THE EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING . . . OCTOBER 27, 1860.

"The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws."

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

State at Large—
C. F. GOLDSBOROUGH.
J. DIXON ROMAN.

1st Dist.—J. U. DENNIS.
2d do. JNO. E. SMITH.
3d do. S. M. RANKIN.
4th do. WM. PRICE.
5th do. J. S. CARPER.
6th do. ALEX. B. HAGNER.

Campaign Falsehoods Exposed.

The *National Intelligencer* thus pithily exposes the contemptible falsehoods of a Yancey-Breckinridge electioneering pamphlet professing to give the "Past History of John Bell."

The first charge contained in the pamphlet of the Breckinridge Committee is put as follows:

During the Twenty-Fourth Congress the Abolitionists and Federalists of New England first conceived the idea of annoying Congress by the presentation of large batches of Abolition petitions praying for the abolition of slavery in the States and in the District of Columbia. Mr. John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Slade, of Vermont, were their chosen mouthpieces. These gentlemen would present these petitions; and then deliver long harangues upon them. To stop this agitation and waste of the public time, it was usual to lay these resolutions on the table. Accordingly on the 18th of December, 1835, when a petition for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was presented, a motion was made to lay it on the table. Mr. Bell voted in the negative with Messrs. Adams, Slade & Co."—*See Cong. Globe. 1st Sess., 24th Cong., p. 34.*

The vote on this proposition stood thus:—Yeas 95, nays 121. Among the modern Breckinridge Democrats who, like Mr. Bell, voted with "Messrs. Adams, Slade & Co.," were the following distinguished gentlemen: James H. Hammond, of South Carolina; Jas. Alfred Pearce, of Maryland; and Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. In fact, *sixty four* Southerners voted with Mr. Bell and the "abolitionists," while seventy two of the ninety-five who voted in the affirmative came from the North.

Another "specimen charge" against Mr. Bell is given by the Breckinridge pamphlet in the following term:

"Repeated insults had aggravated the Southern members very much; and when, on the 20th of December, 1837, Mr. Slade presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, moved its reference to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition, and then proceeded to deliver a most exciting and violent harangue upon the subject, the House was thrown into the wildest state of excitement. In order to avoid these scenes, on the next day a resolution was offered that all abolition petitions should be laid on the table without being debated, printed, read or referred. On ordering the main question to be put, in order to bring the House to a vote on the resolution, Mr. Bell voted in the negative with Adams, Slade & Co. The question then recurring on the passage of the resolution, *Mr. Bell found it convenient to dodge the vote." Pages 41, 45, Cong. Globe, 2d Sess., 24th Congress.*

Among the modern Breckinridge Democrats who also did not vote—that is, in the classical language of this pamphlet; "dodged"—were the following gentlemen:—R. Barnwell Rhett, Jas. Alfred Pearce, Robert M. T. Hunter, and Henry A. Wise. Among those who voted outright against the resolution were Messrs. Caleb Cushing and Issac Toucey, at present *Northern* men of the most approved *Southern* principles. For such is the sovereign impartiality with which the Democracy know how to mingle mercy with judgement!

Another "specimen charge," as contained in this Breckinridge campaign document, is couched in the following graceful and liberal language:

"It was not to be wondered at, that Mr. Bell received the votes of Adams, Slade & Co., for Speaker at three several Congresses. *They knew their man*, and the pertinacity with which *they stuck to him* during the Twenty-sixth Congress, when parties were close, showed that *they had confidence in his fidelity to their designs.*"

Well, the record of the ballots cast for the Speakership of the Twenty-sixth Congress does show that John Quincy Adams voted for Mr. Bell four times, and for Robert M. T. Hunter *five times;* and as, on the last ballot, Mr. Hunter was elected Speaker by a majority of two votes—the names of "Adams, Slade & Co.," being found enrolled among his supporters—it follows, according to the logic of the Breckinridge pamphlet, that in deserting Mr. Bell for Mr. Hunter "they knew their man" in the latter case as well as the former, and had "full confidence" in Mr. Hunter's "fidelity to their designs."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND SURGICAL OPERATION.—A youth about 16 years of age, in the employ of Henry Holmes, Esq., of Caroline county, was thrown from a cart on Thursday morning last, by a horse running away. He was thrown against a gate post with great violence—shattering one arm and injuring him otherwise. Dr. Atkinson from Preston and Dr. Hooper from New Market, were sent for and Dr. C. C. Cox was summoned after night to amputate the arm, so badly was it fractured, which he did successfully at the shoulder. The boy having been previously rendered insensible by chloroform.

RALLY FRIENDS OF BELL AND EVERETT.—The Bell and Everett Club of Easton will be addressed on Tuesday night next, by our fellow townsman, Dr. C. C. Cox. Let every friend of the cause be present at the last demonstration of our Club previous to the 6th of November.

POSTPONED SALE.—The sale of the property of Frederick Baggs, Esq., has been postponed to Wednesday, the 31st inst.

SEE our columns for sales, &c.

5000

Union Men to the Rescue of the UNION!

THE GRANDEST TIME EVER WITNESSED IN EASTON!

THE ENTHUSIASM ASTOUNDED ALL!

The Disunion Party Thrown in the Shade!

MINUTE MEN—SPEECHES—MUSIC, &c.

The BELL AND EVERETT meeting in Easton on Thursday will long be remembered and referred to as the great Union demonstration! The splendor and brilliancy of this occasion beggars description, we therefore shall only attempt to give a mere outline of the speeches and proceedings generally.

The morning broke forth with a very unfavorable appearance, but at length the brilliancy of the sun became a type of the party which is fast dawning into glory. It was shrouded with cloud and fog but in a short time it shone forth in its splendor and all nature appeared to say,

"Firm, united, let us be,
Rallying around our liberty;
Like a band of brothers joined
Peace and safety we shall find."

They did rally. They poured fourth until they could be numbered by thousands!

St. Michaels came up with her scores of carriages headed by a band of music and old Chapel came down in a manner that must mean something.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the soul-stirring music from the Easton and St. Michaels Bands called the immense multitude together, when the meeting was organized by selecting Wm. Goldsborough as president and appointing as vice presidents W. H. Groome, Dr. C. C. Cox, Dr. N. Pinkney, M. T. Goldsborough, M. Spencer, Col. Jas. Bartlett, Hugh Sherwood, A. H. Mackey, J. N. Goldsborough, J. A. Murray, Jr., N. Orem, John Harper, Capt. Wm. Henry Harrison, Skinner Grace, Dr. Jas. Dawson, Hon. J. Bozman Kerr, Geo. W. Harrington, Capt. John W. Kemp, Capt. Robt. A. Dodson, Charles H. Mansfield, A. H. Seth, Thomas I. Sherwood, Jesse H. Bloodsworth, Capt. John W. Martin, John Baggs, Capt. Saml H. Haddaway, Wm. R. Hughlett, John H. Harris, Gibson W. Wright, Chas. Stewart, Jos. B. Harrington, Thos. Arringdale, Sr., Thos. Baker, Sr., John R. Hopkins, Wm. H. Tilghman, Capt. Levi T. Dukes, John C. Seward, Joseph Mobray, Henry P. Hopkins, James H. Ridgway, Dr. A. W. Neal, of Talbot. Col. Wm. A. Sullivan, John F. Elliott of Dorchester. Wm. J. Hopper, Matthias George, of Queen Annes.—Col. Wm. H. Smith, G. M. Russum, of Caroline. Secretaries—John Donovan, Richard H. Adams, Thos. P. B. Seth, Wm. H. Councell and Thomas H. Warren.

On Mr. Goldsborough's taking the chair he opened the exercises with a short but able speech. He referred to the division in the Democratic party, but they had furnished the weapon by which it had taken its own life. They have agitated the slavery question until they have disagreed within themselves, and consequently are unable to do anything for the preservation of the Union. But in the Union party peace may be found—it is the party that Henry Clay predicted would arise if the Democracy continued to agitate the accursed negro question. After Mr. Goldsborough concluded he introduced Hon. C. F. Goldsborough, elector at large from Dorchester county.

He said if he should consult his own feelings he would sit a silent hearer, but as this is one of the most fearful political contests that ever the American people were engaged in no one had a right to be silent when called on to give his aid. He viewed the fearful picture drawn by the sectional parties of the country, but to put down the evils that might arise therefrom, he looked in great confidence to the party which is as yet young, but a perfect Hercules from its cradle, and by it good must be done. While he denounced the sectional secession party of the South he could hold no fellowship with the Republican party of the North. He believed the masses of the Democratic party were as patriotic and Union-loving as any other party, but he did not believe that the leaders of the Breckinridge wing were actuated by pure motives (he here read a portion of Mr. Yancey's South firing, cotton State speech) and that if Abe Lincoln was elected he believed it would be the Breckinridge party leaders that would do it, and if a dissolution ever did take place they would be the cause of it. While speaking of a dissolution, said he, did you ever, when sitting by your fire-side with your family, calmly reflect upon the horrible picture that a dissolution of this glorious Union would present to Marylanders and the disastrous consequences that would ensue? Think of your fields fairly groaning under the weight of the golden grain, quiet community and all your lovely surroundings and contrast it with the horrors of a dissolution which us of the border States would have to witness while those that instigate the mischief can sit quietly at their homes, disturbed by nothing except the pricking of a guilty conscience?

After Mr. Goldsborough concluded Hon. J. B. Kerr, was introduced, and proceeded in his usual able style. He said not expecting to participate in the speaking to-day, he considered it a high privilege to be called upon by his fellow citizens. He dwelt for some time upon the soundness and patriotism of Mr. Bell. He said now what he said before he was nominated—that John Bell was one of three men in the country whom he thought the most pure and most fit to fill the presidential chair. He is the second choice of all other parties, and what stronger merit could be conceded than that? He said that the constitution and the enforcement of the laws had been shamefully abused by a party that had been held together by its cohesive power under the name of *Democracy*, but now it has divided over the merest abstraction that ever a party did disagree upon—slavery can never go where the climate is not suitable. John Bell has been denounced as a free soiler and abolitionist but such assaults will fall upon that pure patriot as harmless as the briny spray of the Ocean that falls upon the rock, to scatter and run together again to form another billow of attack. He looked upon Bell and Everett as possessing a peculiar fitness to fill the mantle of Washington and his co-patriots. After entertaining the audience in an able manner for about an hour in length he concluded. The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

About 2 o'clock the "Minute Men" of Baltimore arrived, numbering from six to eight hundred. Our town appeared to be crowded before their arrival but when they got among us it was set down as an old fashioned 1840 Convention. There never was a grander sight upon the streets of Easton. Their beautiful tranparencies glittering in the sun, the sweet sound of their little bells, the elegant strains of music from their Band and the waving of handkerchiefs and the dashing of flowers and wreaths from the ladies as they passed, added much to the beauty of the scene. The State may be set down as certain for Bell and Everett by from fifteen to twenty thousand.

Dinner being over Dr. C. C. Cox received the "Minute Men" in a neat speech of hearty welcome. He said you are fresh from the Giberalter of the State and he like to have said of the country. Let the North and the south go as they may, old Maryland will go all right. Jno. M. Smith, Esq., responded on the part of the "Minute Men." His speech was full of wit and the arrows he hurled at the Administration were the most cutting we ever listened to.

Hon. Anthony Kennedy was next introduced. He said he thanked his fellow citizens for the kind invitation which had been extended to him, and he was sorry that he was not in a better condition to make a speech, as he was very much exhausted from a long walk. He did not come here to complain of or bring charges against any party—his whole aim was to defeat the Republicans. He did not believe that the Democratic party meant harm, but said he, pardon me Democrats, if there be one within the sound of my voice, if the troubles that are upon the country was brought about by party, it is *thou* that has done it; this is a government of opinion and not of force. He said he was as good a Union man as ever stood under the American flag, but he could not interpret the Constitution—he must take it as it has been standing for over 70 years. The constitution was interpreted by wiser heads than his. He would not bring any charges against the Democratic party because the old lion was dead, and his great aim was to put down that party led on by Seward and like spirits.—Mr. Kennedy's voice became so exhausted he was compelled to conclude before entering into the main topics which he intended to touch.

Hon. J. Morrison Harris, the pride of the monumental city, was next introduced. He said he felt proud to be with us. He came down with some of the "Minute Men" and this is but an evidence of the material with which we intend to carry the city of Baltimore on the 6th of next month. He heard that the Breckinridge stock had gone up since the election in Baltimore, because a Bell and Everett man had been elected Mayor. But before they become too much carried away with hope he would advise his Breckinridge friends to go home and divide the vote of Mr. Brown by the Breckinridge vote, the Republican vote, the Douglas vote and a part of the Union party vote and then see where the majority for Mr. Breckinridge is to come from. He said his speech in Talbot some time since had been characterized by the Democratic critics as advocating abolition doctrine which he would there denounce. Such charges he was not used to. What did he ever do to deserve such a charge? He advised all such critics to stick a little closer to the truth. He said he had learned that we had had the gifted, for so he is, the brilliant, for so he is, Wm. L. Yancey with us a short time since and he was full of Union and conservatism, but he may speak from one end of the country to the other and he cannot wipe out the record he has made. The extreme southerners are becoming dissatisfied with Mr. Yancey. They say he is deviating from his course in the more Northern States.

Dr. N. Pinkney, U. S. N., next addressed the audience with his usual ability, for a short time, but the exercises of the day being very arduous he soon concluded, when the meeting adjourned until 7½ o'clock.

At the above named hour the immense audience which again assembled in front of the Court House had introduced to them by the president of the meeting the Hon. Jacob Broom, of Philadelphia. This war-worn veteran of the Union party addressed the meeting in a most forcible and effective speech of an hour and a quarter.—Having just emerged from the recent conflict in Pennsylvania he told the people not to be discouraged at the result in that State. That the conservative element of the North was strong enough to defeat the election of Abram Lincoln, and he felt confident that such would be the result in November next. He exposed the principles and the policy of the Republican party and showed the absurdity of any further agitation of the slavery question. He stated that there was a large body of conservative men North who repudiated sectionalism there and called upon the Breckinridge democrats to abandon *their* sectionalism; to cast aside partizan feeling and meet their Northern brethren on the same common platform of the Union and the Constitution, which alone could give peace and quiet to the country. If they failed now the opportunity might be lost forever. After an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union the gentleman concluded, amid tumultuous applause.

About 7 o'clock the Minute Men returned to the boat, presenting a still more beautiful sight with their lighted torches. They left with the best wishes of the Union men of Talbot and hoping that their efforts may be crowned with the best of consequences.

We learn that as the Minute men were returning to the boat they met a party numbering about 300 which had just arrived in the steamer Pioneer. We much regret they did not start earlier from the city.

Much praise is due the different committees of arrangements for their indefatigable perseverance and to Messrs. Glandin and Parrott for the elegant manner in which they dressed up the barbecue.

GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK—IMMENSE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.—The opponents of Lincoln, embracing Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas men, had a most imposing torchlight procession in New York on Tuesday night. The Herald says it was the grandest affair ever witnessed in that city, being seven miles in length, and requiring over three hours to pass a given point. The same paper adds:

"The procession was composed, with the exception of a few invited clubs, entirely of our own citizens, men who can and will vote here in the city and State. In numbers it more than doubled the late Wide-Awake procession, there being, upon the lowest estimate, from twenty-five to thirty thousand men in line, while in vim an enthusiasm it was unequalled. Cheering and cheered, it swept through the streets a mass of lights, men, music, cannon, flags, transparencies, tableau, fire works and banners, indescribably imposing, and the shouts which everywhere responded to the cheers of the clubs from the thousands who lined the streets showed that the Union men outside the procession were so numerous that the thousands in line were hardly missed. The crowds upon the sidewalks were unequalled even at the Prince of Wales' reception, and so overflowed the streets that the procession could hardly pass, the men cheering and the ladies enthusiastically waving their handkerchiefs."

THERE NOW.—The Disunion party have become so alarmed at the prospect of the Constitutional party on Thursday last, that they are going to make another effort to raise a corporals guard. You may pick your flints gentlemen as often as you choose, but it will be as a light under a bushel, in comparison to Thursday's meeting. Wonder if there will be another Custom House excursion down on that occasion?

WE would refer our readers to the speech of M. Spencer, Esq., on our first page, made before the Bell and Everett Club of Easton. It points to the man you should vote for to settle agitation and bring peace to the country.

THE DOUGLAS MEETING ON TUESDAY.—According to previous notice, the friends of Douglas and Johnson held a mass meeting in Easton on Tuesday last. The morning was very unfavorable, it being very cloudy and showing every sign of approaching rain, up to 11 or 12 o'clock. However a pretty good number of people were in from the country—composed of all parties. It was generally expected that a steamer from Baltimore would be chartered to bring the speakers and a number of citizens from that city, but the crowd in town became quite impatient by her non-arrival, and no doubt a large number went to their homes before the meeting was called. About 3½ o'clock the steamer Hugh Jenkins arrived with Messrs. Galagher of Baltimore, and Rowan of Cecil, when H. C. Mackey, Esq., chairman of the Douglas Democratic central Committee for Talbot county, called the meeting to order, and moved that Wm. B. Clark, Esq., take the chair. Nicholas Rice, Cornelius Sherwood, John Redman, Danl. Lloyd, Thos. B. Yoe, James L. Lecompte, Sol. R. Cahal, Jno. E. Martin, Benj. M. Bowdle, David Kerr—Vice Presidents. Jas. B. Way, Wm. E. McQuay, Thos. E. Lloyd—Secretaries.

Mr. Clark, on taking the chair indulged in a few remarks, claiming Mr. Douglas as representing the true democracy of the country, after which he introdused Francis Galagher, Esq. He said he had not been here since 1848—in that year he was in Easton and advocated the claims of Gen. Cass. That he battled for him to the full extent of his powers and he fought then as now against a hot-spur. In '48 Mr. Yancey denounced Gen. Cass as a squatter sovereign. He was in the convention that nominated Gen. Cass, but went home and repudiated the nomination and supported Gen. Taylor. Mr. Galagher said it can be seen by the letter written by Gen. Cass, known as the Nicholson letter that Mr. Douglas stands upon the same platform that Gen. Cass did when he received the votes of the Democracy in 1848 and the same that the Democratic party stood upon in '52 and '56—upon the same platform by which Mr. Buchanan, your president was elected—upon the same platform that caused Mr. Buchanan to throw away his sir name and take that of Jimmy platform, and further, Mr. Galagher said that the address issued by the Democratic party as late as last year advocated precisely the same doctrine in reference to slavery in the territories (that being the main bone of convention between the two wings) that Mr. Douglas now advocates, and he challenged any supporter of Mr. Breckinridge to deny it. He said that Judge Douglas was both opposed to Congressional and *Presidential* interference with the local affairs of a territory. As there is no possible chance of Lincoln carrying Maryland the *true* Democracy of our State need have no fears in voting for Douglas, whether he be elected or not. He knew there was a hungry set among the followers of Breckinridge, and there would be far more chance of many of them voting for Douglas were it not the losing of office would pinch their toes. He said they were very much like a young lady he once heard of who desired to lead a different and better life. In order to do it she determined to get the advice of a minister—who told her that she must renounce all her sins, that she must be willing to give up everything of a worldly nature. In reply she said that she was willing to give up everything that she cared for in this world except Tom Moore, but she could never give him up—the Breckinridge men could give up everything except their desire for office, but to that they must hold fast. Mr. Galagher spoke for about an hour and a quarter, making an able defence for Douglas. After he concluded J. B. Rowan, Esq., the Douglas elector for the Eastern Shore, was introduced.

Upon rising Mr. Rowan said he was raised in our midst by a Democratic father and has ever since contributed his mite to the Democratic cause, and shall continue to do so if every sailor desert her. He charged the leader of the Breckinridge party of attempting to elect Lincoln by breaking up the Democratic party and thereby having, as they suppose, a just ground to dissolve the Union, and read the following from a speech of Mr. Yancey, as one of the many evidences of the fact:

"Can we have any hope then of righting ourselves and doing justice to ourselves in the Union? If there is any such hope it would be our duty to make the attempt. For one I have no such hope, but I am determined to act with those who have such hope, as long, and only as long, as it may be reasonably indulged. *Not so much with any expectation that the South will obtain justice in the Union, as with the hope that by thus acting, within a reasonable time, there* WILL BE OBTAINED UNITY AMONGST OUR PEOPLE IN GOING OUT OF THE UNION.—(Applause.)

* * * * * *

The first thing to do in the Union is to endeavor to indoctrinate all parties in our midst with these constitutional views. The great power in the South is the Democratic party, and it is of the highest importance that the South should have its ally in this contest.

* * * * * *

To obtain the aid of the democracy in this contest, *it is necessary to make a contest in its Charleston Convention.* In that body Douglas's adherents will press his doctrine to a decision.—If the State Rights men will keep out of that convention, that decision must inevitably be against the South, and that either in direct favor of the Douglas doctrine or by the endorsement of the Cincinnati platform under which Douglas claims shelter for his principles. The State Rights men should present in that convention their demands for approval, and they will obtain an endorsement of their demands or a denial.—If endorsed, we shall have greater hope of triumph in the Union. *If denied in my opinion the State Rights men* SHOULD SECEDE FROM THE CONVENTION AND APPEAL TO THE WHOLE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH WITHOUT DISTINCTION TO PARTILS, AND ORGANIZE ANOTHER CONVENTION UPON THE BASIS OF THEIR PRINCIPLES, AND GO INTO THE ELECTION WITH A CANDIDATE NOMINATED BY IT AS A GRAND CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY. But in the Presidential contest a Black Republican may be elected. If this dire event should happen in my opinion THE ONLY HOPE OF SAFETY FOR EHE SOUTH IS A WITHDRAWEL FROM THE UNION BEFORE HE SHALL BE INAUGURATED AND THE SWORD AND THE TREASURY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHALL BE PLACED IN THE KEEPING OF THAT PARTY. I would suggest that the several State Legislatures should by law require their governments, when it shall be made manifest that the Republican candidate for the Presidency will receive a majority of the electoral votes, to call a convention of the people of each state to assemble in ample time to provide for their safety before the 4th of March 1861.

Mr. Rowan gave abundance of proof to show that the Breckinridge party is a disunion party and that Mr. Douglas stands precisely where the Democracy stood four years ago. And indeed the home thrusts of both speakers came with such power to the Breckites that, the few who ventured to the meeting were soon sifted from the crowd like chaff from the winower's fan.—We wish we had time and room to notice at greater length the speech of Mr. Rowan, but we must desist.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Mr. C. N. Creedle has returned to Easton again, prepared to take his inimitable photograph and ambrotype likenesses at reduced prices. Mr. Creedle is favorably known to our citizens as a good artist and we would recommend all who desire a faithful likeness of themselves and friends to give him an early call. He may be found for a short time only at the Town Hall.

THE ELECTION OF BELL AND EVERETT WILL GIVE PEACE.—It matters not what may be the extent of wrangling and quarreling between the different parties *now*, there is no one that has any knowledge of the political affairs of the country, of the differences and discensions existing between parties at the present day, or the least spark of generosity, and untrameled by party bias that will deny that the election of Bell and Everett will give greater peace and go farther to harmonize the affairs of the nation and do more to make the pulse of one section beat in unison with the other than any candidates which are to receive the sufferages of the people. And why? The answer can be given in a nut shell. Because they are the most national of any candidates before the people. They can rally to their support more conservative voters than any other candidates out, and are the second choice of all other parties in the country. They not only have this as a recommendation but when it is taken into consideration that their past lives, though long in public service, have been conservative, but firm advocates and supporters of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, is it any wonder that the people should rally around such standard-bearers?

We are well aware that we are making these assertions in the face of an infamous document brought out by the Breckinridge party, charging Bell and Everett with Black Republicanism, but those that are really acquainted with the political life of these, two of the greatest sons that America has now to tread her soil, well know that upon the same ground that they are charged with Abolitionism, Free Soilism or what not, such men as Jas. H. Hammond, of S. Carolina, Jas. A. Pearce, of Maryland and Henry A. Wise, of Va., whom the Democracy idolize and look upon as being among their brightest ornaments, can have the same charge brought against them. This is not a mere assertion, but the same record from which the Breckinridge men have taken the garbled extracts to show up Bell and Everett will prove it. In every case where it best suited their convenience they have published the votes of Mr. Bell but left off those names of the Southern Democrats who voted with him. If Mr. Bell can be called an Abolitionist or Free Soiler after viewing his political life and examining his votes on the slavery question in all its phases, then there is not a leader of the whole Yancey, disunion, Breckinridge party in the country that is not deeper dyed in the same sins that Bell and Everett are charged with.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24, 1860.

Some 13,500 bushels were offered.
Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Medium white,	1 25a1 38
For fair to good,	1 43a1 55
Choice,	1 60a1 70
Red,	1 30a1 40
CORN—White and Yellow	68a70 cts
OATS—Maryland,	31a34 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1860.

WHEAT—White,	1 41a1 50
Red,	1 33a1 35
CORN—Yellow,	73 cts

DEATHS.

BLADES.—In St. Michaels on the 22d ult., of Typhoid fever, Mrs. K. A. C. Blades, wife of Thos. W. Blades, and eldest daughter of Capt. Washington Kelly, aged 20 years.

MARRIAGES.

MACKEY—THARP.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Easton, on Wednesday last, by Rev. H. M. Mason, Wm. P. Mackey and Miss Fanny R. Tharp, all of the above place.

BARTLETT—GRAHAM.—On the 18th inst., by Rev. J. D. Curtis, Samuel Bartlett, Jr., and Miss Eleanor Graham, all of Talbot county.

CIDER VINEGAR, a pure and fresh article just gotten in and for sale by
oct. 27 S. T. KENNARD.

CRACKERS.—Fresh Soda, Water and Sugar Crackers, just received by
oct. 27 S. T. KENNARD.

ELY'S WATER-PROOF GUN CAPS.—The best make in the country; warranted good and genuine, damp weather does not effect them in the slightest. For sale by
oct 27 S. T. KENNARD.

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

TOBACCO, TOBACCO, TOBACCO.—Just received per the Packet a large and nice lot of Tobacco, warranted sound and pure, 25, 62½, 75, $1 00 and $1.25 per lb. call and try it, satisfaction is guaranteed by
oct 27 S. T. KENNARD.

HAZARD'S KENTUCKY RIFLE POWDER in 1lb. and ½lb. Cans, and lose by the small quantity, also shot of all sizes by the Bag or single pound by
oct. 27 S. T. KENNARD.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—"The celebrated Live Indian Smoking Tobacco. It is celebrated for its mild and pleasant flavor, and has given satisfaction where ever it has been introduced." Call and give it a trial, you will find it to be just the thing you want.
oct 27 S. T. KENNARD.

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of School District No. 9, Election District No. 2, wish to imploy a Teacher for the year 1861. None need apply unless they can come well recommended. Salary $400.
Apply to G. H. HOPKINS,
WM. P. BLADES,
JOHN COLE.
oct 27-3t Trustees.
Philadelphia North American, publish 3 times and send bill to this office.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Constitutional Union Party in St. Michaels on Saturday, the 30th day of October, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

We are authorized to announce that Dr. Pinkney, and Dr. Cox will certainly be present and address the meeting.
O. HAMMOND,
JNO. C. HARPER
H. F. BYRNE.
oct 27 Committee.

SOAPS,—Rosin, Olive, Soda, and old Castile, Almond, Honey, Brown Winsor, White, (for washing flannels) and Variegated for the Toilet for sale by (oct 27) S. T. KENNARD.

WANTED! WANTED!!
10,000 lb. Rags,
5,000 lbs. Wool,
1,000 lbs. Feathers,
500 Doz. Eggs,
Dry and Green Hides,
Dried Peaches,
Dried Apples,
Sheep Skins,
Furs—Mink, Muskrat, Otter, Coon, Rabbit.
oct 27 W. P. MACKEY.
I will give the highest market price for any of the above mentioned trade, either in cash or merchandise. W. P. M.

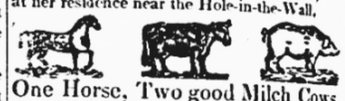
1860. MILLINERY. 1860.

THE LATEST
FALL & WINTER FASHIONS.

MRS. E. A. MASON has the pleasure to announce to the ladies of Easton and vicinity, that she is now opening her new stock of BONNETS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS and
FANCY GOODS,
and to which she invites an examination. They have been selected with care, of the most fashionable houses in the city, and will be sold at moderate profits. All kinds of
Milinery and Mantuamaking
done to order, in the best manner. She solicits an early call from her friends and the public.
Easton, oct 27, 1860.

VENDUE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having rented out her Farm, will offer at public Sale to the highest bidder, on
Thursday, the 1st day of November next,
at her residence near the Hole-in-the-Wall,



One Horse, Two good Milch Cows, now at the Pail, Two Calves, a Sow and Pigs, a lot of Shoats, a Cart and all of her FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., &c.

TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over $5, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. All sums of $5 and under, the cash will be required. The terms to be complied with before removal of property. Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock.
ANN FAULKNER.
Attendance given by
oct 20-ts S JNO. DONOVAN, Agent.

POSTPONED
PUBLIC VENDUE.

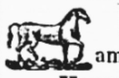
THE undersigned will sell at public auction, at
"MELROSE,"
his residence in Bolingbroke Neck, on
Wednesday, the 24th of October,
if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, all his Stock of

Horses, Mules, Cattle and Hogs,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
Household & Kitchen Furniture.
Among the Horses is One Fine Young Harness Horse, one pair of excellent Mules.
The Cattle consists of
One Yoke of fine Oxen, 5 Milch Cows, 2 Heifers and 5 Calves.
Also a lot of
HOGS AND PIGS.
The Furniture is all nearly new, among which is
One Super Rosewood Piano Forte,
Two sets of Chamber Furniture,
consisting of
Beadstead, Bureau, Wash Stand, Work Stand, and Chairs,
1 large Elizabeth Chair and several Rockers.
Also
ONE ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, with double and single Harness.
One First Rate SAIL CANOE, and one SKIFF, both Copper fastened.
THE TERMS OF SALE,
Will be cash for all sums of and under $10, over that amount a credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
oct 6-ts S FREDERICK BAGGS.
The above sale is postponed until *Wednesday, the 31st October instant.*
oct 20-ts FREDERICK BAGGS.

PUBLIC SALE
Of Valuable Live Stock and Farming Implements.

THE subscriber will offer at public Sale, at his residence,
"WYE HEIGHTS,"
On Wednesday, the 28th of November next,
if fair, if not, the next fair day, his entire Stock of

AYRESHIRE CATTLE;
among which are several
COWS,
fresh to the pail, and some fine Young Steers and Heifers.
Also his entire Stock of



HORSES,
among which are several
Heavy Draft Horses,
A number of fine Young Morgans, and Several Thorough-breds.
Also several valuable

MULES,
together with his entire Flock of
Southdown Sheep,
Several Brood Sows, and Twenty SHOATS.
Also, all of his MACHINERY and FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and many other articles, including a lot of CORN BLADES and PROVENDER.

TERMS.

All sums of $10 and under cash; on sums over $10, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale. The terms to be complied with before the removal of the property.
Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.
DANIEL LLOYD.
"Wye Heights," Talbot county.
A. J. LOVEDAY, Auctioneer. [oct 20-ts