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—failure to notify a discontinuance is considered a new engagement.

The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XLI. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1858. No. 37.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Not exceeding one square, (10 lines) inserted THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until 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 regular business, without an additional charge.

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

MECHANICAL.

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 20-1y

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1858,

and is prepard to make up work in the best manner, at his new Shop, on Dover Street, a few doors below Washington street. A good fit guaranteed in every case. Tailoring of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. may 8-tf JOHN R. MORTIMER.

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

P. W. STEWART. J. W. BEETLE.

CARRIAGE MAKING.

THE subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties that they continue to carry on the above business in Easton, and are prepared to do all kinds of NEW WORK in the most substantial and fashionable manner, and all kinds of REPAIRING with neatness and despatch.

We have on hand several new YORK WAGONS and PACKAWAYS, also several second hand York Wagons, which will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms.

All kinds of HARNESS *made to order.*

With many thaks for past favors we respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

STEWART & BEETLE.

Easton, May 22, 1858-tf

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 entire satisfaction.

When engaged in town, all orders left at his Shop in rear of the jail, will meet with prompt attention, and when in the country if left at Elliott & Hugh's Boot and Shoe Store will be attended to as early as possible. Of the many witnesses he can obtain to testify to his work, he thinks the following will suffice as

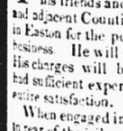
REFERENCES:

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Esq.,
JAMES DIXON, "
Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
E. M. DAWSON, Esq., Talbot County.
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.

JULY, 1858. More New Goods. JULY, 1858.

JRASIN begs leave to inform his customers and the public that he has again returned from the city and is now opening at the old stand opposite the Brick Hotel, a general supply of NEW GOODS, which added to former stock, renders his assortment large and complete for the season. His stock of *Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Liquors and Notions* has been fully replenished and will be sold upon terms suited to the times. (jy 10) J. RASIN.

News Items.

WARM POLITICAL CANVASS IN ILLINOIS.—The political canvass in Illinois is getting somewhat warm, and considerably personal. Mr. Lincoln and Senator Trumbull are Mr. Douglass' opponents on the stump.—The former recently charged that Mr. Douglas, though now proclaiming popular sovereignty, really had conspired with the Administration to subvert the constitutional power of the States and establish slavery over the land. Mr. Douglas in his recent speech at Beardstown, pronounced this statement an "infamous lie." Mr. Trumbull, in his address to the people, made this charge distinctly, and furthermore said, that to "the man who does deny it, will cram the lie down his throat till he shall cry enough." Douglas, in his reply, comes up to his work boldly and says:

"This charge was once made in a milder form, in the Senate of the United States.—I did brand it as a lie, in the presence of Mr. Trumbull—and Mr. Trumbull sat and heard it thus branded, without daring to say that it was true. I tell you he knew it to be false when he uttered it at Chicago, and yet he says that he is going to cram the lie down the throat of the man who denies it, until he should cry enough. The miserable craven-hearted wretch, he would rather have both ears cut off than to use that language in my presence where I could call him to account."

RIOTING AT A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The democratic primary meetings were held in Albany, on the 26th, and two tickets run in every ward. The one known as the Cagger ticket, swept the city, with the exception of the tenth ward. There the Hards were ahead, and a riot took place. The ballot-boxes were smashed, and in consequence of this the Inspectors are divided, and certify to both tickets. There was much confusion and excitement all day.

MILITARY SLAVERY.—*Whipping Soldiers in England.*—A more monstrous infliction of punishment than is noticed by the Brighton Guardian has never been recorded in the history of modern civilization; and it is not surprising that the police of England should receive notice of two hundred and fifty desertions from the army in one day. Here is the story:

"A private of the 35th Royal Sussex Regiment having been found guilty by a district court-martial of stealing a 5s piece belonging to private Dougherty, of the same corps, was sentenced to receive fifty lashes, and to be imprisoned 84 days with hard labor. The punishment of flogging was inflicted at Chatham, and was very severe, the cat having nine thongs to it, thereby giving 450 stripes, on the man's back. Some of the young soldiers, who had never seen such punishment before, dropped from the ranks and fainted.

☞ The Boston papers are very much dissatisfied with the English Electricians at Trinty Bay. The Boston Journal says "they seem to be an arrogant, self-conceited, self-opinionated clique, with the genuine old fashioned John Bull prejudices against Yankees and Yankee inventions." The gist of the complaint appears to be that the English stockholders, who own the greater portion of the cable, are not disposed to be dictated to by the American stockholders, or willing to allow them more than their just share of direction.

It is no use in talking. England and America may be bound together by half a dozen cables and it will still be England—jealous of *her child's* accomplishments—and will growl and show her *ivory* whenever opportunity affords.

☞ A lot of bank note plates were recently recovered from the Ohio river near Cincinnati, where they had been thrown by a counterfeiter of whom the officers were in pursuit. Among the plates was a $10 of the Bank of Louisville, at Louisville, an old counterfeit; a $10 plate of the Bank of the State of North Carolinia, at Raleigh, a well executed counterfeit; a $100 plate on the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Annapolis, which has the appearance of having been used for some other counterfeit, and then "picked up" for the $100 issue; a $50 plate on the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, North Carolina, very well executed.

REVERDY JOHNSON, AND JUDGE DOUGLAS.—Reverdy Johnson, Esq., in a letter dated July 27th, cuts loose from his newly made friend, James Buchanan, and goes over, "bag and baggage," to the little giant Douglas. We quote the concluding portion of this remarkable epistle, as follows:

"I cannot but marvel at, as much as I lament the bitterness and madness of the opposition to you of former political associates. I trust, however, sincerely trust that their unreasonable enmity will be of no avail, and that a triumph will follow your prudent, bold, manly and patriotic canvas—a triumph so vital to the continuing success of the party, and as involved in it the continuing peace and prosperity of the country."

☞ The Washington *Union* (says the N. York Express) will die, if Judge Douglas don't—sure. Douglas is the theme of its leading editorials the past week. Douglas, in fact, runs, all through its columns—"solid," as well as "leaded." The editor must breakfast on Douglas, dine on him, and eat up what is left of him before he goes to bed. Distressing case.

PAUPERS SENT BACK.—The ship Oliver Putnam, which sailed from Boston, Mass., a short time since, for Liverpool, took out 125 passengers, about seventy-five of whom were paupers, collected from the State Almshouses, and returned to the "Old Country," from whence they came.

For the Easton Gazette.

Lines

TO MRS. SARAH D. HARDCASTLE,

On the Death of her little son, Willie Hughlett

Dear cousin time has flown since thou
From Willie had to part;
Then let me come unto thee now,
To cheer thy drooping heart.
Thy grief, when recent could not bear
To have it brought to view,
Too sacred 'twas for me to dare
To probe the wound anew.
But time has sealed thy greater grief,
And made more calm thy brow,
And I would wish to give relief,
And cheer thy lone heart now.

Ah! Willie's voice is hushed to thee,
It never will come again;
An angel let his spirit free
And bound on high the chain.
Fond watchful hearts were ever there
Around him all the while;
And parents knelt in pleading prayer
To save their darling child.

But all in vain! they needed then
An angel bright above,
With golden harp and voice to blend
His early praise in love.
Oh! he was lonely! every day
New beauties would appear,
Till earthliness had ebbed away
And left a seraph there

Was it not best at early dawn
When heart from stain was free,
To take away thy precious son
A holy one to be?
Tho' thou art sad now, and bereav'd,
Wouldst call him back again?
Oh! no, thy spirit yet will grieve
But his is free from pain.

He was so lovely and so fair,
But more angelic now;
His golden curls of silken hair
Waved round his childish brow.
No more at eve thou'lt pause to hear
His little footstep light—
Or see him there beside thy chair
To kiss, and lisp good night.

The joyous laugh is hush'd to them
The happy voice is gone;
And oft in years that must be
Thou'lt miss thy little one—
And weep to think thou'lt here no more
Enjoy his winning smile;
But earthly cares are ever o'er
With thy sweet angelic child.

Drink of the cup, but look above
From God's hand 'twas given;
He took thy Willie from thy love,
To His bright home in heaven.
Fond mother weep, 'twill ease thy heart:—
Thou canst not weep for him,
He dwells in Heaven from earth apart—
A glorious cherubim.

HETTIE C. DIXON.

Oakland Springs, (Tenn.)

MANIPULATED GUANO.

The following correspondence, in reference to Reese's Manipulated Guano, will doubtless be of interest to most of our agricultural readers:

SPRING MILLS, Kent co. Del. July 17th, 1858.

M. TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH, ESQ.

Dear Sir:—Mr. S. M. Reese, of Baltimore, spent a day with me a short time ago, and informed me that you was using extensively his preparation of Manipulated Guano. One of my friends has taken a fancy to the article, and thinks it may be the article for his land, (which is in a good state of improvement), and requested me to write to you and learn all I could relative to the matter.

Will you do me the favor to inform me of the success you have had with it on your wheat crops, and your opinion of its relative value as compared with Peruvian Guano? Mr. Reese also informed me that you was using a drill, with guano attachment, by which you was enabled to deposit the guano in the immediate vicinity of the grain, and by this mode of application about half the amount was sufficient to produce a good crop. Will you please inform me whether the drill works regularly and satisfactory? If so, where can such drill be had, and the price of the same?

Your attention will very much oblige your humble servant, &c.

T. B. COURSEY.

ELLENBORO', near Easton, Md., July 29th, 1858.

THOS. B. COURSEY, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Private engagements, which have demanded all of my attention, have prevented me from answering yours of the 17th inst., at an earlier date. I now proceed to do so cheerfully.

I used Reese & Co's Manipulated Guano very extensively last fall, at rates ranging from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds per acre, and although our grain yields very badly all over this and the adjacent counties, being less than one-half of the ordinary yield yet I have every reason to be gratified with the effect of that guano, as the failure of the crop was due to rust, scab, and sudden drying up of the wheat by the intensely hot weather just previous to harvest.

I tried Peruvian Guano by the side of Reese's in several places, and in no case was the Reese inferior to the Peruvian in the growth of the crop, and in some cases it was superior. I used this guano on four different farms, and but for the disastrous season my crop would have been larger than ever before. It was all drilled. I do not broadcast any wheat now. The drill I use is Bickford & Huffman's with guano attachment, made by them at Macedon, New York, where you can order one by writing to them, or they can be had of C. S. Corser, No. 90 South Charles street, Baltimore. He is agent for Bickford & Huffman.

They are made with either 7, 8 or 9 tubes as desired. The prices are;

For 7 tube drill, with guano attachment,				$105
" 8	do	do	do	110
" 9	do	do	do	115

There is also a grass sowing attachment which sows timothy or other grass seed beautifully, costing $10. You can order the grass sower or not as you may prefer.

They are rigged with a pole for a pair of horses, or with shafts to work three horses abreast. I prefer the shafts, and use the nine tube drill at nine inches. They cover a breadth of six feet nine inches, and will drill from thirteen to sixteen acres per day. I have used this drill for three years, and last year I used five of them. They are not liable to get out of order, and will distribute guano with more regularity than it can be done by any other process known to the public, and, in my judgment, a better crop can be thus made, with one-third less guano, than by broadcasting.

Not only does Reese's guano appear to me to act at least as well as Peruvian, but it is cheaper, requires no pounding and sieving, and it runs more uniformly through the drill.

Yours very respectfully.
M. TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH.

From the Frederick Herald.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND MR. DOUGLAS.

We give below, an article taken from the "Southern Monitor," a paper published in Philadelphia, Pa., devoted to Southern interests, and a staunch friend of Mr. Douglas—which, if the rumors it alludes to and the suggestions it makes upon them be true, shows the Democratic party in the country to be, at this time, in rather a curious condition.

Though Mr. Douglas has been looked to, for some time, as one of the strongest and most influential leaders of that *National* Democracy which elected James Buchanan to the Presidency, and though he is said, by his friends, to be fighting the battles of the South, in the North, against the Black Republican party, yet, in this great contest in Illinois, in which he is now engaged, the Administration is throwing the whole weight of its power and influence against him, and in favor of Mr. Lincoln, a Black Republican of the blackest kind—a liberty man, and emancipationist of the most fanatical and dangerous character. Why this war should be carried on so fiercely against Mr. Douglas, now that Kansas has settled the Lecompton constitution for herself, in the most emphatic manner, we cannot tell, if it is actuated, simply, by motives of vindictiveness and revenge.

But the most curious part of this business is that the famous Southern League—a *secret political society*—gotten up in the Southern wing of the Democratic party to dissolve the Union, and which, originating in Alabama, is extending its ramifications throughout the Cotton States, is now waiting the issue in Illinois, to determine whether or not they shall carry their purposes into effect at once. *If Mr. Douglas is defeated, it is said they will forthwith take the preliminary steps to go out of the Union.*

When Mr. Douglas separated from the administration on the Lecompton constitution, the administration was applauded by nearly the whole South, and Mr. Douglas was denounced as a traitor to Southern rights and Southern interests; but now, though Mr. Buchanan is but sustaining himself in the position which he was forced to take by his Southern friends, and as an avowed protector of Southern institutions, we find this Southern secret political Democratic society getting ready to break up the Union, if their own especial President, by means of his official power, and the aid of Slidell and Stephens, should they succeed in defeating Douglas in Illinois. We cannot understand these things, but we must leave them to the better judgment of our readers to unravel.

Things begin to wear the appearance of soon reducing the administration party to the President and his office holders, but $114,000,000 will buy up, in this money loving age, a pretty large number of supporters, and until his term is out at least, a great many people in the United States will throw up their hats for Buchanan. But to the article:

RUMORS.

We learn from what we may be permitted, perhaps, to consider a pretty reliable source, that the SOUTHERN LEAGUE is spreading with astonishing rapidity in Alabama. There is already a nucleus in every county, and the organization has already extended beyond the limits of the State. It is said they have an agent in Chicago, whose reports of the employment of the Federal patronage to defeat Douglas, has surprisingly accelerated the movement in the South. This agent has transmitted to Alabama the peroration of the speech lately delivered by Mr. Trumbull, who, with many others, have taken the stump, to aid in the destruction of Douglas, and whose expenses are defrayed by the Federal office-holders. It has produced some excitement, and caused many to enrol themselves as Leaguers. And no wonder. We copy it:

"The republican party is opposed to this assumption of power, and all these unnecessary offices and unnecessary expenses, and they are for bringing the government back, not only in regard to this slavery question, but in regard to all questions, to its original policy under Washington and Jefferson. We are for an economical administration of the government, for shaping the legislation of the country to serve the best interest of the country, and the whole country—oppressing no section and no interests but doing justice to all; (cries of "Good, good," and loud applause,) not interfering with slavery where it is, but shaping the policy of the country so as to prevent its extension, and leaving it as the Constitution has left it—for the States where it exists to manage it as shall seem to them best. (Applause.) That I understand to be the policy of the Republican party. Install that party in power, and we may look forward to long years of peace and prosperity, for a free, a united, and a happy people. (Loud and continued cheering.)

"As Mr. Trumbull retired, three cheers were called for by a voice in the crowd, and responded to by thousands of voices with great enthusiasm."

In the South it is believed that an alliance has been formed between the Democratic opponents of Judge Douglas and the non-extension Black Republicans, and that the course of the Washington Union, and the hints of the New York Herald, indicate that the measures of the Administration are to be sustained in Congress by the Free Soilers; and, as an equivalent, the common Territories are to be yielded to the exclusive domination of the Abolitionists. If this be so, and if Judge Douglas is defeated by the united exertions of the Federal incumbents and the Black Republicans, *it is said* a blow will be struck during the latter part of November or early in December. Of the precise mode to be adopted for the dissolution of the Union this fall, we are not advised. But we suspect it will be done in the following manner: Every county in Alabama, and in as many of the other States as possible, will send delegates to a Convention, which body will make a formidable Declaration of Dissolution and Independence—and the Federal authority will cease to be recognized.—Upon that issue will be the test of loyalty to the South. If arms be employed against them, and even if no other State shall be prepared, at that time, to engage openly in the Revolution, it is supposed that the members of the League, *together with those who sympathise with them, both in the North and in the South*, will be able to withstand any force that can be sent to subjugate them. It is asserted that 250,000 men could be raised—provided Judge Douglas is defeated by the infamous combination that has been formed against him. Such an event as the destruction of the most prominent and most able of the Northern advocates of the equality of Southern Rights in the common Territories, and by the crushing force of the Federal patronage, would no doubt make many Southern men despair of finding security in the Union, and would naturally excite a prejudice against the Federal Government.

We give the above items as they have been communicated to us, without vouching for their authenticity. We do not think there will be any necessity for such a desperate enterprize, because we are convinced that Douglas will sweep everything before him like a hurricane. But if such a step should be precipitated it would be al together a different affair from the late turbulence in Kansas. A *posse comitatus* would not suffice to arrest it. It is to be hoped, however, that nothing of the sort will be attempted—that no such violent remedy will be necessary. And we believe the President will call off the office-holders baying at the heels of Douglas.—They are not laboring in their vocation.—They violate their oaths; they bring the Constitution itself into disrepute, by co-operating with the revilers of the Supreme Court, they invite contempt and ridicule from the enemies of our system of Government; and will certainly, if not promptly rebuked, excite the people to Rebellion and Revolution. Whereas, we are quite sure, if the Federal officers would, just at this time, let partisan politics alone, and attend exclusively to their legitimate duties, the Union would soon cease to be menaced by sectional agitations. The North alone, *if let alone*, would soon put an extinguisher on the flame of Black Republicanism.—The people of the Free States are getting tired of the "Niggerworshipers," and a majority of them will accord the South every right guarantied by the Constitution.

UNNECESSARY TORTURE.—FACTS FOR THE INCREDULOUS.—The agony suffered by the limping pilgrim who neglected to *boil* the peas he carried in his shoes as a penace, was nothing to the horrible twinges, the racking tortures which rheumatic patients suffer. We pity the obstinacy, or the ignorance, or the prejudice, whichever it may be, which has thus far prevented them from resorting to those great specifics for rheumatism, Holloway's Ointment and Pills. It is curious, in a country where almost every one can and does read the newspapers, that facts of the utmost importance to the health of thousands should be overlooked or disregarded by any of the suffering class whom they immediately concern. Yet, so it is. Almost daily we see persons moving painfully through the streets, with contracted limbs and joints rendered rigid by disease, to whom the penetrating and laxative ungent invented by Professor Holloway would be worth its weight in diamond dust. In the Russian hospitals, it has superseded every other external remedy for rheumatism. Nothing else, say the French surgeons employed in those institutions, seems to have the slightest effect on the terrible forms of the malady which exist in that inhospitable climate. The results of its use in this country are, we are assured, no less satisfactory. Warm fomentations should, in all cases, precede its application, as by this means the pores of the skin are opened, and the process of absorption greatly facilitated. The rapidity with which the Ointment disappears under the hand while being rubbed in; is astonishing. The inflamed flesh, or indurated muscles seem to drink in the cooling, soothing, relaxing unguent, as swiftly as the desert sands imbibe the genial rain. As an auxiliary to the Ointment in rheumatic cases, the Pills are said to be invaluable, and we can readily believe it. All external disorders more or less interfere with the functions of the internal organs, and the presence of disease on the surface always involves a bad condition of the secretions and the blood.—It is by the correction of these functional derangements, we presume, that the Pills assist the cure. Such is theory of the distinguished inventor of the remedies, and as it is consistent with common sense: (which is more than can be said of all medical theories,) we have nothing to object to it.

One thing is certain with regard to rheumatism in this climate: In nine cases out of ten, it defies the "regular" treatment.—Colchicum, the stereotyped prescription, is more baneful to the constitution than mercury itself; and though it may, by its paralyzing influence, so far benumb the parts affected as to alleviate the pain, we have never known an instance in which it has thoroughly eradicated disease. On the other hand, it is claimed that Holloway's remedies expel it utterly; and this claim is fortified by volumes of direct and uncontradicted testimony.—"*Periodical Critic.*"

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

An article appeared some weeks since, in the Planters' Advocate, a paper published in Prince George's county, which contains a wholesale slander against the Inspectors of Tobacco. Had the charge been made against the inspectors in their individual capacity, it would not have been noticed in this way. But, as officers of the State of Maryland, having in charge the interest of many of its citizens, it becomes their duty to place themselves in a proper position before the public. They are charged with having employed a large number of hands who are incompetent to discharge the various duties incumbent upon them. As facts and figures will not lie, they beg leave to present the following exhibit, taken from the books of the warehouse. It is proper to add here that the inspector for warehouse No. 1 is now absent from the city. When he returns he will doubtless give the public his statement:

Amount of Tobacco inspected in four of the Warehouses in the city of Baltimore from the 1st of May till the 1st of August, 1857:

Warehouse No. 2	5,287
Warehouse No 3	3·050
Warehouse No. 4	3,464
Warehouse No. 5	5,701

Amount inspected from the 1st of May till the 1st of August, 1858:

Warehouse No. 2	6,027
Warehouse No. 3	5,600
Warehouse No. 4	5,062
Warehouse No. 5	7,448

Now it should be borne in mind that the above comparison is made between the years 1857 and 1858.

In 1857 the hands in the several warehouses had been employed for several years, and consequently had become accustomed to the labor in their various departments. When the present Inspectors came in power, they discarded the "better citizens," and employed American labor, the result of which, as will be seen by the above statement, is not at all discreditable to the latter. True, the present employees were unaccustomed to warehouse labor, yet the result shows a much larger amount of labor performed during the first quarter of 1858 than during the corresponding period of 1857. So much then for this charge.

But a still graver matter is to be met.—The officers in the several warehouses are accused of receiving bribes for the inspection of tobacco. Such a charge demands to be met boldly. We therefore pronounce it false from beginning to end, and challenge the proof. We deny that a single cent has been received for inspecting tobacco, other than the law allows. In the absence of proof to the contrary, we unhesitatingly pronounce the author of the charge a slanderer and calumniator; and as such we hold him up to his fellow-men. We do not feel ourselves called upon to defend the various clubs of the city of Baltimore, yet we will take occasion to say that, although many of their members have been employed in the several warehouses, *the fact has yet to be recorded where a single pound of tobacco has been stolen under the present administration.* Can the defenders of Ligon's administration say as much. The record is before the world. Let them answer if they dare.

The motives that led to the charges in the Advocate are too apparent to escape observation; and when known, their author is not even entitled to a consideration of contempt. Commisseration is the only term we can apply to a man who has no other capital whereby to aid a waning cause, than to assail the integrity of honest men.

Z. HAWES, Inspector No. 2.
P. GRIFFITH, " No. 3.
R. T. JENKINS, " No. 4.
C. P. MONTAGUE, " No. 5.

Baltimore, Aug. 17, 1858.

COMING EVENTS.—Queen Victoria has been to Berlin, to visit Mrs. Frederick William, her dauther. An interesting event, is supposed to have occurred in the family of the young housewife, which will add another to the chain of Guelphs. Queen Vic. did not stay long at the prussian capital, but returned home in time to soon take part in another interesting event, more closely affecting her.

SNOW SQUALLS AND FROST.—The cold weather of the last week was somewhat inexplicable. We now learn that there was a snow squall at the White Mountains on Sunday; another of five minutes duration at Franklin, N. H., on Tuesday; and on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday nights, there was considerable frost in Allegany county, Md., all through the State of Massachusetts, in York county, Pa., and elsewhere.

CORN CROPS AT THE WEST.—According to the Louisville Courier the present crop of corn throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Tennessee, will be the largest ever grown. The planting was rather late, but the Summer has been unusually favorable, causing the crop to mature rapidly, with no danger of damage by early frosts.

MORTALITY AT NEW ORLEANS.—During the week previous to the 23d there were 312 deaths in the city of New Orleans.—The deaths in the city on Saturday-week by yellow fever were 78, being the largest number in any one day this season.

☞ The notorious Oxford precinct in Kansas, which used to castvotes by thousands, all on the pro-slavery side, at the late election gave but *twenty-nine votes*, and had but *three* pro-slavery majority.

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