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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.

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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.

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CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE wish to purchase, immediately, a lot of young and likely NEGROES, for which the highest cash price will be given. Persons having such property for sale, will please call at No. 11 Camden Street, Baltimore, or address through post office; all letters promptly attended to. Negroes received on board, WILSON & HINDES, Balt., or,

WM. H. NABB, Agent,
oct 20-tf Union Hotel, Easton, Md.

Baltimore Female College.

THIS institution was chartered in 1849, with authority to confer degrees, and was endowed by the State of Maryland in 1860. The buildings are commodious, and all the domestic and literary arrangements such as to ensure the comfort of boarders, and afford students every facility for acquiring a thorough, practical, accomplished and Christian education. The College enjoys a liberal patronage from the Middle, Southern and Western States. It will re-open September 3d, under a Faculty of twelve able Professors. One pupil from each county in Maryland educated by the State. For catalogues address

sep 1-6t N. C. BROOKS, LL. D., Pres't.

TO ALL MY FRIENDS.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to go to the city early in the Fall, but cannot go without that account of yours. You know how it is with one when he has money to raise, and has to collect out of his friends. *You* are one of them, so don't wait for me to touch your elbow, but come and settle up so that I may be prepared to sell you another bill, as I *know* you will want A NEW COAT, PANTS OR VEST, or all of them, and as I am an accommodating man, I want to be ready for you; but it requires *your bill* to do it. I must have it, so I shall expect it before I go. I can tell you when that will be when you call, or I call on you, so look out for me as I am in a tight place, and must get out, and can, if you "face the music."

sep 1-tf JOHN SATTERFIELD.

MANHOOD,

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,

A lecture on the nature, treatment, and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, producing Impotency, Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility.—By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devises, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.—This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. Chas. J. C. Kline, 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4,586.

READ! READ! READ!!

CAIRO, *Illinois, July 20th*, 1860.

Messrs. John Wilcox & Co.: Your "Inpestine," or "Persian Fever Charm," has done wonders. I was wholly despondent and wretched when I applied it, and in five hours the chills were removed and no fever has ensued. It is the simplest cure imaginable, and a wonder of nature or art. I would not be without this "Inpestine" a single hour. By constantly wearing it I seem to be "ague proof."

Yours Very Truly,
E. M. STOUT.

MOBILE, *Alabama, July 23d*, 1860.

Gentlemen: I have been snatched from the grave by the application of your wonderful "Inpestine," or "Persian Fever Charm." For several years I have suffered every season from fever and ague. Last Spring my life was threatened, but your remedy has destroyed the disease, and I am rapidly gaining an appetite and strength. Respectfully, Yours,

D. N. BARRON.

This truly wonderful *preventive* and cure for Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of one dollar. Also for sale at all respectable Druggists and Country Stores.

Principal Depot and Manufactory, 188 Main St. Richmond, Va. Branch Office, Bank of Commerce Building, New York. Address

june 24-1y JOHN WILCOX & CO.

Touton-Field Nurseries.

50,000

Choice and Select Peach Trees for Sale by
EDWARD J. CARTER,
Near Willow Grove, Kent Co., Del.

PEACH TREES—Troth's Early Red, Yellow Rareripe, Early York, Extra Early York, Vansant's Superb, Early Orange, George IV., Crawford's Early Melocoton, Honest John, Red Cheek Melocoton, Morris White, Old Mixon Cling, Old Mixon Free, Large Red Cling, Large White Free, Crawford's Late Melocoton, Magnum Bonum, Red Rareripe, Cassiday's Late Red Rareripe, Orange, Crier's Late Free, Smock Free, Heath Cling, Heath Free, Delaware White, Algiers Winter, Late White Free, Carter's New Seedling, Late October, Todd's Genuine Silver Medal Premium. Price $80 per thousand; $9 per hundred, for three hundred or upwards; and $10 per hundred for one or two hundreds, at the Nursery.

GRAPES—Catawba, Isabella, and Clinton. Price, 25 to 37½ cents, according to size.

QUINCES—Angers and Orange. Price, 25 to 50 cents each.

CURRANTS—Red Dutch. Price, 12½ cents each; $1.25 per dozen.

RASPBERRIES—American Black. Price, $1 per doz.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Honton's Seeding, and several other varieties. Price, $1.25 per dozen.

SHADE TREES—White Maple. Price, 25 cents each; $20 per hundred.

OSIER WILLOWS, for Basket Making.—Eight varieties. Price, Rooted Plants, $1.50 per dozen; Cuttings, $5 per thousand.

☞ Peach Trees delivered within any reasonable distance from the Nurseries; on the Delaware Railroad, or at Denton, Md., or Centreville, Md. A reasonable charge made in each case for delivery.

Persons ordering Trees will please state whether they wish them packed or not. We make a small extra charge for packing.

Touton-Field Nursery is on the road leading from the Willow Grove and Greensborough road to Smith's Mill, about six miles from the former and eight miles from the latter place. Orders directed to Willow Grove, Kent county, Del., will be promptly attended to.

sep 8-6m JOHN C. SEWARD, Agent,
Talbot County, Md.

G. P. A. Y. H. A. N. J. J. T. P. & N. M.

SHADOW AND SUNSHINE.

BY JAMES HENRY, M. D.

Shadow's never far from sunshine,
Night is never far from day,
Pain treads in the steps of pleasure,
Never is the whole year May.

Sunshine's never far from shadow,
Day is never far from night,
Pain is followed still by pleasure,
Snow makes not the whole year white.

Mog's perpetual sighing tires me,
Meg's eternal smile's as bad;
Give me Moll who's always changing,
Not long merry, not long sad.

Over from last week.

POLITICAL.—Henry R. Jackson, one of the leading Breckinridge electors in Georgia for the State at large, made a speech a few nights ago at Augusta. He declared himself in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

GENEROUS.—Gen. Leslie Coombs, the newly elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, was sworn in on the 12th ult. On the same day he appointed R. R. Bolling the Douglas candidate for the same office, his deputy.

Hon. James U. Dennis, of Somerset, addressed a Bell and Everett meeting, at Cumberland, Md., on Tuesday week, speaking strongly in favor of the Union, and declaring that he would be even willing to vote for Breckinridge, if by so doing he could defeat Lincoln.

UNION MEETING IN TENNESSEE.—A grand national Bell and Everett mass meeting is to be held in the city of Memphis, Tenn., commencing on Monday, Oct. 8, and continuing during the week. Some of the ablest orators of the country are expected to be in attendance on the occasion.

BLACK REPUBLICAN PROGRESS.—A movement is in progress in Boston to have apothecaries' shops closed on Sunday. Of course people will also be forbidden being taken sick from Saturday night to Monday morning.

MISSOURI POLITICS.—The Breckinridge State Convention of Missouri met on Friday last, and, after passing various resolutions supporting Breckinridge and Lane, one was presented instructing the electors to vote for any candidate to defeat Lincoln. The convention refused to accept the resolution, and, after thoroughly revising the electoral ticket, adjourned *sine die*.

MORE OLD LINE DEMOCRATS GOING OVER TO BELL AND EVERETT.—The Macon (Ga.) Daily Citizen, an excellent Bell and Everett paper publishes a list of seventeen Democrats of that city who have recently declared for the constitutional Union candidates. That is the way they come. Stand from under. The Breckinridge men have lost all hope in old Bibb.

THE FUSION IN NEW YORK.—It may now be sit down as a fixed fact that all the elements of the Opposition in New York will be united in November against Lincoln. The committee of fifteen appointed at the great Union meeting have, it is stated, agreed upon an electoral ticket, contains the names of eighteen Douglas men, ten Bell-Everetts, and seven Breckinridgers.

MR. CRITTENDEN AT NASHVILLE.—Hon John J. Crittenden is to visit Nashville, Tenn., on the 24th instant, and the Union Men of that city are preparing to give him a reception in keeping with his honors and services. Mr. Crittenden has not been at Nashville since 1841, when the great convention was held, and Henry Clay was there with him. The old elm tree where the great orators spoke to the assembled multitude is still pointed out, in the western part of the city.

The grand Bell and Everett barbecue held in Rockville, Md., on Saturday last, is described as being a magnificent affair. A large body of Washingtonians attended in procession. The Star says:

As the procession entered the village it was met by an enthusiastic crowd of people, who filled the air with shouts for Bell and Everett. The windows on either side were filled with ladies, no less enthusiastic, as was evinced by their waving handkerchiefs and welcoming smiles.

NEW INVENTION.—It appears from the Baltimore *Daily Exchange*, that that paper has invented a microscopic machine whereby an object can be magnified to just about *eight times* its size. It says the crowd at the meeting on Tuesday, numbered *three or four thousand*. Oh no, says a friend at our elbow—it is the old Democratic machine just re-modeled.

NEARLY A FIRE.—A negro woman living with L. Dodson, Esq., accidentally broke a fluid lamp on Wednesday night last, which soon set it on fire and enveloped her in flames. Had it not been for the coolness and presence of mind of Mr. D., in reaching with her to a pump, and thereby extinguishing the fire, she would, undoubtedly have burned to death. Be careful with fluid lamps.

Thomas D. Rice, the famous "Jim Crow," is dead. He died in New York city.

A Monkey's Attachment for Rats.

One of the principal objects of attraction at the Aquarium, in Broomfield street, says the Boston Traveler, is a female monkey that exhibits an extraordinary affection for rats. She is one of the "happy family" belonging to the establishment, and soon after being placed, conceived a fondness for a rat, that was also a member of the family. Upon every occasion when she could catch the rat, she would hold it in her arms fondling it with every mark of affection. The rat soon began to like this kindness and would remain for hours in the arms of his friend. Finally the monkey would not allow the rat from its arms a moment, even to feed and at last the pet was actually starved to death. The monkey met this bereavement much in the same manner as human parents do the loss of offspring who have died in consequence of over-fondness, with sobs and moans, and she would not be comforted.

For twelve hours she held the dead rat to her breast refusing all the time to eat, or take notice of any other animals of the "family." At last Mr. Cutting took the rat from her by force, and fearing that she would voluntarily starve herself to death he placed three other rats in the cage.—This addition to the "family" brought the bereaved animal to her senses and the care requisite to the government of these pets takes up all her time and she is quite as cheerful as ever before. She is never a moment without some one of them in her arms and frequently fondles two of them at a time. But the new comers are not altogether grateful for her attentions, and most frequently, when she is holding one of them, the others are eyeing her askance from some distant corner of the cage.

Ex-Speaker Orr to Hon. Amos Kendall.

ANDERSON, S. C., Aug. 16, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your favor of the 9th inst. Your age, experience and ability entitle your opinions to great weight on every reflecting mind, and I regret to learn from your letter that you dissent from my recommendation that the honor and safety of the South require its prompt secession from the Union, in the event of the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency. You say your "mind is equally clear that the South has long had a peaceful remedy within her own reach, and has it still, though impaired by the recent conduct of some of her sons." You would greatly oblige me by a full exposition of your opinions upon that point, as well as the remedy to be resorted to by us, should the Government in November pass into the hands of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy our property, amounting in value at the present time to not less than three billions one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Can it be prudent, safe, or manly in the South to submit to the domination of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy such an amount of property and subvert our whole social and industrial policy?

In glancing at the evil and remedy, I invite specially your attention,

1. To the persistent refusal of many of the Free States and to large bodies of men in all of them to execute the fugitive slave law.

2. To the untiring efforts of fanatics who come to the Slave States under the guise of preachers, teachers, &c., in inveigling away our slaves, and to the general sympathy with their nefarious purposes evinced by the facilities furnished them by the underground railroad in spiriting away our slaves beyond the reach of their owners.

3. To the raid of John Brown and the sympathy which his well merited execution evoked.

4. To the recent insurrectionary movements in Texas—projected and carried out by Abolition emissaries where the incendiary torch of the slave, lighted by abolition traitors, has reduced to ashes one million of dollars' worth of property and where the timely discovery of the hellish scheme alone saved the lives of thousands of men, women and children.

These are the natural and necessary results of the teachings of Black Republicanism; and if we have such developments under an Administration which professes to guard our constitutional rights, in the name of Heaven what may we not expect when a great party takes the Government and its machinery under its control, avowing openly its purpose to be the extirpation of African Slavery wherever it exists?

Is it wise, if we do not mean to submit to such consequences, to allow a Black Republican President to be inaugurated, and put him in possession of the Army, the Navy, the Treasury, the armories and arsenals, the public property—in fact, the whole machinery of the Government, with its appendants and appurtenances? If the South should think upon this subject as I do, no Black Republican President would ever execute any law within her borders, unless at the point of the bayonet, and over the dead bodies of her slain sons.

In your letter you say that you have not taken me to be of that class of men in the South who for years past have been making and seeking pretexts for destroying the Union. You have not misjudged me nor my designs. I have a profound and abiding affection for the Union of our fathers, and deeply deplore the existence of the causes which are rapidly tending to its destruction. During the whole of my Congressional career, I sought to tranquilize sectional strife. When I first entered the House, the Abolition Party, headed by Giddings and Wilmot, numbered eight; ten years have rolled away, and I now that party is a majority of the whole House. Is it not time that the South should begin to look to her safety and independence?

I trust that the impending storm may be averted; that our rights and the Union may be saved; that fraternal regard may be restored; and that our country may go on in the highway of prosperity that it has so successfully trod for the last seventy years. This is the aspiration of my heart, and yet I am painfully impressed with the conviction that it will never be realized. I am, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES L. ORR.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL, Washington, D. C.

Hon. Amos Kendall in Denunciation of the Disunionists.

Hon. Amos Kendall, in reply to a letter from Hon. J. L. Orr, requesting his views, discusses the disunion question from a practical, common sense stand, and enunciates some views worthy of the deepest consideration.

THE DISUNION REMEDY.

Let us briefly consider the practical working of the remedy for Southern wrongs, which you suggest, in case a Black Republican is elected to the Presidency. You ask, "is it wise if we do not intend to submit to such consequences, to allow a Black Republican President to be inaugurated," &c., and you say, "if the South should think upon this subject as I do, no Black Republican President should ever execute any law within her borders unless at the point of the bayonet, and over the dead bodies of her slain sons."

I know there are men in the South who would sacrifice their lives and endanger the communities in which they live, upon a point of honor, and that such men often fire up with unwonted fierceness if reminded of the probable consequences of their own rashness. But the time has come when consequences should be looked in the face, not for the purpose of defiance, but that we may consider whether the policy which would lead to them is required by Southern interests or honor.

How do you propose to prevent the inauguration of a Black Republican President should such an one be unfortunately elected? Will you come to this city with an armed force, and attempt to prevent an inauguration by violence? In that event, force would be met by force, and there would be instant civil war, in which the country and the world would declare the South to be the aggressor.

He *would* be inaugurated here or elsewhere in spite of you. Well, suppose you then attempt to secede from the Union and resist the execution of the laws? Every lawyer in the South knows that every citizen of every State is as much bound by the laws of the United States, constitutionally enacted, as by the laws of his own State, and that it is as impossible for the State to relieve its citizens from allegiance to the United States as it is for the latter to relieve them from allegiance to their own State. And it is the sworn duty of the President to take care that the laws of the United States shall be faithfully executed upon every citizen of every State, and as long as we have a faithful President they will be so executed, if the Courts, the Marshals, the Army and the Navy, remain faithful to their respective trusts.

I know that much has been said in the South about reserved rights of nullification, secession, and not coercing a sovereign State, &c., when in fact the conventions representing the people of the several States which adopted the Constitution made no such reservations, but bound their constituents, one and all, to allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, as finally as similar conventions bound them to the State Constitutions. And although the General Government cannot, technically, coerce a State, it can rightfully coerce all the citizens of a State into obedience to its constitutional laws. The pretended reserved rights of nullification and secession, therefore, are in effect, nothing more nor less than an outspoken right of rebellion when wrong and oppression become intolerable. But when the crisis comes, there are two parties who must necessarily decide, each for itself, whether circumstances justify the act—the seceders and the Government of the United States. And do you conceive that the mere election of a President entertaining obnoxious opinions, or even entertaining hostile designs against the institutions of the South, checked, as he must necessarily be, by a Senate and Judiciary, if not a House of Representatives, without one overt act, can justify any portion of the South, even to their own consciences, in an act of rebellion?

There is one notable feature in the attitude of the South. The cry of disunion comes—not from those who suffer most from Northern outrage, but from those who suffer least. It comes from South Carolina, and Georgia, and Alabama, and Mississippi, whose slave property is rendered comparatively secure by the intervention of other slaveholding States between them and the free States, and not from Delaware, and Maryland, and Virginia, and Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Missouri, which lose a hundred slaves by Abolition thieves where the first named States lose one. Why are not the States that suffer most loudest in their cry for disunion? It is because their position enables them to see more distinctly than you do at a distance the fatal and instant effects of such a step. As imperfect as the protection which the Constitution and laws give to their property undoubtedly is, it is better than none. They do not think it wise to place themselves in a position to have the John Browns of the North let loose upon them with no other restraints than the laws of war between independent nations construed by reckless fanatics. They prefer to fight the Abolitionists, if fight they must, *within the Union*, where their adversaries are somewhat restrained by constitutional and legal obligations. No, sir; Delaware, Maryland and Virginia do not intend to become the theatre of desolating wars between the North and the South; Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri do not intend that their peaceful channels of commerce shall become rivers of blood to gratify the ambition of South Carolina and Alabama, who at a remote distance from present danger cry out disunion.

THE PEACEFUL REMEDY.

I have said that the South has all along had a peaceful remedy and has it still. The Union sentiment is overwhelming in all the Middle and Western States, constituting two thirds of the Republic. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are as little inclined to become frontier States as Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. Had the present Administration cut loose from the disunionists, instead of virtually ministering to their designs, and planted itself firmly on Union ground, the secessions at Charleston and Baltimore would never have occurred, the "Constitutional Union Party" would have been an impossibility, the Democracy would have recovered its ascendency in the North, and an united party, embracing two-thirds of the North and South, would now have been marching to certain victory next November.

What ought to have been the preventive, must now be the remedy. Should Lincoln in November next secure a majority of the Electors, patriotic men, North and South, without waiting for his inauguration, irrespective of party lines, and throwing aside all minor considerations, must band together for the triple purpose of preventing any attempt to break up the Union, checking the Republican party while in the ascendant and expelling them from power at the next election. Let the toast of Gen. Jackson, "*The Federal Union*—It must be preserved," become the motto of the party, while strict construction of the Constitution and a jealous regard for the rights of the States shall be its distinguishing principle and unwavering practice. Let the constitutional principle be adopted of no legislation by Congress over the Territories, or throw aside altogether the mischievous issues in relation to them, of no practical utility, gotten up by demagogues and disunionists, as means of accomplishing their own selfish ends. Let them inflexibly refuse to support, for any Federal or State offices, any man who *talks* of disunion on the one hand or "irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery" on the other. Throw aside all party leaders except such as "keep step to the music of the Union" and are prepared to battle for State rights under its banner.

Be this your "platform;" let the South rally upon it as one man, and I would pledge all but my life that at least one-half of the North will join you in driving from power the reckless assailants of your rights and institutions. But whether the united South come up to the rescue or not, I foresee that in the natural progress of events the central States, from the Atlantic to the far West, will stand together on this ground, leaving the Abolitionists of New England and the Disunionists of the South to the harmless pastime of belching fire and fury at each other at a safe distance, protected by the patriotism and good sense of nine-tenths of their countrymen, against the evils they would bring on themselves.

Can you doubt the success of such a reunion? Not an advocate of disunion under any probable circumstances can be found among the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

The supporters of Bell to a man, the supporters of Douglas to a man, and more than three-fourths of the supporters of Breckinridge, are staunch friends of the Union, and staunch adversaries to Northern interference with Southern institutions. When, convinced of the folly and madness of their warfare on each other; as they will be after the election if not before, they band together in a common cause, and that cause the preservation of our glorious Union and its invaluable Constitution with their attendant blessings, will they not be irresistible?

How much more hopeful and cheering is a prospect like this than the contemplation of standing armies, grinding taxes, ruined agriculture, prostrate commerce, bloody battles, ravaged countries and sacked cities. This Continent, like the Eastern world, is destined to have its "Northern hive." Shall its swarms be repressed by the strong hand of the *States United*, or are they, by a dissolution of the Union, to be let loose upon our South, like the Goths and Vandals upon Southern Europe? True, their blood might, in that event, fertilise your desolated fields, but your institutions, like those of the Roman Empire, would sink to rise no more.

These are the thoughts of an old man whose only political aspirations are that when he dies he may leave his country united, happy and free.

With sincere regard, AMOS KENDALL.

SPICY.—The following passage at arms has taken place between the Petersburg, Virginia, *Press*, (Loco.) and *Intelligencer*, (Union.)

"Democracy survives."—*Press.*

"So does the devil."—*Intelligencer.*

"And as both are now fairly in the field for the next campaign, 'choose ye whom ye will serve.'"—*Press.*

"'Of two evils choose ye the least.' We'll take the devil."—*Intelligencer.*

[Correspondence of the Presss.]

Mr. Yancey for the Union.

WASHINGTON, September 22, 1860.

TO THE HON. WM. L. YANCEY:

Sir: Last night I had the pleasure of listening to your speech at Marshal Hoover's, in this city. It was all mild and sweet as milk and sugar. Though coming from a gentleman considered to be the first of all fire-eaters, there was little fire in it. It was tame, almost too tame, even for a Northern Democrat, and overflowed with declarations of love and attachment to the Union and the Constitution.

After having been introduced by Dr. Boyle, the chairman of the Breckinridge Association, as "the Patrick Henry of the Southern Democracy," you began your speech with the declaration that *you belonged to no party.* This was plain language, justifying all that has been said about you by Mr. Douglas and his friends. You were little of a Democrat 1848, and do not *want* to be one in 1860, although you are the acknowledged leader of one part of it. Having indeed, at Baltimore and Charleston, a part of the Southern Democracy to follow your foot steps, and obey your teachings and interpretations of what you call protection to Southern rights, you now repel them, coolly informing those who have followed your standard that you are no sectionalist, but for the Constitution and the Union!—Having run their ship upon a rock, from which it never can get off, but must sink before the ides of November come, you, the experienced captain, perceiving the danger which must engulf the whole party, prudently forsake the ship, trying to get a berth, as you did in 1848, 1852, and 1856, on the good old liner, the Constitution and the Union. Having put the matches in the hands of your followers, and perceiving now that the fire which they have kindled must destroy all, you fly to the safe place of the Constitution and the Union.

You had not a word of pity or consolation for poor Breckinridge and Lane last night. *You did not even mention their names.* You scorned to say anything in their favor, quietly indicating that they must not consider you as belonging to *any party.* Neither did you make any allusion to the great principle of protection of slavery in the moon, or what is the same, in the present Territories of the United States. The word "territory" was not even used once in your whole speech. And you cannot and will not deny that, only a few weeks ago, this was the burden of your argument. Whilst forlorn General Lane is travelling in the country making speeches about the equality of States, and protection (slave code) of slavery by Congress in the Territories, you have forgotten everything about it, and know only the Constitution and the Union!

In the speech which you made here in Washington some time ago, you had much to say about the "theatrical" Democracy—meaning those who were for the regular nominees of the party, as nominated in the Front street Theatre, at Baltimore. You denounced them as worse than Abolitionists, who would inevitably hasten the destruction of the rights of the South. Judge Douglas was then, in your eyes, worse than Lincoln; a man whose object was to drive the South from every Territory in the United States. Then you denounced "squatter sovereignty," heaping ridicule upon those who advocate that doctrine, and calling it a heresy worse than Republicanism. Then you saw no difference between the Douglas Democracy and Republicanism. Now mark the change!

Yesterday you knew nothing about the "theatrical" Democracy; Douglas was no Abolitionists, no renegade; you did not even mention his name. You said not a word about "squatter sovereignty," or about protection of slavery in the Territories. You even went so far as to include the Douglas Democracy in your enumeration of the friends of the Constitution, styling the Republicans as the only enemies which it has in this country. Nay, more! you actually counselled and begged that there should be a fusion of all the conservative elements in the North to beat the common enemy!

MR. YANCEY, YOU ARE SCARED!

Would to God you had made such a speech at Charleston, or Baltimore, and had there evinced so much love and attachment for the Union! Having divided that party—having brought up new issues which you no longer defend—you talk of "*fusion.*" Why did you not counsel peace before, and use all your eloquence and abilities to keep together that party which alone can beat the Republicans? But, according to your own confession, you are no Democrat; and therefore, the Democratic party has no right to expect from you anything but evil.

I repeat, again, you are frightened, otherwise you would not have dodged last night the question put to you: "What the South should do in the case of Lincoln's election?" It was expected that you, at least, would have the boldness, which Mr. Breckinridge does not possess, and give a plain answer to that question. But you did not do it! Your telling us about imaginary cruelties committed by Abolitionists or Northern people, burning your houses, murdering your children, and poisoning the springs and wells, was fancy, Mr. Yancey, no more! You cite the recent "newspaper" events in Texas as an illustration. But you know, or ought to know, that they are nothing but a humbug, and that the whole excitement originated not with incendiary Abolitionists, but with kidnappers, who tried to steal negroes to sell them afterwards, and, being prevented in some instances from so doing, they took revenge, and burnt some barns. I hope you will not class these Southern kidnappers with the Northern Abolitionists. They belong *de jure et de facto* to others. The story about strychnine has been stated by the papers to be a *canard* like the rest.

You see that your reasons for going out of the Union are hallucinations, which might frighten women, but not statesmen. And if the Abolitionists should ever attempt to attack the South, they can only do it over our bodies—and you know there are 2,000,000 Democratic voters in the North, who all love the Union and the Constitution as well as you. Don't get frightened; we will take care of the Abolitionists; they shall do you no harm: let us alone, and do not cause divisions in the Democratic party. You talk about the "Wide-Awakes," and say that they are arming. I cannot imagine how it is possible that a gentleman of your standing should feel so much apprehension from innocent election societies, that never exist beyond an election. Be easy on that subject!

Your speech last night was, in fact, a Union speech. If you are serious in your love for the Constitution and the Union, tell Mr. Breckinridge, whose friends are now so busily engaged to elect Lincoln, to withdraw his name from the field. We give you the assurance that, if you do, you may depend upon it that Lincoln never will be President. At the same time it would be well to watch the old man at the White House. He is full of mischief.

Hoping that my letter will not be unpleasant to you, and that the suggestions herein contained may not be beneath your consideration, I remain, with three times three cheers for the Union and Constitution, yours, KAPPA.

Five Editors in Michigan have been nominated for the Legislature. What a fall! They could not earn their salt probably in a decent newspaper office, else why wish to descend from heir position?

EXECUTION AND BURIAL OF WALKER.—The British war steamer Gladiator brings to New Orleans some further accounts respecting Walker's fate. Ten shots were fired at him, amid the cheers of the natives, who afterwards refused to bury him, leaving that duty to foreigners. Col. Rudler has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment. The remains of Walker's army reached New Orleans on Friday, having come on board of the Gladiator,

The New Orleans Delta has the following particulars of Walker's capture:

He was first attacked, after his retreat from Truxillo, at a place called Roman, by a party of Hondureneans, led by a French desperado, who had been released from prison at the Belize, where he was under a sentence of death, with a promise of pardon on the condition that he captured Walker. The Hondureneans, under the lead of this ruffian, made a vigorous assault on Walker's camp, but were met with great steadiness and coolness, and repulsed with the loss of half their men. During the fight the French brigand, who led the party, made a desperate effort to capture the General, and succeeded in wounding him, but was finally killed by the general himself. Retreating in good order further down the coast Walker reached a place, called Cotion Wood, or Limas, where he was again attacked and again repulsed his assailants. Continuing his retreat he reached the river called Tinto, or Black river, where he encamped.

The natives still pursued and threatened him, but Walker kept them at a distance, until information having been sent to Commander Salmon, of the British ship Icarus, who was off the coast, accompanied by a schooner having on board a force of Hondureneau soldiery—and the British commander sent up a strong force, composed of sailors and marines of the Icarus and of the Hondureneau soldiery, who, surrounding Walker's camp, compelled his surrender. He surrendered to the British commander, who asked him and Col. Rudler of what country or government they claimed protection. Walker's answer was, "That of Nicaragua." He was then asked if he desired to place himself under the protection of the British flag. He replied, "No; that he had no claims on that government." "Then," it is said the British officer replied, as you have no government, I will insure you one," and ordered that he be delivered over to the Hondureneau officer, who had him and Col. Rudler ironed.

My Wife was the Cause of it.

It has been more than forty years ago that Mr. L——, called at the house of Dr. B—— one very cold morning, on his way to H——,

"Sir," said the doctor, "the weather is very frosty, will you not take something to drink before you start?"

In that early day ardent spirits were indispensible to warmth in the winter. When commencing a journey, at every stopping place along the road the traveler always used intoxicating drinks to keep him warm.

"No," said Mr. L., "I never touch anything of the kind, and I will tell the reason: My wife was the cause of it. I had been in the habit of meeting some of our neighbors every evening for the purpose of playing cards. We assembled at each other's shop, and liquors were introduced. After a while we met not so much for playing as drinking, and I used to return home late in the evening more or less intoxicated. My wife always met me at the door affectionately; and when I chided her for sitting up so late for me, she kindly replied:

"I prefer doing so, for I cannot sleep when you are out."

"This always troubled me. I wished in my heart that she would begin to scold me, for then I could have retorted, and relieved my conscience. But she always met me with the same gentle and loving spirit.

"Things passed on thus for some time, when I, at once resolved that I would, by remaining very late, and returning much intoxicated, provoke her displeasure so as to cause her to lecture me, when I meant to answer her with severity, and thus by creating another issue between us, unburden my bosom of its pent up troubles. I returned in such plight about four o'clock in the morning. She met me at the door with her usual tenderness, and said:

"'Come in, husband, I have just been making a warm fire for you, because I knew you would be cold. Take off your boots and warm your feet; and here is a cup of hot coffee.'"

"Doctor, that was too much. I could not endure it any longer, and I resolved from that moment that I would never touch another drop while I lived, and I never will."

He never did. He lived and died practising total abstinance from all intoxicating drinks, in a village where intemperance has ravaged as much as any other in the State.

Diptheria and its Cure—Simple and Efficacious Remedy for the Disease.

This singular disease, which has thus far seemed to baffle the skill of our best physicians, has become so prevalent and has been so generally fatal that any suggestion in regard to its cure will hardly prove uninteresting. The Cincinnati Press says:

The diagnostic by which it is known from other complaints of the throat is the formation of a membrane which increases gradually until the patient is literally strangled to death. It is sometimes accompanied by ulceration and extreme prostration of the entire system, and at others by neither of these symptoms, yet in either case it is equally fatal. To arrest the formation of this membrane would therefore seem equivalent to curing this disease, and this in most instances may be done in the following manner:

In the early stages of the complaint, which is always accompanied by a soreness and swelling of the throat, let the patient use a simple solution of salt and water, as a gargle, every fifteen minutes. At the same time moisten a piece of flannel with a solution of the same kind, made as warm as the patient can bear it, and bind it around his throat, renewing it as often as the gargle is administered, and meanwhile sprinkling fine salt between the flannel and the neck. Use inwardly some tonic or stimulant, either separately, or if the prostration be great, use both together. The treatment, as may be seen, is extremely simple, and if used in the earlier stages of the disease, will effect a complete cure.

REV. JOHN HERSEY.—This venerable though eccentric Methodist minister thus describes his personal habits:

I have endeavored to circumscribe my wants by living in a plain, self-denying way, having used no animal food of any kind, (except when in Africa,) neither tea nor coffee, for nearly forty years, always rising at four o'clock, winter and summer, and yet few men have enjoyed better health than I have been blessed with, and not many in modern times have preached often er or used more physical labor.

A PUGILIST TURNED PREACHER.—A noted pugilist in England, known as "Undaunted Dick," because he was never beaten, has turned preacher, and is creating quite a sensation by his sermons to the working classes.

Ice was formed and the ground slightly frozen near Boston on last Friday night.

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