THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

The Star on the Result of our County Election.—Not a few were surprised on Tuesday morning last at the version given by the Star of our late election. But it is more surprising that people should be shocked at anything that the Star should say in its issue next before or after an election, for the past has furnished abundant proof that it and its followers cannot advocate any subject without strongly impregnating it with politics, if not entirely submerging the whole in the dogmas of its own peculiar creed.

From reading the Star, and knowing nothing of the birth and maturing of the late Court House party, "precipitationists" or whatever else they may be called, any one would suppose that their actions have been faultless. But is it so? We appeal to a majority of the voters of the county if it *is* the fact? The result of the election echoes no! Their actions from the beginning were inflated with political bias and there are other features in their doings full of "corruption and dead men's bones." The Star says "the most artful appeals were made to array the poor against the rich; the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder," &c. Does any sensible man believe this? According to that statement it is natural to suppose that none voted against a Convention except non-slaveholders. This is not the fact. Some of the largest slaveholders in the county were opposed to a Convention, and the the Star's strictures upon this subject are an insult to every man who saw fit to vote against that IT once denounced by saying that a Convention "would overturn our State government and precipitate us into a revolution." There are other reasons given by the friends of the Court House ticket, why it was defeated, but the Star took good care not to enumerate them—for fear that it might be too much of the GOOD THING. We will remind it of one at least, before we drop the subject.

We were in hopes that nothing more than a passing notice would be given to this election by either side—but as the powers that were once, DIE HARD, and their organ lets no opportunity escape to strike a blow, let us take a "bird's-eye glance" at the Court House party—commencing at the first.

It will be recollected that a call was made—without distinction of party—to hold a county meeting on the 1st of January, "to consult together" in view of the present crisis—and the result of that memorable, HARMONIOUS conference is full well remembered. The very first gentleman of the Union party that dared to speak his views was so insulted by hisses and interruptions of various kinds that he was compelled to abandon his cause and take his seat. Gentlemen on the other side addressed the meeting to their heart's content. Was there any fairness in this? The SIDE SCENERIES we have not time now to exhibit, but the next very objectionable thing was, their unwillingness to put the question before the people, by ballot—whether there should be a Convention or not. They firmly insisted on a viva voce vote—a system that has been abandoned for years, and the ballot substituted in its place for the better protection of all classes. Why did they vote one part of their ticket by ballot and the other by having it registered? What was the intention of this, when the Constitution of the State says we shall vote by ballot? This manœuvre is well understood. They intended to divide the voters into two classes—those not recording their names being looked upon as anti-Conventionists and Republicans. This force-game the people throughout the county looked upon as one of the greatest outrages upon their rights and the most determined disposition to force them to vote against their will that they ever had perpetrated upon them. Touch a man's right of suffrage and you touch one of the greatest rights that any people ever had bestowed upon them, and the people of Talbot stared this grand imposition full in the face and placed their seal of condemnation upon it. As for the poor being "arrayed against the rich," is all twaddle, or if such was the case, it was this very mode of voting adopted by the Court House party, that did it. It was done for MARKING purposes, but if we mistake not the "markers" received the worst of it.

After the result of the election was ascertained some of the friends of the Court House ticket being overcharged with hatred toward the Union party, openly asserted that "it was the d—d Methodists" that defeated them—that they were all abolitionized. But such remarks as these and the classification of the Quakers of our county with negroes, is too supurlatively insulting to the sense of any citizen who holds sacred the right of private judgment, to merit notice. We challenge the records of the most violent "Know Nothing" journal to produce a more flagrant attack upon men's religious opinions, notwithstanding it was the Star's constant theme in opposition to the American party.

There are other things to which we might allude, but we have said enough to give those living out of the county some idea of affairs on the other side. Those living in the county know full well that the people have given an honest expression of opinion, and it is for the Union.

Celebration of the 22d.—The 22d will be celebrated in Easton by the "Home Guards" parading in full dress uniform, firing salutes, &c. It is to be hoped that the Troop will be uniformed and equipped for this occasion. If it could be so it would add much to the appearance of the day. By such a display of soldiery it would show that old Talbot is not only ready to battle against aggression and invasion from any quarter, but that she still holds, as a jewel of great price, the name of him who sacrificed his all for our comfort. Then let this day be celebrated in Easton, as much as possible, in the true patriotic spirit that characterized the whole life of that warrior and statesman—Washington.

Vocal Concert.—It will be seen by advertisement in another column, that the "Easton Glee Club" intend to give a concert in the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst. The musical talent of the gentlemen composing the Club is well known in this vicinity. Some of them were members of the old Glee Club of Easton, years back, whose concerts elicited much praise from our citizens.

It has the wrong sound.—We received the following by mail yesterday, which sounds very awkward indeed, when we take into consideration the former position of Georgia:

VALDOSTA, GA., Feb. 8, 1861,
Dear Sir—Please stop my paper. I am coming to the UNITED STATES. Yours truly,

The Virginia State Convention assembled at Richmond Wednesday. Judge Janney, of Loudoun county, was elected President. He made a Union speech on taking the chair, but declared that Virginia would demand her rights as a condition of remaining in the Union

Union Triumph in Tennessee—The Severest Rebuke yet.—What do those, who are so clamorous for a "SOVEREIGN Convention" to be held in Maryland, think of the result of the Tennessee election? A State, we may say, the fartherest South of any of the border States. What do the "precipitationists" in this section think of this (should be) lasting rebuke? She has not only put her seal of condemnation upon those who would break up this government with as little compunction as the child would destroy its house of sand, but she has refused to open any channel through which this new phantom might disturb the peace and quietness of her citizens. Kentucky has also refused to call a Convention. Virginia has gone into an election for a State Convention, but as far as heard from she is strongly in favor of the Union. Thirty-one of the Alabama delegates have refused to sign the ordinance of Secession because the others refused to allow an expression of opinion through the ballot box. There has been a hard struggle also, in the North Carolina legislature, but those whose hearts still beat in response to the hearts of patriots and freemen have out-generaled their opponents and the PEOPLE now have the privilege of saying what shall be her course instead of a few ARROGANT MEN.

The returns from Tennessee have almost annihilated the revolutionists of the Border States, whilst the Union men of the South are in ecstacies. The secession vote is so small that but an infintesimal proportion appear to have stuck to the Yancey programme, which was commenced at Charleston, re-enacted at Baltimore, and the third scene is now in course of presentation at Montgomery, Alabama.—Not only have the Union men swept the State, electing nearly their entire ticket by some fifty thousand, but they have decided THAT THERE SHALL BE NO CONVENTION by about thirty thousand majority. The course of the friends of the Union in Talbot accords with that good old Union-loving, Southern State—Tennessee. Stand firm ye Union lovers of Talbot! While you have such bursts of light as that falling upon you, there is yet hope for the dawning of a brighter day. Wherever the right of ballot is granted difficulties are soon settled. And if the troubles are amicably adjusted, those who were so zealous in trying to tear into shreds one of the best governments the world ever knew, must slink into their hiding places and receive the frowns of the world.

Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia have thus emphatically spoken out in endorsement of Maryland and Governor Hicks who so nobly checked the tide of secession, and resisted its encroachments on the Border States. His name will live in greatful remembrance, whilst those who traduced him will be forgotten, or if remembered, named in the same category with those of Yancey, Rrett, Floyd and Cobb. "Maryland is the Heart of our Union."

Re-Union of Caroline and Talbot.—Caroline and Talbot counties are again united across the Choptank, at a point near Easton. This, however, our readers hereabouts are aware of. This bridge, known as "Dover Bridge," has been so far completed as to have been in passable order for about a month, but everything about it, we believe, is now complete, and yesterday was set apart for a meeting of the citizens of each county, at the Bridge to give each other an earnest shake of the hand and a hearty greeting over the re-union of the two counties. Never was union and good feeling more needed at any time than at the present—let it come from whatever direction it may. Col. Smith—the President of the Bridge Company—has proved himself, thus far, to be an efficient officer and a persevering business man.

A dinner was prepared for the occasion and a little o-be-joyful to wash it down. Several speeches were also made.

Died from its Wounds.—We regret to learn that the little child of Mr. J. H. McNeal who was so badly burned a short time ago, has since died from the severity of its wounds.

For the Easton Gazette.

Reasons for repudiating the "New Chapter."

As a member of the Church I do not object to the New Chapter as relating to myself individually. I feel no dishonor as a slave-holding member, though it is upon the record. With my understanding of the term *"as chattles"* I endorse fully its sentiment.

Chattle is a term applied in common usage to all moveable goods. Assume that human beings in bondage are to be *"used"* just like all other moveable goods, *without any regard to their peculiar nature* and I will go as far as he who goes farthest to condemn such *abused* power of the master over his slave. All other goods are used precisely in that way which, in the judgement of the owner, will produce the greatest pecuniary proffit—are bought and sold just when interest prompts, without any reference to the state or condition of the thing itself. The master who would mix up his slaves in an inventory of articles to be thus indiscriminately used would thereby merit just reproach. Such is the prevailing, fixed sentiment of my neighborhood. So much so that I would not dare say to any master—sir, you have no greater care for your slave than you have for your ox, or your plow. You feed the ox only because your interest prompts, you paint the plow for the same reason and you give food, raiment and rest to your slave with no higher motive. If I should thus address a slaveholder I should deserve the contempt he would feel and yet the owner who would "*use* his slave *as a chattle*" would not be unjustly accused.—Slaves are *held* under civil law as chattles—the use of them, being entirely under the law of the master's will, is quite a different matter.

I feel that I would not thus use them. I feel therefore no condemnation under the letter of this chapter.

My total carelessness concerning this chapter as relating to myself arises also from another view of the subject. The General Conference is not the tribunal whose *opinion* makes me a sinful transgressor. If I be guilty before God as a slave-owner, that guilt does not arise from the rejection of any advice volunteered by that body on such a subject. I have not yet learned to recognize it as an infallible council—presided over by the vicegerent of Christ—whose every decree was, consequently, as obligatory as the law published from the smoking summit of Sinai or written upon the page of the New Testament.—I do not concede that it is authorized to put up on the pages of our Discipline "every wind of doctrine" and send it forth clothed in all the authority of a Divine ipse dixit. This chapter is declared by the body which enacted it as not law and by our Bishops as not rule. What then is it? It must be doctrine—a rule of faith—a law of conscience. As such it is extra-judicial. An action violating the first restrictive rule which controlls the General Conference and forbids such action. Therefore I regard it simply as the *unauthorized expression of opinion* in a form forbidden and consequently, without binding force.—Hence I pass it by as an "idle tale which I respect not." So far then as my individual relationship to the church or its relationship to me individually is concerned I have not the slightest objection to this or any other like action of the General Conference. Yet viewed in another aspect I do most seriously deprecate it. I do most positively object to it.

The General Conference is known to the world as the supreme legislative power of the church. Her sessions are recognized as the sessions of the whole church by delegation. It is supposed to speak the sentiments of the church as such.—If this be so every member has an individual interest in every word which records such sentiments. This interest is commensurate with his love for the church and his desire for her peace and prosperity.

It cannot be denied that the "new chapter" presents the church to the world as *"abolitionized."* It cannot be denied that such an imputation would be sufficient, at any time, to close every avenue to her success in slave territory, particularly now and ever hereafter, when, by this same fanatical influence our beautiful, loved political fabric is crumbling and seems about to be submerged beneath the dark waters of ruin and desolation. Still if I thought God's law required such action, I would favor it. I would never entertain a question of expediency which would compromise the law that is moral and Divine.—If I thought the Bible required such action I would advocate this chapter if it cost me my life and the church her existence—trusting in the mercy of God to receive me to heaven and in his power to raise the church Phœnix-like, from her own, as his. Not thus believing, I cannot favor it. I must condemn it. Neither do I believe it is the sober, considerate act of dispationate judgement enlightened and controlled by Divine influence but that it is the offspring of misguided determination. I know it oppresses the conscience of many of our best brethren who regard it in a different light from myself. I feel that it is unfortunate for the interest of the church in my section of territory, where it is considered the substance of that shadow which, going before, covered that church in the gloom of seperation in past years. I believe it is the sword which will soon sever the cord of love which should unite us and array our brethren of different sections against each other with bitter feelings. It will thus be fruitful of much evil while it will not accomplish a single practical result desirable to those who framed and adopted it.

I trust I am not looking at this subject through the telescope of present popular feeling. I trust I am not yielding to the abundant *outside* pressure on this subject which sets in from every direction. I trust I am viewing it calmly, judiciously, honestly. I do not, I dare not say our northern brethren are not honest in this matter, many, most of them I believe are. Some few I fear may not be—yet they are all mistaken.—They have misapprehended the nature of that which they condemn. They magnify the chains of slavery. In their distempered vision they can discover nothing of slavery but heavy tasks performed under the lash of the supervisor and dungeons as places of the slaves' nightly abode.—Phantoms of the most cruel oppression dance constantly before them—the creations of fancy not of fact. Thus impressed they have at length successfully invoked the church to raise her voice more audibly against it. She has done so. That voice must be silenced or it must speak the valedictory of her entire slave-holding membership. We know from observation, from feeling what slavery really is with us. We have weighed it, measured it by the gospel rule, and are prepared to abide the issue of our connection with it, judged not by *man* but by Him who is to judge all mankind. Therefore we desire to be left alone on this subject and consequenily deprecate and condemn the "new chapter" as needless. Not only needless but very hurtful and detrimental to the prosperity of our loved church. It alienates the affections of many from her. It shuts her doors to many who need her means of grace.—*It covers with suspicion every Minister sent to labor with us*—thus denying to him the success he would otherwise have in pursuading sinners to repentance and therefore, we pray that our next General Conference, may, *so far as they can* under the restrictive rule, blot the very word "slavery" from the book of our Discipline.

Trappe, Talbot Co., Md. * * *

Literary Notices.

GODEY FOR MARCH.—Godey's Lady's Book for March is already at hand. Ladies that want to get the fashions in advance should by all means subscribe for Godey. The March number contains a whole sheet of Spring Fashion. But the most striking feature about this number is, the splendid engraving—"Christ Blessing Little Children:"—"Suffer Children to come unto me." Price for a single copy one year $3. Address L. A. Godey 323 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM.—The February number of this ever welcome companion for the juvenile, has made its appearance.

"Welcome, welcome, Little Pilgrim,
To our home and fire-side hearth;
Welcome, with thy song and story,
To all pleasant thoughts give birth."

Terms—one copy one year Fifty Cents. Address Leander K. Lippincott, 319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

FOREIGN JOURNALS.

"WESTMINSTER REVIEW."—The January number of this excellent Journal comes to us freighted with an unusual variety of useful and interesting literature. Among the articles especially deserving of attention are "Ancient Danish Ballads;" "Canada," "The Neapolitan and Roman Questions;" "Dante and his English Translators." The review of "Helper's Impending Crisis," although indicating the national bias of the writer, is written in a spirit of more than ordinary candor. The abusive tone of that infamous production is justly condemned, and superior credit given to the more recent philozophical treaties of Frederick Law Olemstead, entitled "A Journey in the Back Courty."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for January is also on our table. "The Political Year;" "The Purist Prayer Book" and "The Indian Civil Service," are among the best articles of this number. "Norman Sinclair" which has now reached its XXXIX chap., continues to increase in interest.

No better investment can be made of $10 than to send to the American Agents, LEONARD SCOTT & Co., New York, for the four Quarterlies, the London, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine, all of which can be procured for that trifling sum.

NEWS ITEMS.—We take the following items from the American of Thursday:

The Peace Conference is proceeding quietly with its labors but without any definite indication of what will be their result. The Committee having the various propositions under consideration will not, it is thought, be able to report for several days. The resolutious submitted by Mr. Johnson, of this State, for the settlement of the Territorial question are said to have met the approbation of a majority of the Committee. Ex-Governor Wright, one of the members of the Congress from Ohio, died at Washington yesterday.

The Southern Congress is proceeding with the routine business of constructing the new Confederation. Resolutions were adopted looking to the repeal of the navigation laws and providing for the reception into the Army and Navy of the Confederacy of officers withdrawing from the service of the United States. A resolution proposing that the flag of the Confederacy should be made as similar as possible to the "Stars and Stripes of the United States" grew so interesting that the Congress went into secret session over it.

The formal counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President took place yesterday, according to the forms prescribed by the Constitution, before Congress, assembled in joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The ceremony crowded the galleries of the House with spectators, but was in no other way marked by any incidents not common to the occasion.

Vice President Breckinridge announced the whole vote to be

For Lincoln and Hamlin,	180
Breckinridge and Lane,	72
Bell and Everett,	39
Douglas and Johnson,	12

He therefore declared Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, to be duly elected President and Vice President of the United States.

Governor Hicks was examined before the House Special Committee yesterday in relation to the rumored conspiracy to seize the Capitol. He testified to a belief that such a purpose was at one time contemplated, and that organizations were formed to carry it into effect, but he now thought it had been abandoned. The Committee, it is also said, are convinced that the conspiracy, if it ever existed, has been abandoned.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE MALE MEMBERS OF THE HILLSBOROUGH CIRCUIT, OF THE M. E. CHURCH, HELD AT THE CHAPEL, TALBOT COUNTY, FEBRUARY 7TH., 1861, REPUDIATING THE NEW CHAPTER ON SLAVERY.

Pursuant to a call, the members of the M. E. Church, of the Hillsborough circuit, met at the Chapel Church, to take into consideration the present crisis in which our Church is involved.

The meeting was organized by calling W. Quimby to the chair and appointing E. F. Jump, secretary.

The meeting was then opened by prayer, by Bro. Warner, after which, a committee of five was appointed to prepare business for the meeting. The committee retired, and after a short absence, returned and made the following report, which was adopted.

Whereas the last General Conference held at Buffalo, New York, in May last, by a majority of the voters of said Conference, expunged from the Discipline of the M. E. Church, the old Chapter on slavery, which had become almost obsolete, and

Whereas, the aforesaid Conference passed a new chapter on slavery against the remonstrances of the border delegates. Therefore

Resolved, 1st, That we repudiate the new chapter, passed by the General Conference, at its last session held at Buffalo, New York, in May last, for the reason that we believe it to be a test of membership in the M. E. Church, and although unauthorized by the Bible, and contrary to the doctrine as taught by Christ and the Apostles.

Resolved, 2nd, That we believe that the General Conference at its last session, in its zeal and earnestness to expunge slave holding members from the Church; lost sight of the Golden rule referred to in said chapter; and we, the members of the Hillsborough circuit, in convention assembled, are fully convinced by the late action on slavery, by said conference, is another omen, and intended by the abolitionist at the North to eradicate and extirpate slaveholding members from the M. E. Church.

Resolved, 3rd, That we take, and acknowledge the Bible for our guide in all spiritual things, and that we are not, nor will we be bound to obey the mandates of man, when we believe that they have departed from the truth as contained in the scripture of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Resolved, 4th, That we love our Zion, her people, and doctrines, and we are, and have always been, ever ready to promote the interests, and institutions of methodism, as taught by Christ, the Apostles and Wesley, for the sake of peace and quiet in our beloved church, the Church of our choice, we are willing for the present, to wait the action of the next annual Conference.

Resolved, 5th, That they may, by division of said conference or otherwise, redress our grievances, and in case they refuse, or reject to take action on the matter referred to, then we recommend to both preachers and people of the Peninsula who sympathize with us, to take such action as will be most suitable to redress our grievances, and establish our Church on a foundation, in which she cannot, and will not, be assailed by abolitionist.

Resolved, 6th, That if the Philadelphia Annual Conference is not so divided at its next session, as to form a Peninsula Conference, we will not receive or support Preachers from the Philadelphia Conference, except such as may be willing to go with us in the church relations which it may be found necessary hereafter to establish.

Resolved, 7th, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the county papers, Balto. Christian Advocate and Methodist.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. QUIMBY, Pres't.
E. F. JUMP, Sec'y.

Departure of the President Elect from Springfield En Route for Washington.

SPRINGFIELD, February 11.—The President elect, Mr. Lincoln, started this morning on his journey to the Capitol. He left here at 8 o'clock, after making a few brief farewell remarks to the crowd assembled at the depot.

On Mr. Lincoln arriving at Cincinnati, he spoke as follows:—I have spoken but once before this in Cincinnati. That was a year previous to the late Presidential election. On that occasion, in a playful manner, but with sincere words, I addressed much of what I said to the Kentuckians. I gave my opinion that we, as Republicans, would ultimately beat them as Democrats, but that they could postpone that result longer by nominating Senator Douglas for the Presidency, than they could in any other way. They did not, in any true sense of the word, nominate Mr. Douglas, and the result has come, certainly as soon as ever I expected.

I also told them how I expected they would be treated after they should have been beaten, and I now wish to call their attention to what I then said:—

"When we do, as we say we will, beat you, you perhaps want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, as far as I am authorized to speak for the Opposition,—what we mean to do with you—we mean to treat you as near as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson and Madison treated you:—we mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions,—to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution.

"In a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you, so far as degenerate men, if we have degenerated, may, according to the example of those noble fathers, Washington, Jefferson and Madison, we mean to remember that you are as good as we; that there is no difference between us other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and to treat you accordingly."

Fellow-Citizens of Kentucky—Friends, Brethern—May I call you such? In my new position I see no occasion, and feel no inclination, to retract a word of this. If it shall not be made good, be assured that the fault shall not be mine.

On Mr. Lincoln reaching Indianapolis, he again said:

He came here to thank them for the support given by Indiana to the true and just cause.—Coercion and invasion are terms much used now with temper and hot blood. Let us not misunderstand their meaning nor the meaning of those who use them. Let us get their meaning from the men who deprecate the things they would represent by their use.

What is the meaning of these words? Would marching an army into South Carolina with hostile intent be an invasion? I think it would, and it would be coercion also, if South Carolina was forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts, collect duties or withhold mails where habitually violated, would any or all these things be invasion or coercion?

Do professional Union lovers, when they resolve to resist coercion understand such things on the part of the United States to be coercion or invasion?

If they do their idea of preserving the Union is exceedingly thin and airy. In their view, the Union as a family relation would seem to be no regular marriage, but a sort of *free-love arrangment*, to be maintained by passional attraction.

Now in what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the constitution, for by that bond we all recognize that position.—However, a State cannot carry out a country if the State and country possess equals in territory and inhabitants.

In what, as a matter of principle, is a State better than a country? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights upon that principle? Upon what rightful principle may a State, being not more than one-fifth part of a nation, in soil and population, break up a nation and then coerce a larger division of itself? What mysterious right to play the tyrant is conferred on a district of country with its people by merely calling it a State?

Mr. Lincoln, in conclusion, said he was not asserting any thing, but merely asking questions for them to consider and decide in their own minds what was right and what was wrong.

THE GREAT FRAUD OF THE AGE.

Report of the Special Committee of the House on the Fraudulent Abstraction of the Bonds of the Indian Trust Fund.

OVER SIX MILLIONS OF FRAUDULENT ACCEPTANCES ISSUED BY EX-SECRETARY FLOYD.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Morris, of Ill., is Chairman, gives a detailed account of the facts relative to the abstraction of the Indian Trust Bonds. Thirty or forty witnesses were examined, including ex-Secretaries Floyd and Thompson. The latter is exonerated from any complicity in the theft, but he, as well as the former Secretaries of the Interior, are censured for the insufficient manner in which the bonds have been held in that Department, there being no adequate responsibility attached to the custodian. According to Mr. Russell's own evidence, he did not know at first where the bonds of which he obtained possession came from. Mr. Bailey was an agent for the negotiation or sale of the bonds, and Mr. Lea was an intermediate party between Russell and Bailey.

It was also ascertained that Secretary Floyd gave acceptances to the amount of nearly seven millions, or from two to three millions more than Messrs. Russell, Majors & Co., ever earned, while these contractors received all the money due them. The acceptances were given on the strength of their contract.

Senator Benjamin was an important witness. About a year ago, he could not exactly fix the time, he received a letter from Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., asking him to ascertain whether Secretary Floyd's acceptances were good.

Mr. Benjamin called on the President, who said he knew nothing about them or any law authorizing their issue. Mr. Benjamin next called on Mr. Floyd, who said the acceptances were in accordance with the usage of the Department, and were given conditionally as to the arrival of trains from one point to another. Mr. Benjamin reminded him of the impropriety of such proceedings, and Mr. Floyd said he would sign no more, but notwithstanding, from April to December, he gave acceptances to the amount $2,163,000. The last batch were given on the 13th of December, the day that Bailey delivered up the last supply of bonds.

The Committee have ascertained that many of these acceptances are still out. Two hundred and sixty thousand dollars worth of them are in the hands of one or two parties alone, but which are worthless.

Notice.

☞ COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13, 1860.

Some 18,000 bushels were offered.
Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Fair to good white,	1 35a1 45
Choice,	1 50a1 60
Red,	1 24a1 28
CORN—Prime new white and yellow	55a57 cts
OATS—Maryland,	30a32 cts.

MARRIACES.

DOULIN—FARLEY.—At St. Joseph's Church, in Chapel District, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. James Saunders, Miss Mary Farley, and Mr. Martin Doulin, all of this county.

DEATHS.

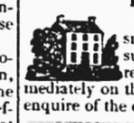
ELLIOTT.—In Annapolis city, on Wednesday the 6th inst., after a short but painful illness, Mr. Washington Elliott, in the 40th year of his age.

McNEAL.—On Tuesday morning last, Carrie Ernestine, youngest child of J. H. and Elizabeth McNeal, aged 22 months.

"Leaves have their times to fall and flowers to wither at the North winds breath, but thou hast all seasons for thine own, O, Death."

SEED OATS—SEED OATS—for sale by
feb 16 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

FOR RENT,



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

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted on account of purchases at the sale of the personal estate of Samuel Stevens, deceased, if their notes are not paid on or before *the 15th day of March next*, the Administrators will proceed to collect the same by process of law.

R. C. HOLLYDAY, and
feb 16-4t S JNO. W. MARTIN, Adm'trs of Samuel Stevens, dec'd.

NOW READY,

THE ROMANCE OF THE

REVOLUTION.

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[feb 16

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT.

THERE will be a concert given in the TOWN HALL, on

Tuesday, 26th of February,

when many choice pieces selected for the occasion will be sung by the

"Easton Glee Club."

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

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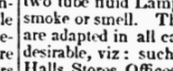

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE LINE.

ON and after Tuesday, January 29th, 1861, the Steamer PIONEER will run as follows: Leave Baltimore every Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock for St. Michaels and Easton, via Miles' River Ferry, returning the same day, via. on every Wednesday, at the same hour for Annapolis, West River and Cambridge, returning following day by the same route, on every Saturday at the same hour for Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, Oxford and Easton Point, returning on Monday, by the same route, leaving the Point at 7 o'clock.

Wharf, Light Street, foot of Camden.
feb 9 C. K. CANNON.

LAST NOTICE TO Delinquent Tax-payers FOR 1860.

TAX payers in Talbot county, who have received their tickets, are hereby notified, that the time allowed by law for the collection of the same is about to expire, and that SO FURTHER INDULGENCE CAN BE GIVEN. I may be found at the office of Wm. B. Wheeler, in Easton, on Tuesdays, and shall expect tax-payers to call and settle, *without being again called on.* Those failing to attend to this notice before the 1st of March next, are notified that I shall proceed to close the same by way of EXECUTION.

feb 9-3t JOHN V. LOWE, Col'tr.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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

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

feb 9 EDWARD H. ANDERSON.

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

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