THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING. - - MARCH 19, 1864.

EASTON, MD.

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UNCONDITIONAL UNION CANDIDATES

TO THE

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION:

H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
JAMES VALLIANT,
JOHN F. MULLIKIN.

Election to be held on the 6th of April, 1864.

UNION MEETINGS.

THE friends of the Union and Unconditional Emancipation, will hold meetings in Talbot county, at the times and places designated, as follows:

TRAPPE, on Saturday, 26th inst.
EASTON, on Tuesday, 29th inst.
CHAPEL, on Thursday, 31st inst.
ST. MICHAELS, Sat'y, 2d April.

The candidates of the Unconditional Union party will be present at each meeting and address the people on the all-important issues of the day.

CHAS. R. MULLIKIN,
SAML. T. HOPKINS,
mar 19 Cen. Comm.

NEWS SUMMARY.

General Sherman's expedition in its recent extensive raid penetrated thirty-five miles beyond Meridian, or nearly two hundred miles from Vicksburg, and destroyed, among other Rebel property, thirty-two locomotives and a large number of cars. General Sherman in one place destroyed over two million dollars' worth of property. In other places he destroyed immense stores. Thousands of bushels of corn and large quantities of wheat were set on fire and consumed. He brought in large droves of cattle; several thousand head of mules, eight thousand negroes, and over four hundred prisoners, with but trifling loss in men and materials on our side. The whole loss of the expedition in killed, wounded and missing, will not exceed five hundred.

The Maryland Legislature adjourned on Thursday night week. But few bills of public importance were before either House during the last hours of the session. The Senate reduced the House appropriation for the relief of soldiers' families from $300,000 to $50,000.—Both Houses passed the usual vote of thanks to their respective officers. The House also unanimously passed resolutions of thanks to Mr. Stockbridge, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary; Mr. W. J. Jones, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. C. F. Trial, Chairman of the Committee on Militia, for the able discharge of their duties.

From Newbern we learn that the recently executed Union soldiers, twenty-one in number, who were hung at Kinston on charge of having deserted from the Rebel conscription, met their fate with unflinching determination, and scornfully rejected all offers of reprieve upon condition of returning to the Rebel service.

The steamer Morning Star, arrived at New York, brings New Orleans advices to the 6th instant. General Sherman was at New Orleans. He speaks of his late expedition as a big and successful raid. Our troops were rapidly returning from Texas to New Orleans. General Hahn was inaugurated Governor of Louisiana on the 4th instant with imposing ceremonies.—General Banks made a speech on the occasion, in which he predicted that the coming campaign would restrict the Rebellion to three or four States on the Atlantic coast. General Beauregard's wife died in New Orleans on the 6th instant. Her funeral was very largely attended, and General Banks furnished a steamboat to convey the remains to her father's plantation on the river. Mrs. Beauregard has resided in New Orleans during the whole of the Rebellion.—The prize steamer Wm. B. Gillman, captured on White river, had arrived at New Orleans.

Washington special despatches say that General Sherman has been appointed to command General Grant's Department, and that General McPherson succeeds General Sherman in command in Mississippi. General Halleck is to be Chief of the Staff of the Army at Washington, whilst General Grant is in general command, directing the movement of the different armies. He is expected to return to Washington in a week or two.

It is stated that the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Corps of General Sherman's expedition have not returned to Vicksburg but will remain at Canton, Mississippi, twenty miles beyond Jackson, until further orders. A brigade of our negro troops have occupied Yazoo city after a sharp skirmish. In front of Chattanooga affairs were quiet. The latest reports from Knoxville express the belief that Longstreet is moving his forces into North Carolina.

The Navy Department has intelligence of the capture on the 6th instant, off Wilmington, of the blockade runner Mary Ann, a new English steamer, especially built for the contraband trade and very fast. Also of the capture of the British sloop Two Brothers, bound from Nassau to Florida, and of the capture of cotton on the Sunawee river.

The Richmond *Whig*, of March 9th, says it will take about a week more to rebuild the railroad to Lee's army. Lee has sent out his cavalry in all directions to seize everything in the shape of forage and subsistence for his troops. The circuitous route that everything has to come over by railroad renders it impossible for Lee to secure enough over the line to keep his army from suffering. The *Whig* also says that the Rebel force in Florida outnumbered ours two to one.

A portion of General Kilpatrick's command was recently sent into the Queen and King's Court House, Virginia, to look after the Rebels who ambushed Colonel Dahlgren. The Rebels were driven from their camp, one hundred killed and twenty captured. A large amount of Rebel stores were also destroyed.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says "that a letter has been received from a friend of the late brave Colonel Dahlgren, who served with that unfortunate officer during the recent raid about Richmond, which states emphatically that the so called 'order' alleged to have been found upon the body of Colonel Dahlgren, was a fabrication and forgery *in toto*. No such order was ever written, issued, printed or even considered by the noble young Colonel, as far as his friends are apprized. It is believed that this miserable lie was gotten up for effect, to cover the indignities visited upon the remains of Dahlgren."

Washington is rife with rumors as to military changes. General Grant, it is said, will immediately on his return to Washington reorganize the Army of the Potomac, take command of it and lead it to an active campaign.

The vote of Louisiana for Governor, as officially returned, stands: Hahn, 6,158; Fellows, 2,720; Flanders, 1,847. Terrebonne Parish, the returns from which were not received in time to count, would chang these totals to: Hahn, 6,171; Fellows, 2,950; Flanders, 2,225; Hahn over both, 996; total vote of the State, 11,316. The inauguration of Governor Hahn was held in Lafayette Square, which was magnificently decorated, and a superb military display added to the attractiveness of the scene. One of the grandest features of the occasion was a mammoth band and a chorus of cannon and anvils, church bells and ten thousand children.

The full returns from New Hampshire will settle the Union majority at about 5,000. The total vote is about 1,300 more than that of last year. The Legislature will probably stand thus: Union—Senate, 9; House, 207; Democrats—Senate, 3; House, 124; Union majority on joint ballot, 81; last year, 53. This will do.

Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio are reported to have filled their quotas under the last call.

Lieutenant Colonel Sanderson, one of our officers recently released from Richmond, has been put under arrest at Washington on charges preferred by Col. Streight that he had informed the Rebels of a plan for the escape of some of our officers.

THE "CONSERVATIVES" IN COUNCIL—AN OPPOSITION TICKET IN THE FIELD.—On Tuesday last, the rebels from the country and those who hang around the streets to gap at wonders and marvelous sights, were rather thrown in ecstasies from the fact that a dozen "Conservatives" had met at the Easton Hotel and nominated a ticket in opposition to the regular Union ticket. Messrs. John Harper of St. Michaels, Julius A. Johnson of Trappe and Henry P. Hopkins of Chapel compose the above mentioned ticket.

Drowning men catch at straws and so do rebels, in their infamous course and still downward tendency, rejoice over everything that looks like weakening the strength of the Union cause. They were equally jubilant last fall and even had the audacity to show their own hand in the game, but before the day of general rejoicing rolled round, there were many long faces and sad countenances, caused from fear of having to leave "My Maryland." They may laugh, and twist, and manœuvre, but the dots are against them. In 1861-62 they gloried in treason and it was who should out-Herod Herod in prosecuting their wicked designs against the government, but now all sorts of means are adopted to prove that they are loyal. This will not do. It was entrusted to the wily politicians of this county, of the Breckenridge school, to inaugurate Secession in the State. Supposing it to be ripe for Secession and having the arsenal here, which they lost no time in making use of, they thought their objects were certain. Speeches were made in advocacy of Secession and the Government denounced in unmeasured terms. There is no county in the State where such open-mouthed treason was committed as in Talbot, and they have never attempted to raise their heads since as a political body that the Government has not scattered them to the fore-winds. Their course has run.

The meeting which nominated the above gentlemen, we are informed, passed no resolution, and did not there define their position, but it is presumed their objects were understood before they assembled. The gentlemen that compose this ticket are generally understood to be emancipationists, but gradual emancipationists and demanding State compensation. The position that all three these gentlemen take we are not aware, but one of them at least, but a few months ago was opposed to emancipation in toto, and likewise opposed to negroes being enlisted in the United States service as soldiers. We say we cannot speak for the whole ticket upon this point, but it is a well-known fact that they advocate State Compensation, and that is the wedge that has split off this little band of "Conservatives." Opposed to the enlistment of negroes, in favor of gradual emancipation and State Compensation.—These combined elements are calculated to make one think seriously before casting his ballot for such a ticket, and we appeal to the men that earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, not to be deceived in regard to their own interests. These gentlemen, no one respects more highly than we do, but they will be left so far in the rear on the 6th of April that they will soon more fully partake of the spirit of the old State Central Committee, and conclude it is useless to keep the party divided and again fall into ranks. They have saddled a horse that will never be ridden by the masses, and upon the issue of State Compensation, the "Conservative" ticket will not receive one hundred votes in the county. We would like to know the man in the county, it matters not about his former opinions, who never had any interest in the institution of slavery, that wants himself and his children after him, to be taxed to pay for a worthless property that the rebellion alone has made worthless? What man of moderate means, wants the State saddled with an enormous debt to keep us ground into the very dust, when nearly every negro loser will be well paid by the increased value of his land? Forty millions of dollars, says the Cecil Democrat, must be levied upon the State, to pay for this species of property, at not less than $500 a-piece. With this add the losses sustained to other species of property in the western part of the State, and we will have the pretty little sum of about one hundred millions of dollars, and it would fall with crushing weight upon land renters and the poor class generally. We believe the people of the State are ripe for emancipation,—they showed it in their vote last fall and they will re-assert it in April, and that too without State Compensation. We know several gentlemen that owned a number of slaves, that at first, were advocates of State Compensation, but having fully sifted and investigated the matter, have concluded that it would be setting a bad precedent. are now strong opponents to State Compensation and will go their whole strength for GOLDSBORO', VALLIANT and MULLIKIN, and in opposition to a heavy State debt.

HO, FOR ST. MICHAELS.—The Union Ladies in St. Michaels district are at work in earnest for the coming Fair. They intend to hold a festival and supper in that town on Wednesday evening, the 30th inst. They are sparing no pains and doubtless will furnish a repast worthy to come from their fair hands. When the trouble these ladies have been to, and the cause which it is intended to assist, is taken into consideration, there is not a true Union man in the county, if it be in his power, but ought to patronize this laudable enterprize. We hope, and no doubt will, hear of this undertaking being highly successful.

COLORED RECRUITS.—Recruiting among colored persons continues quite brisk. On Sunday evening there were some twenty head left Easton in the steamer Balloon and on Wednesday about fifty came down from Caroline county, under the command of Lieut. Foster, and left in the steamer Balloon that evening. This is a rare chance for colored men, as they get a bounty for volunteering, when if they stand their draft they will receive no bounty.

☞ As will be seen by notice into-day's paper, the county will be thoroughly canvassed by the candidates on the Unconditional Union ticket. Let every man turn out and hear the views of the candidates expounded. The last struggle over negro slavery in this State is close at hand. Let the accursed thing be plucked out by the roots and set adrift, in order that the white man may breathe freer and that the negro's place may be filled by those that will be more profitable.

☞ Mr Chase has declined the nomination for the Presidency, and remarks: "I earnestly urge all with whom my councils may have weight, to allow nothing to divide them, while the great work, in comparison with which persons and even parties are nothing, remains unaccomplished."

☞ Gen. Lockwood, of this Military Department, head-quarters at Baltimore, has been relieved by Gen. Lew Wallace, and Col. John Wooley has been appointed Provost Marshal of Baltimore city.

☞ On Saturday last, a negro soldier was shot in Greensborough, by a young man named Massey, while in the act of shooting young Massey's father. He expired in a few minutes.

EASTON, March 16th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: Our attention has been called to a series of questions propounded in your paper over the signature of "Emancipationist."

We have no hesitancy in declaring our views. Without answering the question *seriatim*, we are content to abide the judgment of the people of this county upon a frank expression of our sentiments on this subject.

We are for the Emancipation at an early day—say the 1st January, 1865—*of all classes*, and the incorporation into the Constitution of a provision forbidding the introduction of slavery or its continuance *in any mode* after that date.

We are against State Compensation and in favor of compensation from the General Government to all loyal men.

We are opposed to the taxation of any class for the support or continuance of slavery in any form.

We are for the apprenticeship, by Courts of competent jurisdiction, of minors of African descent, *after being freed*, and for giving preference to all humane masters without distinction of party, who may have incurred expense in their maintenance while in a state of slavery.

We are for the introduction of the white man and the exclusion and colonization of the black man.

We are for surrendering up our private interests in this species of property without compensation, regarding it as a small sacrifice upon the altar of our country's good by those who profess to be Union men.

The same motives of humanity which prompt the protection of the minor and the aged in a state of servitude, should continue to actuate our conduct towards these classes when in the enjoyment of freedom.

We should most certainly have voted for the resolution adopted in the Convention which assembled in Baltimore city in February last.

In the meetings that will be held in the county, we shall have an opportunity of expressing more fully our views on these interesting subjects.

H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
JAMES VALLIANT,
JOHN F. MULLIKIN.

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THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION.

Address of the Members of the Md. Legislature

To the Loyal People of Maryland:

The undersigned, members of the General Assembly, congratulate you, that the first legal step has been taken in the redemption of the State.

The bill to take the sense of the people on the call of a Constitutional Convention, and to provide for its assembling, has become a law.

In its essential features it embraces all that was struggled for during the campaign of last Fall. The vote of the people is to be taken on the sixth of April, and the Convention, if the people vote to call one, is to assemble on the twenty-seventh of the same month.

If the people now do their duty, Maryland may stand in a few months as one of the Free States of the Union.

The importance of the issues of the election of the sixth of April—the danger that the will of the people may be defeated—the wiles of pretended and the weakness of lukewarm friends, and the now apparent organization of open enemies—lead us to address you a few words of warning and advice.

We are in favor of emancipation, immediate, final, unconditional, unfettered by negro serfdom, unaccompanied by any oppressive burdens on a people, whose dearest interests have been sacrificed, whose blood has been shed, whose fields have been laid waste in a war, selfishly waged by armed traitors in the interest and on behalf of slavery.

We call on you to see to it that such Emancipation shall be the result of the Convention.

We exhort you at once to organize and work, to bring out every vote for a Convention, and for candidates who are in principle and feeling hearty supporters of immediate Emancipation.

You are aware, fellow-citizens, that the representation in that Convention, on the present Constitutional basis, gives to the small counties a vote vastly out of proportion to the population.

It is necessary that a solid vote should be sent up from the Loyal and Emancipation parts of the State in favor of decided action.

The opponents of the Convention have determined to rally their votes against the call. They hope that the idea that the Convention will certainly assemble may cause the friends of a Convention carelessly to be absent from the polls.

It is only necessary for the friends of the call to vote, to carry it by such a majority as shall make it overwhelming in its moral effect.

You must not forget, fellow-citizens, that the triumphant march of the armies of the Republic, lifting its banner in every State of the Rebel Confederacy, has modified the utterances and professions, at least, even of the *Secessionists* of Maryland. Those among them who aspire to public position, who will seek seats in the Convention, will not come before the people as Rebels. They profess now to be State-rights Democrats, and are endeavoring to put themselves side by side with the Woods and Vallandighams of the North.

Some of our people may need to be warned even against them. *We* have seen them in this General Assembly, occupying high positions by their admitted abilities, and studiously denying the charge of being Rebels; yet on every question that could test opinion, whether it has been to offer bounties to our patriotic volunteers, to relieve their families by the appropriation of money, to return the thanks of the State for their gallant conduct to our soldiers and sailors, to present the Stars and Stripes, in the name of the State, to the soldiers of Maryland—they have voted solidly and squarely against every loyal and patriotic measure.

Again they are two classes of emancipationists in Maryland. It has been said frequently that everybody is in favor of Emancipation. If this means merely that most men believe that slavery is either dead or near to death in Maryland, and that Emancipation may be a necessity, it may, perhaps, be true. Many people loyal and disloyal, are beginning to think that Emancipation is the most profitable way to sell their slaves. They regret that Slavery has been brought so low; they would do all in their power now to raise it from the dead, or stimulate its sickly body to new vigor.

If it must be parted with, they want seats in the Convention to sell it out on the best terms, to save as much of it as is possible. They yield merely to a necessity which they cannot control. If, when the Convention meets, Slavery is evidently dead, they will make the best bargain for the sale of the corpse. If circumstances should change, if the favorite institution can still be saved, they will try to save it. Some of these men are loyal, but they disapprove the policy of the Administration; they regret that the war has affected Slavery, and believe that its abolishment can have no effect to restore the Union on a permanent basis. *They* prefer the Union with Slavery, to the Union without Slavery.

We and you, fellow-citizens, are for the Union, with or without Slavery, under all circumstances and in every contingency, but we prefer the Union without Slavery, to the Union with Slavery. "We believe there can be no permanent peace in this country while slavery remains." We have no regrets that the efforts of traitors to elevate the institution to supreme power have brought it to ruin.

We rejoice that this war gives the people of Maryland the opportunity to remove from their midst and incubus on their prosperity, and enable them to do what our fathers could not see their way clear to do, but what the Harpers and Pinckneys, in common with the men of their days, the golden days of Maryland, earnestly desired to do—to free every foot of their soil from the trade of a slave, and consecrate it unreservedly to freedom.

We urge you, fellow-citizens, to send to the Convention men who sympathize with the glorious future which now opens before the State, not men who sigh regretfully after the past; send men of judgment, of honesty, of firmness, who will wisely plan and resolutely execute.

Trample under foot all personal hostilities, and all bitterness of past divisions; but let no cry of union or harmony induce you to vote for men who do not feel, and who will not vote, in accordance with these views.

Unite all loyal men, who are Emancipationists, in earnest, in a common effort to help our bleeding country and our beloved State, that she may come out of this great contest not only still the centre of a united country, but purified by the baptism of fire and blood.

Then, fellow-citizens, we may still more proudly claim her, not in the spirit of the apes of a false chivalry who love her in proportion to her nearness to decay and destruction, but with a wise practical, beneficent patriotism, as "Our Maryland."

C. H. Ohr.	S. B. Stebbs,
A. C. Greene,	D. P. Synder,
Upton Buhrman,	Thos. B. Smith,
David Rinehart,	Levi Duncan,
Arch'd Stirling, Jr.	Thos. Archer,
Jonas Ecker,	J. S Chappel,
W. J. Jones,	John Bannon,
H. Stockbridge,	Wm Silverwood,
J. Tome,	M. Dundon,
Wm. T. Pernell,	Jas. F. Lee,
Hopewell Hebb,	Geo. G. Stevens,
Henry Brown,	Heron C. Murray,
Wm. Shaw,	Thos. H. Miles,
John N. Starr,	Geo. W. Boulden,
J. A. Miller,	Henry Murray,
F. K. Zeigler,	Henry Gantz.
Jacob B. Masters,	O. O. P. Elliott.

M. P. CONFERENCE.—On the second day of the proceedings, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That in greatful recognition of the Divine favor by which we have injoyed peace and prosperity in every part of our District during the past year, we consecrate ourselves anew to our one work of proclaiming by word and example "the unsearchable riches of Christ."

2. *Resolved*, That in further acknowledgement of the mercy and goodness of God to us as a portion of His people, we set apart the second Sunday in May to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and special supplication for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on our churches and an increase of labors in the vineyard of the Lord.

3. *Resolved*, That on said second Sunday in May the members and friends of our Church be invited to make contributions to the Superanuated Fund as a thanksgiving unto the Lord.

Signed—J. J. Murry, L. W. Bates, T. E. Sellers, J. W. Everest, Wm F. Pentz, L. A. Newman.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to re-publish these resolutions in the *Methodist Protestant* four weeks before the time above mentioned.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference be tendered to the Maryland Tract Society for its donation to each ministerial member of a copy of the book issued by them, entitled "Five Years in the Alleghanies."

Rev. D. Waters submitted report of Committee on Literature, which was read and adopted. The report shows that the Church organ, *Methodist Protestant*, is in a prosperous condition. The increase of subscribers was largely in excess over last year. $1,000 surplus of funds has been safely and productively invested. The Book Directory has ordered the enlargement of the paper.

Rev. H. P. Jordon announced that an act of incorporation has been obtained for the Maryland Annual Conference College, and a vote of thanks tendered to Brother Jordan for its service in the case.

On motion the ministerial roll was called to see who would pledge themselves to use their utmost endeavors to raise, by the 1st of June, $2,000, to reimburse Brothers Pentz and Bond for that amount advanced. The call met with a unanimous response.

The following were recommended and elected to Elders' orders: Rev. J. L. Mills, G. W. Burns, J. B. Jones, Henry Nice, R. Whinna, George W. Simpson, M. E. Hysore. For Deacon's orders—W. H. Hopkins. For Itinerancy—S. F. Ferguson, S. T. Graham, G. D. Edmonson, T. C. Downs. Rev. J. G. Weaver was left in the hands of the President.

The President announced the following appointments, after which the body adjourned until the second Wednsday in March 1865:

APPOINTMENTS.

Kent Circuit—L. W. Beetz, T. H. B. Huster, and R. S. Rowe. Queen Anne's Circuit—Dr. J. J. Murry, and W. H. Hopkins. Talbot Circuit—John Roberts, Wm. M. Poisal and J. W. Everist. West Baltimore Circuit—T. M. Bryan and G. D. Edmondson. Belair Circuit—R. S. Nors and Henry Nice. Pipe Creek Circuit—P. Light Wilson. Georgetown Station—D. Bowers. East Washington Mission—William W. Reese. Anne Arundel Circuit—J. N. Elderdice. South Baltimore Station—H. J. Day. Concord Circuit—W. G. Holmes.—Caroline Circuit—J. E. T. Ewell, Thomas C. Downs. Prince Williams—Unsupplied. Williamsport and Berkeley Mission—A. D. Dick. East Baltimore Station—John R. Nicholds.—Ninth Street, Washington—J. T. Ward. Newtown Circuit—Jesse Shreeve, S. T. Ferguson. Snow Hill Circuit—Jos. L. Mills. Trough Creek Circuit—J. B. Ellegood. Dorchester Circuit—G W. Burns. Sussex Circuit—Dr. A. S. Aversole, G. W Simpson. Newmarket Circuit—J. F. Wunderide E. White. Harper's Ferry Station—Unsupplied. Alexandria—Robert Winnan. Cumberland Mission—W. T. Dunn. Harmony Circuit—Jeremiah Clay.—Cecil Circuit—John Elderdice, one to be supplied. Howard Circuit—H. C. Cushing, J. B. Jones. Cambridge Circuit—W. M. Strayer.—West Baltimore Station—J. T. Murry. Bedford Circuit—Christian Eversole, James S. Baltersby. Carlisle Circuit and Mission—Jas. Thompson. Warwick Circuit—B. F. Beusen. Jefferson Circuit and Frederick City Mission—D. E. Reese, J. D. Kinsey. Potomac Mission—Oliver Cox. Union Circuit J. A. McFaden, W. D. Litzinger. Frederick Circuit—D. Wilson, S. T. Graham. Salem, Philadelphia—C. T. Cachel. Washington Street, Baltimore—D. W. Bates. Baltimore Circuit—C. H. Littleton, F. M. Hawkins. Liberty Circuit—D. A. Sherme. Worcester Circuit—J. W. Gray. Newark (N. J.) Mission—Dr. F. Swentzel. Broadway Mission Church—J. W. Charlton. Union Circuit, Pa.—J. G. Weaver. Montgomery Mission—A. Baker. Susquehanna Circuit—S. A. Hoblitzell. Delaware Mission—Dr. E. F. Ewell. West Washington Mission—M. E. Hyson. Kent Island Mission—J. E. Maloy. Lexington Street Mission and Poppleton Street Station—W. S. Hammond, B. F. Brooke. Superanuated—Eli Henkle, R. T. Boyd, J. M. Wilson, G. D. Hamilton, Alfred Baker, Thomas Lee, T. L. McLean, John Morgan. Left without appointment, at his own request—H. P. Jordan. S. B. Southerland not heard from.

M. E. CONFERENCE.—The Philadelphia Annual Conference met at Wilmington, Del., on Wednesday of last week, Bishop Ames presiding. In the afternoon of the first day, after some other business, the Rev. J. F. Chaplain offered the following preambles and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The unvarying testimony of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been against slavery, and in favor of loyalty to the Government of the United States of America, and

WHEREAS, We have reasons to fear that some of our members and ministers have shown themselves in favor of slavery and against the Government of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That while we make all due allowance for the influence of education, prejudice and the heat of party strife, as disturbing elements in the conduct of even good men, in such times as these, yet we affectionately admonish every member of our Church, who gives proof that he is either pro-slavery or disloyal, that he has fallen into error, and we beseech him, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, to return to calm reason and from his evil way.

Resolved, 2d, That, forbearing as we desire to be towards all ministers who have fallen into the error of pro-sleverytism or disloyalty, we record it as our solemn judgement that no such man ought to be a religious teacher in our Church and if there be any such, we do hereby request him to withdraw from among us.

The first resolution was passed unaninously.

The Rev. Pennell Coombs then said: It is impossible for us to reach certain cases. There are reports of disloyalty among our members. We ought to have the testimony of those who won't give it. We are suffering in our border work. There is sufficient evidence to satisfy intelligent minds that there is truth in this matter. He wanted to get rid of every man, who is not above suspicion.

Rev. J. P. Chaplain said that missionary collections had not been lifted where they might have been, and that on account of the member who is now upon this floor.

Rev. Franklin Moore thought the entire objection to these resolutions is swept away when we remember the circumstances of the times.—The animus, the life, the soul of the rebellion is pro-slavery. The great barrier to a righteous peace at the present time is not the army of the rebellion, but their hardness of heart and bitter prejudice. He charges this as responsible for the prolongation of this war, whether it be in the church or out of it. Let us stand by this resolution in its every part. God grant that we shall come as an entire Conference to the right platform.

Mr. Moore's remarks were exceedingly eloquent and excited great emotion.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the second resolution, when all the members voted in favor of it, with the exception of the Rev. Messrs. T. J. Quigley, Elijah Miller, and D. D. Hudson.

On Monday the following paper was offered:—

Resolved, That this Conference has heard with deep regret of the serious illness of Hon. Thos. H. Hicks, with whom many members of this body have enjoyed long and intimate friendship, and whose noble firmness in supporting the United States Government, while Governor of the State of Maryland, at a most critical period of its history, has secured our profound admiration and lasting gratitude.

Resolved, That as individuals we extend to Senator Hicks our most cordial sympathy in his affliction, and assure him that we will specially commend his case to the Father of mercies, that his health may be speedily restored, and his valuable life be long spared to serve the country we all so dearly love.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Senator Hicks, duly certified by the Presiding Bishop and Secretary of the Conference.

Adopted by a rising vote.

Rev. J. W. Jackson presented the following report of the Committee on the State of the Country:

REPORT.

Whereas, A Rebellion, unjust and causeless in its origin, and infamously wicked in its objects, continues to threaten the existence of the Government framed by the wisdom and sacrifice of our fathers, and founded upon *the corner stone of the freedom and equality of all men*; and

Whereas, The success of the leaders in this unholy Rebellion in their avowed objects—the dissolution of our National Union, the dismemberment of the country and the establishment of a new Confederacy within the present territorial limits, having for *its* corner stone the *system of human slavery*—would be to imperil the existance of civil and religious liberty, which is the life of the nation; and

Whereas, As Ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ, we relinquish no rights as American citizens, but are compelled by our articles of religion to preach to all loyalty to the powers that be, that are "ordained of God," we therefore,

Resolve, 1st, That as ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the bounds of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, we reaffirm our past declarations since this war commenced, in reference to the Rebellion, and our pledged determination to sustain the Government in this crisis of our national existence.

Resolve, 2nd, That while we acknowledge the war as a great national calamity, and lament the untold miseries that by it are entailed upon the land in the loss of precious lives, in its sad, demoralizing influences, we believe that the duty of the nation is to prosecute the war with all its resources of men and money, until peace shall be obtained by victory, the Rebellion be completely subdued, the legitimate power and authority of the Government shall be re-established, and till the flag of the nation, as the emblem of the undisputed sovereignty of the Federal Government, shall wave over every foot of the territorial domain.

Resolved, 3rd, That as the Constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land, makes it the duty of the Government "to suppress Rebellion," and as Government would be a nullity aside from its administration, we maintain that loyalty to the Government is only to be understood as loyalty to the Administration of that Government as duly elected under the Constitution, and that in rendering to "Cæsar the things that belong to Cæsar," the entire unqualified and prompt obedience of all under its authority is to be rendered to the Administration, not for wrath, but for conscience sake; and that resistance to its authority, either by speech or action, is not only Rebellion and treason to the civil Government, but to God.

Resolved, 4th, That while we recognize the right of citizens to discuss the measures and policy of the Government, we yet affirm that it is a religious duty "not to speak evil of ministers and magistrates," and that, especially in times like these, when the utmost wisdom is required in the administration of civil affairs, the right of even such discussion is only to be exercised with great caution, prudence and forbearance.

Resolved, 5th, That so far as our influence may extend, we discountenance and condemn the illy-concealed treason of those who, influenced by party spirit, or sympathy with human bondage, find fault with every warlike measure, under the pretext of a discrimination between the Constitution, as the supreme law of the land, and the administration of the Government as framed by the Constitution. They are the secret foes of the Government, with all the venom, but without the manliness of Rebels in open arms.

Resolved, 6, That we recognize in American slavery, so justly characterized by the Fathers of our Church "as contrary to the golden law of God, on which hangs all the law and the prophets, and the inalienable rights of mankind, as well as every principle of the Revolution," the root and palpable cause of this most foul and wicked Rebellion; and that we rejoice that a system so contrary to the letter and spirit of our holy religion, so adhorrent to humanity and civilization, has, by taking the sword of resistance to the Government secured its own destruction, and that in the emancipation policy of the Government we recognize the hand of Him who, thus overruling the councils of men, has caused a military necessity to coincide with the principles of everlasting righteousness in the extirpation of slavery, the prolific mother of wicked legislation in the State, and of dissention and bickerings in the Church.

Resolved, 7, That our brave soldiers and sailors who under the influences of patriotism, have sacrificed the comforts of home, and risked their lives in the defence of the great interests that are at stake in the national struggle, are the objects of our sympathy and love, and that we will pray for them, and in all possible ways co-operate with the instrumentalities that are made use of for the promotion of their temporal and spiritual interests; that those who have fallen and those who survive have secured an imperishable monument in the hearts of their countrymen, and that the orphans of those who for the defense of the nation have sacrificed their lives should be the nation's especial care:

Resolved, 8, That the sublimely charitable institutions, the United States Sanitary and Christian Commissions, as out-growth of this war, illustrating as they do the influence of Christian civilization in its efforts to alleviate the unavoidable calamities resulting from war, demand and shall receive the prayers and donations of all Christian people, as well the Freedman's Aid Society, in whose efforts to elevate the hitherto downtrodden and oppressed we recognize the influence of the teachings of Him who went about doing good, and who, in the awards of the judgment, will say, "inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The above resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote.

APPOINTMENTS:

EASTON DISTRICT.—T. J. Quigley, P. E.—Smyrna, Charles Cooke, D. D.; Smyrna Circuit, H. Sanderson, J. E. Elliott; Smyrna Circuit for Colored People, to be supplied; Middletown, A. T. Scott; Odessa, W. H. Elliott Odessa Circuit for Colored People, to be supplied; Dover, T. G. Thompson; Dover Circuit for Colored People, to be supplied; Camden, J. R. Mirrill, A. Jump; Frederica and Barrett's Chapel, T. W. Simpers; Felton, J. E. Smith; Milford, S. T. Gardner; Milford Circuit for Colored People, to be supplied; Harrington, J. A. Marcy, J. W. Weston; Denton, S. R. Gillingham; Greensborough, J. Hough; Hillsboro, J. Brandreth, W. T. Tull; Talbot, H. Colclazer; Easton, J. R. Merritt, T. E. Martindale; Centreville, J. S. Cook, N. M. Brown; Queenstown, J. A. Cooper; Kent Island, T. S. Williams; Sudlersville, W. M. Warner; Kent, F. M. [illegible]; Millington, J. F. Boon, W. H. Formans; Worcester, to be supplied; Forest Mason, to be supplied. W. O'Neil, Chaplain, U. S. A.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to REV. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
feb 6-6t Kings Co., New York.

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S.
EASTON, Md.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 17, 1864.

Sales as follows:	
WHEAT—Fair to prime, White,	1 90a2 00
Red,	1 85a1 85
CORN—White,	1 15a 16 2cts.
Yellow,	1 15a1 17 cts.
OATS—Maryland,	65a74 cts
RYE—	1 45a1 50 cts

DEATHS.

TRIPPE.—On the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Marion A. Trippe, reflct of the late Wm. R. Trippe, of this county.

"He giveth his beloved, sleep."

COTTON CARDS—Just received and for sale by (mar 19) J. W. CHEEZEM.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP OF GARDEN SEEDS—for sale by
mar 19 L. H. CAMPBELL.

GENTLEMENS' AND BOYS' GLOVES and Hosiery of every variety, just received at (mar 19) J. H. GRACE'S.

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDK'S.—A large assortment, some very fine and new styles, just received at.
mar 19 J. H GRACE'S.

KID GLOVES.—A nice assortment of Colored and Black just opening. Also Rough Kid Colored and Black, Silk, Lisle Thread, Castor & Beaver Cotton, &c., &c., at
mar 19 J. H. GRACE'S.

SURVEYING.

THE subscriber, having had considerable experience, offers his services to the public to perform all kinds of

SURVEYING, &c.

charges moderate. Address,
CHAS. E. SHANAHAN,
mar 19—1y Bay Hundred P. O.