THE EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING ..... JUNE 9, 1860

"The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws."

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

EDWARD EVERETT'S ACCEPTANCE.

—We publish on our first page to-day the patriotic letter of the Hon. Edward Everett, accepting the nomination of the National Union Convention as its candidate for Vice President. The letter was read at the ratification meeting at Boston on Friday evening, at Faneuil Hall, which, says the Bosion Courier, was attended by an immense number of Bostonians; and, notwithstanding the rain, clubs—with flags flying and bands playing, and transparencies high up in the air, and Bells tolling the "death of treason"—were present from Salem, Dorchester, Roxbury, Newfon, Maiden, and perhaps from other of the surrounding towns. It was a subject of general remark in the Hall that it was the most earnest and enthusiastic meeting, as well as the largest gathering, which has been seen in the old Cradle of Liberty for a long time. The ratification commenced at eight o'clock and ended at midnight, and each orator in turn addressed four thousand approving listeners. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. G. A. Henry, of Tennessee; Mr. Hilliard, of Boston, and other distinguished speakers.

This letter of Mr. Everett will be read with deep interest by his countrymen everywhere.—It breathes that spirit of pure patriotism and devotion to the welfare of the country for which its author is so eminently distinguished. It recites the perils that environ our republican institutions, and the evidences of imminent danger to the integrity of the Union. With prophetic eloquence, Mr. Everett points to the Union party, by which he has been nominated, as the only available means to avoid these terrible dangers and to restore tranquility, harmony and prosperity to the nation. He commends its platform as wise and patriotic and declars that "the Constitution, in its fair and natural interpretation, is the only basis on which good citizens in every part of the country can now unite.

Where shall we look for Peace.—In the approaching political crisis, what should all conservative and national men do? What part should those act who are desirous of bringing about a more peaceful and quiet state of affairs in the country?—Can we look for an adjustment of the difficulties which now surround us, and the dangers which hang about our thresholds, in the disorganized and distracted elements of the once powerful Democratic party? In that party, whose ship of State has stranded upon the shoals of squatter sovereignty, and whose leaders are now floating upon the waters of disunion and destruction to the country, there is no balm offered. No peace there. The calm observer as he watches the movements of persons and parties, cannot but see that it is folly to hope for peace from such a source.

In looking at the Republican party North and scanning the platform upon which their candidates stand, there is no assurance of quiet and harmony to the nation in the event of their election. Sectional—partaking in this respect of one of the elements of the Democratic party—they cannot expect to restore the country to that virtue and good feeling exhibited in all parts thereof in the days of Washington.

Now the question arises, where should the patriot look? By what party shall he expect to see a true American-like spirit evinced? The Union Convention, which assembled in Baltimore in April presented the boon to heal up all the distractions of the country and place the institutions that we hold dear to our hearts upon a firm and substantial basis.—This is what we want. This is what all are willing to fight for. Standing upon the "CONSTITUTION, THE UNION AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS," we invite all who want to see the blessings of our beloved land, free from the tarnish of demagogues, fanatics and disunionists, let them come from the North, South, East or West. The Bell is now ringing the people to action, and ere the campaign closes, you will find that the nation's pulse beats in harmony with its tones.

ACCESSION TO BELL AND EVERETT.

The following dispatch, which explains itself, appeared in all of our Baltimore exchanges of Saturday:

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The famous young Men's club known as the Minute Men of 1856, reorganized this evening for the campaign, and declared themselves for Bell and Everett. This is quite an accession of strength to the Union movement in this city and State.

We also notice, that the Americans, of Western New York, repudiate the Republican platform and nominees, and denounce the *Commercial Advertiser*, which apostatized to the Republicans. The Buffalo *Bulletin* gives the following version of the proceedings:

The Americans held a meeting at their hall last evening, to take into consideration the question of supporting the ticket put in nomination at Chicago, and endorsed by the Commercial Advertiser of this city. The meeting was a large one, and very enthusiastic, as we learn by a member, none but members being admitted.—We are told that it was the unanimous decision of the party in this city not to follow in the lead of the Commercial, which paper was denounced as having deserted the party and its principles. Some of the most influential members are highly exasperated at the course of that journal, and declare that by no possibility can they be induced to vote for Lincoln and Hamlin, or fraternize with the organ that sustains them.

DROWNED.—A valuable young negro man, belonging to T. S. Hayward, Esq., of this county, was drowned on Tuesday evening last, in Tread Haven River, whilst out sailing. It is supposed that the paddle with which he was stearing gave way, and that he fell backward from the boat, which was blown out of his reach—there being a pretty free breeze at the time.—The body was recovered on Wednesday last, and on Thursday Coronor Higgins held an inquest over the body. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning."

THE DOVER BRIDGE QUESTION AGAIN.—As our readers are aware, there has been for some weeks past, petitions circulated in our most public places to receive signatures to be presented to the Commissioners of the county, praying that body to make a levy of $5000 to build a free bridge across the Choptank river, or to re-build the old bridge known as "Dover Bridge." In the extreme sections of the county we think the subject has not been very thoroughly canvassed, but a majority even there, where it could be of no especial advantage, are, we believe, in favor of the enterprise. The petition to the Commissioners reached three hundred names, of men, too, representing, we understand, one third of the taxable property in the county. But to this appeal the Board turned a deaf ear. This flat denial is looked upon by those asking for the appropriation as very uncharitable, and not at all *democratic*, to make the least of it.—This bridge, it will be recollected, was intended to be built jointly by Talbot and Caroline counties, had Talbot the *soul* to furnish one half the capital. Caroline has come up to the work nobly. She is ready to enter upon the contract whenever our county gets out of its *poor, dilapidated condition*, and feels itself able to compete with the public spirit of her sister county—Caroline. The rejection of this request appears to us in a very singular light. Three hundred persons were turned down when there was not a single signature in opposition to it.

Who is to determine what public improvements shall or shall not be made, the people or the Commissioners? Who pays the taxes to keep up the expenses of the county?—to build roads, (if they *are* left in an *impassable condition*) *more fences, dig ditches*, &c? Is it the Commissioners or the people? To these queries, there can be but one voice. Then, in our judgment it is settling a question in a very unsatisfactory manner to say that you *shall not* have thus and so, when there is not a single name to complain against the grant.

This is not a "Know Nothing" trick nor a Constitutional Union freak, but it's another of the misfortunes of modern Democracy. It appears to be a popular maxim in that party of this day to "favor the favored and to oppress the unfortunate." The Board which passed out last fall levied $600 yearly to the support of Miles River bridge and compel the citizens to pay toll beside, and it does not accommodate one third the people that Dover Bridge would. In five years the county would be rid of the Dover Bridge debt, as they were asked to levy only $1000 a year for five years, and then the matter would be done with, while the Miles River debt will for ever hang around our necks.

We have said thus much in reference to the above subject, not desiring it to grate harshly upon the Board as individuals, for as such we have the highest regard, but as the guardians of the county, placed in that position by the suffrages of the people, to administer the affairs of the county to the best advantage for the benefit of her citizens—we say when we speak of them in such a connexion, we feel it not only a privilege but we think it our duty to speak of their public acts—especially when they run counter to the wishes and interests of so many persons. We entertain the hope that the Commissioners will yet calmly reflect upon this matter and re-consider their action.

HEAVY HAIL STORM.—This section of country has been visited by a great many heavy thunder storms this season. The one doing the most damage, we believe, occured on last Monday night. About 10 o'clock at night the sky presented a grand sight to look upon. The whole heavens were darkened by the thick clouds except around the edges, which was several shades lighter, imitating a border unsurpassed by the most artistic hand. The darkness was ever and anon illumined by flashes of lightning, making the sky present shades and hues of the most delicate but supurb kind. The scenery was of a different character, however, in a short time. The lightning became more vivid and the thunder very heavy. The wind blew and the hail stones came down, in some sections of the county, of a large size. In the lower part of the Bay side we understand hail fell as large as hickory-nuts. There was none in the vicinity of Easton, but at Wye mills much damage was done to the wheat and corn crops. The wheat of Mr. Jno. R. Hopkins was completely riddled, thus blasting a crop which bid fair for a very heavy yield. The storm also extended further up the country and did much damage. Of which the Kent *Conservator* thus speaks:

"Our county was visited on Monday night last, by a most terrific hail storm. Our informant states that below Forktown in the direction of Rock Hill, whole fields of Wheat, Oats, &c., are laid waste, and the wheat and other growing crops beaten flat to the ground. Amongst others, we have heard the names of Capt. Geo. H. Willson, P. T. Simmons, and Thomas Burgess, Esqs. We hear that neither gentleman at present anticipates harvesting their fields, which a few days since gave promise of heavy and abundont crops. The stage driver, Mr. Lucas, from Centreville, informs us that great damage was done in Queen Ann's county; that fields promising 1000 bushels would not now pay for harvesting. From all accounts received up to the hour of going to press, it has been the most devastating storm that has ever passed over this and the neighboring counties. In Chestertown we had but a slight sprinkling of hail, though the hail-stones were of considerable size, judging from the sound and appearance of our gardens.

A PROTEST.—A protest is published in the last Kent News signed by twenty-one residents of Kent county and on behalf of sundry citizens, solemnly protesting against the witholding by Postmasters of certain newspapers pronounced incendiary by the Grand Jury of that county at its last session. They declare that they feel "degraded" by the refusal of the Postmasters to deliver to them their newspapers, claim those papers as their property and in vindication of their property and their rights, appeal to their fellow citizens irrespective of parties or profession, slaveholders or non-slaveholders, to be treated as gentlemen.—*Centreville Advocate.*

A similar effort mas made by a few to compel the postmaster at Easton to withold certain papers from subscribers—but as the same papers have been received through the post office for years by some of our best and most highly esteemed citizens, without detriment to their neighbors, our people became indignant at the proceeding, and the matter was quietly hushed up, and no further difficulty has ensued. Were such a principle to be established few indeed would be the papers and public documents that could circulate. Such rabbid, hot-headed proceedings has done more to injure the institutions of the South and to build up the abolition party of the North than a host of such men as John Brown could possibly do.

We invite the attention of our farmers and others to the advertisement of the schooner 'Elizabeth Jane,' in another column. This vessel now forms what this section has long needed, a regular communication between Easton and Philadelphia and we doubt not will receive a liberal support.—We also ask attention to Mr. Nicols' coal advertisement in another column.

SECURE A PICTURE.—N. C. Creedles is still in town and continues to take photographs at Goldsborough's Hall, over Nicols' hardware store.—Any one that wants to procure a good picture and striking likeness to hand down to posterrity had better make use of the opportunity. Mr. Creedles leaves the last of next week for Cambridge.

A CLEAN FACE.—We present the *Gazette* to our readers this morning with part of its face cleanner than it has been for years. And in a few weeks—as soon as we can work out our old type—we shall have our paper in an entire new dress. The type are smaller than the old, but are much plainer and neater.

At a meeting of the "Talbot Blues" held in Trappe, June 6th, 1860, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Company are due and are hereby rendered to our fellow citizens of Talbot county, for the support afforded us at our late Festival, and their approval of our efforts to promote the welfare and establish the existence of a volunteer company in our midst.

Resolved, That we owe special gratitude to the ladies of the District who lent us their favor and assistance on the day of the Festival, and during our preparations for it; and more particularly to those who so kindly and gracefully superintended the tables and waited upon our guests.

Resolved, That we acknowledge our obligations to the committee of arrangements, to whom great credit is due for the excellant manner in which the Festival was conducted.

Resolved, That the EASTON BAND, for their attendance and elegant music on that occasion, have laid us under a lasting debt of gratitude; and that, by their amiability and gentlemanly conduct, they have secured many friends in our community.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Captain and Secretary of the company, be furnished to the Easton papers for publication. S. H. HADDAWAY, Captain.
R. T. MULLIKIN, Secretary.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR: The editor of the Star in his crudeand semi-edlotic remarks upon the platform of the Constitutional Union party, labors exceedingly hard to prove that it is indefinate and meaningless. He evidently evinces some fear lest the intelligence and sound judgment of the people may be successfully appealed to in the approaching canvass. He would at a blow demolish the whole structure and tumble it into ruins. But thanktully he has not the power.—Those who framed the platform did not for a moment suppose that it would please the editor of the Star. The thing was not even mentioned in the body who had charge of the matter. And whether it comes up to the requirements of the times or not, in the opinion o the Star, I presume it makes but little difference. Happily for the country "the difficulties concerning it" are only found in the distempered minds of those who would build up their reputation at the sacrifice of the Union. And if the editor the Star has any consciousness that he is one of this class let him rail, the bite of a fly does not injure or sting the pillar of the temple. He will find then, a concord of opinion "concerning" the folly o his errand.

"The Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the Laws." This is our platform. The Constitution, in the mind of the editor of the Star, is "indefinate." Very strange that he has not found this out before, when he has been telling the people for years and years that his was the only party that *stood upon* the Constitution.

Very strange indeed he could not see that it was "indefinate" until after the Union party adopted it as part of their platform—very strange his eyes have been shut so long and all his labors have been in vain. The Union—verily too, is "indefinate," in the mind of the editor of the Star. One of the discoveries of the editor, in all probability, whilst dreaming over the disruption of the great democratic party at Charleston. The Union—what means her growth, her wealth, her population, her resources of all kinds? What signifies the manner in which the old ship of State has ridden the angry waves and breasted the terrific storms of intestine turmoil and discord brought about by sectional differences engendered and encouraged by the party of which the editor of the Star is one of the corner stones? The enforcement of the laws. I presume all persons are in favor of the enforcement of the laws. There may be one here and there opposed to such a thing, but even this small number will have to yield, under the administration of Mr. Bell. Now is the editor of the Star opposed to the Constitution? or does he now stand upon it as of old? Would he spit upon the instrument and dispoil it of its sweetness and virtue? Would he rob it of the awe and reverence with which it is regarded by us. We do not interpret it for ourselves. We leave that to the Supreme Court of the U. States. No Northern, Southern, Eastern or Western interpretation is put upon it by our party. We do not preach one thing in the South and another thing in the North. To the adjudications of that tribunal, we respect, we bow. The Constitution as thus made plain we are pledged to uphold and defend, all over the land.

Again, is the editor of the Star opposed to the Union? to that favored country which has given him birth, the products of which has fed and clothed him ever since he came into being; whose atmosphere now surrounds him and fans his nature into life and vigor. Is he hostile to the land, purchased by our forefathers at the sacrifice of life and blood? Yea, verily, for I believe his party, his god, his Constitution and his Union.

But further, is the editor of the Star apposed to the enforcement of the laws? If not where does he stand? Let him answer.

The Union party to-day is planted upon the above platform, with a determination to administer the affairs of the nation as was done in the days of Washington, looking only to the peace, interest and perpetuity of the whole country.—And we invite all who desire to see our land perpetuated to come with us. We intend to rebuke fanaticism on all sides—and give to the Union a glowing countenance and a glorious mission.

June 7, 1860. UNION.

Talbot County Circuit Court.

Saturday, June 2, 1860.—Present-R. B Carmichael, Judge; Saml. Sparklin, Sheriff; I. C. Powell, State's Attorney; S. T. Hopkins, Clerk.

State vs. Thomas H. Ford—indictment for assault upon Louis Pascault, with a loaded pistol. Verdict not guilty. Martin for defendant.

Monday.—James H. Holmes vs. Wm. R. Hughlett and Matthias Merrick, surviving partners of C. S. Clark. Action to recover a claim. The above case occupied the Court from Monday to Thursday evening, when the argument was concluded and the jury retired to their room and rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $3008.95. Martin and Powell for plaintiff; Hambleton and Goldsborough for defendant.

THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE CONTRACT.—The contract for building the United States court-house in Baltimore was awarded to N. Osborne, of Rochester, N. Y., his bid having been the lowest. His bid was $112,808 01.—The following bids from Baltimore city was put in: F. A. Gibbons, $117,000; J. W. Maxwell & Co., $136,714 95; W. Hollman and others, $143,898 12; Edwin Adams, $152,000; Jas. S. Forbes, $165,500 52; and Jas. Foos, $360,000.

MR. EVERETT'S ACCEPTANCE OF HIS NOMINATION FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

MR. HUNT TO MR. EVERETT.

BALTIMORE, 11th May, 1860.

Dear Sir:—It has become my agreeable duty, as the presiding officer of the National Union Convention, which terminated its session in this city last evening, to inform you that you have received the nomination of that body as its candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

It would be far beyond my power to convey to you an adequate impression of the intense ardor and enthusiasm with which the nomination was received. Without the formality of a ballot, your name was on every lip, and was adopted with loud acclamations, coming from grateful and patriotic hearts.

State after State vied with each other for the privilege of rendering to you its tribute of affectionate homage and admiration.

The high estimate of your valuable public services entertained by the whole country, and the universal gratitude excited by your voluntary efforts as a private citizen, to imbue the minds of your countrymen with feelings of love and veneration for the character of Washington, and respect for his example and teachings, were reflected by the Convention in a manner at once impressive, appropriate and gratifying.

It was believed, moreover, that the association of your name with that of John Bell, as candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the nation, would of itself constitute an irresistible appeal to the patriotism, loyalty and national spirit of the whole American people.

In this season of discord and distraction, we feel it to be a paramount duty to make an earnest effort to revive sentiments of harmony and brotherhood between the different States and sections of our Union.

We were not ignorant of your cherished purpose to decline in future the cares and honors of official station; yet we do not permit ourselves to doubt that the same sentiment of patriotism which your voice, and example have inspired in the hearts of others, will prompt you to yield to the call now made upon you, by a large and respectable portion of your countrymen.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

[Signed] WASHINGTON HUNT.

To the Honorable Edward Everett.

MR. EVERETT TO HON. WASHINGTON HUNT.

BOSTON, May 29, 1860.

My Dear Sir:—I have duly received your letter of the 11th, in which you inform me officially, that the National Union Convention, recently in session at Baltimore, had done me the honor to nominate me as its candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

I am deeply impressed with this manifestation of the favorable opinion of the convention, comprising as it did among its members so many persons distinguished for public service, patriotism, and intelligence; and fairly representing a considerable portion of the conservative feeling of the country. For the great cordiality with which, as you inform me, my name was proposed and received, my warmest thanks are due.

The greatful acceptance of such a nomination would, under ordinary circumstances, be a matter of course; but it has unavoidably been with me the subject of long and anxious hesitation.—The grounds of this hesitation I owe it to the Convention, which has honored me with this mark of its confidence, and to myself, to explain, loath as I am to dwell on matters of personal interest of no importance to the public.

It is generally known that I have, for some years past, retired from active participation in political life, not, as I hope I have shown, from indolence or want of sympathy with my fellow-citizens in the pursuits of the great objects of social life. The reasons of my retirement have been more than once publicly stated; and I beg to repeat them here from my speech at the Union meeting in Faneuil Hall last December:

"I did not suppose that anything could occur which would make me think it my duty to appear again on this platform, on any occasion of a political character; and had this meeting been of a party nature or designed to promote any party purposes, I should not have been here.—When compelled by the prostration of my health five years ago, to resign the distinguished place which I then filled in the public service, it was with no expectation, no wish, and no intention of ever again mingling in the scenes of public life. I have accordingly, with the partial restoration of my health, abstained from all participation in political action of any kind: partly because I have found a more congenial, and, as I venture to think, a more useful occupation in seeking to rally the affections of my countrymen, North and South, to that great name and precious memory which are left almost alone of all the numerous kindly associations, which once bound the different sections of the country together; and also because, between the extremes of opinion that have long distracted and now threaten to convulse the country, I find no middle ground of practical usefulness, on which a friend of moderate counsels can stand."

If having been suggested to me, notwithstanding these avowals, that I might be thought of, at the Union Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, I requested by telegraphic message, and by letter, that my name, if brought forward, might be withdrawn. It is true that in these communications I had only in view a nomination to the Presidency, none other having been suggested to me; but all the reasons above indicated, which led me in advance to decline such a nomination, apply with equal force to the Vice Presidency. These reasons of course still exist in unimpaired force, and I cannot now take an active part in politics without abandoning a deliberately formed purpose, and even exposing myself to the suspicion of insincerity in its persistent avowal.

Without dwelling upon these considerations, of which, however, I am sure the weight will be admitted, I beg leave to advert for a moment to my connection with the movement for the purchase of Mount Vernon, to which your letter alludes in such obliging terms. The favor which has attended my exertions in that cause, (if I may without indelicacy say anything on that subject) has been mainly the result of my known and recognized disconnection from party politics. If it could have been, even plausibly insinuated that I was, or intended to become, a candidate for high political honors, I should, in my various excursions in aid of that fund, have laid myself open to the imputation of speaking one word for Mount Vernon and two for myself. As it is, the people throughout the Union have generously given me credit for having a single eye to that meritorious object. As far as the purchase of Mount Vernon is concerned, that object has been effected, under the judicious and efficient management of the Regent and Vice Regents of the Association, with the aid of their intelligent and active assistants throughout the Union.

But a sum of money equal to that already raised is still wanting for the repair of the Mansion, the enclosure of the land purchased, the restoration of the house and grounds, as far as practicable, to their condition in 1800, and the establishment of a permanent fund for their conservation. I own that I am desirous still to enjoy the privilege of co-operation in this noble work, which, however, it will be impossible for me to do to any advantage, whatever may be the result of the present canvass, if I am now drawn into the vortex of a strenuously contested election. There are many parts of the country which I have not yet visited. I had promised myself a rich harvest from the patriotic liberality of the States on the Gulf of Mexico, and of those on the Mississippi river, (which I have not yet been able to visit, with the exception of Missouri, though often kindly invited,) and I confess that it is very painful to me to withdraw from that broad field of congenial labor, to tread the thorny and *thankless* path of politics.

Apart from the pecuniary aspects of the case, which, however, are of considerable importance, I will candidly say, that in holding up to the admiring veneration of the American people the peerless name of Washington, (almost the only bond of fraternal sentiment which the bitterness of our sectional controversies has left us,) I feel as if I was doing more good, as far as I am able to do any good, and contributing more to revive the kindly feeling which once existed between North and South, and which is now, I grieve to say, nearly extinct, than I could possibly do by engaging in the wretched scramble for office—which is one great source of the dangers that threaten the country.

These considerations, and others of a still more personal nature, have necessarily occasioned me to reflect long, and anxiously before accepting the nomination with which the Union Convention has honored me. In yielding at length to the earnest solicitations which have been addressed to me, from the most respectable sources in almost every part of the Union, I make a painful sacrifice of inclination to what I am led to believe a public duty. It has been urged upon me, and I cannot deny that such is my own feeling, that we have fallen upon times which call upon all good citizens, at whatever cost of personal convenience, to contribute their share, however humble, to the public service.

I suppose it to be the almost universal impression—it is certainly mine—that the existing state of affairs is extremely critical. Our political controversies have substantially assumed an almost purely sectional character,—that of a fearful struggle between the North and the South.—It would not be difficult to show at length the perilous nature and tendency of this struggle, but I can only say, on this occasion, that, in my opinion, it cannot be much longer kept up, without rending the Union. I do not mean that neither of the great parties in the country desires or aims at a separation of the States as a final object, although there are extremists in considerable numbers who have that object in view.

While a potent and a baleful influence is exercised by men of this class, in both sections of the Union, a portion of the conservative masses are insensibly and gradually goaded into concurrance with opinion and sentiments with which, in the outset, they had no sympathy. Meantime, almost wholly neglecting the main public interests, our political controversy turn more and more on questions, in reference to which, as abstract formulæ, the great sections of the country differ irreconcilably, though there is nothing practically important at stake, which requires the discussion to be kept up. These controversies are carried on with steadily increasing bitterness and exasperation. The passions thus kindled have already led to acts of violence and bloodshed, approaching to civil war in the Territories and attempted servile insurrection in the States.

The great religious and philanthropic associations of the country are sundered, and the kindly social relations of North and South seriously impaired. The national House of Representatives, hovering on the verge of anarchy, requires weeks to effect the organization, which ought to be the work of an hour, and it holds its sessions, (many of its members, I am told, armed with concealed weapons,) on the crust of a volcano. The candidates for the Presidency representing respectively the dominant sectional ideas will, at the ensuing election, in all probability, be supported by a purely geographical vote. In other words, we are already brought to a pass, at which North and South cannot and will not cooperate in the peaceful reorganization of the Government.

Can such a state of things long continue, especially with the ever present risk of new causes of exasperation? I own that it seems to me impossible, unless some healing course is adopted, that the catastrophe, which the mass of good citizens so much deprecate, should be much longer delayed. A spirit of patriotic moderation must be called into action throughout the Union, or it will assuredly be broken up. Unless the warfare of inflammatory speeches and incendiary publications is abandoned, and good citizens, as in 1798 and 1798, North and South, will agree to deal with the same elements of discord, (for they existed then as now,) as our fathers dealt with them, we shall but for a very few years longer be even nominally brothern of one family. The suggestion that the Union can be the numerical preponderance and military prowess of one section, exerted to coerce the other into submission, is, in my judgement, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all republican government is "the consent of the governed," much more does a union of coequal Sovereign States require, as its basis, the harmony of its members and their voluntary co-operation its organic functions.

Believing, for these reasons, that healing counsels must be listened to, if we are much longer to remain one people, I regard the late National Union Convention as a movement in the right direction. I could wish that it had been earlier assembled; with less exclusive reference to official nominations, with a more comprehensive representation, if possible, of the conflicting opinions of the country. On general principles and in ordinary times I admit that third parties are objectionable, but in the existing state of affairs, if there is to be any escape from the present ill-omened conflict, it would seem that a commencement must be made with such a meeting as that of the 9th and 10th at Baltimore. It was a fair representation of the conservative opinion of the country, and the calmness, gravity and good feeling with which its proceedings were conducted, cannot be too highly praised.

In adopting as its platform the Constitution, without note or comment, the Convention, as it seems to me, pursued a wise and patriotic course. No other course was thought of in the earlier days of the Republic. Electioneering platforms are almost without exception equivocal and delusive. It is objected that men differ as to the meaning of the fundamental law; but they differ not less as to any gloss or commentary.—The Constitution, in its fair and natural interpretation, is the only basis on which good citizens in every part of the country can now unite; and any attempt to go further will usually have no other effect than to cause those who agree on great practical principles to differ on metaphysical subtleties, or to bring together, by artfully constructed phrases and from selfish motives, those who have nothing else in common.

The candidate for the Presidency, presented by the Union Convention, is every way worthy of confidence and support. I speak from personal knowledge and long association with him in the public service. His distinguished talent, large experience in affairs, proved integrity and sterling patriotism furnish the amplest pledge for an honest and efficient administration of the government at home and abroad. A citizen of the South, and loyal to her constitutional rights, his impartial and conciliatory course as a public man affords a ground on which he can be supported in either section of the country, without dereliction of principle, and by men of all parties, without a painful sacrifice of former preferences.

Deeply regretting that the Convention has not put it in my power to pay an equally cordial and emphatic tribute to some worthy candidate for the Vice Presidency, but feeling it a duty to give the desired proof of sympathy with its patriotic efforts to restore the happy days of brotherly concord between the different sections of our beloved country,

I remain, dear sir, sincerely yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

In the United States Senate on Tuesday, after the expiration of the morning hour, the bill for the admission of Kansas was taken up, and Mr. Green, of Missouri, concluded his remarks in opposition to it. A sharp colloquy occurred between Mr. Green and Mr. Collamer, and the subject was then dropped and the Army Appropriation bill taken up. The House—ayes 121, nays 56—passed the bill making provisions for the return to Africa of the re-captured Africans.

THE TORNADO.—Our exchanges gives additional and terrible accounts of the damage inflicted by the tornado which passed over portions of the States of Iowa and Illinois on Sunday—One hundred and fifty lives are reported lost, whilst a still larger number were wounded—The damage to property was immense. We have also reports of other destructive storms at Louisville, Ky., Alton, Illinois, and Wilmington, N. C. The present season has been a remarkable one for excessive rains and violent storms.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAVE YOUR HORSES.—"We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for severe Burns, Bruises, Sores, Stiff Joints and Rheumatic Pains, and all say it acts like magic. We use no other Liniment.

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for American, Harnden's and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express."

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt, and was useless for over one year; I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mustang Liniment. It has perfectly cured him, and I can now take the above price for him. Respectfully yours,

JAMES DORRANCE.

Every Planter, Teamster and Family should have this invaluable article. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere. BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, June 6, 1860.

WHEAT—About 7,000 bushels were offered. Sales as follows:

Ordinary good white,	1 40@1 50
Prime to choice,	1 55@1 65
Red,	1 35@1 40
CORN—White	72@76 cts.
Yellow,	62@72 cts.
OATS—Maryland and Virginia,	39@38 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1860.

Corrected weekly by J. L. Bewley & Co., General Commission Merchants.

WHEAT—Red,	1 30@1 35
White,	1 35@1 50
CORN—White and Yellow,	67@68 cts.
Damaged,	50@50 cts.
Oats,	42@45 cts.

MARRIAGES.

DUFFY—SEE.—On the 31st ult., by Rev. W. M. Warner, Hugh Duffy to Miss Catharine See—both of Caroline.

GRACE—MERCER.—On Thursday evening, 31st ultimo, by Rev. J. F. Ockerman, James H. Grace to Miss Francis R. Mercer, both of Baltimore city.

DEATHS.

HUGHEY.—On Saturday night last, at the residence of her son, near Easton, Mrs. Mary Hughey, in the 68th year of her age.

A Methodist Episcopal Camp-meeting is to commence at Wye, Queen Anne's county, Md., on the 25th of July. [june 9

BY divine permission a quarterly Camp-Meeting will be held in the grove at St. Pauls' M. E. Church, Hillsborough Circuit, commencing Friday, August 17th, 1860. W. M. WARNER.
june 9 J. E. ELLIOTT.

VANILLA BEANS, also extracts of Vanilla, Lemon, Orange and Almond for flavoring ice cream, custard, cake, &c., for sale by
june 9 DAWSON & BRO.

SCHENK'S PULMONIC SYRUP—Schenk's Seaweed Tonic, just received by
june 9 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

MACHINE OIL.—Lard oil of superior quality for machinery; also patent metaline, for lubricating, on hand and for sale by
june 9 DAWSON & BRO.

ORANGE SHERBET SYRUP, and pure Lemon Syrup—for making a delightful and refreshing summer Beverage, by simply mixing with cold water—for sale at the Drug Store of
june 9 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

LIQUID RENNET—for making Slip and Whey from fresh milk in a few minutes.—The convenience for immediate use recommends this elegant preparation to the consideration of housekeepers. Price 25 cents per bottle, and for sale by (june 9) DAWSON & BRO.

PURE RECTIFIED

COMMON WHISKEY.

THROUGH the solicitation of our customers and on account of the difficulty met with in being able to procure an article of common Whiskey, which we could confidently recommend; we have determined to rectify our own common Whiskey, and are now prepared to offer such an article as we *know and guarantee to be entirely free from all deleterious drugs.*

We offer for sale, choice qualities of old Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, which we confidently recommend. Orders promptly filled at satisfactory prices.

FREELAND & HALL, Agents,
No. 143, Pratt Street,
june 9-3m Opposite the Maltby House.

REGULAR LINE
BETWEEN
Philadelphia and Easton.

THE Schooner "ELIZABETH JANE" having been completely overhauled, and being in every respect reliable and seaworthy, has been placed as a regular packet between Philadelphia and Easton, and will sail as regularly as wind and tide will permit. Proposed sailing days from each port, alternate Thursdays. Farmers can now rely on regular communication with Philadelphia, and at the lowest freights that can possibly be afforded.

Freights of grain respectfully solicited, and when desired, advances will be made on receipt of grain of two thirds the market quotations.

All orders left at my store, or with the agents in Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention.

Having a granary at the Point, shippers can take their own time for hauling the grain down. Grain also taken on board at any place on the river. T. C. NICOLS, JR.,
J. L. BEWLEY & Co., Agents, Easton, Md.
326 South Wharves, Philada. [june 9

Lehigh Coal,
Schuylkill Coal,
Butler Coal.

2240 *lbs. to the Ton in all cases.*

BEING prepared to furnish the different qualities of Coal as above, I should be pleased to receive orders of those who desire to lay in their stock for next winter. Prices *guaranteed* as low as any one can furnish at and terms as easy as can be afforded. Those who can do so, would save money by laying in their stock now as prices have advanced and will further advance—as the demand, which is now limited, increases.

A yard will be kept at the point or in town the coming fall and winter to supply those running short as also those who are unable to lay in their full supply at once. Quality of Coal sold the best that can be obtained. Cargoes supplied other sections on favorable terms, certainly as favorable as any party can furnish. Coal delivered at purchaser's door when desired—cartage 62½ cents per ton. THOS. C. NICOLS, JR.

Constantly on hand a full stock of cooking and parlor Stoves, for burning coal or wood. (Wh *prices always.* [june 9