THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

EASTON, MD.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Marriages and Deaths inserted at 50 cents each. Obituary notices charged for according to advertising rates. ($1 for 6 lines close matter

NEWS ITEMS.

The old homestead of Gen. John Coffe, whom Gen. Jackson called his "right arm," in the war of 1812, and who distinguished himself particularly in the battle of New Orleans, was distroyed by fire on the night of the 4th inst. It was situated near Florence, Alabama, and was at the time of its destruction, occupied by the venerable widow of Gen. Coffe, now past seventy-three years of age. Among the interesting historical relics destroyed in the conflagration was a magnificent sword, presented to Gen Jackson by the citizens of New Orleans, and bequeathed by him to Andrew I. Coffe.

A widow lady, named Mrs. Henrietta Watts, from Dayton, Ohio, accompanied by her children, arrived in Chicago on Wednesday. On the cars going there she formed the acquaintance of a man, who after many inquiries as to her history, proposed to marry her. To this she consented, and they proceeded to a hotel for that purpose. While there, the man, by the practice of his strategy, got possession of $250 belonging to Mrs. Watts and absconded, leaving her entirely destitute in a strange city.

Louisana is an amiable State under the new order of things. The True Delta says that in one parish sixty persons are under arrest charged with killing negroes.

The Germans of Cincinnati are violently opposed to permitting their countrymen to go South under contract with planters, denouncing such contract as a species of slavery.

Information from Georgia is to the effect that A. H. Stephens and Johnson have accepted the Senatorships to which they have been elected. Stephens, after writing coquetish letters, was asked categorically if he would serve in the Senate. He answered as follows:—"I cannot imagine any possible case in which I would refuse to serve, to the best of my ability, the people of Georgia, in any position they might assign to me, whether assigned with or without my consent."

The case of Ishmael Day, of Maryland, who shot a man for trying to haul down the United States flag, was the only one among forty decided upon favorably by the House Committee on Claims last week, in a meeting at which demands for private losses sustained by loyal citizens during the war were submitted.

The Detroit *Tribune* reports a case of the trichina, or pork disease, as having occurred in that city. The victim, a young German lady, died. After her death a post-mortem examination was held, which has resulted in proving beyond a doubt that the disease was trichina. A small portion of the flesh, about the size of a pin-head, was examined through the microscope, and found to contain large numbers of animalculæ, wound round and imbedded in the fibres of the muscle.

A German surgeon at Paris was recently bereaved by the death of his wife. His friends assembled to condole with him, and found him engaged in dissecting her body.

Mr. Pilkington, Chairman of the Committee on Registration in the Md. Legislature reported back the petition of 11,000 citizens of Baltimore city for the repeal or modification of the Registry law, with a request that said petition, with all the names thereon, be printed. They wanted to see who the persons were on the petition. It was his opinion that the petition was got up by contract. At all events, they wanted it printed for future reference.

A bill offered in the Md. Legislature to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution relating to marriages—authorizing judges, clerks of courts and mayors of cities to solemnize marriages, has been rejected.

Senate bill fixing the pay of county commissioners at three dollars per day, and ten cents per mile for over five miles of travel; to incorporate the Crompton and Long Marsh Turnpike Company of Queen Anne's county, has been passed.

A "pony express" has been started in New Orleans for the delivery of small packages with the greatest dispatch and at low rates to all parts of the city." Signs bearing the words, "Pony Express Wanted," will be distributed among the business houses of the city and they have only to hang out the sign, and up trots a pony driven by a boy in uniform.

THE WAR DEBT OF THE LOYAL STATES.—The loyal States, with the exception of Kansas, Iowa, and Michigan, and the three Pacific States, have furnished Mr. Blane, of Maine, chairman of the select committee on the war debts of the loyal States, the amounts expended by them severally in supposing the late war. The footings in most cases include the amounts expended by counties, cities and towns, and the aggregates, in round numbers, are as follows:

Maine,	$12,600,000
New Hampshire,	13,000,000
Vermont,	8,700,000
*Massachusetts,	34,100,000
Rhode Island,	6,500,000
Connecticut,	17,000,000
New York,	111,000,000
New Jersey,	26,700,000
Pennsylvania,	54,000,906
Delaware,	1,100,000
Maryland,	8,000,000
West Virginia,	2,000,000
Ohio,	65,000,000
Indiana,	22,500,000
Illinois (estimate)	30,000,000
Wisconsin,	12,200,000
Minnesota,	2,500,000
Missouri,	9,500,000
†Kentucky,	1,600,000

*State alone without including town debts.
†By State alone, not including counties and towns.

The remaining States will soon be heard from, and the total amount of expenditures will reach about $500,000,000; and this must be remembered, is in addition to all that class of war expenses by States which can be added and paid under existing law.

The above will give some idea of the expenses of the late war, which was brought on by such characters as the Star has ever applauded and still contend are the *best citizens* and the only ones worthy to hold the reigns of government.

This tremendeous war debt is a heavy weight upon the country, but what is that in comparison to the thousands of lives which have been destroyed—property that has been laid waste, children that have been made orphans and the terrible suffering that has been endured. The Star and its advisers and leaders must have the assurance of the devil or they would hide their faces in shame. Independent of the monstrous debt upon the country, brought on by the action of these evel designing men, look at the great debt of their own contracting in the Southern States, whereby they might destroy the government, which they are now repudiating. They have stripped their citizens, taken their resources, pillaged their farms and now repudiate the debt. No wonder the South is in a destitute condition. It is not the federal army that has brought them to that state, it was the commanders of the rebel forces and those that cheered them on, such as the Star and its kindred spirits. The sins of the past war lay upon them mountain high and the day will, no doubt, yet come when they will call upon the very mountains to hide them.

THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL BROUGHT TO SORROW.—We see that the Journal of Thursday, parades before its readers, in regular spread-eagle style, the names of a number of loyal men in this county, who signed a petition to the legislature, objecting to the repeal of the registration law. In its comments upon the petition, the Journal says we speak of it "more in sorrow than in anger," and that it was not aware that any similar petitions had been presented. In reply to this we will only say that we pity its ignorance, as numbers of such have been offered and a convention was held in Baltimore as a set-off for the Blair gathering, which sent a committee to Annapolis. The Journal had as well dry up its tears which have been falling, not quite as large as "buck-wheat cakes," as those that signed the petition care not if their names are posted on every corner. The poor Journal has said something at last that requires a passing notice. We had almost forgotton on what day the Journal was published. We are glad to see it issuing from the obscurity into which the Star has thrown it.—Let the Journal show a greater spirit in denouncing the mud-sills of the Union party and lauding the "high-toned gentlemen" of the Booth party, and it may remind its readers at least six months longer that it still has an existence. Pitch in, old fellow, there is no telling what influence you might have had with the legislature, if a copy of the petition had been secured a few days earlier. Or it may be, that if you will let your wants known to the Governor he will re-assemble the legislature after it adjourns.

* * * There is no high-toned gentlemen at the head of the Radical party in Talbot; it is hopelessly in the hands of the little Pilkingtons, who never look beyond the petty offices they hold.—*Star of Tuesday.*

The public can now form some idea as to the editor of the Star's views of "high-toned gentlemen," and we have no doubt all loyal men will exclaim, save me from being connected with a party that is controlled by "high-toned gentlemen," especially as the editor of the Star, who is trying to come under the head of leader, does not consider himself one of the "little Pilkington's," but one of the big "Valandighams" "Breckinridge," or "Booths."

Oh, ye "little Pilkingtons" clap your hands and rejoice that you do not belong to the party of Davis, Booths, Wirtzs, Winders, and other "high-toned gentlemen," some of whom have expiated their crimes on the gallows and others have not, because an unjustice has been done them. The editor of the Star is one of that class which always despised anything like office, never having held one himself, and having never belonged to a party that attempted to break up the government because they lost the reigns of power.

A SPECIMEN OF RICHMOND LOYALTY.—We find in the Richmond *Examiner*, edited by Mr. Pollard, which is said to be the favorite paper of the old residents of Richmond, a column of burlesque description of a Union ball given by the Union officers at the Spotswood Hotel on Friday evening last, of which Major General Alfred Terry was Chairman of the Committee of Reception. The account is full of bitter and offensive inuendoes, and was so popular with the people that it was republished on Monday by special request. The disloyal press of the South, as well as that of Baltimore, if it represents the sentiments of its readers, is doing more to retart harmony and conciliation than all the radicals in the country combined. Senator Sumner has no such thorough aiders and abettors in the Free States as he has in the South.

The above we have no doubt is true, but coming down to smaller *things* we would add that the Easton Star, so far as its influence goes from the smoke of its own chimny, is doing more to dissatisfy the people, to cause strife, discord and enmity, among neighbors, than anything that was done during the war. It does not only keep up the old bitter feeling at home that existed during the war, which had materially subsided until the re-apperance of the Star, but it has even gone so far as to threaten revolution in the State. But this must be tolerated, we suppose, by the "little Pilkingtons," from "high toned" gentlemen.

For the Gazette.

RECONSTRUCTION.

MR. EDITOR.—I see by the papers that there is a proposition before the Virginia House of Delegates to pass a law appointing a board of Examiners, composed of the best medical men of the State to examine the graduates of the different Medical Schools, before they shall be permitted to practice their art within her borders. This is a wise thought. It is reconstruction in the right direction, and I would advise Maryland to follow her example. It would be human legislation, thus to protect the people against the hoards of Charlatons annually turned out by the Medical Schools of the country, and by none more abundantly than our own State. The schools of medicine are so lax in their requirement, that such a law is imperiously demanded. The public good, and social order require it. It used to be that some preparatory education was indispensable to the study of medicine; but now the most ignorant and stupid dolt, can enter a professor's office, set there a year or two, attend an irregular course of lectures for two years—it may be presents himself for examination before the faculty, is graduated, and commissioned to go forth to slay his hundreds. It would be amusing if it were not too serious a matter, to witness the exhibition on commencement-day. A large number of nice young ladies turn out to witness the spectacle, the assembly rooms are crowded, music procured and every thing necessary to amuse and delight the young esculapius steps forth upon the stage with painted mustach and lightsome heart, receives his parchment with a shower of boquets forgeting at the time that his scull is as empty as the Pageant around him is farcical. Thus the public is imposed upon, and thus is reconstruction demanded. A law passed corrective of this evil would be more beneficial to communities than life insurance companies; men then would live out their days (barring accidents). They would at least have a fairer chance of arriving at three score years and ten, the time allotted to man by Heaven.

February 8th, 1866. HUMANITY.

The Registration Law.

In the House of Delegates on Monday, Mr. Foster offered a message to the Senate proposing a joint session of the two Houses at two o'clock, to receive the Committee of the Baltimore City Union Convention on the floor of the House, with a memorial protesting against the repeal or modification of the registry law, which was adopted, and concurred in by the Senate.

At the hour of two o'clock the members of the Senate appeared in the House of Delegates. On motion of Mr. Foster, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Committee of the Baltimore Union Convention and inform them that the General Assembly was ready to receive them. Mr. Foster, on the part of the committee, presented the committee, when they were welcomed by the Speaker.

T. Herbert Richardson, chairman of the committee, then stated that he was present on behalf of the committee to deliver to the General Assembly of Maryland the protest of the Union Convention of Baltimore, against any repeal or modification of the registry law, and the resolutions on the subject adopted by it.

Mr. Richardson then addressed the Assembly in opposition to any change in the registry law. The rebels were still unrepentant and defiant.—He referred to the graves of the martyrs of Andersonville, which met his view near Camp parole, &c., and appealed to the General Assembly to make no change in the registry law.

The Senate and the committee then retired, after which the resolutions presented by the committee were read.

A motion was made to print the resolutions upon the journal.

Mr. Miller said, in opposition to the motion to print the resolutions on the journal, that they referred to other subjects than the registry law. He endorsed the action of two of the representatives of our State, and repudiated the action of another. He could see no propriety in publishing on the journal matters foreign to the subject of registration of voters, under consideration in the House, and called for the yaes and nays.

The Speaker said he did not know what was in the resolutions. He voted aye to gratify members who desired to have the resolutions upon the journal, but it was not to be considered as an endorsement or disapproval on his part of the action of members of Congress, who were responsidle to their constituents and not to the General Assembly.

Mr. Pilkington said he was still opposed to large bodies of men appearing upon the floor of the House; but as the proceedings of the anti-registration convention would appear upon the journal of the House when his committee reported, he would vote to print also the resolutions before the House. The motion to print was adopted; ayes 39; nays 14.

Mr. Richardson on behalf of the committee spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the General Assembly of Maryland.—I can but wish, gentlemen, that the duty of addressing you to-day had been given to an abler and more experienced tongue than mine. Unprepared as we were for the courtesy which you have so kindly extended towards us, we can but accept it as a favorable omen for the success of the mission of the behalf of which we appear before you to-day, and therefore return you our sincere and hearty thanks. We come to you, gentlemen, as a committee from the Union City Convention of Baltimore, to oppose any repeal or modification of the Registry law. We claim to, and we do, represent the sentiments of the entire body of the loyal and patriotic people of Baltimore on this important question, and we most emphatically and earnestly remonstrate against the repeal or modification of the law. Why, gentlemen, should it be repealed? It contains no provision not in harmony with the new Constitution, and unless the General Assembly of Maryland is prepared to alter that Constitution, no ground can be given for its touching the fundamental principles of the law. It was passed to punish treason. It was intended, and *it does* disfranchise only those who have forfeited all claim to the protection of the Government.—Those men who now complain so loudly of its restriction were the favored children and proteges of the Republic. They filled the high places—they dispensed the Federal patronage—they had every inducement to make them faithful to the Government—but they rebelled.—The Republic was like a fond nursing mother to them—she sustained and nourished them, she supported and guided them, but, with a long predetermined hatred—with a conspiracy well conceived and long planned—suddenly, with no cause but that of her great forbearance; with every institution sacredly protected under the ægis of the Constitution—they sprang to arms and directed their every effort to her destruction. Have they repented of their ill deeds! *Let them show the fruits of it.* Has treason become less defiant and revolutionary than it was during the war? *What evidence of it?* None. Not till the great arm of the republic, levelled with all the power that ingratitude and rebellion could incite, had struck their traitorous weapons from their hands—when they lay powerless and crouching before the majesty of an outraged mother—then, and not till then, did they come forward and, with ill-disguised feeling, endeavor to fill once more the places they abdicated to wage their infamous contest.

When was their voice heard in sympathy with our brave soldiers in the field? What resolutions of thanks did they offer to those brave men when Sherman, victorious Sherman, swept, on his triumphal march, from Atlanta to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas, was their voice heard in acclamation of praise and approval? Never. Throughout all that long and trying period they sat sullen and discontented, until the thunder of Grant's victorious cannon awoke them to the helplessness of their condition.—Mr. Speaker, as we came into the city this morning we saw the white head-stones that marked the graves of the honored dead who lie there—buried by the friends of these gentlemen who demand the repeal of this Registry law.—The spectres of those men should haunt the vision of those men who urge the repeal of this law. Gentlemen, where is Andersonville and Belle Isle? Have their memories faded from view? Are the many thousand dead, who now repose upon their soil—they, at least, earned a burial spot—to have no effect upon the Assembly which is urged to bestow privileges and immunities upon these men, and their aiders and abettors, who used every effort to their destruction? Gentlemen, are you prepared and ready for the repeal of the new Constitution? When you are, then repeal this law. Its effect is to transfer the political power of the State to the hands of its enemies. It meanes the displacement and removal of every patriotic and loyal officer of the State Government. Its repeal dissolves all the high and glorious hopes which we anticipated from the freedmen of our State, lately guaranteed by its organic law, throws at once the priceless boon we have gained into the hands of its avowed and unrelenting enemies. I cannot believe, gentlemen, that you intend this. I cannot think that this Assemby, composed largely of faithful and true men, are willing thus to surrender their sacred trust and peril the very existence of our republican State Government. We therefore, gentlemen, most earnestly and again protest against the repeal or modification of the law. Preserve inviolate the liberties now enjoyed by you, that at least coming generations may bless the day that gave freedom to Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I would again and again return to you and the members of the General Assembly our sincere and cordial thanks for the kind and courteous reception which you have this day afforded us. We did not ask nor did we seek it, and, coming so freely and generously from you, we feel confident that the success of the mission upon which we appear before you is well guranteed and secured.

Mr. Lee, of Baltimore, moved, on the conclusion of Mr. Richardson's remarks, that the memorial and resolutions be printed upon the Journal.

Mr. Miller, of Anne Arundel, said that other questions were involved. The House had nothing to do with endorsing the course of the Representatives in Congress.

The question being called and sustained, the yeas and nays were demanded.

Mr. Frazier (Speaker) said he did not desire to be considered as approving or disapproving of the course of members of Congress, so far as his vote was concerned, but he desired the proceedings should be entered upon the Journal.

The vote on the question to print the resolutions in the Journal resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Frazier Speaker; Agnew, Angel, Bartell, Barron, Buhrman, Cook, Cummings, Darling, Dean, Eavey, Everhart, Foster, Garrison, Hambleton, Hazen, Hoffman, Hynes, Jones, King, Leaverton, Lee, Lusby, Miller of Washington, Mittag, Mules, Norris, Pilkington, Sherry, Slothower, Smith of Allegany, Smith of Frederick, Soper, Tull, Valliant, Wardwell, Willis, Wooden, Zeigler—39.

Nays—Messrs. Conegys, Fawcett, Hodson, Holloway, Hopkins, Malone, Nairne, Rider, Robinson, Silver, Stewart, Tolson, Usilton, Warner, Wilson—14.

The House then took a recess to half-past four o'clock.

[By Telegragh.]

ANNAPOLIS, February 5, 9 P. M.

PASSAGE OF THE REASSESSMENT BILL.

The Reassessment bill has passed both Houses; also the bill increasing the per diem of County Commissioners to three dollars.

The Susquehanna Boom bill was passed by the Senate this afternoon.

SCENES OF HORROR.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP LONDON.

INCIDENTS OF HEROISM AND SUFFERING.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE CAPTAIN.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPE OF THE SURVIVORS.

The wreck of the Australian emigrant ship London with the loss of over two hundred lives, has already been recorded. The English papers received by the Africa furnish details of the catastrophe, excelling in horror and interest anything of the kind that has occurred in Europe since the loss of the Royal Charter:

HEROISM OF THE CAPTAIN.

It was not till four A. M. on Wednesday, the 10th inst., that Captain Martin resolved to put back to Plymouth, the London being then some two hundred miles southwest of Land's End.—But it seems to have been already too late. At half past ten on Wednesday night a tremendous sea swept the ship, broke into the engine room and put out the fires. This was the night on which the thirty vessels were wrecked at once in Torbay. All the passengers of the London worked at the pumps, while the gale became a hurrican, and the ship was losing all control. At length, at ten A. M. on Thursday, Captain Martin called his passengers together and told them that they must prepare for the worst. The ship had already sunk as low as her main chains.—One boat was lowered and instantly swamped, but the five men in her were dragged on board the ship. No attempt was made to launch the other boats; but the passengers gathered into the chief cabin, and having been calmly assured by Captain Martin that there was no hope left, they quietly joined with a clergyman in prayer. There was no wild and selfish terror, no screaming, no rushing to the boats; there was the agony of sudden partings, and of everlasting separations of parent and child, and husband and wife; but, with the example of Captain Martin before them, all these dying men and women were composed, and all resigned, while the children wondered and asked why their fathers and mothers looked so sad. Captain Martin remained at his station on the poop, once or twice only going forward, and once or twice into the saloon to join in the devotions of the passengers. At two P. M. the few men who were destined to survive to bring the sad story home—sixteen of the crew and three of the passengers—determined to trust themselves to the chances of the sea, lowered away the pinnace, and launched her clear of the ship. These men called to the Captain to come with them, but this brave and steadfast English seaman declined, saying, "*No, I will go down with the passengers; but I wish you God speed, and safe to land.*" The boat then pulled away, and five minutes after the London, with 270 souls on board, went down, and all was over. It seems that after the pinnace came away an ineffectual attempt was made to get the other boats out, but it was too late.

DEMEANOR OF THE PASSENGERS.

The agony of suspense had been so long maintained that on the day the London foundered the passengers were perfectly quiet and unexcited, and a surprising degree of resignation was exhibited throughout. Miss Marks, of Old Kent Road, London, was at first almost frantic; yet when the boat left she stood calmly on deck bareheaded, and waved an adieu to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Grant, one of the officers, was lively throughout, and encouraged many to toil at the pumps—a work rendered by the wind highly dangerous and difficult. Miss Brooker, from Pimlico, was heard to say, as she wrung her hands, "Well, I have done all that I could, and can do no more." She then became outwardly calm. On Tuesday night, after the passengers had been alarmed by the shipping of water, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Wood (who had with her husband and five children), Miss Brooker and Miss Marks read the Bible by turns in the second cabin. It was on that night that after the sea had poured down the hatch the Captain said, "Boys, you may say your prayers." At twelve o'clock on the following night Mr. Draper held a general prayer-meeting in the saloon. An extraordinary fact deserves to be recorded. A poor old couple, who had three children with them, had tried in vain three times to go upon their voyage. First in a vessel unknown, and which was wrecked; next in the Duncan Dunbar, which also was recently wrecked, and lastly Gardner, the steward, saw the poor wife washed overboard from the London, to leeward, her husband following her presently beneath the billows. Among the passengers were two stout old people who had become favorites on board, and who had been sent for by their only son.—The poor creatures, on learning that they must drown, *took a small quantity of brandy and went below to die together in their cabin.* Mr. Bevan, a wealthy coach proprietor, and his wife, of Melbourne, who had been enjoying a trip in Europe; Mr. Lemon, ironmonger, Burke street, Melbourne; Mr. McLean, owner of extensive baths, opposite the Albion Hotel, Melbourne, who had brought his son to be educated in England, and Mr. Barnett, Russell street, Melbourne were among those who perished.

BROOKE, THE TRAGEDIAN.

Down into the waves with two hundred and sixty-nine others has sunk Gustavus V. Brooke, the famed tragedian, who was bound for the country which had been the scene of a reverse of fortune to him, but previously of many brilliant successes. He will be well remembered as a tall man, of powerful build, and he is stated by the rescued passengers to have exerted his strength to the utmost in helping to keep the ship afloat. The Dutch portion of the crew, twenty one in number, refused to work, and according to the English sailors who were saved, these men went to their berths and remained there, so that the passengers had to work at the pumps for many hours with the English seamen. Mr. G. V. Brooke exerted himself incessantly. Attired only in a red Crimean shirt and trousers, with no hat on, and barefooted, he went backwards and forwards to the pumps until working at them was found to be useless, and when last seen, about four hours before the steamer went down, he was leaning with grave composure upon one of the half doors at the companion. His chin was resting upon both hands, and his arms were on the top of the door, which he gently swayed to and fro, while he calmly watched the scene. One of the passengers who saw him has said, "He had worked wonderfully, and, in fact, more bravely than any man on board of that ship." To the steward, who made himself known, Mr. Brooke said, "*If you succeed in saving yourself, give my farewell to the people of Melbourne.*"

THINKING OF HIS FATHER.

Next must be mentioned a circumstance the publication of which may prove of great importance. Mr. Munroe states that a passenger named Eastwood, with whom he had been acquainted prior to the voyage, said to him, "Well, Jack, I think we are going to go." The answer was, "I think we are, Eastwood." The reply was, "We cannot help it. There's only one thing I regret about it; of a draft for five hundred pounds on the Bank of Victoria, Ballarat, I only received twenty pounds, which I gave to the captain in the office of Money Wigram & Co. I should have liked my poor father to have got the balance." The speaker was among those who perished; but, fortunately and singularly enough, his communication was made to one of the three surviving passengers, and as the deceased Mr. Eastwood's father is known to live near Liverpool, the probability is that his son's wish will be fulfilled—a wish that was so fervent that Mr. Eastwood shed tears as he expressed it.

STICKING BY WIFE AND CHILD.

One of the passengers in the boat—Mr. John Wilson, a native of Montrose—went down into the cabin and endeavored to persuade a friend—Mr. John Hickman, from Ballarat, and brother to Mr. Hickman, solicitor, of Southampton—to attempt to save his life by going into the boat; but, after being entreated, he said, "*No, I promised my wife and children to stay by them, and I will do so.*" The water was then considerable depth on the lee side of the saloon, indeed over the top of the berths; and he asked Mr. Wilson to help him in removing his four children to the windward side, out of the water. This was done; and then he shook hands with Mr. Wilson, with "Good bye, Jack," and parted from his friend forever. When last seen Mr. Hickman was standing in a row with his wife and children. This occurred about an hour before the boat put off; but probably they had perished by that time, as the water had before then poured into the steamer through her cabin windows, and when the boat left the sea was flush with the top of the poop deck, and the corpses of drowned women and children were floating over the deck.

ROOM FOR ANOTHER.

When the men were all in the boat, one of the seamen cried, "There may still be room; fetch a lady." Mr. Wilson then sprang over a portion of the deck in search of a lady he knew, but not seeing her, and knowing that every instant was precious, he said to a young girl, "Will you go?" She did not refuse; therefore Mr. Wilson seized her and took her to the bulworks; but when she looked over the rails and saw the distance which she must spring, she said in despair, "Oh, I cannot do that." There was no time for persuasion or parley, and Mr. Wilson was obliged to drop the girl and jump from the steamer to the boat, which he fell into safely. The ship was being washed over to the boat, towards which it lunged heavily.

THE CAPTAIN'S LAST ACT.

The captain, who was walking calmly up and down the poop, had refused to leave his ship, but just before the boat put off he had the consideration and presence of mind to give those in the boat their "course." He told them that it lay east northeast to Brest, which was correct. Before the boat could be got off it was in great danger of being sucked down with the ship, which was rapidly settling beneath the water.—The swirl of water round the stern that preceded the foundering had already begun to be excessive, and the boat was therefore hastily cut away.

A THOUSAND GUINEAS FOR A LIFE.

At that moment those in the boat were piteously called upon by a lady about twenty-three years of age, who, with a face which was, it is stated, livid with horror, shrieked out an offer of "a thousand guineas if you'll take me in."—But in that solemn hour millions of money would have been accounted valueless, and to return must have resulted in destruction to all. One of the seamen has stated that when the boat was pushed off, and the captain had waved them in her "God speed" the men resolved that no danger must be allowed to accrue to them from [illegible] crowding, and that some of them drew [illegible] with a determination of *cutting off the hands of those who might leap from the ship and endeavor to cling to the boat's gunwales.* [illegible] long before this, when it was [illegible] that the vessel must go down, a passenger brought on deck a carpet bag and that on his doing so, the captain gave a short melancholy laugh, and then smiled, as one of the passengers expressed it, "at the preposterous idea of the man's thinking at such a time of his property."

THE LAST GLIMPSE OF THE DOOMED.

Two passengers were seen with lifebelts, but probably none were alive when they came to the surface. The spectacle was only to be seen, for in the din of the tempest no cry from the sinking multitude could be heard, and soon not a vestige was visible. As the ship sunk it was seen that all on deck were driven forward, not by water, but by a tremendous and over-powering rush of air from below, which, as it escaped through the deck as well as the hatches, impelled all on deck forward with violence, and their dreadful struggle must have been soon ended. It was remarked that the third officer, whose name was Angel, stood to the last at his post at the donkey engine, which was employed in working the pumps, and that *his hands were on the engine even as the vessel disappeared.*

THE ESCAPE OF THE SURVIVORS.

Leaving the sad circumstances connected with those who have perished, there is something to narrate concerning the adventures of the small remnant of the crew and passengers who were saved. A compass had been given them by the Captain, and under the directions of King, the men agreed that whatever might happen they would sit immovable except when pulling at the oars. Two worked at each oar, and they ran before the sea. Every nerve was exerted to make the boat withstand the fearful tossings and the strain as she mounted the waves and became surrounded by the surge. Before daylight, and as the moon rose the men were overjoyed at descrying a vessel close along-side. They hailed the ship and were heard, but as they could present no light they could not be seen, although they could see the ship tacking about for an hour trying to find them. The search was fruitless, and the ship was lost sight of. The boat had not been rowed during the time the ship was sighted, but simply kept before the wind until daylight, when no vessel was visible. The men adhered to their course, and at nine o'clock sighted two vessels, but were prevented from making for them by the cross seas. They rowed for one of them, however, for five hours.—When at last they came up to her they found her to be an Italian bark, the Marianople, Captain Cavass. Just as they were approaching the vessel they were struck by a heavy squall and shipped a sea, so that all in the boat gave themselves up for lost but by only one of the men moving in the boat to bale her out, and no fresh seas striking her, they were enabled to bale her clear, and bring up alongside the bark. A line was thrown to them, and they were drawn up to the deck, where they found themselves completely benumbed by the exposure to which they had been subjected. Captain Cavass, who could speak little English, to whom the men feel grateful to the extreme extent, used more means for their recovery and for their comfort than simple humanity would dictate. He had the men stripped, rubbed, clad in fresh, warm garments, and killed for them a turkey, besides providing tea and soup, and setting apart for them warm beds.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time The Means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,
jan 27-1y Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH!

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
jan 6-1y No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the direction for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
jan 6-1y Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
jan 6-1y 831 Broadway, New York

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches?—Our Grecian compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in six weeks. Price $1.00—3 packages for $2.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price.
Address, WARNER & CO., Box 133, Brooklyn, N. Y. [apr 15-1y

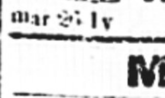
The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each.—FIFTY-ONE or GOLD SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them.—Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

Soldiers' Families

BOUNTY,
PENSIONS,
BACK PAY, &c.
STATE AND LOCAL BOUNTY.

White and Colored Soldiers, or their widows or heirs, can have their claims promptly and faithfully attended to, (without charge until collected,) by
WM. B. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
70 W. Fayett Street, (near St. Paul St.)
BALTIMORE, MD.

Information given *Gratis—Enclose a postage stamp for reply.*
The German language spoken at this office. [feb 3-1y]


DENTISTRY.
J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S.
mar 25-1y EASTON, MD.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, February 5th, 1866

Sales as follows:

Red,	2 30a2 35
Corn—White,	87
Yellow,	73a75
Oats—	51a52

DEATHS.

STEWART—Near Easton, on Wednesday morning, the 6th inst., Sarah, the beloved wife of Charles Stewart, in the 59th year of her age. [Cambridge and Denton papers please copy.]

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, I will sell at public auction at the residence of the late Edwd. Collison deceased, in Landing Neck, on

Wednesday, the 21th inst.,

if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of a variety of

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Ploughs, Cultivators, Drags, Harrows, Horse and Ox Carts, Shovels, Hoes, Boat, Carrage and Harness, Saddle and Bridle, Cart and Plough Gear, and a fine lot of Poultry and many other articles which cannot be enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the Court are, a credit of six months on all sums over ten dollars, for all bills of and under that amount the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the money is paid or note given, and all stamps at the cost of the purchaser.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
ELISHA W. LORD, Ex'tr.
of Edward Collison, dec'd.
jan 10-2: W. K. Rathell, Auctioneer.

BUTTER.—An elegant article just receive for sale for cash only, at
nov 18 G. R. S. LOVEDAY'S.