THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1860

EASTON, MD.

THE STAR AND EXTRA SESSION.

Last week we referred to a petition which was then being industriously circulated in this section for signatures, calling upon the Governor of the State to convene the Legislature in an extra session. To this petition we gave our disapproval, which the Star of Tuesday, brought its editorial batteries to bear against, with all their force—with here and there a *shot* of personalities, primed with a little of the *powder* of abuse—but that argues nothing except the weakness of its case.

Judging from the emphatic manner with which our neighbor enters into the defence of this petition every other *creeping thing* must be calm while the Star *blows*. Well, let it blow—that's a right it claims and we willingly yield it the palm in that particular. The first *horrible* thing that the Star notices in our article is, that the Breckinridge party is called "Secessionists." We have no doubt the Star much despises the name which the leaders have brought upon its party. This is just what it should do; it looks as though reason was beginning to take the place of party prejudice. With a little sweet oil and perseverance the Star may accomplish much in throwing off the stigma which its greatest lions have caused to rest upon the heads of that party, but as last Saturday was the *first* time that the Star had had the least intimation that its party had been given the names of "secessionists," "disunionists," &c., we will leave it with its arduous task—viz: trying to make the people believe that the destroyers of the Union are the preservers of it, and those that are trying to preserve the Union are its destroyers, and the "rest of mankind" abolitionists.

The Star says:

"We profess to be well posted respecting the sentiments of the leading Democrats of this county upon the secession question, and we do not know a single disunionist PER SE, nor any body in favor of secession, if the Union can possibly be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution as expounded by the Supreme Court."

We think it about time to throw aside the *per se* which has been so extensively used in connection with the term disunionist, for we don't believe two thirds of the people that use it know its meaning, and if they do they have dreadfully abused that term. We do not intend to compare any Democrat in this county with the extreme views of Mr. Yancey, but it will be recollected that that gentleman was not a disunionist *per se* when he spoke in Easton, but now he not only argues in favor of secession, but that Alabama should not wait for others, but go out alone. And what has happened that is so injurious to Alabama since that time as to make her go out of the Union? We are in favor of the South standing up for her rights, it would be degrading if she did not, and *compel* the North to do her justice, but let be done within the bounds of the Union. We cannot see anything that is really necessary to call an extra session for at the present time. As for the temporary suspension of the Banks, that and its cause is so thoroughly understood the people do not object to it, but on the contrary are willing to sustain them. And if the people want a State Convention we presume it can assemble and its acts be just as binding as if it was recommended by an extra session, which would cost no little sum of money. It will be time enough, we think, after the President's message has been received and the temper of Congress disclosed, to decide on the necessity of this proposed measure. Virginia, we believe, is the only border State that has called her legislature together, and this was determined upon long since to consider matters connected with the internal improvements of the State.

P. S.—Since the above was written a letter from Gov. Hicks has been received, respectfully declining to call the Legislature together at this particular time. The letter will be found in another column, of which we ask a perusal by our readers.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

The November and December numbers of Frank Leslie's Monthly have been received.—Leslie's Monthly is the largest and handsomest magazine we have ever received. The December number contains 100 royal quarto pages, and a great number of admirable illustrations. It gives each month, in the Ladie's department the newest fashions prevailing in New York.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The Home Magazine is one of the most popular magazines published. Arthur is an able writer and presents a useful work to the people in his magazine. Every department presents something of use, to the mother, to the health, to the housekeeper, and to the lady of fashion. Address T. S, Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut Street Philadelphia.

GODEY for December comes with its usual beauty. Godey is a standard work. Its name is a household word. It is looked for by the ladies, plain and gay, by the housekeeper, by the children—all have an attachment for Godey. Its plates and engravings are appropriate and neat. Its matter is well arranged and suitable to all seasons. One copy one year $2. Or Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine for $3.50. Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS holds a useful position this season. It contains 148 engravings. It is a duodecimo volume of 144 pages issued toward the close of every year, profusly illustrated and an original and concise "Register," rural progress. Price 25 cents, paper cover, or $2 per dozen. Address Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, New York.

RU[illegible]GISTER.—This is an excellent work for a[illegible]ulturist to have in possession. It co[illegible] treaties on the various crops, but [illegible]l as a record of the passing events of the day, valuable receipts, &c. Price $1 per copy—cash. Address Sands & Mills, 128, Baltimore.

LARGE HOGS.—Mr. Wm. T. Hardesty slaughtered a hog on Monday last, weighing 405 lbs. On same day Mr. John Satterfield slaughtered one weighing 324 lbs.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.—The Governor has appointed the Hon. Brice J. Goldsborough, of Dorchester county, to the seat on the Bench of the Court of Appeals made vacant by the death of Judge Eccleston. Judge Goldsborough was formerly one of the Associate Justices of the Judicial District composed of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester and Caroline counties, and retired from that position on the adoption of the present Constitution in 1851.

HON. J. B. KERR, who represented our government with so much honor in Central America was pronounced by the public sentiment as one of the most competent and popular oppointees the Governor could have made for this vacancy in the Court of Appeals. No higher or more deserved compliment could have been paid than the direction of the public mind to our distinguished fellow citizen as a worthy successor to the late accomplished Judge Eccleston.

WE are indebted to a young friend of ours for the following proceedings of the doings of Thursday last in Easton:

For the Easton Gazette.

THANKSGIVING.

Though the day previous promised us rather a cold and unpleasant Thanksgiving, our hearts were rejoiced in beholding the God of Day blushing so genially, and scattering with his resplendent beams the gray mists of morn, and melting the hoary frost which, as a young snow, had cast its blighting touch upon earth's green sward. Had we invoked the creation of a day congenial to our own tastes and pleasures, we could not have been more suitably and satisfactorily answered. It was in keeping with the occasion and invited to thankfulness. All nature seemed to be inspired with thanksgiving and tuned to praise. Why should we, with immortal souls and cultivated intellects, for whose happiness and comfort all these things were made and created, refuse to join our glad voices with thankful hearts in harmony with the song of Nature unto Him who hath loved us and blessed us, and bestowed upon us so many rich joys? I am glad that the day was properly recognized by our people in public worship.

Early in the morn the "Home Guards" under the command of their able and efficient officer, Capt. H. J. Strandberg, presented themselves, beautifully equipped in their Winter uniform, ready for parade previous to their assembling at the M. E. Church, where they had determined to attend divine service. Though the Company was not full, owing to uncontrolable circumstances, yet escorted by the "Easton Cornet Band," in full uniform, it presented a very handsome appearance, and elicited much admiration, while the soulstirring strains of music, wafted upon the balmy air, thrilled every heart with joy and delight, and found in each a cord of sympathy. We feel very proud of each of these organizations, and think them entitled to the encouragement and support of the citizens of our town. Especially do we think that the BAND has won for itself the esteem of all. At the hour of public worship the company filed into the Church, where quite a large congregation had already assembled to participate in the act of public thanksgiving, and supplication for a continuation of the rich blessings, which have made us such a prosperous and great people. The pastor of the Church, the Rev. J. D. Curtis, officiated, and delighted the audience with a very beautiful, practical and national sermon, suitable to the occasion. I wish I could give the opening prayer, which for beauty of diction, eloquence of expression, nationality of sentiment, and spirituality of devotion excelled anything it was ever my happiness to hear. But it is beyond our power. It will be treasured up by those who heard it. We sincerely trust, that its fervent adjurations for the divine guidance in our national affairs in our present state of excitement and danger, reached the ear of the great Ruler of nations and in peace and prosperity and the continuance of our institution to us and our children may be answered. The morning lesson, as read, was from the CXXXVI Psalm, and was suitable to the occasion. The text was beautifully appropriate and can be found in Psalms CXLVII, first clause of the 20th verse, and read as follows: "GOD HATH NOT DEALT SO WITH ANY NATION."

[The writer here gave a very good synopsis of the sermon, but it is unavoidably omitted.]

Thus the day was very happily and profitably honored and commemorated by our citizens, and does great credit to the community. We highly approve of thus consecrating one day in the year for public thanksgiving, and supplication for national blessings. And at the present time, when our whole country, North and South, is wrapped in a flame of excitement and consternation, and some of us seem to be forgetting the wise lessons taught us by our fathers, and trampling under foot the hallowed principles which they exemplified in their lives and sealed by their blood, and are threatening the suicidal act of dissolution, it is peculiarly becoming to gather ourselves around the national altar, and invoke the wisdom of Jehovah and His power to direct us and preserve us a free united and happy people, and to deliver us from all intestine broils, that we may not become a prey to the vulture, a ridicule to our enemies, and a sad warning to future generations, but that united as one people, and owned by the Governor of the world we may continue to prosper and accomplish grand purposes. How we have been blessed and prospered by the hand of God, should raise in our hearts songs of grateful praise and fill our mouths with words of thanksgiving.—Like the tiny acorn, dropped in the trackless forest from which a mighty oak has sprung up and reared its lofty and kingly head far above its fellows, and stretched its massive branches till they reach from Ocean to Ocean, from the torrid sands to the rocky heights, and in whose shade repose a free, great and happy people, so we are. May the God of nations still protect and preserve us, direct our noble ship of State, and grant unto us many more beautiful and happy thanksgivings as a united and prosperous people, is the wish of a PARTICIPATOR.

THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.—At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of thanksgiving, the Home Guards re-assembled on the Court House green, and from there proceeded to the edge of town where they indulged in the target firing.—It was a lively time, and it occasioned no little animation in the participants of the sport. The mark to be shot at was a live turkey gobler—the one killing it to keep it. A number of shots were fired at it on the level ground one hundred yards distant, without breaking a bone, when he was removed to a place that was more elevated, the fourth shot, which was made by Thos. E. Cox, brought him. Another was put up, and was brought at the fifth or sixth shot, which was made by B. Price Tomlinson. This was the first time the Guards ever practiced at target firing, and taking everything into consideration, the shooting was pretty good.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia Bulletin says:

The simple truth is that Pennsylvania has passed no law at all in reference to negroes or fugitives, since the Fugitive Slave law was passed by Congress. There was a law passed by our Legislature in 1847, to prevent the seizure of fugitives "in a riotous, violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner." But it says nothing about their arrest in a legal and proper way. This law was signed by that sound old Democrat, Governor Shunk, and it was incorporated into the new Code, which was revised by three equally sound Democrats, and was approved by another sound Democrat, Governor Packer. It does not in the least interfere with the proper execution of the Fugitive Slave law.

The Philadelphia Ledger, after exhibiting the provisions of the law, and showing that it is "not to be ascribed, invidiously, to any political party," says:

In 1852 a bill passed the Senate in which the Whigs were in a majority, and the House, in which the Democrats were in a majority, repealing the 6th section (refusing the use of the State jails) of the act of 1847. This bill was "approved" by Governor Bigler. The unrepealed sections were retained in the Penal Code reported to our Legislature, at its last session, by Commissioners Knox, King and Webster.

If their constitutionality can be maintained, an awakened attention to the subject will not fail to perceive that the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh sections are inconsistent with State comity, and their repeal will be an evidence of the sincerity with which Pennsylvanians entertain the "Union sentiments" which they have so often and so emphatically avowed. If our Legislature would move early in this matter after its assembling in January next, and repeal the obnoxious statute, it would go far to restore good feeling again between the different sections of the country. It would show that the people of Pennsylvania are disposed to act from reason and duty at all times, and when satisfied that they are in the wrong, will speedily place themselves right again before the country. There would be but few causes for dissensions among the States if each would feel this obligation, and act, one towards the other as good neighbors in perfect friendliness and comity, seeking to advance the interests and happiness of all.

LETTER FROM GOV. HICKS.

Refusal to Convene the Legislature—His Views on Secession.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ANNAPOLIS, November 27, 1860.

To Thomas G. Pratt, Sprigg Harwood, J. S. Franklin, N. H. Green, Llewellyn Boyle and J. Pinkney, Esq'rs.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 21st instant one of your number placed in my hand a memorial signed by you, suggesting to me that the Legislature should be forthwith convened "to consider of the present momentous crisis, and provide if practicable, some remedy for the threatened danger." Though the memorial presented no points which had not been carefully considered by me before its receipt, yet the respectable character of the signers secured for it my most respectful attention—and so far as my powers of thought and the engrossing nature of my official duties have enabled me, I have devoted myself anew to a fair, frank, rational re-examination of the subject upon which I have had the honor to be thus addressed. This renewed consideration has not had the effect to alter my first impressions of the question, and I have to consider myself still unable to discover the necessity or the propriety of convening the Legislature of Maryland at this time.

That the times are big with peril, I know and feel. That the crisis devolves upon me fearful responsibilities and delicate and important duties, I am fully aware. That I am bound to meet those duties and responsibilities, I also know, and that I owe it to the good people of Maryland to decide with caution, and act with prudence, keeping in view their interests and safety, I feel sensibly. It is with a full view of all these considerations that I have arrived at my conclusions in this matter.

One of the prominent causes of the excitement now pervading the Southern States is the unfortunate result of the recent election, which has raised Mr. Lincoln to the Presidential Chair.—Personally I was as much opposed to his election as was any other man in the country, and so far as my influence could extend, I did all in my power to defeat him. But he has been constitutionally chosen at an election where we all presented our favorite candidates, and the South is bound in honor to recognize and respect the result, as we would have required the North to do, had either of the other candidates been elected. So far, then, as the cause of excitement is concerned, I cannot but think it without just foundation.

Identified, as I am, by birth and every other tie with the South, a slave-holder, and feeling as warmly for my native State as any man can do, I am yet compelled by my sense of fair dealing and my respect for the Constitution of our country to declare, that I see nothing in the bare election of Mr. Lincoln which would justify the South in taking any steps tending toward a separation of these States. Mr. Lincoln being elected, I am willing to await further results. If he will administer the Government in a proper and patriotic manner, we are all bound to submit to his administration, much as we may have opposed his election.

As an individual, I will cheerfully sustain him in well doing, because my suffering country will be benefitted by a constitutional administration of the Government. If, on the contrary, he shall abuse the trust confided to him, I shall be found as ready and determined as will any other man to arrest him in his wrong courses, and to seek redress of our grievances by any and all proper means.

The other chief cause of the excitment referred to in your memorial is the unconstitutional and disgraceful acts of some Northern Legislatures in passing laws virtually nullifying the positive provisions of the Constitution in reference to fugitive slaves. There can be no two opinions in Maryland as to the outrageous character of these acts, for Maryland has been a constant sufferer from them, and has lost more of this description of property than all the extreme Southern States combined. Strongly insulting to the Southern States, they are in the plainest opposition to the decisions of the highest Court and the letter of the Constitution which these Legislators have sworn to support. But gentlemen, these laws do not, in my judgement, express the opinions of the great conservative masses of the North. We know that there are very many sound, Union-loving men at the North, who are utterly opposed to these fanatical measures, passed by demagogues who have been temporarily placed in power by the agitation of the slavery question.

But the sober second thought of the masses, which rarely fails to arrive at right conclusions, will, I firmly trust secure the repeal of these laws, now, that their attention has been so distinctly drawn to their evil effects. Already we see that propositions for their repeal have been made in the Legislatures now in session, and we are informed that similar propositions will be introduced into all of them when they meet. Let us be careful not to weaken the hands of these conservatives by adopting ultra measures at the South, which always aid the Northern fanatics, who can only exist by the agitation of the Slavery question. Shall not that conservative class have some kindly consideration at our hands? or shall we regard only the ultraists, North and South, until they shall crush out all hope of perpetuating our glorious Union?

I cannot but believe that the convening of the Legislature in extra-session at this time would only have the effect of increasing and reviving the excitement now pervading the country, and now apparently on the decline. It would at once be heralded by the sensitive newspapers and alarmists throughout the country as evidence that Maryland had abandoned all hope of the Union and was preparing to join the traitors to destroy it.

Is such the true position or wish of Maryland? I think I have had very full opportunities of learning the wishes of the people upon this question, and I have no hesitation in declaring it as my opinion that an immense majority, of all parties, are decidedly opposed to the assembling of the Legislature at this time. Memorials similar to that which you present have been in circulation for some time, but I have thus far received but one, and that signed only by six names, although, I learn it has been presented to the people of the City generally for their signatures.—The wishes of the people should certainly be respected in this matter, and their silence, under the circumstances, shows that they see no such necessity for immediate action.

To my mind, difficulties multiply as we proceed with the consideration of this subject.

The Constitution of the State prescribes biennal sessions of the Legislature of limited length, and authority is given to the Governor to convene the Legislature only on extraordinary occasions. If I were to do so now it would be necessary to harrass the people in some parts of the State, just relieved from an exciting canvass, with elections to fill vacancies, at an unusual and inclement season. Any session of the Legislature would be very expensive, but an extra session, of *unlimited length*, would be especially so, unless the example of the last session of this Body, which almost emptied the State Treasury, would serve as some restraint.

You, gentlemen, favor an extra session only because of the importance of the present crisis; but there are others who think of their own interests rather than those of the State, who would be found seeking to monopolize the valuable time of the Body in furthering schemes of personal advantage, which can well afford to await the meeting at the regular session.

You speak, gentlemen, of Maryland's peculiar position as a border Slave State. That position, between the extremes of North and South, seems, thus far, to have kept sectionalism from her councils, and to have inclined her people to moderate measures. But there are other border Slave States as much interested in these questions as Maryland can be, which ought to be consulted before we take the initiative in this matter.

I believe that neither Kentucky, Tennessee nor Missouri has taken any such action. The Legislature of the great State of Virginia which has been called together to action as to her works of internal improvements, will have these matters under their consideration; and it seems only wise and proper to await the decision of our nearest Southern Sister, rather than run the risk of clashing with her by hasty action—our people will not fail to act with boldness, when it becomes necessary, because we waited with patience, the true time for action, instead of becoming alarmed before danger had actually arrived, and rushing into perils which prudence may avoid.

In addition to these reasons, it seems to me we should wait to hear from the National Executive. It is his duty to look not to Maryland alone, but to the entire Union. He is doubtless, correctly advised as to the true condition of the country, whose chief he is, and must have means of judging correctly as to its condition, far more extensive than those at my command; and of deciding properly as to what measures are best suited to compose our national troubles; and I will say, that I consider it but respectful, to await the recommendations of that high Functionary.

Congress too will be in session on the 3d prox., and coming, as its members will do, from every section of the country, it is but reasonable to hope, that they in their congregated wisdom, will give aid to the National Executive, and that wise and temperate counsels will prevail, and proceedings be had, which will allay much of the unkind and unnatural prejudice existing between the different sections of our once united and happy country.

Believing that all should act, or decline to act, as circumstances may render proper, I must as at present advised by my own judgement, founded upon much information of the wishes of the people, and great deliberation, respectfully decline to gratify the request so politely made—but shall hold myself ready to act promptly when I shall believe the honor and safety of Maryland require me to act in the premises.

With great respect I am
Your ob't, Serv't.
Nov. 27, 1860. THOS. H. HICKS.

Reports from Washington.

Letters from the South and Southwest continue to pour in upon every man of position and influence here, freighted with the hopes and fears, the wishes and determinations, of the people of those sections. Would that I were permitted to spread before the readers of the Herald the expressions of devotion to the Union which come up from the hospitable homes there, all breathing prayers and confident hopes that those whom the people of the United States have entrusted with their government, in the different branches thereof—legislative, judicial and executive—may remember the obligations imposed upon them, and not be diverted from the discharge of their duties by any temporary excitements, or by the persuasions of men gangrened by State jealousy, or moved by personal ambition, and, least of all, by the chalatons of adventurers, who, without any acquaintance with our national or State politics, undertake at this time to speak for the South. The forwardness of this latter class deserves a more formal rebuke than the Herald has yet given.

Virginia does not at all accord with South Carolina. The indiscreet article of the Charleston Mercury, to which I referred in a former despatch, has had the effect of turning thousands, in every part of the Old Dominion, against the whole secession movement. If South Carolina wishes to make her separation cause reputable in the eyes of men who acknowledge her wrongs and sympathizes with her titles to redress, the sooner she discards the Mercury and all of its crazy counsellors the better. They are as bad as the Garrison and Wendell Phillips' of the North.

Notwithstanding the conservative and Union-loving tone of the letters alluded to, I regret to add that our hotels are filled with a herd of politicians who seem bent on forming a Southern confederacy. Their talk is of nothing but the power of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, the fitness of these States to form a Southern government, a nucleus around which all the slaveholding border communities must inevitably cluster. The disunion sentiment is evidently growing among these excited children of the sun, who delight in banners, blue cockades, Palmetto and Lone Star emblems, rattlesnakes, &c., &c.

From Alabama there comes a voice of hope for the Union. The Hon. J. L. M. Curry, who won at the last session a reputation for judgment and information worthy of the best days of the republic, has taken the stump, and will oppose secessionists.

From Tennessee there comes the strongest remonstrances against secession. General Pillow's plan, however, receives little favor. He is not exactly qualified by talents, education or statesmanship to be an adviser at the present crises, and the restless vanity which his gratuitous letter disclosed has not been propitious to his plan. He is better qualified for farming on Duck river than for counselling the nation.

From Kentucky all we receive is conservative. The Lexington Statesman, the organ of Mr. Breckinridge, says, emphatically: "The secession of five or six States would be an act of egregious folly and gross ingratitude."—*Herald Correspondence.*

Opinion of Attorney General Black on the secession movement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—In the opinion of the Attorney General, called for by President Buchanan on the questions of law arising out of apprehended difficulties between the North and the South, Judge Black not only discusses the important question of the constitutional right of a State to secede, but several other questions which are involved, such as the collection of revenue and whether ports of entry can be changed or removed to other points; and in the event of the resignation of the federal officers, the Collectors, Judges, Marshals, District Attorneys, &c., and if no one in the State or States could be found willing to accept the positions; what policy should be adopted, or whether the Constitution makes any provision in such an emergency. In fact, all the questions which may arise in all their various aspects are understood to be touched upon. He holds, it is said, in the first instance, that a State has not the constitutional right to secede. If such is the opinion of the law officer of the government it will have great weight and influence with the people of the South.

Conference of Southern Senators and Representatives.

Stepts have already been taken to have a meeting of all the Southern Senators and Representatives immediately after the convening of Congres, with a view of conferring together. It is said that all the members from the South that are here will be invited. Senators Hunter and Mason, of Virginia; Pearce, of Maryland; Bayard and Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Green and Polk, of Missouri, favor this move.

A leading citizen of Charleston, writing to a functionary of the government, says the administration, or rather the course President Buchanan will pursue or indicate in his message, will have great influence with South Carolina.

Friends of the Union.

One of the strongest advocates of Union, in this city, is Mr. Carlisle, the great lawer. He announces his determination to stand by it at all hazards, although indulging in gloomy anticipations.

Hon. George E. Badger, who is expected in Washington in a few days, has declared his intention to exert all his influence on the side of the Union.

The Resignations.

The President has determined to withhold action upon all resignations of Federal officers in South Carolina until further developments are made. After that State passes her ordinance of secession, some of the incumbents will refuse to perform their official functions, whether the President accepts their resignations or not.

Mr. Breckinridge.

Mr. Breckinridge is expected here this week, and will have full opportunity of understanding the President's policy in his Message, and of deciding whether he will sustain it.

The Arrival of Members.

Very few members have arrived yet, and the city is unusually dull, considering the near approach of Congress.

STEPS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, (Rep.) earnestly advocates the immediate repeal of the Personal Liberty Bills of Massachusetts.

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.

Protracted Meeting in Easton.

TO avoid conflicting with any other meeting, we have resolved to commence our protracted meeting in the Methodist Prodestant Church, in Easton, on the 9th of December, and affectionately invite the co-operation of the christian public. (Nov 10-tf) H. P. JORDAN, Pastor.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28, 1860.

Some 45,000 bushels were offered. Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Medium white,	1a$1 10
For good to prime,	1 15a$1 30
Red,	1 05a$1 15
CORN—Prime white and yellow	58a61 cts
OATS—Maryland,	28a30 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28, 1860.

WHEAT—White,	1 25a$1 37
Red,	1 15a$1 20
CORN—New Yellow,	64 cts.

DEATHS.

JACKSON.—At Tilghman's Island, November the 14th, of Diptheria, Mary E. C., daughter of William P. and Mary C. Jackson, aged 2 years, 2 months and 20 days.

COX.—In this county, at the residence of her uncle, on the 12th ult., Miss Caroline Francis Cox, in the 22d year of her age.

BANNING.—On the 21st of September, in Clark county, Illinois, Mrs. Susan A., consort of Nicholas Banning, formerly of this county, in the 31st year of her age.

HALL.—In this town on the 22d ult., after a long and painful disease, Mr. David Hall, in the 54th year of his age.

SAGE AND SALTPETER.—Also Black and Red Pepper, ground and in grain, for sale by (dec 1) DAWSON & BRO.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—a very superior article of Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, just received and for sale by
dec 1 CHEEZUM & EMORY.

Overseer Wanted.

AN Overseer Wanted for the year 1861. A young man with industrious and sober habits can obtain a situation by applying to the Editor of Gazette. [dec 1-4t

I. O. O. F.

THE members of Miller Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F. are respectfully requested to be punctual in their attendance on next *Tuesday evening, December 4th, at 7 o'clock.*

A Lecture will be delivered by a member of the Order, in the Lodge room, for the good of the Order. By order
WM. H. SHEPARD, R. S.
dec 1-1t Miller Lodge, No. 18.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale in Easton, on
Wednesday, the 12th December inst.,
all the
Household & Kitchen Furniture
contained in the dwelling House, on Washington Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Margaret Robinson, dec'd, consisting of
BEDS, BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING,
CARPETS, CHAIRS, SOFAS, &c., &c.

TERMS:

On all sums of and under $10 the cash will be required—on all sums over that amount a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.
JOHN DONOVAN,
dec. 1-2t Agent.

LIQUORS.

JOSEPH RASIN, dealer in Philadelphia imported Brandies, Wines, Gins, Teas, &c.—I beg to inform my friends and customers that I have just received a complete and extensive stock of fresh Philadelphia Liquors, such as

BRANDIES.—Pale F. Brandy, Hennessey, pale and dark, Otard, Dupuy & Co., dark, Old Cognac, pale and dark, Old Peach do., Old Apple do.

WHISKIES.—Old Mongahela Whiskey, Superior Old Nectar do., Calhoun Rye do., Old Bourbon do., Superior old Rye do., pure Wheat Whiskey.

WINES.—Madeira Wines, different grades, Pale Sherry do., Burgundy and Port do., Old Lisbon do., Old Claret do., Sweet Malaga do., Champagne do., (C. Heidsick.)

Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Old Holland Gin, Old Jamaica Spirits, Old N. E. Rum.

FANCY BRANDIES.—Blackberry do., Raspberry do., Strawberry, Lavender, Ginger, Cherry.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, and Oolong do.

BOTTLED LIQUORS.—Cognac Brandy, (best brands,) Scotch and Irish Whiskeys, Old Rye Whiskeys, 'very old and pure,' Celebrated Calhoun, 'South S. Rights,' Old Bourbon, Chemical Pure, Madeira and Sherry Wines, Cocktail Bitters. Domestic Brandies, Gins, Wines, N. E. Rum, &c., at the lowest market rates.

My long connection with one of the oldest, largest and most reliable Liquor Houses of Philadelphia, enables me to supply a purer article and at less price than can be purchased by any house on this shore. Hotel Keepers and others will find it to their interest to examine my stock, as in point of variety, quality and price cannot be surpassed. Constantly in store a large assortment of Common Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Rum, &c., for sale low by the barrel or gallon.
dec 1 JOSEPH RASIN.

CEPHALIC PILLS.—Spalding's Cephalic or headache Pills, just received by
dec 1 DAWSON & BRO.

Easton Bank of Maryland.

NOVEMBER 24, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President and Directors of this Institution have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT, CLEAR OF THE STATE TAX, for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after Monday, the 3d of December inst.
dec 1-3t RD. THOMAS, Cash'r.

Examiner's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Commissioners for Talbot county, Examiners, to ascertain if the public convenience requires that a new public road shall be made in the Chapel District, running through the neighborhood from the Four Square Farm to the King's Creek M. E. Church, or thereabouts, and if, in our opinion, such road is necessary, to lay down the same. Notice is hereby given, that on *Thursday, the 10th of January*, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., we will meet on the premises, on the Four Square Farm, to enter upon the duties for which we have been appointed.

JAS. A. ROE,
ED. Y. DAVIS,
WM. T. LEE,
Examiners.

N. B.—The county Surveyor is hereby notified to meet the Examiners on the day and place aforesaid. (dec 1-tm

POSTPONED 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
The above sale is postponed until *Wednesday next, the 5th of December inst.*,—if fair, if not, the next fair day.
dec 1-ts DANIEL LLOYD.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

WE have just received a supply of extra quality—new hulled
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
which we will sell low, by the bag our pound.
nov 24 ALEX. DODD & SON.

Maryland & Del. Rail Road

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Notice is hereby given, that the next annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Maryland and Delaware Rail Road Company, will take place at the office of the company, in Easton, on *Wednesday, the 12th day of December next*, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
nov 24-tm I. C. W. POWELL, Sec'y.

Teacher Wanted.

THE undersigned desire to employ a Teacher for the year 1861, for the Primary School, in Chapel district, of which they are Trustees.—None need apply unless they can come well recommended. Applications through the Wye Mills post office, to either of the undersigned, will be considered.
JOHN W. CATRUP,
WM. REESE,
JOHN R. HOPKINS,
nov 24-3t Trustees.

The Subscriber

HAVING purchased the fine Schooner JANE & MARY and employed Capt Daniel M. Feddeman as master, will continue to do a general freighting business of grain and other country produce, from Skipton, Forest, and all of the landings on Wye and Miles rivers. All orders left with me accompanied with the cash will be promptly attended to. Persons sending orders for goods to me in Baltimore will direct to the care of Wm. S. Pawson, No. 95 Smith's Wharf. I hope by strict personal attention to business to share a liberal portion of public patronage. (nov 24-3t) DANIEL LLOYD, JR.

FOR SALE.

Sixty-Seven & a Half Acres of Land

AT Sherwood's Branch, on the north side of the county road from Easton to Trappe fronting with the said road and immediately adjoining the land of P. W. Stewart, Jr. This land includes the bottom, the former bed of the Mill dam thereon, now well ditched and suited for a meadow. There is abundance of marl in this meadow, cropping up to the surface, &c., in some parts thrown up in ditching. The house part formerly occupied by Solomon Troy is included. There is a fine site for building on an elevated knoll immediately on the county road and ample wood.

Terms accommodating.

ALSO, FOR SALE, a pair of MULES, 6 years old, fast, spirited and well broken. Also a fine harness HORSE, gentle and fast traveller.
nov 24-4t SAM. HAMBLETON.

BUCKWHEAT.—Just received a fres lot, ply of very superior N. J. Buckwheat—warranted the very best *made*.
nov 17 J. H. GRACE.

BACON! BACON!!—Hams and Shoulders just received and for sale by
nov 24 S. T. KENNARD.

LIME—on hand and for sale by
nov 17 J. H. GRACE.

HAMS—nice country Hams for sale by
nov 24 J. H. GRACE.