding with the assurance that "the time must eventually come when the primeval forests, the prairies, and the banks of the lakes and streams of this all but unpeopled territory, will be the home of millions of British subjects." In the article *The Welsh and their Literature*, will be found many interesting extracts from Welsh authors, with appreciative and illustrative comments. Mr. Motley's *History of the United Netherlands* is reviewed with marked commendation, fortified by a variety of extracts. "Diligent and painstaking as the humblest chronicler, he has availed himself of many sources of information which have not been made use of by any previous historical writer. At the same time, he is not oppressed by his materials, but has sagacity to estimate their real value, and he has combined and arranged with scholarly power the facts which they contain." *The Iron Manufacture* furnishes a brief and well digested history of the rise and progress of that branch of industry, from the insignificant beginnings about which there are no certain data to the enormous estimated product of the United Kingdom for the past year of 4,000,000 tons. The paper on *Italy* is rather more sympathizing with the recent extraordinary events in that country than would naturally be expected from the usually conservative tone of this Review. *The Dogs of History and Romance* is intended to be the light article of the number; but the writer has hardly done justice to the subject, being probably oppossed by the ominous title which immediately succeeds—*The Income Tax and its Rivals*, with none of which is any peculiar satisfaction expressed.—The "great gun" of the number is aimed at the well known work, 'Essays and Reviews,' which, being compiled by several Oxford professors, has given rise to much discussion in England. This same volumn has recently been noticed at considerable length and in favorable terms by the Westminster Review, and those who wish to see what can be urged on both sides of many important religious questions which come into the discussion will find their time well bestowed in the perusal of these manifestoes of the opposing parties. This number commences a volume.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD, commence January, 1861.

TERMS.	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money Current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

Now is a good time to subscribe. Send on your name and money—in order to commence with the January numbers.

☞ Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court, has not resigned, as reported.

News Items.

An interesting and important debate occurred in the United States Senate on Wednesday. On a motion to print the usual number of copies of the President's Inaugural, Mr. Clingman attacked the Address as a proclamation of war against the seceding States. Mr. Douglas replied, dissenting from the conclusions of the North Carolina Senator. Though the Inaugurul was not as explicit on some points as he desired, he (Mr. D.) had come to the conclusion that "it was a peace rather than a war message." Mr. Douglas then entered upon an analysis to maintain this view of the Inaugural.

The Charleston papers make the announcement that the South Carolina forces assembled around Fort Sumter have been turned over to the Southern Confederacy, and placed by order of President Davis under command of Major General Beauregard, of Louisiana. This relieves South Carolina from all responsibility for the taking of Fort Sumter, and we think lessens the probability of an immediate attack being made.

The Virginia Convention continued on Wednesday the debate on the resolutions offered in relation to secession, coercion, &c. Other resolutions of the same character were offered. Mr. Carlisle, one of the most earnest Unionists in the Convention, has the floor for a speech to-day. The Committee on the subject reported that no movement of United States troops had been made indicating a purpose to attack or coerce Virginia.

In the Missouri State Convention on Tuesday resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to wait on the Commissioner from Georgia and inform him that Missouri dissented from the position taken by his State, and very respectfully but emphatically declined to accept the invitation of Georgia to share with her the honors and responsibilities of secession.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Crittenden will be nominated by the President as a Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Seward is reported to be preparing a peace policy for the adoption of the Administration.

Messrs. Crawford, Forsythe and Romain, the Commissioners for the Southern Confederacy, have arrived at Washington, and are expected to immediately attempt to open negotiations with the Government.

Hon. John H. Reagan, late member of Congress, has been confirmed as Postmaster General of the Southern Confederacy.

Texas is reported to have ratified the secession ordinance by an immense majority, and Governor Houston, it is said, has resigned his position.

The Arkansas State Convention met on Tuesday. The Unionists succeeded in the election of officers of the body by six majority.

THE LATEST!

BY YESTERDAY'S STEAMER!

The debate on the President's Inaugural Address was continued in the United States Senate on Thursday. Senator Wigfall spoke in reply to Mr. Douglas, making a speech remarkable, even for him, in its windy obstreperousness.—He pronounced the Union dead, offered to give it a "decent quiet funeral, after the Protestant form, or an Irish wake," and declared the time for "demagogueism" had passed, an assertion which the Senator still lives to confute. Mr. Douglas replied with much spirit and force, maintaining his position with great ability. Mr. Mason followed, characterizing the Inaugural as a proclamation of war. Mr. Douglas again replied, declaring his belief that the President was in favor of a pacific policy, and that the Republican party also sustained that policy as the best under the circumstances. The whole debate was exceedingly interesting.

Our Southern exchanges furnish some interesting intelligence from Charleston Gen. Beauregard, the newly appointed commander of the Southern Confederacy, has assumed control of the military operations at Charleston. The *Mercury*, heretofore in favor of an immediate attack on Fort Sumter, now thinks there is no occasion for haste and that delay and the adoption of stricter measures toward Major Anderson, will be good policy.

The Southern Congress have under consideration retaliatory measures against the United States, such as the dismissal of civil suits in the courts of the Confederated States, &c. The Commissioners to European powers are instructed to enter into treaties for the extention of copyright privileges. The flag of the Confederacy is of red and white stripes, with a blue field containing seven stars.

Senator Crittenden was serenaded at Washington on Thursday night, and spoke for the Union with a decision and emphasis which shows that he is not to be seduced or driven from his national allegiance. He declared that our national troubles were fermented and kept alive by cross-road politicians for selfish purposes.

The steamer Bremen arrived at New York Thursday, bringing foreign dates to the 20th ult. No intelligence has been received of the Cunard steamer Austalasian, which sailed from the other side on the 16th ult. The steamer Great Eastern, it is reported, will sail for Norfolk, where a cargo of cotton is to be prepared for her.

The Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy it is announced will not make an immediate demand for the surrender of the Southern forts, but wait until the policy of the Administration is developed.

In the Virginia Convention on Thursday Mr. Carlisle made a strong speech against pledging the State to resist coercion. He expressed himself agreeably disappointed in the tone of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural.

President Lincoln declared last night to Southern gentlemen who made the inquiry, that "his inaugural meant peace."

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, Mar. 7, 1861.

Some 4,800 bushels were offered.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Fair to good white,	1 35a1 42
Red,	1 20a1 25
CORN—Prime new white and yellow	59a65 cts
OATS—Maryland,	30a33 cts.

DEATHS.

JONES.—At Bustleton, Pa., at the residence of Rev. George T. Hurlock, on the 21st of February last, Willie L., only surviving child of the late Dr. William Jones, of St. Michaels, aged 7 years and 18 days.

LEONARD.—Departed this life at the residence of her son, in Oxford Neck, February 22d, Mrs. Martha Leonard, after a short, but painful illness, in the 68th year of her age.

RAW-HIDE WHIPS, of different sizes and very durable, in store and for sale by
mar 9 J. P. BLAKE.

SCOTCH HERRINGS—by the box or dozen—now on hand and for sale by
mar 9 J. P. BLAKE.

WANTED.—All kinds of country produce, such as Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, Wool, Feathers, Rags, Hides, &c., for which the highest market prices will be allowed by
mar 9 J. P. BLAKE.

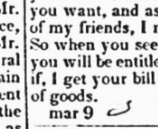
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to H. M. Berridge, in election districts No. 2 and 5, for State and county taxes will please settle the same immediately with James Benson, as longer indulgance cannot be given. JAMES BENSON,
mar 9 Agent.

WANTED

TO hire for balance of the present year, a negro woman that has been accustomed to Cook, Milk, and doing the ordinary work of a kitchen Servant. For such a woman without children a liberal price will be given. Apply to JOHN HARPER,
mar 9-3t eow Near St. Michaels.

OTHELLO MORGAN.



THIS fine Morgan horse will stand for mares in Talbot county the ensuing Season commencing on the 10th of March and ending on the 10th of June, 1861. He will stand at the Trappe once a fortnight for three days. The ballance of his time at the stable of the owner, at Deep Water Point and in Miles River Neck and Bay-Side district. The colts of this horse are all turning out fine horses. For terms, see hand-bills. JAMES BENSON,
mar 9-tf Agent.



ARRANGEMENTS OF THE *INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE*, for the Eastern and Western Shores, until further notice.

ON and after Wednesday, March 6th, 1861, the Steamer KENT, Captain John H. Kirwin, will run her routes as follows:

Leave every Saturday for Cambridge, Denton and Landings on Choptank river, returning on Monday.

Every Tuesday for Annapolis and West River, returning same day.

Every Wednesday for Castle Haven, Clora's Point, Cambridge, Hughlett's Wharf, Sherman's Pier, Cabin Creek, Medford's Wharf, Lloyd's Landing, returning by same route, Thursday.

Every Friday for St. Michaels, Miles River Ferry, returning same day.

mar 9 C. K. CANNON, Agent.

HERE I AM AGAIN, MY FRIENDS.

MARCH has arrived and reminds me of the Spring trade, and I thought to myself that you would want a

COAT, VEST OR PANTS,

and if I had not the Goods when you called, you would be disappointed.

Now, if you owe me a bill I want it, to enable me to prepare for you this Spring. It don't matter how small or how large it is; I want it; you are the very one I am talking to; I don't mean your neighbor or friend; but all of you that owe me anything. So you that have an account on my books come along and help me out, as you know I never refuse to let you have what you want, and as all my means are in the hands of my friends, I must look to them to *pay up*.—So when you see me, come up to the *scratch* and you will be entitled to the first choice this Spring, if, I get your bill so that I can buy a new stock of goods.

mar 9 JNO. SATTERFIELD.

Notice of Transferers.

THE commissioners for Talbot county will meet at their office in Easton, on *the first Tuesday in April next, being the 2d day of said month, and continue to meet every day, for twelve consecutive days* (Sundays excepted,) that is, from the 2d to the 16th of April, for the purpose of hearing appeals in relation to, and noting transfers of THE ASSESSED property of said county, ON OATH, agreeably to the Act of the general assembly of Maryland. By order of the board,
mar 9-6t T. K. ROBSON, Clerk.

☞ Persons making application for Transferers of Property, will be required to comply with the following section of the Act of December Session, Eighteen Hundred and Forty-Seven; chapter two Hundred and sixty-six, entitled, An Act for the general Valuation and assessment of Property in this State, passed at March session, eighteen hundred and forty one, chapter twenty-three.

SECTION 15. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland.* That whenever any person shall make application to the Levy Courts, Commissioners or Appeal Tax Courts, as the case may be, to make him or her an allowance or deduction on account of the sale, transfer, alienation, loss, destruction or removal of any property, or the collection or payment of any public debt or private security for money, it shall be the duty of the said levy Courts, Commissioners, or Appeal Tax Courts, to interrogate such person ON OATH, in reference to the said property or security and disposal of the same and especially to require him or her by whom the said property has been sold or transferred, the amount of the purchase money, or the money collected and paid, and the same has been invested; and it shall also be the duty of the Levy Courts, Commissioners or Appeal Tax Courts, to interrogate the said person, *on oath*, in reference to any acquisitions or investments made by the said person, and not already assessed, and the amount of all such acquisitions and investments, in whatever description of security, shall be added to the assessable property of the person so applying, and charged accordingly, and if the said person refuse to answer the interrogatories proposed, no deduction shall be made on his or her assessments.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming will offer at public sale, at his residence in Chapel district, on

Thursday, 14th Instant,

if fair, if not, the next fair day, all his

HOUSEHOLD And Kitchen Furniture, STOCK,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &C.,

which consists in part as follows:



HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS CARTS, CART GEAR, PLOUGHS AND PLOUGH GEAR, HARROWS, DRAGS, &c., &c.

Also ONE YORK WAGON, nearly new and in good order. A lot of

BACON, CORN,

and many other things too numerous to mention. Among the Stock may be found one fine

BROOD MARE,

One excellent *DEVON BULL* and *COW*, one *YOKE OF YOUNG UNBROKE OXEN* and of fine size. The Stock are all young and in good condition.

TERMS.

On all sums of and under $5 the cash will be required. On all sums over that amount a credit of six months will be given—the purchaser to give note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

mar 2-ts CHAS. A. LEAVERTON