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. XLII. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1859. No. 50.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (10 lines,) inserted ONE or 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.

[From the Baltimore Family Journal.]
BURIAL OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

BY LYDA LYTTON.

Gently lay her down to sleep,
The beautiful, the pure—
Where the mourning willows weep,
And angels bright their vigils keep,
Beside her clay-cold bed;
And these flowers sweet and rare,
Twine them in her silken hair,
Lay them on that brow so fair,
Which no more shall throb.

These dear hands we oft have prest,
Oh! how icy cold their touch;
Fold them on that pulseless breast,
Which from pain hath now sweet rest,
And for evermore.
Like a sleeping child she lies
Softly closed those soul-lit eyes,
Whose hue was borrowed from the skies,
No more on earth to open.

Gently bear her to her rest
In the silent tomb;
For its gloomy cell was blest
By a Saviour's kind behest,
Who once slumbered there.

From the Working Farmer.

Rust in Wheat.

Many diseases in plant-life which are supposed to be epidemic, rather arises from imperfection in their organisms. Thus we find after wheat has been raised many times on soils, so as to impoverish them of all such special inorganic matters as are to be found in the ashes of wheat, wheat straw, etc., that the rust appears, and is doubtless due to the fact that some one or more constituents of the wheat is not furnished in full proportion by the soil. This result is materially effected by the undue presence of moisture or the unusual absence of it, as in the time of drouth, either of which is calculated to prevent the necessary chemical changes in the soil, causing the particles to give up such inorganic matter as may be required by the crop.

Let us suppose, as an instance, that the alkalies have been removed from the soil in an undue proportion, by the too frequent growth of wheat, and that their absence has not been supplied by artificial means; in such case, the silicious portions of the soil are not rendered soluble, and, therefore the natural glazing of the straw, which is silex combined with an alkali, is not furnished to the plant; hence the organism is imperfect, and therefore nature's laws cannot avail of the straw, as the vehicle for carrying from the soil all the elements required to perfect the grain, and rust is the consequence. This may occur from the mechanical carrying up of an undue proportion of some constituent not called for by the plant, or it may possibly occur from a deficiency of either of the constituents.

It must be remembered that the straw furnishes capilliary tubes through which solutions may ascend, and this ascent is brought about from various causes. If we place a rattan in a basin of water and wave the top continuously in the atmosphere, it becomes in effect an Hungarian pump, and the water rises through the capilliary tubes, and will eventually exude from the upper end. So is it in degree with every wheat straw; its waving by the wind duplicates this action, and if any part of the organism be imperfect, the ascent is not continuous. The life-principle of the plant is now known to assist the water in contact with its roots, in dissolving mineral substances; if the organism is imperfect, this action is modified and the supply is not continuous. It is well understood that if a series of glass tubes, the size of the human hair, be placed in a glass of water, and a current of air is caused to blow over the upper end, that the water will rise in these tubes. The same effect takes place in degree in every straw, indeed in every plant, whenever the wind blows over the surfaces of its leaves, containing the termini of all its capilliary tubes. An imperfect organism prevents these conditions.

Another cause for an imperfect plant, arises from any one of its roots coming in contact with a cold sub-soil, which has never been disintegrated and cannot benefit by the atmospheric circulation. All know that a single grain of wheat will often throw up thirty or forty or more shoots, each of which may bear grain. This is called tillering.—Tiller roots pass out from the lower crown of the plant to furnish these shoots. If, however, any one root of the *whole crown* touches an undisintegrated sub-soil, this tillering cannot progress, and an imperfect organism is the consequence. Such plants will be affected by rust from the usual causes.

The remedies then are evident. First, the mechanical condition of the soil, including the disturbance of the sub-soil, and if necessary under-draining. It must be made right, so that each of nature's laws may progress uninterruptedly. Air and moisture must enter as required, so that the atmosphere, ladened with the results of the decay of other plants entering the soil, may deposit moisture charged with these results. The decay on the surface of every particle of soil where, with the assistance of the life principle of the plant, inorganic matter may be dissolved and received by the spongioles.

Second; if the soil does not contain all the requirements of the plant in a progressed condition, such as the plant is capable of assimilating, such missing constituents must be added, and not only by name, but in proper condition to feed the plant.

With such conditions surrounding the wheat plant, rust is not likely to appear; and as under-draining and sub-soil plowing, with proper fertilization shall become more general, the rust will be less frequent.

Execution of John Brown!

Below will be found the full particulars of the execution of John Brown at Charlestown, Va., on Friday, the 2d instant, for insurrection and murder at Harper's Ferry, of the same state, on the 16th of November, 1859—military arrangements and incidents on the day of execution, &c:

The Military Arrangements—Brown's Progress to Execution—His Behavior on the Scaffold—No Speech Made—He Dies Easy—Incidents Previous to the Execution—His Visit to the Other Prisoners—His Conversation and Leave Taking—Finds Fault with Cook—Encourages the Others—A Singular Gift—Conversation on the Way to the Scaffold—His Coolness and Bravery—Disposition of His Body, &c.

THE EXECUTION.

At the door of the jail an open wagon with a pine box, in which was a fine oak coffin, was awaiting for him. He looked around and spoke to several persons whom he recognized, and, walking down the steps, was assisted to enter the wagon and took his seat on the box containing his coffin along with Jailor Avis. He looked with interest on the fine military display, but made no remark. The wagon moved off as soon as he had taken his seat, flanked with two files of riflemen in close order.

On reaching the field the military had already full possession, and pickets were stationed at various points. The citizens were kept back at the point of the bayonet from taking any position except that assigned them—nearly a quarter of a mile from the scaffold. Through the determined persistence of Dr. Rawlings, of Frank Leslie's paper, the order excluding the press was partially recinded, and the reporters were assigned a position near the General's Staff. The prisoner walked up the steps firmly and was the first man on the gallows. Jailor Avis and Sheriff Campbell stood by his side, and after shaking hands and bidding an affectionate adieu, he thanked them for their kindness. They then put the cap over his face and the rope around his neck. Mr. Avis asked him to step forward on the trap. He replied, "you must lead me, as I cannot see."

The rope now being adjusted, the military order was given. The soldiers marched and counter-marched and took their position as if an enemy was in sight. Nearly ten minutes were thus occupied, the prisoner standing meanwhile. Mr. Avis inquired if he was not tired. Brown replied—"No, not tired, but don't keep me waiting longer than necessary." The arrangements of the military having been completed, at fifteen minutes past eleven the trap fell.—A slight grasping of the hands and twitching of the muscles was visible, and then all was quiet. The body was several times examined and his pulse did not cease beating for 35 minutes. It was then cut down and placed in the coffin and conveyed under a military escort to the depot, and there put in a car to be conveyed to Harper's Ferry by special train at 4 o'clock.

The whole arrangements were carried out with precision and military strictness. The general conviction is everywhere entertained that the rumors of the intended rescue were altogether an egregious hoax.

INCIDENTS PREVIOUS TO THE EXECUTION.

This morning Captain Brown executed an instrument empowering Sheriff Campbell to administer on all property of his in this State, with directions to pay over the proceeds of the sale of his weapons, if received, to his widow and children.

Sheriff Campbell bid Brown farewell in the cell. He returned him thanks for his kindness.

Brown was then taken to the cell of the negroes, Copeland and Green. He told them to stand up like men and not betray their friends, then handed to each a quarter of a dollar, saying that he had no more use for money, and bid them good bye. They made no remark except to return his salutation. He next visited the cell in which Cook and Coppic were confined; chained together. To Cook he said, "you have made false statements."

Cook replied—"What do you mean?"

Brown—"Why, by stating that I sent you to Harper's Ferry."

Cook—"Did you not tell me in Pittsburg to come to Harper's Ferry and see if Forbes had made disclosures?"

Brown—"No, sir. You know I protested against your coming."

Cook closed the conversation by replying—"Captain Brown, we remember differently," at the same time dropping his head.

Brown then returned to Coppic and said: "Coppic, you also have made false statements, but I am glad to hear you have contradicted them. Stand up like a man."

He then handed Coppic a quarter, shook him and Cook by the hand and left the cell.

He then returned to Stephens' cell and spoke kindly to him.

Stephens said—"Good bye, Captain; I know you are going to a better land."

Brown—"Yes, I know I am." He then counselled Stevens to firmness, warned him against betraying his friends, and closed by also presenting him with a quarter.

He did not visit Haslet's cell, having always persisted in denying any knowledge of him.

On his way to the scaffold Mr. Sadler, the undertaker, who was in the wagon with him, remarked—

"Captain Brown, you are a game man."

Brown—"Yes, I was so trained up. It was one of the lessons of my mother. But it is hard to part from friends, even when newly made." Brown continued the conversation by remarking on the beauty of the country, which he said "he never had the pleasure of seeing before." On reaching the gallows field, he said—"Why are none but the military allowed within the enclosure. I am sorry the citizens have been kept out." Observing Mr. Hunter and Mayor Green standing by, he said to them—"Gentlemen, good bye," his voice not faltering in the least.

Whilst on the scaffold Sheriff Campbell asked him if he would take a handkerchief in his hand and drop it as a signal when he was ready. Brown replied, "No, I do not want it. But do not detain me longer than is actually necessary."

A FRESH EXCITEMENT.

Shortly after the execution, and whilst the body was being taken to the depot, a great excitement was occasioned in the town by the arrival of a horseman announcing that Wheatland, the residence of the late Mr. George W. Turner, who was killed during the fight at Harper's Ferry, was on fire, but afterward proved to be fabulous and things became quiet.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

It is understood that a portion of each of the military companies now assembled here are to have leave of absence, but that all are to return and be present at the execution of the other prisoners on the 16th.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. BROWN.

Her Interview with Her Husband—His Disposition of his property—Calmness on both Sides.

CHARLESTOWN, December 1, 1859.

At day-break this morning the revelie sounded from the head-quarters of twenty different companies, arousing those who retired late rather earlier than comfort would warrant. The morning was spent in counter-marching, drilling and rifle practice, and nothing of special interest occurred until 12 o'clock, when a carriage accompanied by twelve mounted guards was despatched for Harper's Ferry to bring up Mrs. Brown, the wife of the prisoner, who arrived there last evening. She was accompanied by a gentleman and lady, two of her relatives whom rumor soon announced to be the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and lady, but like rumor generally in this region was altogether unfounded. The directions given to the guard, however, was not to allow them to accompany her—that the order of the Governor was to give her permission alone to enter the town, and all others must be excluded.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. BROWN.

At 3 o'clock a dress parade of the entire military here assembled, and eight companies were directed to form in front of the jail, from whence they were ordered to clear an open space of about three hundred yards on each side, forming a hollow square with all the pomp of a grand military reception. The four brass howitzers were stationed in the centre of the square, and there seemed to be an evident intention to appal the poor woman with the military majesty of the Commonwealth of Virginia. All the citizens were compelled to fall back, and there was even some disposition to prevent them from standing in their own doors to witness the spectacle.

At half-past 3 o'clock, the cavalcade from the Ferry, surrounding the carriage containing Mrs. Brown, and Captain Moore, of the Black Hawk Rangers, who had been delegated to accompany her, arrived in front of the Court House, when the military escort reported to General Taliaferro the accomplishment of their mission. After a delay of about ten minutes, during which time a throng of curious people crowded around to get a sight of the wife of the prisoner, an opening was made by the military and the cavalcade passed on to the front of the jail. During this scene Mrs. Brown seemed calm and collected, but bore on her features the evidence of an internal anguish that was unmistakable. She was met at the steps of the jail by Sheriff Campbell, who took her arm and escorted her within the walls to take her last interview with her husband.

A few minutes after the doors were closed the companies formed in line again, and proceded to the parade ground, where the display was undoubtedly very fine, and attracted the whole population to witness it. Although there are some "awkward squads" here, taken as a whole the military display and excellence of drill is equal to any I have even witnessed in the larger cities.—Most of the companies are also well uniformed, and make a fine military appearance.

I learn that it is the intention to allow Mrs. Brown to remain with her husband until 9 o'clock this morning, when she will take her final leave of him, and proceed under an armed escort to Harper's Ferry, to await the arrival of his remains in the evening. After the execution his body will be placed in a coffin and conducted under an armed cavalry escort to await the arrival of the midnight train for Baltimore, and from thence to Philadelphia, New York, and, it is thought, to Boston. The people here are rather averse to giving up his body to be canonized at the North, but all admit that the appeal of his wife could not be disregarded by the Governor. She has undoubtedly been received with every courtesy and respect, and her coming gives general satisfaction to the community.

DEPARTURE OF MRS. BROWN.

The interview between Captain Brown and his wife lasted from four o'clock in the afternoon until near eight o'clock in the evening, when Gen. Talliafero informed them that the period allowed them had elapsed, and that she must prepare for her departure to the Ferry. The carriage was again brought up to the door, the military took possession of the square, and with an escort of twenty mounted men, the cortege moved off, Captain Moore, of the Montgomery Guards accompanying her.

The interview was, I learn, not a very affecting one, but rather of a practical character with regard to the future of herself and children, and the arrangement and settlement of business affairs. They seemed considerably affected when they first met, and Mrs. Brown was for a few moments quite overcome, but he was as firm as a rock, and she soon recovered her composure. There was an impression that the prisoner might possibly be furnished with a weapon or with strychnine by his wife, and before the interview her person was searched by the wife of the jailor, and a strict watch over them during the time they were together. At the time of their separation they both seemed to be fully self-possessed, and the parting, especially on his part, exhibited a composure, either feigned or real, that was truly surprising.

Mrs. Brown, however, I learn from Capt. Moore, in conversation with him on the way over from Harper's Ferry, rather repelled all attempt on his part to express sympathy with her under her afflictions. She resented the idea that Capt Brown had done anything to deserve death or to attaint his name with dishonor by the ignominious character of the punishment that was about to be inflicted upon him. She regarded him as a martyr in a righteous cause, and was proud to be the wife of such a man,—that the gallows had no terrors to her or to him. She stated that she had not seen him since last June, about six months ago, and that they had been separated, with the exception of a few days, for nearly two years. They had, however, corresponded, and she always felt a deep interest in the cause in which he was engaged. The character of the interview between them may be judged to some extent from this conversation with Capt. Moore previous to the interview.

THE INTERVIEW.

I learn from Captain Avis, the jailor that the interview between the prisoner and his wife was characteristic of the man, and the directions given for the management and distribution of his property embraced all the minor details of a last will and testament. General Tallietero was also present, and Captain Brown urged that his wife be allowed to remain with him all night. To this the General refused to assent, allowing them but four hours. On first meeting they kissed and affectionately embraced, and Mrs. Brown shed a few tears, but immediately checked her feelings. They stood embraced and she sobbing for nearly five minutes, and she was apparently unable to speak. The prisoner only gave way for a moment and was soon calm and collected, and remained firm throughout the interview. At the close they shook hands but did not embrace, and as they parted he said, "God bless you and the children." Mrs. Brown replied, "God have mercy on you," and continued calm until she left the room, when she remained in tears a few moments and then prepared to depart. The interview took place in the parlor of Captain Avis, and the prisoner was free from manacles of any kind.

They then sat side by side on the sofa, and after discussing family matters, proceeded to business. He stated that he desired his property to pass entirely into her possession, and appeared to place full confidence in her ability to manage it properly for the benefit of his younger children.—He requested her to remain at North Elba, in New York, on the farm where she now resides, which belongs to her. He was desirious that his younger children should be educated, and if she could not obtain facilities for their education at home, to have them sent to boarding school. He then gave directions and dictated to Sheriff Campbell his will, which directed that all his property should go to his wife, with the exception of a few presents and bequests which he made. To one of his sons he gave a double spy-glass; to another one a watch; to another one he gave directions that he should take a tomb or monument that marks the grave of his father, at North Elba, and have engraved on it his name, age, and the manner of his death—together with the cause for which he had suffered death—which he directs shall remain at North Elba as long as his family resides there; to each of his children he bequeathed the sum of $50, and to each of his daughters a bible to cost $5 each, to be purchased out of money coming to him from his father's estate; also a bible, to cost $3, to be presented to each of his grand-children; and that $50 each be paid to three individuals whom he named, if they can be found—and if not, to their legal representatives, directing the best manner by which their present localities can be ascertained.

During the course of the conversation Mrs. Brown asked him if he had heard that Gerrit Smith had become insane, and had been sent to the Asylum at Utica. He replied that he had read it in the papers, and was sorry to hear it, but immediately changed the subject.

The subject of the death of his two sons was spoken of, and Mrs. Brown remarked that she had made some effort whilst at Harper's Ferry for the recovery of their bodies, to which object she said Col. Barbour had kindly consented to give his assistance. Captain Brown remarked that he would also like the remains of the two Thompsons removed, if they could be found, but suggested that it would be best to take his body with the bodies of his four sons, and get a pile of pine logs and burn them all together—that it would be much better and less expensive to thus gather up all their ashes together and take them to their final resting place. Sheriff Campbell told him that this would not be permitted within the State, and Mrs. Brown objected to the proposition altogether.

The prisoner said that he contemplated his death with composure and calmness.—It would undoubtedly be pleasant to live longer, but as it was the will of God he should close his career, he was content.—It was doubtless best that he should be thus legally murdered for the good of the cause, and he was prepared to submit to His will without a murmur. Mrs. Brown becoming depressed at these remarks, he bid her cheer up, and told her that his body would soon be with her, and that they would be united again in Heaven.

With regard to his execution, he said he desired no religious ceremonies in the jail or on the scaffold, from ministers who consent or approve of the enslavement of their fellow creatures—that he would prefer to be accompanied on the scaffold by a dozen slave children and a good old slave mother, with their appeal to God for blessings on his soul, than all the eloquence of the whole clergy of the Commonwealth combined.

During the past week several letters containing checks and drafts had been forwarded to him by his friends in different sections of the country. These he all endorsed, and ordered payable to his wife, Mary A. Brown, one of them for $100, and another for $50, and handed them to her.

THE REMAINS OF BROWN.

HARPER'S FERRY, 10 P. M.—The remains of Brown arrived here in a special train at 9 o'clock, and will be taken on by Mrs. Brown and her friends, by express direct to Albany, New York. It is their desire to avoid all public demonstrations, and it is determined that the body shall not be visible anywhere on the route to North Elba, New York, where it will be interred in the family burying ground.

Mrs. Brown acknowledges very warmly the courtesy and kind treatment extended to her by the citizens and authorities of Virginia. She is, of course, in great distress, but has favorably impressed those who have come in contact with her, as a woman of fine feeling, and having great affection for her husband.

The Baltimore Elections.

A clear-headed correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer* has furnished it with the following just and fair resume of the facts connected with the last election in that city and the legitimate inferences from them when considered in connection with the result of former elections.

It will be remembered that the *Courier and Enquirer* was a few weeks ago among the fiercest of the assailants of Baltimore, but the reaction has already begun. Truth is prevailing over error. The vindictive misrepresentations of the haters of Americanism are recoiling upon their own authors, and as the smoke and heat of the battle clears away, people everywhere begin to look calmly and candidly upon the scene of the conflict, and to do simple justice to those whom they lately condemned. In introducing this article to its readers, the *Courier and Enquirer* says, "a friend, on "whom we rely, sends us the following, "and we very cheerfully give it a place, "because latter information and a fair consideration of the case have convinced us "that we were misled by unfaithful telegraphic reports, proved to be false by subsequent authentic information; and we "think it due to Maryland, which has so gallantly maintained her independence, that "she should be vindicated from the foul aspersions which degenerate Democrats and "renegade Whigs seek to cast on her."

The article itself needs no comment.

People at a distance from Baltimore are beginning to wake up to the fact that the riots, murders and violence ascribed to the dominant party in Baltimore, merely democratic attempts to blacken opponents whom they cannot defeat. Later information shows that the accounts of the riots at the late elections are all from hostile sources—cries of the defeated—shown by their own statements to have been grossly exaggerated.

They have proved so utterly false in the gravest and most shocking details that we feel bound to disregard all general complaints of lawlessness and disorders as mere rhetoric. No such expressions are worthy of a moment's respect when they proceed from sources which stated that nine or fifteen persons had been killed on the day of election, yet which now are compelled to admit that two only were killed, and one belonged to each political party!

If there was the foray and fighting described where are the fruits of it? Did men shoot all the day all around town and killed only two men? It is then plain that the statements about fighting with fire-arms are grossly falsified.

On looking more closely into the details specified, we observe that there was no fighting with weapons at all anywhere but in the 10th, 14th and 15th wards, out of all the twenty wards.

At the 10th ward the only shot fired at any one appears to be by a Reformer, who wounded an American not in the melee at all; and this was the only casualty there during the day.

At the 15th ward, but before the opening of the polls a Mr. Kyle was shot and killed—assassinated—by whom is unknown, but occasioned, as it appears from the Coroner's inquest, by his having first fired no less than three shots into an excited crowd, one of which is believed now, and was then believed, to have killed a little boy looking idly on in the crowd. After the polls was opened, no shooting of any kind took place. It did not therefore affect the voting.

At the 14th ward the two parties appeared excited and ready for a fight, and they kept up at intervals a fight all day, but with no material superiority one over the other except that the only persons killed was an American. No Reformer was killed—a few on both sides were scratched and the vote on both sides appear to have been equally affected by the disturbance, for Mr Davis received 525 and his competitor, Mr. Harrison, 268, and at the last Presidential election Mr. Fillmore received in that ward 673 and Mr. Buchanan 432. Thus the Democratic vote fell off 164 and the American 148, a difference of only 16 votes.

That seems conclusive, as to the equality of the parties, in the freedom of their access to the polls.

At the 11th Ward polls—the special strong-hold of the Reformers and wealthy opponents of the American party, there was no fighting with weapons, but the Reformers were out in great force armed, and several fisticuff collisions were brought on by their attempting illegally to maintain a barricade at the polls, which the Americans thought obstructed their access. No one was there wounded even. How little founded the tales of exclusion from the polls are, and how entirely worthless the general allegations of that kind are, appears by the figures. This ward cast for Mr. Buchanan 614 votes, and for Mr. Harrison, Mr. Davis' competitor, 525—a difference of only 89 votes! How slight the variation compared with those of our New York votes!

These figures tell their own tale. The aggregate vote of the city has not varied more than about 2,000 in four hotly contested elections, State and National. Has our vote in New York ever been so steady? The aggregate vote of the American party has regularly progressed. Is not that reasonable?

As the ascendency of the American party became better established, the vote of their opponents necessary decreased, and what remained of it, aware of the fruitlessness of a contest, was less and less inclined to assume the expenses and labors of an active canvass, and felt less interest in casting a useless ballot.

At the election of 1857—so fiercely assailed—the Democrats did not think it worth while to make a single nomination for the city. Did they think they had a majority?

Why should the Americans exclude votes when their own vote is clear two thirds or three-fourths of the whole vote of the District, cast repeatedly, and known to exist by its opponents?

Is not the assertion of the Reformers that they have 10,000 majority in the city, which cannot find a voice, too absured for refutation?

Then observe the remarkable uniformity in the aggregate vote of the city at State and National elections—a result which excludes every hypothesis of either extraordinary violence or extraordinary fraud.

Election of	1855.	1856.	1857.	1859.
American	13,102	16,900	17,849	18,106
Democrat	12,639	9,871	8,213	5,334
Aggregate	25,650	26,771	26,062	23,440
Majority (about)	450	7,029	9,636	12,772
		Increase.	Decrease.	Decrease.
Difference of aggregate	1,121		412	2,622

A small crochety band of bitter haters of the American party, called themselves Reformers, nominated a full ticket for State and city officers, had no party at all out of the city, and of the persons so nominated, only a third of the Delegate ticket, and one or two other officers were Democrats; while their nominees for State's Attorney, Sheriff and two thirds of the Delegate ticket were either Whigs or Americans. The Reformers were a small squad of big men—like the 5th Avenue Democrats—powerful at a libel, but who could cast no vote themselves and were dependent on the regular Democrats for their chief strength.

Was that a ticket to enlist enthusiastic Democratic support? If not a short vote was inevitable.

We mention these wards because they are those where alone we have specifications touching the disturbances; the extent of those disturbances are measured more accurately by the figures of the result than by the complaints of the defeated.

Excepting in the four wards, there does not appear to have been a shot fired in the whole city at anybody, and there seems to have been less of the casual fisty-cuffing than usually attends elections.

It is a fact never to be forgotten, that at all four of the wards above named, there seems little doubt that the Reformers went in a body armed, and provoked or began the affray, and that the fights which arose were the natural result of their incendiary appeals for weeks before the election.

If we analize the election returns from 1855 to 1859, the result refutes the hypothesis of disfranchisement of thousands by exclusion from the polls.

At the Congressional election, in the Fourth District:

				Aggregate.	Maj.
1855	Davis 7,988	May	7,493	15,981	495
1857	Davis 10,575	Brooks	3,919	14,494	6,656
1859	Davis 10,072	Harrison	2,779	12,851	7,293

Now we observe that Mr. May was a very popular democrat, made a vigorous canvass, had just before represented the District, had brought out all his party strength.

Mr. Brooks had been a Whig, had only recently joined the Democratic party, was not widely known or influential, was nominated on the eve of the election, and made no canvass beyond publishing a letter.—The vote itself is the just result of the state of facts—a less aggregate, a larger majority.

Mr. Brooks contested the election on the exact grounds now urged, but abandoned his case.

Mr. Pinkney Whyte contested Mr. Harris' election from the 3d District, at the same time, on the same grounds, the 3d District being in the eastern part of the city—more than a thousand printed pages of testimony were taken—and the House of Representatives, having 26 Democratic majority, and in which Mr. Harris had only a baker's dozen of political friends, laid the case on the table and refused even to hear Mr. Whyte's argument of his case. It hardly lies in the mouths of democrats to impeach either of the elections.

At the election of 1859, in the 4th District, the same result appears. There was no Democratic nomination at all. Mr. Harrison was a democrat, but was invited to become an independent candidate, by a few gentlemen, some two weeks only before the election, made no canvass, was strong among the merchants, but hated by large bodies of the mechanics, owing to occurrences during the strike in the winter, while the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and his defeat was perfectly certain from the day of his nomination. Just as these circumstances would lead us to expect, the aggregate vote in the District was 1,642 less than in 1857, just as that was 987 less than the vote of 1855. Mr. Davis' vote is 442 less than in 1857, and Mr. Harrison's vote is 1,200 less than Mr. Brooks.' The Wecker a German paper, states that a number of Germans voted for Messrs. Davis and Harris, because of the free trade principles of Messrs. Harrison and Preston.

The hypothesis of exclusion in the face of these facts seems quite needless to account for the phenomena.

Mr. Jones writes to a friend, and closes by saying: "I am glad to be able to say that my wife is recovering slowly."

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11033-0692