PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY WILLIAM H. COUNCELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within one month of the time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription—A failure to notify a discontinuance is considered as a new engagement.

The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XLI. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1858. No. 29.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—[illegible] THREE [illegible] FIVE cents [illegible] per square in proportion. [illegible] yearly advertisers. [illegible] number of insertions [illegible] forbid, and charged accordingly.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, post-paid will receive prompt attention.

EDW. H. ANDERSON,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, SIGN OF THE BIG WATCH

EASTON, MD.

All Work entrusted to his care will be executed with neatness and dispatch. As he requires the cash for work done he can afford to do it as cheap if not cheaper than it can be done on the Shore. [aug 29-1y

Rev. C. S. Burnett.

THE REV. C. S. BURNETT, while laboring as a Missionary in Southern Asia, discovered a simple and certain Cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility*, and all impurities of the *Blood;* also an easy and effectual mode of inhaling the *Remedy*. Actuated by a desire to benefit his suffering fellows, he will cheerfully send the Recipe (free) to such as desire it, with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the Medicine. Address

Rev. C. S. BURNETT,
feb 13–6m 831 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MORRIS & COLLISON,
Carpenters and Builders.

THEY take this method of informing their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to execute with neatness and on moderate terms, all work entrusted to their charge.—They are prepared to take contracts in this or the adjoining counties, if required, or work by the day on reasonable terms. Thankful for the liberal share of public patronage received since they have been engaged in the above business they are determined to leave nothing undone on their part to ensure satisfaction. All orders addressed to them at Easton will be promptly attended to.
mar 6–6m S

House Carpentering.

C. E. GATTIN. WM. RATCLIFFE.

GATTIN & RATCLIFFE.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Talbot that they have formed themselves into co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business. They think from their experience in the business they can give entire satisfaction. They can be found at their shop—"Washington Hall," on Washington street, when not engaged in the country. All orders addressed to them, at Easton, Md., for any kind of work in their line, will be promptly attended to.
feb 6–6m

EASTON FOUNDRY.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEW PLOWS.

OF every variety used in this section now ready for Spring use, at *reduced prices*.

Also, a large lot of *Cultivators, Harrows, &c.* Also, 5 Tons of Plow Castings, made of the best Scotch Iron, which will be sold at the price of the common castings.

All plows warranted to do good work, or the money returned.

The Farmers are invited to call and examine for themselves, and a liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Old Iron taken in trade for new work.
mar 6–1y CHARLES KEILHOLTZ.

ARRIVAL OF THE
Spring and Summer Fashions.

JOHN SATTERFIELD respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties that he has just received from the city the latest styles for cutting Coats, Pants and Vests, and desires the public generally to call and see them; he will (as he has always endeavored in his cutting) make every effort to give satisfaction. All work done by him warranted to fit. For cutting garments the cash will be required.

All persons, whose accounts have been standing over six months, will please call and pay them, as I *need* and *must* have the money. [apr 24

HOUSE PAINTING
AND
PAPER HANGING.

THE subscriber would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally of Talbot and adjacent Counties, that he has opened a Shop in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the above business. He will undertake work by Day or Job. His charges will be moderate, and thinks he has had sufficient experience in the business to render [illegible] satisfaction. [illegible] must be [illegible] under the late Law, unless a *written order* to the contrary is furnished the Commission Merchant by the farmer.

All orders for goods accompanied by the *Cash* will be promptly attended to—*no others will be regarded*. Back freights as usual. The Bucephales leaves Easton Point every Wednesday morning, and the State Tobacco Warehouse No 2, Baltimore, every Saturday. Mr J S Robson, Commission Merchant No 79, South Street, Baltimore, and Messrs Dawson & Bro, Easton, Agents.

3–tfS N. NICOLS.

— SAM'L. W. THOMAS, Esq., Queen Anne's Co.
feb 21–1y RD. H. T. COUNCELL.

AT
ELLIOTT & HUGHE'S

WELL known and long tried *Boot and Shoe Establishment*, next door to Thompson & Kersey, can be found by far the handsomest and cheapest stock of **Boots, Shoes,** *Slippers, &c.* in this market. In our stock will be found Gentlemen's Boots, Oxfor Ties,
Gaiters, Patent Leather Prince Alberts,
Sultania Boots, &c.
Ladies Gaiters, Slippers &c., of every description.
Boys Boots and Shoes, Youths do. do.
Misses Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, &c.
Children's Shoes.—A very large lot of Children's Shoes of every variety.

Servant Men & Women's Shoes for Spring and Summer. Also a large lot of the very best material, which they are prepared to work up in the neatest manner and at shortest notice.

We take this method of returning our thanks to the public for past patronage, and as we intend to pursue our usual straight-forward manner of business, we hope to merit and receive a continuance of past favors. Very respectfully,
apr 24 ELLIOTT & HUGHES.

100.000 FT. of Lumber, Scantling, Joists, &c., always on hand at Baltimore prices for Cash (mar 20) R. THARP.

LIME—20 bbls. fresh Lime will be received in a few days and for sale by
mar 20 R. THARP.

25.000 FT. of White Pine Fencing will be received in a few days and for sale for Cash or Negotiable Paper.
mar 20 R. THARP.

From the New York Mercury.

MY HOME AND THEE.

WRITTEN ON BOARD THE BARK IMOGENE.

BY L. AUGUSTUS JONES.

Swift o'er the billows our gallant ship bounds,
Like a being of beauty and life,
And the whistling wind most mournfully sounds
'Mid the mad waves' echoing strife;
The snowy foam leaps high in the air,
As she speeds on her path so free,
And I fling to the winds my bosom's care,
For I'm nearing home and thee.

'Tis a long, long time since I've pressed thy hand
So fondly within mine own,
And I long once more by thy side to stand,
And to hear the musical tone
Of that dear loved voice, which first won me back
From a course of deep sin and shame—
That cheered me onward in virtue's track,
Till I'd won once again a good name.

Oh, I've roamed through many a foreign clime
Since I bade to the farewell,
And the ruthless hand of disease and time
Has, pitiless, oft on me fell.
The youthful bloom from my cheek has gone,
And my form is now bent and weak—
I'm a sad, sad picture to gaze upon,
And in tremulous voice I speak.

But a wild thrill runs through my breast to-night,
As I picture a cottage fair,
And see a maiden so beauteous and bright,
Who is waiting her loved one there;
And I kneel on the deck, to breathe a prayer
Unto Him who walked on the sea,
And my bosom is freed of its load of care,
When I think of my home and thee.

GOING SNACKS.—Not long ago, in a neighboring city, as a butcher stood at his stall selling meat, he saw a man stoop down and pick something up.

"What have you got there?" asked the butcher.

The fellow said—

"It looks like money."

On examination, it proved to be a ten dollar bill.

"I suppose," said the butcher, "it is one I dropped when making change, a little while ago."

To which the finder replied—

"I think I ought to have one-half; for, had it not been for me, you would not have seen it again."

The butcher, knowing it not to be his bill, thought he couldn't do less than to comply with the fellow's request; he therefore took a five dollar bill out of his pocket-book, and gave it to him, taking the ten himself.

Soon afterwards, the butcher was purchasing some goods in a store, and offered the bill in payment to the store-keeper, who pronounced it counterfeit. The butcher was surprised and not over-well pleased; but, on considering, thought the best thing he could do would be to stow the ten dollar note away, in a safe place, and say nothing about the way in which he had over-reached himself.

EXPOSING A PARSON.—A minister was one Sabbath examining the Sunday school in catechism before the congregation. The usual question was put to the first girl, a strapper, who usually assisted her father, who was a publican, in waiting upon customers.

"What is your name?"

No reply.

"What is your name?" he repeated.

"None of your fun, Mr. Minister," said the girl; 'you know my name well enough.' Don't you say when you come to our house on a night, "Bet, bring me some more ale?"

The congregation, forgetting the sacredness of the place, were in a broad grin, and the parson looked daggers.

INCOME OF THE LONDON TIMES.—Mr. John Walter, M. P., for the borough of Nottingham, is principal proprietor of the London Times newspaper, holding 19 shares out of 24 into which that valuable publication is divided. The publisher, who is responsible for all libels, &c., has one share. It is estimated that each proprietory share is worth over $10,000 a year, making the agreeable sum of $240,000 to $260,00 per annum out of all the shares Mr. Walter's individual receipts from this source may be averaged at some 200,000 a year.

The correspondent of an Eastern paper tells of the death of a Mr. Aben, in Clinton county, Iowa, caused by the breath of a "blow snake." Mr. A. being a new settler, was entirely ignorant of the "blow snake," and seeing one; he got close enough to strike it, when the snake raised itself up and blew in its pursuer's face, causing Mr. Aben to inhale the breath of reptile, poisonous enough to cause the death of the unfortunate man in a short time.

A CURIOUS SNAKE.—Mr. J. A. Klippart, of Columbus, Ohio, has a demolished specimen of a reptile called the "glass snake." It derives its name from the singular fact that upon the slightest touch *it will break to pieces*. This specimen consists of eight or ten pieces which is said to have been caused in attempting to capture it. It is preserved in alcohol, and was caught near the tropics.

It is said that one of the editors of the Lewisburg *Chronicle*, soon after commencing to learn the printing business, went to see a preacher's daughter. The next time he attended meeting he was considerably astonished at hearing the minister announce as his text; "My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil.'

"Bill, spell, cat, rat, hat, with only one letter for each word." "It can't be did!" "What! you just ready to report verbatim phonetically, and can't do that? Just look here—c 80 cat, r 80 rat, h 80 hat, b 80 bat."

"Cuff, why did'nt you kick that dog?"—"What am de use of kicking every cur what snarls at you? Don't you know dat am de way what he wants you to bring him into notice!"

Bisset, the Animal Teacher.

The wonderful success of Mr. Rarey, the horse tamer, has recalled the achievments of Bisset, whose patience and eccentricity in training various brutes, made his name famous in the last century. There is difference in the operations of the two men, inasmuch as Rarey overcomes by art, while Bisset simply developed the animal mind by training and imitation. He was a native of Perth in Scotland, and a shoemaker until the idea of teaching animals arrested his attention. Reading an account of a remarkable horse, curiosity led him to experiment on a horse and a dog, which he succeeded in training beyond his expectations. Two monkeys were his next pupils, one of which he taught to dance or tumble on a rope, whilst the other held a candle in one paw for his companion, and with the other played a barrel organ.—These animals he also instructed to play certain fanciful tricks, such as drinking to the company, riding and tumbling on a horse's back, and going through several dances with a dog. Next three cats were the subjects of his tuition. He taught them to strike their paws in such directions on the dulcimer as to produce several regular tunes, having music books before them, and squalling at the same time in different keys or tones. He made public exhibition of those creatures, and a cats' opera was advertised for a long time.

Bisset's success thus far induced him to try other animals, and even the feathered kind. He procured a leveret, and trained it to beat several marches on the drum with its hind legs. He taught canary birds, linnets, and sparrows to spell the name of any person in the company, to distinguish the hour and minute of time, and perform other surprising feats; he trained six turkey cocks to go through a regular contra dance. In the course of six months, he made a turtle fetch and carry like a dog; and having chalked the floor and blackened its claws, could direct it to trace out any given name in the assembly.

After a while, a doubt having been raised in his mind whether the obstinacy of the pig could be conquered, his usual patience was set to work at the experiment; he bought a black sucking pig, and trained it to lie under a stool at which he sat at work. During six or seven months, however, he experimented in vain as to obtaining the results he sought, and was about giving up when a new plan of education struck him, in which his success was complete. He took his pig to Dublin, where its performances for successive nights astonished the people. It was not only under full command; but only, appeared as pliant and good natured as a spaniel. It could spell, without apparent assistance, the names of those present by marking on the floor, cast up accounts, tell the hour, kneel and make obeisance to spectators Bisset's pig had come "to a good market," and he was rapidly realizing the fruit of his toil, when some jealous individual killed the educated brute, and Bisset was threatened with a prison for exhibiting without license. The agitation of mind thus caused threw him into a fit of sickness which ended his life.

The Most Interesting Sight.

One day the Rev. Henry Venn, author of the "New Whole Duty of Man," told his children that in the evening he would take them to see one of the most interesting sights in the world. They were anxious to know what it was, but he deferred gratifying their curiosity till he had brought them to the scene itself. He led them to a miserable hovel, whose ruinous walls and broken windows bespoke an extreme degree of poverty and want. "Now," said he, "my dear children, can any one that lives in such a wretched habitation as this be happy? Yet this is not all—a poor young man lies upon a miserable straw bed within it, dying of disease, at the age of only fineteen, consumed with a constant fever, and afflicted with painful ulcers." "How wretched a situation!" they all exclaimed. He then led them into the cottage, and, addressing the poor young man, said, Abraham Midwood, I have brought my children here to show them that it is possible to be happy in a state of disease and poverty and want; and now tell them if it is not so. The dying youth, with a sweet smile of benevolence and piety, immediately replied, "Oh, yes, sir! I would not exchange my state with that of the richest person upon earth, who was destitute of these views which I possess.—Blessed be God! I have a good hope through Christ of being admitted into those blessed regions where Lazarus now dwells, having long forgotten all his sorrows and miseries. Sir, there is nothing to bear, whilst the presence of God cheers my soul, and whilst I can have access to him by constant prayer, through faith in Jesus.—Indeed, sir, I am truly happy, and I trust to be happy and blessed through eternity; and I every hour thank God, who has brought me from a state of darkness into his marvellous light, and has given me to enjoy the unsearchable riches of his grace!" The impression made by this discourse upon his hearers was never effaced.

Billy P. was making a journey in a stage coach, over the hilly roads in the western part of the state and amused himself on the way by frequent resorts to the comfort of a mysterious black bottle which he had with him. Suddenly the coach came in contact with a large stone, which, without doing any other damage, deprived Billy of his equilibrium, and down he rolled on the ground. "Wot'n thunder are yer doing?" said Billy "how came you to tip the stage over?" The driver informed him that the stage had not been overturned at all; and the passengers assured Billy that Jehu was right. Billy approached the vehicle again and remounted slowly to his former seat outside. "Didn't upset d'you say?" "Not at all," replied the driver. "Well, if I,d a know'd that," said Billy, "*I wouldn't ha' got off.*"

Curiosities at the Hermitage.

A gentleman who recently visited the Hermitage, the home of General Jackson, gives the following account of some of the curiosities he saw:

Prominent among the curiosities was a wooden pitcher, both on account of the artistic skill displayed and the celebrity of the tree from which the wood was procured. It was made of wood from the elm tree under which William Penn made the celebrated Indian treaty. The pitcher was made and presented by the coopers of Philadelphia; and, although it is not larger than a common cream-jug, it contains seven hundred and fifty-staves. The hoops, lid, and handle are of silver; the bottom is a magnifying glass, by looking through which one is enabled to see the joints, which are visible to the naked eye.

We will next notice "Old Hickory."—This is a double cup, that is, two cups with one bottom, so that when one is turned up the other is turned down. It is, as its name implies, of hickory; and what is most singular about it, has a natural handle. It is simply a block about one foot in length, with both ends hollowed, and was cut on Long Island, from a hickory sprout, the parent stem of which was severed by a cannon ball in the war of the Revolution. The next things we will mention are a calumet of stone, presented by some Indian chief whose name I have forgotten; a bayonet with a large root grown round it, found near the battle ground below New Orleans; the cup and saucer out of which General Washington drank his last tea, and a small piece of candle found in the tent of Lord Cornwallis when he surrendered to Gen. Washington and closed the revolutionary struggle: The last named article was given to General Jackson with the request that he would light it on each Fourth of July. Mrs. Jackson remarked that they had failed to do this for several years, owing to its shortness.

We will not forget to mention that we saw the gold medal presented by Congress to General Jackson, for his gallant and successful defence of the city of New Orleans. Also, the handsome silver rose presented by the ladies of Charleston, S. C. This is to be disposed of in the same way that the golden snuff box was, according to the General's will. By the way, we did not see the snuff-box, as Mr. Jackson left with it for New York on the morning of the day in which we visited the Hermitage, before our arrival.

Besides these, and many other things that I do not now remember, were the portraits of several persons—among them, two of the General, one of his wife, and one each of his adopted son and his wife. I saw also in this room two busts, one of Jackson, the other of Judge Heywood.

Old House of Representatives.

The furniture in the Hall of the old House of Representatives at Washington was sold recently at public auction. The Washington Union says:

"A considerable portion of it was in a damaged condition, and so great was the competion, where competition was least expected; that a single arm chair with a writing accompaniment was knocked down at *ten dollars and a quarter*, instead of the five or six dollars that the purchaser had made up his mind to give. Those old chairs, many of them with screws loose, brought an average of three dollars apiece, and the carpet was sold at about eight cents a yard.

"The opening announcement of the auctioneer, Mr. Fisher—'terms cash, nothing delivered until paid for'—we feared would dampen the spirits of bidders, but as that worthy gentlemen commenced with andirons, (Congressional andirons, mind you,) which were knocked down at a very low figure, confidence seemed to be perfectly restored, and from that time to the end of sale there was no flagging, no hesitation in the bidding. The first of the desks of the old members sold was that occupied for so many years by Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, who, until the last session of Congress, was remarkable for his persistent opposition to the institution of slavery and its extension. When the desk was put up, we looked around for black-republicans, supposing that they would be eager to obtain the prize. After a moment's pause, one of them went 'a dollar and a half,' a second feebly cried out 'a dollar seventy-five,' whilst a third articulated 'two dollars.' It was here that we thought the bidding would cease, so long did the auctioneer dwell upon that word 'two dollars, going, going, going,' but just as the word 'gone' was struggling for utterance a fourth gentleman bid 'two and a quarter,' and the desk was sold.

"The desk and chair occupied by Hon. John Quincy Adams brought $50. The bidding for this furniture was quite animated, and it was remarked by the bystanders that in Massachusetts it would command $500. The desks occupied by Col. Benton and Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, brought $6.25 apiece; the desk occupied by Col. Brooks run up to $9, and that used by Governor Wise sold for $7. Upon the remainder of the furniture the bidding was very brisk, and the competition became very great. We understand that the total sales amounted to between two and three thousand dollars.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC SPECULATION.—The publication of the books, alone, connected with the surveys of the Pacific Railroad, has already cost the Government over $100,000, and will, probably cost still more The cost of the Surveys themselves will probably double this amount, and not one of them has developed any new facts not heretofore known.—Now, if it cost the Government $350,000 to get ready for a survey—for all these surveys were mere preliminaries—how much will it cost to build the road?

SOMETHING TO FEEL GLAD ABOUT.—Sitting in our sanctum, says the editor of the Leavenworth Times, now some years past, on a cold and blustering autumn day, we were attracted by the entrance of a bright-eyed, thoughtful little boy, but thinly clad, who told the old story of "no father—family sick—out of employment," &c. We were at first disposed to express a mock sympathy, and say we could do nothing; but the boy's large eyes were so swimming with tears, and he so trembled from head to toot, while his conduct and demeanor bore such an impress of truthfulness and sincerity that we could not find it in our heart to speak harshly, and finally dismissed him with quite a handsome little sum, contributed in the main by our printers—who, by the way, are proverbial, the world over, for their generosity. The next evening we were somewhat surprised to find the little fellow once again hanging diffidently about our office door. This time, however, his eyes were bright with happiness, and a sweet smile played over and lit up his handsome features. We asked him to come in, but he merely stepped forward timidly, so as to catch our ear, and earnestly though stutteringly whispered, "Mamma prayed for you last night," and then disappeared as noiselessly as he had come.

Thank God, thought we, for that mother's prayer! And though years have passed since then—though we have bustled through noisy incidents, and mingled in life's struggles, as we are all forced to do—a remembrance of that "Mamma prayed for you," still sounds as grateful and as sweet as when it first fell from the lips of that innocent boy.

IMPROVENENTS IN THE PRINTING PRESS.—We thought that the Messrs. Hoe, of N. York, had attained perfection in the improvement of the printing press but it seems that M. Y. Beach, of the New York Sun, has made a step in advance of Hoe's "last fast," by constructing press upon which both sides of the paper are worked off at the same time, without interruption to celerity of the movement. A person to comprehend precisely the nature and value of this new improvement, must see the machine in operation. It is stated that where other presses produce 20,000 copies per hour, this new invention will double the number of impressions. It is also stated, that "still another gain is made by it in printing "register"—a matter which speaks for itself to all printers. It can be still further improved by feeding its own sheets more perfectly than it is possible to do the same work by hand, dampening them as they go in and folding and counting as they come out. It will but realize the dream of the inventor, and win the prize of $10,000, which he himself, offered five years ago for the accomplishment of the same object."

TRAP FOR SHEEP-KILLING DOGS.—Make a pen of fence rails, beginning with four so as to have it square, and as you build it, draw in each rail as you would the sticks of a partridge trap, until your pen is of sufficient height say five feet. In this way you will construct a pen that, when finished, will permit a dog to enter at the top at pleasure, but out of which he will find it difficult to escape, should he have the agility of an antelope. All that you have to do to catch the dog that has killed your sheep, is to construct the trap, where a dead sheep is left, as directed, as soon as possible after an attack has been made on your flock put a part or the whole of a sheep that has been killed, in it, and remove the balance to some other field. In a majority of cases the rouge and murderer will return the succeeding night, or perhaps the next, and you will have the gratification next morning of finding him securely imprisoned.—*Southern Planter.*

A SIXTEEN GUN CORVETTE RAISED AT SEBASTOPOL.—From a letter dated Sebastopol, May 16th, in the Boston Courier, we make the following extract:

"During the last week, the American Company, which is at work in the harbour of this place, under Col. Gowen, of Boston, have succeeded in raising from her former submerged position, a corvette of sixteen guns, in an entire condition, and in a good state of preservation. The vessel was raised by means of the caissons of the company, which, until within a few days, have not all been ready for the work required of them. The corvette is the first vessel that has been raised whole, and now that the machinery for raising the vessels is in order, it is confidently expected that the remainder of the work will be prosecuted without delay. During the past ten months the company have been engaged in destroying certain of the vessels under water and in raising the pieces. About fifteen ships of war have been broken into fragments by blasting, and the greater portion of the material of which they were composed has been raised."

THE REASON WHY.—The Buffalo Commercial comes to the aid of Mr. Fillmore; to relieve him from the discredit of selling his presentation carriage at auction. The proceeds of that sale were invested in a service of plate, the salver bearing this inscription: "The carriage and horses generously presented to Mrs. Millard Fillmore, by the citizens of New York, in 1850, having been sold in 1858, the proceeds are invested in this set of plate as a perpetual memento of gratitude o the donors."

A SECRET FOR A FARMER'S WIFE.—While the milking of your cows is going on let your pans be placed in a kettle, of boiling water. Strain the milk into one of the pans taken hot from the kettle, and cover the same with another of the hot pans, and proceed in like manner with the whole mess of milk, and you will find that you will have double the quantity of good rich cream and get double the quantity of sweet and delicious butter.

For the Easton Gazette.

In the conclusion of my last letter I alluded briefly to the public sentiment in regard to the Eastern Shore appropriation claim. Perhaps it might be interesting to know more. The claim is looked upon here as it must be by every impartial judge as one of the most just and equitable that ever existed, and the refusal on the part of the Western Shore to grant it as the evidence of an overbearing and tyrannical spirit, the exercise of power where might is arrayed against right without the slightest shadow of justice, and an entire breach of the plighted faith of the State. They think that the action of the Western Shore in this matter has been highly calculated to reflect discredit upon the hitherto unsullied reputation of the State and that such action should be denounced by the Eastern Shore in the most decided manner. That they should insist upon the payment of the claim in every possible way, and that the final refusal of the Western Shore at the next session of the Legislature should be met by prompt action in the shape either of repudiation or cesession. The opinion is generally entertained that the Peninsula will eventually become a separate State. The only draw back would be the slavery question. This however, I think, could be soon settled as the larger portion of the Peninsula is already decidedly slave-holding.—Some few of the papers in this State are striving hard to start an abolition feeling and bring about some Legislative action in the matter, but their efforts are rather looked upon by the better judgment of people as futile and productive of no good.

The contract for the building of the J. & B. R. R. to Milford was let on the 10th of June to Henry, White & Co. of New Jersey. The work will commence on the 10th July and be finished by the 1st January, 1859. The great move in the Legislature next winter will be the application for a Lottery grant. This grant if extended to ten years will probably bring a revenue to the State of $300.000, which will be divided between the different Roads in the State. The Delaware Rail Road will then be extented south the J. & B. R. R. will go to Lewes without stoppage. The Md. & Del. R. R. will probably get her portion for the 11 miles in Delaware. There is also a charter for a Road from Farmington a (station on the Del. R. R.) to Potter's Landing on the Choptank River. No company has yet been organized for this, but it is thought that they will catch the infection from this section and move in the matter before long.

The harvest in this section will commence next week. The wheat crop is good and the oat crop very fine. You shall hear from me again when anything worthy of note transpires. Yours, LEVELLER.

MILFORD, June 30, 1858.

IN a recent number of the Charleston Courier, there is a curious and interesting communication, touching certain new uses which cotton may be applied. It seems that a gentleman of South Carolina, by the name of Legare, has been for many years engaged in experimenting upon the fibres of cotton wood, with a view of compressing them into a permanently solid form. He first succeeded so far as to create a compact substance, which was upelastic, plastic under the fingers, and hard as wood. He called it cotton wood, and caused various articles of furniture to be fashioned from this novel material, for his own use. One or two of these were exhibited at the South Carolina Institute, and obtained the gold medal. He next went one step further, and obtained a plastic substance fire and water proof, and possessing every quality desirable in the best roofing. From this it was but a step to the construction of a material suitable for vertical walls, and capable of any amount of moulding and relief. So that if the statements and anticipations of the correspondent of the Charleston Courier are correct, a house may be built from foundation to roof-tree of compressed cotton, nearly as hard as stone, and quite as impenetrable to the elements; and it may be built in half the time it would take to lay the bricks in a brick house of the same size, and at about one-third of the cost. The workman has ample opportunity to give the surface any appearance he pleases; it may be smooth or corrugated, plain or wrought into any forms that taste or fancy may prescribe. And in the preparation of this material, all the refuse and worthless cotton of the plantation, and even the sweepings of cotton factories, hitherto rejected even by the paper maker, may be freely used.

APPROPRIATION OF CONGRESS.—The civil appropriation act passed by Congress provides about $800,000 for the river and harbor works now in progress; $6,440 for self-righting life-boats for the coast of New Jersey, and $10,000 for life-boats for the long Island coast. Among other appropriations are also the following:—$43,000 for the insane asylum in the District of Columbia; $3,000 for the instruction of deaf, dumb and blind of the District; $6,000 for paupers in the Washington Infirmary; 20,000 for the Norfolk Custom-House; $5,200 for the Alexandria Custom-House; $91,000 to improve the Washington Navy-Yard; $11,000 to repair the Norfolk hospital; $61,295 to complete the magizine at Norfolk $45,671.22 to improve the Annapolis Naval Academy.

MACKEREL.—Mackerel are now schooling in abundance in Newburyport bay.—The schooner Coral seined one day last week, in the vicinity of the Isles of Shoals thirty barrels. The market is well supplied with those fish brought in daily from the Shoals.

Pat Doolan, at Inkermann, bowed his head to a cannon ball, which whizzed past six inches above his bearskin. "Faith," says Pat, "one never loses anything by politeness."

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11033-0394