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I have no doubt my colleague thinks so. But, sir, there is an old adage which I believe to be a very true one; "The wish is father to the thought." The prophet who wishes evil will be sure to prophesy evil, and my colleague has not been slow in gloomy prognostications of this description. In his celebrated "King-Philip" speech, delivered in this House, at its last session, beginning thus: "*Is King Philip dead? No; but he is sick, by Jove,*" my colleague likened the Democratic party to a sick man, and prophesied, then and there, its speedy dissolution. But, sir, my colleague's prophecy was but "*feather and prudia.*" It wanted the inspiration of a true prophet, and was itself but "the sickly growth of a poisonous weed." King Philip is not only *not dead but not even sick.* The Democratic party was never in better health, and is now *most marcellous convalescent.* I commend this to my colleague's more charitable reflections.

"But the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the repeal of the Missouri restriction have been condemned by the people. Mr. Buchanan has been elected by a minority vote, and will be a minority President. Franklin Pierce aspires to the imperial robes of Napoleon, and the indignant verdict of the people has been sent up from all parts of the country against the wicked policy of his administration!" Such is the lugubrious spitefulness of my colleague's speech. Mr. Chairman, I had given my colleague credit for more of prudence than is exhibited in these *phillppical jeremiades.* I had not supposed he would have risked "his good name and fame" on propositious "leading to such lame and impotent conclusions." If the doctrines of non-interference by Congress in excluding slavery from the Territories and of the repeal of the Missouri-restriction act of 1820—which are the only leading features of the Kansas Nebraska act—have not been ratified by the people in the election of Mr. Buchanan—if the doctrines of State equality and of the equality of each and all the citizens of the country, without respect to their religious faith, place of birth, or residence, have not been sanctioned by the verdict of the people, will my colleague tell me what then has been settled by their verdict? Has the presidential election been a mere mockery? Have the people, for more than eighteen months, been engaged in the most violent, and in many respects the bloodiest, political struggle that ever convulsed the country, with no practical results arrived at and no political principles settled? Has frenzied excitement slaughtered its hundreds of men women, and children, in its wicked zeal for political ascendency, in the large and populous cities of our Union—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans Louisville, &c., and yet no responsive throb of devoted patriotism been found to sanctify and glorify the immortal maxim of Tertullian, "*Plures efficimur, quotics meti. mur a vobis; semen est ysanuis christiano. rum!*" No, Mr. Chairman, this political contest has not been a mere idle show—a mere plaything or past time. It is significent of the deep, eternal, and ever-living truths of the Constitution of this our glorious country—the right of a republican people to establish their own forms of republican government, the right to have secured to them by law the full enjoyment of civil and religious freedom, and the inalienable rights of expatriation and emigration. These, sir, are the jewels of that casket which contains the vital breath of republican freedom; and when these jewels are gone, the casket itself will not be worth preserving.

It is a little curious, Mr. Chairman, to see how my colleague reasons himself into to this most singular idea, that the election of Mr. Buchanan is a condemnation of the present Administration, and of the general policy and principles of the Democratic party. And how is it done?—Why, sir, he says, that the votes given to Fremont and Fillmore put together, are larger, by four hundred thousand, than those given to Buchanan, and therefore Buchanan stands condemned by the people upon the *issues* presented by the Democratic platform. Now, sir, does not my colleague perceive the dangerous ground upon which he is treading when he resorts to the idea of a *fusion* between Fremont and Fillmore for the purpose of beating Buchanan? Does not my colleague know (or if he ever did he seems to have forgotton it) that, with the exception of himself the entire American party South, and for aught I know North too, were struck with holy horror at the idea of a *fusion*, in political opinons, with the Black Republicans of the North? And yet it is only by this doctrine of *fusion*, so odious to his own political party South, that he can sustain, in argument, a minority in the popular vote of the Democratic party. Sir, the American party South may well exclaim, "Save us from our friends and we will take care of our enemies;" while to my colleague I commend Hamlet's reflections on his mother:

—"Then there's hope, a great man's memory may outlive his life half a year: But by'r lady he must build churches then: or else shall he suffer not thinking on with the hobby horse; whose epitaph is *For O, for O, the hobby horse is forgot.*"

The Know Nothing party South disclaimed all alliances with the Black Republican party. They were as much in favor of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and against the restoration of the Missouri line, as were the Democrats themselves. They so proclaimed it in all their speeches and addresses to the people.—They have so proclaimed it on this floor, and have uniformly acted with the Democratic party (my colleague alone excepted) *on these particular issues* whenever they have been brought to the consideration of this House. Is it not then, sir, fair and legitimate in us, when counting popular numbers, which my colleague seems to have done, to claim as belonging to us all those of the people who agreed with us and voted with us in reference to these great measures? How, then, does my colleague put Mr. Buchanan or the present Administration in the minority, in regard to these issues at least? Give us the vote of the Democratic party, and of the American party South, to which we are clearly entitled, on the question growing out of the *power of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories*, and I will show you a very large and decided majority of the people, upon these issues, in favor of the principles of the Democratic party.

Oh the other hand, how is it with reference to the issues involved in the peculiar principles of the American party? And here, Mr. Chairman, allow me to say that I wish to tread lightly on the ashes of the dead.

"The evil, that men do, lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones.

...ject it be with —the Know Nothing Party.

But how is it, I say, with regard to the doctrines of the Know Nothing party? Does not my colleague know that the Black Republicans, not only on this floor, but ...ro out the country, have an out 'lynx's eye and the weasel's form?" Does he not know that they have thrift and cunning enough not engage in a crusade against the great principles of the freedom of elective franchise? Why, sir, they not only wanted all white men to vote, but they wanted all black men, too, to vote. The Black Republican party are as much opposed to the proscription of Roman Catholics and of naturalized foreigners, as are the Democrats themselves. Sir, they have not built their pyramids "with the base at top and the apex at bottom," as my colleague and his party have done. In this prespect, at least, I commend their prudence to the judgement of my colleague. And, sir, does not my colleague see, in all this, an utter condemnation of the peculiar doctrines of the Know Nothing party? Does he not see that religious intolerance and cival disabilities have met with an almost universal rebuke at the hands of the American people—both Democrats and Republicans? And yet, my colleague says that the people of the country, for the next four years, must look to the American party as the only safe depository of true constitutional doctrines. "They now stand (says he) the hope of the nation, around whose firm ranks the shattered elements of the great majority may rally and vindicate the right of the majority to rule, and of the native of the land to make the law of the land." What strange delusions these are, Mr. Chairman and how singular are my colleague's opinions. What, sir! The Know Nothing party the hope of the nation! Why, sir, look to the history of all the political parties which have been formed in this country from the earliest period to the present time, and tell me if one has ever existed whose principles and practices have been so emphatically condemned by the awakened intelligence of a free and enlightened people? It has had, indeed, but a short and fitful existence, like,

"*A poor player,*
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more."

It has seen its shddow in the sunlight of popular indignation, only that it might "*Descant on its own deformity.*"

Sir, it does not even rise to the respectability of a faction. It is all delusion, then, to imagine that it can ever attain to permanent power in this land of civel and religious freedom.

Mr. Chairman, there was a time when my colleague and myself were united with other conservative men under the great Whig banner of the country. There was a time, indeed, when he and I were candidates on the same electoral ticket. I thought then that he cordially approved of most of the principles of the Whig party. I thought then that he held the same opinions in reference to the rights of naturalized citezsus—of Roman Catholics—and in regard to any change in the naturalization laws, which were held by the Whig party and its prominent leades.

In the great Harrison campaign of 1840; in 1844, when Mr. Clay was our candidate; and in 1852, when we rallied under the lead of the gallant Scott, and in which latter campaign no man acted a more prominent part than my colleague, opposition to the principles of the Native American party, as it was then called, was distinctly and unequivocally declared by the Whig party as one of its essential articles of political faith. It was ann unced on the floor of the Senate by our great leader, Mr. Clay, when the Philadelphia convents were burnt. It was announced in 1840 and 1844, by the public speeches of our prominent men, and by the written addresses of central, State, and other committees. It was announced in 1852 by General Scott himself, and every prominent Whig in the country. And what were the principles of the Native American party? The extension of the naturalization laws; proscription of Roman Catholics by excluding them from office; opposition to all foreigners; and, in fine that electrical watch-word which reads in this way: 'Americans shall rule America"—precisely, sir, the doctrines of the present so-called "American party." Shall I, then be called on to approve of doctrines which I have repudiated all my life? No, sir. Let my colleague, if he chooses, lead the way to such tergiversations. For one, I mean to remain true to myself.

Mr Chairman, I really thought that Know Nothingism had been killed in the recent presidential contest. I have seen eulogistic obituaries to its memory; and had wished for it uninterrupted repose in the tomb to which it had been consigned.—But, sir, it seems I am mistaken. *Monsieur Tonson* has come again. [Laughter.] I had hoped, sir, that the spirit of *Monsier Tonson*, like all other perturbed spirits, had gone to that place of rest assigned to them; which ancient writers do call by the name of *Limbo*—a place, sir, which, we are told, "neither Heaven nor Hell would have."—[Great laughter.]—But, sir, it is not so. The carcass of *Know Nothingism* has been galvanized by my colleague, and made to stand erect upon this floor. But oh! how changed in all its features! "Its bones are marrowless; its blood is cold; and there be no speculation in those eyes which once glared wichal." Sir, spirits do often revisit this earth They come as sprites and myths, and sometimes, too, as hobgoblins damned. Nay, sir, it has oft been told that they do appear as spirits of light to call wanderers back from the paths of vice.—It may be, sir, that my colleague is the chosen trunk of such a spirit. But I can tell him he must be so clear in his high office—must be sure to give such proofs of Holy Writ, "that inspiration's mantle doth surround him," or else the more deshly spirits of this earth will resist him and his cliffs, and drive them back to the caverns from which they sprung.

Mr. Chairman, the voice of Maryland has been heard in this contest. No, sir, I correct myself. The vote, and not the voice of Maryland, has been heard.—"Truth crushed to earth will rise again;" and smothered embers are but the food of fresh conflagrations. Maryland! my own dear native State! Thou art loyal to the Constitution, and thus loyal to the South! But thou wilt be loyal to the South, even if our enemies throw away the Constitution. I pray God, sir, in his infinite mercy, that the doctrines of my colleague, the great master spirit of Free-Soilism in Maryland, may not prevail among the great masses of our people. He wooes the Black Republican party. I wish "to avoid these nuptials." And with the blessing of God, they shall not come off. I will meet him on the hustlings. I will meet him anywhere, on the face of this ...boerd earth, sooner than surrender my dear native Maryland to the embraces of Free-Soilism.

Sir, with reference to the vote of Maryland in the late presidential contest, I have but little to say. She is my mother, and I will not raise a parricidal arm against her. No matter how she may have been led into the ways of error; no matter how she may have been seduced from the paths of political truth; no matter how she may have been driven from her constitutional allegiance—I love her still. She is still my mother. Her destines are indissolubly mingled with mine, and I shall stand by her, and with her, in all and every vicissitude of fortune. When the day of trial and tribulation comes, I shall be found a faithful subject of her sovereign will.—But, sir, I must confess that I look to the glorious future for redemption of her error. I look to a time, not far off, I am sure, when the birthplace of religious freedom shall be as a light-house in the skies to allure every wanderer on the globe, who pants for civil liberty.

(Correspondence of the Easton Star.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29, 1857.

For several days we have had bewitching, Spring-like weather, and nothing is wanted but blossom perfumes to make us feel that we are next door to the dimple-cheeked, dainty-footed May. Gentlemen cast off their Raglans and sundry undergarment unmentionables, while ladies promenaded Chestnut street, furless and gum-shoeless, in all the bloom of hoops and crinoline. For a Quaker city, Philadelphia is without doubt a gay one, and the fashionable promenades every afternoon exhibit magnificent displays from the regions of upper-tendom.

On Wednesday last, old Moyamensing was blessed with the imposing ceremony of "taking the veil" at the Catholic Church in Christian st. Before 9 o'clock in the morning, the large building was packed with all sorts of folks from all parts of the city; being of small dimensions, I succeeded in squeezing in, and after a half hour's hard work, found myself about half way up one of the aisles, firmly fastened between a hard looking son of Erin, and two very fat old ladies with bad colds in their heads. The fumes of bad whiskey indicated that Paddy had not forgotten the inner man, and had thought proper before attending to the spiritual, to provide bountifully for physical necessities.

My situation was exceedingly uncomfortable, and dreading a total annihilation of my almost imperceptible rotundity, begged the good fat lady next me for six inches more room; with a wo-begone expression of physiognomy that will haunt me many days, she exclaimed: "Och, honey, sure its me that would be afther doing it, so I would, but its meself that's squaazed to death intirely now, and the blessed Vargin only knows if I'll ever git on to see Michael Mulrony, at all at all!" Fearing the effects of that "bad cowld" in her head, I elbowed a step further on and succeeded in obtaining a partial view of the brilliantly illumined and richly bedecked altar.

The priests, book in hand, were waiting, when the young ladies who were about to consecrate their talents, youth and virginity, entered in procession, appropriately dressed in white, bearing lighted candles in their hands, being preceded and followed by a sister habited in black; they made solemn and graceful genuflections before the shrine of the Holy Virgin, and then seated themselves on chairs previously provided within the communion rails. The Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by about two dozen priests, conducted the devotions, and presented each of the fair ones with the Holy Sacrament and a black veil and dress.

Dr. Rider delivered a discourse from the passage in Mathew where our Lord directs the young nobleman to "sell all and give to the poor," &c. The reverend D. D. declared that it requires *more* than the keeping of the commandments to make one perfect, that the Church always needs such an order, and the Roman Catholic Church alone has such an order." He was particularly severe when speaking of the great Reformation, saying that "Luther had broken those vows of poverty, celibacy and chastity, imposed on himself, and had led multitudes away from the only living and true faith." He made frequent allusion to the young nuns before him, as those "decked as it were to the sacrifice," an expression thought by many to be singularly appropriate.

About 1 o'clock the vast concourse left the Church, the Bishop and his priests returing to the rooms of St. Paul's Parochial to discuss the good substantials of life which had been provided for their special use.—I forbear to comment upon the imposing ceremonies of the occasion, or the propriety of those lovely virgins thus voluntarily "decking themselves for the sacrifice."—Being considerably mashed out of shape by the Biddy's, and Mics, and Paddy Whacks, and having inhaled an overcharge of bad air, I was glad to regain the street, and once more breathe the bracing out-door atmosphere.

Our large cities are brought so closely together by the magic of the telegraph, that to use a homely adage, "when one takes snuff the other sneezes." Whatever excites one, seems instantly to affect the other. This was strikingly illustrated during the Burdell murder inquest in New York. Every day our papers contained full accounts of the investigation, and here as in New York, it was the leading topic of conversation At the present time public opinion is divided as to who are the guilty parties, and strange stories, pro and con, are being retailed by irresponsible newsmongers. At home, we are not without "tragic scenes and murders dire." A few weeks ago, at Altona, —— miles from here, young Norcross was brutally murdered by a seeming friend; twenty-five hundred dollars is the reward offered for the arrest of the murderer, and hundreds are on the hunt.

Yesterday evening, a young medical student was found dead in his bed, having swallowed prussic acid. From letters found in his trunk, it was shown that he was a spiritualist, had been directed by the spirits to marry a lovely married lady of the West, and being unable to do so in the flesh, took measures to secure an eternal union with her in the spirit. Poor fellow he is but another victim of the most abominable delusion that ever disgraced civilization. Spiritualists abound here, and one of the fraternity charges fifty cents for fifteen minutes talk with the departed, and is crowded with customers at that price. A friend promises to put me through free, and if successful, you may have the benefit of my experience. BAYSIDE.

☞ It is stated that $4,000,000 worth of oysters are consumed in New York annually.

THE STAR.

By Thomas H. Robson.

W. B. SATTERFIELD, Printer.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAR. 3, 1857.

Business Notices.

The large circulation of the Star renders it one of the best advertising mediums on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Advertisements must be handed in on Saturday morning to insure insertion in the next issue.

Newspaper Agents in the cities must send the CASH with advertisements, or they will not be inserted.

Persons wishing to subscribe to, or advertise in the Star, must address us direct, as we have no agents, and those at a distance must accompany their orders with the cash.

After the 1st of July next, we shall discontinue sending the Star to all subscribers living beyond the adjoining counties, who do not pay for it in advance.

Books received by mail, free of postage, will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

☞ The Delaware Legislature adjourns on Thursday next.

CONFERENCE.—The Philadelphia M. E. Conference meets at Philadelphia on the 27th inst.

REVIVAL.—A revival of religion is going on at the M. E Church in this place.—The alter is crowded with mourners every night, and a number have professed conversion.

A DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.—An election for Mayor and councilmen took place at Georgetown, D. C. on the 23d ultimo, which resulted in the total defeat of the Know Nothings.

☞ The *Honorable* Messrs Gilbert and Matteson, M. C's from N. Y. implicated in the bribery business, resigned there seats before the House could take action on the resolutions to expel them.

☞ We are indebted to the publishers for No 365 of *Littell's Living Age*. The very learned article on "the Apocryphal Gospels," from *Cambridge Essays*,' should command the attention of all Biblical students.

THE WEATHER AND THE FRUIT.—A terrible snow storm passed over this section yesterday, and it is feared that the severe cold weather will greatly injure the fruit crop and shrubbery. Peaches ospecially must suffer very much.

DR. ELISHA KENT KANE, the distinguished Arctic explorer, died at Havana last week. His remains have been brought home for interment. States and Cities, and Literary, Scientific, and Benevolent associations in all parts of the Union, vie with each other in doing honor to his memory.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—The ceremony of inaugurating the President elect will take place at the Capitol to-morrow, the 4th inst. Preparations have been made to render the inauguration one of the most brilliant that has ever taken place at Washington. The inauguration Ball to-morrow night will be a splendid affair.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.—The sun of Saturday reports good prime white wheat at $1.50 to $1.53 choice at $1.60. Prime red $1.40 to $1.43.

Corn.—White for 55 to 59 cents—Yellow 58 cents.

Oats.—40 cents. Rye, 75 cts. Clover seed $8.25.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—The Ledger of Friday quotes white wheat at $1.60 to $1.62. Corn white at 60 cents; yellow at 65 cents.

CONGRESS.—Congress has pretty well nigh got through with the appropration bills, the tariff bill, and the other important bills before it It is supposed that the Dallas Clarendon Treaty, now before the Senate, in regard to Central America, will be defeated in that body An important commercial treaty between this Government and Mexico has just been negotiated. Its terms have not yet transpired. Congress will adjourn *sine die* this evening.

IN PRESS.—Mr. T. B. Petersen, Philadelphia, has in press and will issue on the 14th inst., Mrs. Southworth's new novel, "VIVIA; *the secret of Power.*"—Complete in one large volume, neatly bound in cloth for $1.25, or in two vol. umes, paper cover, for $1.00.

Also, "THE BORDER ROVER," by Emerson Bennett. Complete in two volumes, paper cover, price $1.00

Copies of either of the above works will be sent to any one by mail *free of postage*, on remitting the price to the publisher.

MAP OF TALBOT COUNTY.—We have been requested to state that subscription lists have been left at the following places, where all persons friendly to publishing a map of Talbot county may leave their names. We hope every property holder will feel the importance of patronising this undertaking, and that no citizen with a spark of public spirit will decline to subscribe to the map.

AT EASTON—C North Emory, Levin H. Campbell, Dawson & Bro., the Post Office, and Charles Robinson.

AT ST. MICHAELS—Mansfield & Harrison and Henry F. Byrne.

TRAPPE—Clark & Jenkins, and Kemp & Lloyd.

OXFORD—Capt. Richard Willis.

WYE MILLS—John R. Hopkins.

CHAPEL—Drs. Andre & Cox

☞ The Methodist book concern is about to erect a new book store at Chicago.

PARDONED.—James W. Jenkins, who was convicted at the November Term of the Circuit Court for this county of larceny, has been pardoned by the Governor.

☞ A large portion of this morning's paper is occupied with the eloquent and able speech of Hon. Thomas F. Bowie, in reply to the Free Soil speech of Henry Winter Davis. It will amply repay an attentive perusal.

THE LOWER MAILS.—The following letter from W. H. Dundas Esq., second assistant Post Master General, to Hon. Jas A Stewart, shows that the mails in the lower part of this congressional district are to be greatly improved. Mr. Dundas has made a very efficient and accommodating second assistant Post Master General, and we hope the incoming administration will feel the importance of retaining him in that office. We have had repeated correspondence with him respecting the mails during the year past, and have always found him prompt to remedy every grievance, and ready and willing to accommodate the mails to the public interests, so far as it was in his power to do so.

POST OFFICE DEPT., CONTRACT OFFICE, Feb. 13th, 1857.

SIR:—The following changes in the mail service in your district, have been ordered by the P. M. G. The office at Hicksburg is to be embraced on the Route from Bridgeville to Cambridge, No. 2810, at an additional cost of $50 per annum.—The semi-weekly service from Cambridge to Snow Hill, is to be curtailed, to commence at Salisbury and improved between that Point and Snow Hill, to 3 times a week at an additional cost of $208 a year. The service from Salisbury to Berlin (No. 3085) to be improved from once to three times a week at an additional cost of $250 00 per annum. And the service from Barren Creek Springs to Laurel via Sharptown, (No. 3985) is to be improved to 3 times a week over entire Route at an additional cost of $50 per annum. The office at Big Mills is to be embraced on the Route from Drawbridge to Federalsburg, at an additional cost of $35 per annum; and the service to be improved over whole route to 3 times a week at an additional cost of $105 per annum; Instructions in the forgoing will be sent out to morrow.

I have the honor to be very respectfully Your obt. servt.

WM. H. DUNDAS.
Second asst. P. M. G.

Hon Jas. A. Stewart,
House of Representatives.

EASTERN SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Books of subscription to the capital stock of this company have been opened at Princess Anne and other places in Somerset county, Md. The sum of only $100,000 is required to organize the company, which was characterred by the Legislature in 1853. The Somerset Union says the road will only be forty-five miles long and over a dead level. It further says.

"Already have the board of directors of the Philadelphia,, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, who have leased the Delaware road for a term of years, publicly announced their determination to adopt the route through this county to Sommers' Cove when completed. Philadelphia and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad are largely interested in this matter, and it is reduced to a certainty that if the company be organized very material aid will be given by them. Philadelphia has long been seeking some route by which an uninterrupted and more speedy intercourse with the South and West might be obtained. In the building of this road that object is accomplshed, and the advantages arising from it her business will reap"

SUSQUEHANNA LUMBER TRADE.—The price of lumber at Wrightsville, Pa., the Star of that place says has varied but little for several months. There is a full supply of cullings there. *The Star* says:

Several timber rafts have arrived at our wharves from Northumberland, and we understand there are at Lockhaven some 500 rafts of sawed lumber and timber, a goodly portion of which may be expected to reach this point by Saturday next. It is said the supply of lumber to descend the Susquehanna this Season is large, and it might be supposed that prices would abate some, but this, we think, will hardly be the case, as the supply is not adequate to the increased demand.

THE COINAGE BILL.—The new coinage bill has now finally passed both Houses of Congress, and with the President's signature becomes a law. The amendment of the Senate to the coinage bill was concurred in by the House. The amendment alluded to makes it lawful, for two years after the passage of the act, to pay new cents out at the mint for fractional parts of a dollar at their nominal value of twenty-five, twelve and a half, and six and a quarter cents, respectively. The people thus will have abundant opportunity for getting rid of the old Spanish currency without immediate individual loss. They will be subjected to no "shave" therefore, in the meantime.—*Sun.*

THE NEW MEXICAN TREATY, &c.—Washington, Feb 26.—The following is probably a correct version of the Mexican treaty. It contemplates a loan of $15,000,000; $3,000,000 of which is to be applied to the payment of American claims, to be adjusted by joint commission. The balance to be unrestricted. Twenty per cent of the customs of Mexico is to be appropriated for re-payment. It also contemplates a joint postal arrangement via Tehauntepec as well as the right of transit across the Isthmus. There is no stipulation for the cession of the territory. Neither Congress or the President have any authority to contract the loan.

GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., dined with President Pierce on Thursday. He will soon proceed to the South and return to London early in the spring.

☞ The Supreme Court will probably give its decision in the Dred Scott case on to-day or next Thursday.

☞ The Legislature of Indiana has fixed the rate of interest at ten per ct. on special contracts.

☞ The submarine telegraph bill has been sent to the President.

THE ANNAPOLIS OYSTER TRADE.—The Annapolis Gazette, speaking of the oyster business there during this winter says it is immense; but we have no means of expressing it in figures. Our sturdy and strong armed boatment have, however, counted up their gains, and show a handsome pile. Some of them have made as much as $20 per day; and but few have made as little as $5 to $6 per day;

THE JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—Trenton, N. J., February 25.—The Senate refused to-day to confirm the nomination of Wm. L. Dayton (late free soil candidate for Vice-President) for Attorney General, by a vote of 10 to 10, and that of C. D. Dechler for clerk of the Supreme Court, by a vote of 7 to 13.

SENATOR PEARCE.—This gentleman has been confined to his room, in Washington for several days by indisposition. The intelligencer states that feeling somewhat better on Monday, he drove to the capitol, but was obliged immediately to return and has not since been out of his room.

Special Notices.

Holloway's Pills produce a most surprising change in cases of general debility. The broken down invalid, whose flaccid muscles and relaxed nervous system have scarcely resistent enuugh to sustain his emaciated form in an erect position, is soon renovated and braced by the invigorating effect of this priceless remedy, and his whole frame is re-animated and filled with energy. His spirits resume their buoyancy, and he feels like a new man. Such is the experience of thousands. Longevity depends in a great measure upon the regular and healthy action of the organs of digestion and upon these organs Holloway's Pills operate irresistibly.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.—We learn that HORACE WATERS, of 333 Broadway, N. Y., agent for the sale of many of the most celebrated makers of Pianos and Melodeons, is offering them at prices which we advise all who desire to purchase to avail themselves of. He is also selling his large and well-known Catalogue of Music at one third off from the regular prices, and will forward the same free of postage.—His offers to the trade, teachers, and schools, are of the most favorable character—all of which he will be able to fill to the letter, for having wisely adopted the cash system. The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of those instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

BENNETT'S EMBROCATION.—This liniment is gaining a great popularity in this place, for the cure of Rheumatism, pains in the back, beast and side, and for fresh cuts or wounds, and is selling well; and from the many commendations of its virtues, it is undoubtedly be coming to be the staple article for the people; as a liniament for all outward affections of the limbs. Numbers of cases are known of its having cured Rheumatism and Neuralgia by one bathing; and a certificate is in possession of the proprietor of its cure of Rheumatism of five years standing in a very short space of time. It is very strong, and well suited to horses, and no owner of this noble animal after using it for strains, sprains, bruises, &c., of their horses, will ever be without it. It is for sale by druggists and storekeepers generally, sale by L. H. Campbell, Easton.

Married.

In Centreville, on the 25th ult., by Rev. Mr. Jordan, JOHN T. DEFORD to Miss SALLIE R. K. HARPER, both of Queen Ann's co.

In Baltimore, on the 26th ult., by Rev. Wm. Hardin, PHILIP SALES, of Virginia, to SARAH E., daughter of Walter Moxley, of the former place.

DIED.

At Hatton's Garden, the residence of John Harrington, Esq., on the 26th ult., after a short illness, Mrs. ANNA WHITE, in the 79th year of her age.

At his late residence in Oxford, on the 11th ult., THOMAS WATTS, in the 77th year of his age.

Clerk Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Youth from 14 to 16 years of age, of good moral character, and industrious habits, to learn the retail dry goods business. Apply at once to J. RASIN,
mar3 Easton, Md.

A JOB LOT of Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, neat patterns, to be closed out at cost prices at
mar3 J. RASIN'S.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good Horse and Carriage suitable for family use. Enquire at this office. [mar3

Osnaburgs! Osnaburgs!

JUST received my spring supply of 7-8 and 4-4 plain and 7-8 Twilled Osnaburgs; also 3-4 and 4-4 brown muslins for sale at lowest prices by
mar3 J. H. GRACE.

ETHERIAL OIL & CAMPHENE—Fresh and genuine, of superior quality, just received by
mar3 *Dawson & Bro.*

SARDINES.—Fresh Sardines in quarter and half boxes, just received by
mar3 *Dawson & Bro.*

SOLAR AND SPERM OIL for spring and summer use; also Machine, Train and Neatsfoot Oil, for sale by
mar3 DAWSON & BRO.

FRESH FRUIT.

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, CURRANTS, ALMONDS and COCOA-NUTS, just received by
mar3 DAWSON & BRO.

FOR SALE.

A GENERAL assortment of Brown Goods, such as Osnaburgs, Cotton Leeches, Brown Muslin, Domestic, Plaid and Striped Goods for servants wear, as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere
mar3 JOHN TALBOTT.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES of 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 Knots, also scrubbing, sweeping, Dusting, Blacking and Horse Brushes for sale by
mar3 DAWSON & BRO.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

A Supply of that superior light pressed and Cavendish Tobacco; also choice Cigrr of various brands just received by
mar3 DAWSON & BRO.

Notice.

ALL those iddebted to the late firm of *CHEEZUM & EMORY* will greatly oblige by calling and settling as early as possible with C. N. EMORY, who will settle up the business of the late firm.

J. W. CHEEZUM,
mar3–tf C. N. EMORY.

Dedication.

THE new Methodist E. Church at Ferry Neck, Talbot county, will be dedicated on SUNDAY, MARCH 15th, by Bishop Scott, assisted by Rev. Mr. McCombs. The public are respectfully invited to attend. [mar3G

CHEWING TOBACCO.—Another lot of the celebrated 'Apricot Brand,' has just been opened. We have also a very good article, which we are selling at 31½ cents per lb.
mar3 GOLDSBOROUGH & DAWSON.

GROCERIES.—Crushed and brown sugar, molasses, tea, coffee and flour, just received and for sale by
mar3 C. N. EMORY.

NEW STYLES of Spring Prints, some of them very cheap. A large lot of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Cotton Waddings, Cotton Yarns, Long Whalebones, &c., are now being opened at
mar3 GOLDSBOROUGH & DAWSON'S.

TO FARMERS—4-4 and 7-8 cotton osnaburgs, brown muslins, twilled osnaburgs, blue denims and plaid domestics, &c., a large assortment just received by steamer Hugh Jenkins, and for sale at as low prices as they can be had in town, by
mar3 C. N. EMORY.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received per steamer Hugh Jenkins a large assortment of Heavy Dry Goods suitable for the season, consisting of

Striped Osnaburgs,
Plaid Domestics,
Blue Denims,
Heavy Twilled Osnaburgs,
Plain do.

Of all widths, which we will offer at the lowest market prices.
mar3 GOLDSBOROUGH & DAWSON.

Mary E. B. Goldsborough } Circuit Court
vs. } for Talbot county
John Goldsborough, Chas. } In Equity, Feb
L. Goldsborough & others. } 26, 1857.

Ordered that the sale made and reported by Henry H. Goldsborough, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John C. Goldsborough, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 3d Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Easton, once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of May next. The report states the amount of sales to be $835.00.
mar2–3w SAML T. HOPKINS, Clk.

GEO. S. CLOGG,

(NO. 16, S. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE)

Wholesale Manufacturer of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of the merchants and citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties to my extensive assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, comprising every variety of Men's, Women's, and Children's Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters. Those in want of a supply would do well to give me a call, as I am manufacturing an elegant and extensive assortment of Goods for the Spring trade, and am prepared to offer them at as low prices as any house in this city, or any of the northern cities.

I will also supply Boot, Shoe and Gaiter Slippers, fitted up in good style for the trade, at a small advance on cost of stock.

GEO. S. CLOGG,
No. 16, S. Calvert st., (Cor. of Lovely Lane)
Baltimore, Md. [mar3–1y



JUST received from the seed grounds of LANDRETH & SON, a full supply of *GARDEN SEED*, (new crop 1856) comprising in part, early york, bullock heart, savoy, sugar loaf, drum head, and flat Dutch cabbages; early blood turnip; half long and long blood beets; leap parsnip, radishes, lettuce, egg plant, oyster plant, orange carrot, spinach, rhubarb or pie plant, tomatoes, squashes, cucumbers, peppers, pumpkins, nesturtium, parsley, gumbo, borecole, brocoli, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, kale, cress; extra early, early and late peas; beans, sugar corn, Adams' early corn and white flour corn, for sale by
LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.

N. B—Call and get *Landreth's Garden Register*, to be had GRATIS. [mar3

NEW READY-MADE

CLOTHING

AND

DRY GOODS.

B. CAHN respectfully informs the inhabitants of St. Michaels and Bay Hundred districts, that he has just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a new and complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

DRY GOODS,

which have been purchased at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, and will be sold as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST. The public are respectfully invited to call at his store in ST. MICHAELS, and get bargains. B. CAHN.
St. Michaels, March 3, 1857–tf

MARYLAND:

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT:

27th February, A. D., 1857.

ON application of Alexander W. Ridgaway, Administrator with the will annexed of Mrs. Sarah Ridgaway, late of Talbot county, deceased—

It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. L.S.

JNO. DONOVAN,
Reg. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order notice is hereby given that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mrs. Sarah Ridgaway late of Talbotcounty, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 6th of July, 1858, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

ALEX. W. RIDGAWAY, Admr.
mar3–3w of Mrs. Sarah Ridgaway, dec'd.

FOR SALE.—A valuable negro woman and children—healthy, industrious and able-bodied. The woman is a good cook, washer and ironer. Sold for no fault. Apply to the Editor. [feb24–tf