THE GAZETTE IS 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. XLIII. EASTON, Md., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860. No. 41.

ADVETISEMENTS,

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.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Judges of Elections and to the voters of Talbot county, that an election will be held in the several election districts of Talbot county, at the usual places of holding elections, on

Tuesday, the 6th day of November next,

for eight Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

It will also be the duty of the voters of Talbot county, to express their approval or disapproval of the following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, of January session, 1860, chapter 232.

SAM'L SPARKLIN, Sheriff.

Aug. 25, 1860-te

AN ACT

To add a new Article to the Code of Public Local Laws for St. Mary's, Calvert, Howard, Kent, Baltimore, Worcester, Somerset, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Prince George's and Charles counties, entitled an Act to appoint a Board of Commissioners for the better control and management of the free colored population of said counties.

Section 1. And be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the County Commissioners of St. Mary's, Calvert, Howard, Kent and Baltimore counties, be, and they are hereby authorzed to appoint biennially, three sober and discreet men in each Election District in said counties, to be styled a Board of Commissioners, for the better control and management of the free colored population, a majority of whom shall at all times constitute a quorum for the discharge of the duties of the act.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Board of Commissioners to assemble at the usual places of holding elections in their respective districts, on the first day of December, 1860, and the same day and month in every year thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, or to any named day, for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the same Board of Commissioners shall, under their hands and seals, issue summons to be directed to one or more constables, as they may see fit, of their respective districts, whose duty it is hereby made to serve the same upon every free negro of all ages and sexes in said districts, and by virtue of which it shall be the duty of said constable to have said free negroes so summoned before the said Board of Commissioners at the time and place specified in said summons.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Board of Commissioners to duly notify all said free negroes when brought before them, except such as shall be otherwise provided for in the subsequent sections, that unless they shall provide homes by hiring themselves to some industrious and respectable citizen, as hereafter provided, to labor and service by the year, they, the said Commissioners, will expose the said free negroes at public sale to the highest bidder for the term of one year.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Board of Commissioners, after having given the aforesaid notice, to expose at public sale to the highest bidder for the term of twelve months, all such free negroes who shall fail to produce before said Commissioners on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and on or before the first day of January of every succeeding year, the note or bond of some respectable and worthy citizen, with security thereon, to be approved by the same, for the hired services of said negro or negroes for the term of twelve months, which said note or bond shall contain the stipulations of the parties, and shall be subject to suit as other notes or bonds are, before a justice of the peace, or the Circuit Courts for St. Mary's, Calvert, Howard, Kent, Baltimore, Worcester, Somerset, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Prince George's and Charles counties, as may be required by the amount of consideration in said bond.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Board of Commissioners to indenture to some citizen of the said counties, all free negroes from four to twelve years of age, said male free negroes to serve until they arrive at the age of twenty-one, and said females until they arrive at the age of thirty, the party giving bond to the State of Maryland for the good treatment and care of said free negroes.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Board of Commissioners to require of the party to whom any female aforesaid, or any other female hired or bound under this act, may be bound, to provide for and support all existing or subsequent issues of said female during her term of indenture or hire, until they arrive at the period of four years of age, at which time it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to bind out the said issues in the manner and for the period specified in the foregoing section: it being the intent of this act, that all free negroes, minors from the time of birth up to the period of four years of age, shall be exempt from the hiring and binding provisions of the same; and it shall be the further duty of the said Commissioners to allow the mother of such issues to select the individual to whom said issue shall be bound; Provided, said individual shall execute a bond, with approved security to the State of Maryland, as before required.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That in the event of any free negro hired or bound under this act, shall refuse to serve faithfully, the party to whom he or she may be bound for the full term of his or her indenture, either by absconding, secreting or running away from the service of said party, it shall be the duty of said Board of Commissioners on complaint of the party and proof of the same, by some reliable and disinterested person under oath, to expose the said hired or bound free negro, at public sale to the highest bidder, to be sold as a slave for life, the proceeds of which shall be paid by said Board to the Register of Wills of St. Mary's, Calvert, Howard, Kent and Baltimore counties, to be appropriated by him to the primary school fund.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Board of Commissioners to provide a fund for the support of such free negroes as they may fail to hire or indenture, because of their extreme old age or disability of any kind, and for any female and her issues whom they may be unable to hire because of the incumbrances of said issues, and which said issues may not be subject to hire by said Board under the provisions of this act, which said fund shall be subtracted from the gross amount of the hire bonds executed for the services of aforesaid free negroes, and the said sum shall be subtracted as well from the bonds of such free negroes who may be hired by the said Commissioners.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Board of Commissioners to collect by suit or otherwise, the amount stipulated in each bond, and report the same annually to the county Commissioners with a statement of all the expenses attending the operation of this act, including attorney and clerk's fees, constables, auctioneers and commissioner's charges with the vouchers thereof, also the amount necessary to support those incapable of being hired or bound under the provisions of this act, and the said county commissioners after deducting the same from the gross amount of the hire bonds shall direct the said Commissioners to pay the balance due to the aforesaid hired free negroes in proportion to the amount stipulated for in each bond, which said payment shall be made in the presence of some justice of the peace, who shall certify to the payment of the same, and the said certificate shall be filed in the aforesaid clerk's office in satisfaction of said bond, and the said county Commissioners shall further direct the said Board of Commissioners to distribute the funds provided for the aforesaid purposes among the said free negroes of their respective districts, to whom such fund is appropriated by this act, as in their judgement and discretion shall be most proper and equitable.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Board of Commissioners to make an annual report of such free negroes as may be brought before them, together with a full description of their ages, names and sex, and in case of minors the names of their parents, which report shall be recorded in the clerk's office of the Circuit Courts for St. Mary's, Calvert, Howard, Kent and Baltimore counties.

Sec 12. And be it enacted, That the said Board of Commissioners shall allow such constables and such auctioneers as may be called by them into requisition under the provisions of this act, such fees as are usually allowed constables for serving of writs and summons, and such fees as are usually allowed auctioneers.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That the said Board of Commissioners shall allow the State's Attorney for all suits brought on any of the aforesaid bonds such fees as are allowed by law as appearance fees.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That the Clerks of the Circuit Courts for St. Mary's, Calvert, Howard, Kent and Baltimore counties, shall be allowed for the recording all bonds executed, and census taken in pursuance of this act, such fees as are usually allowed and charges for the recording of deeds.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That the said Board of commissioners shall be allowed for their services under the duties of this act, a per diem of two dollars for every day they may be engaged in the execution thereof; Provided, however, they shall not be allowed any compensation for any time that may exceed thirty days in any one year.

Sec. 16. And be it enacted, That this act shall not apply to any free negroes, or free negro, nor his wife, who shall possess in his or her own right one hundred and fifty dollars of assessed property, nor to any free negro, minor or adult, of either sex, who may have a bona fide residence in the family of his or her parents; Provided, said parents shall possess in his or her own right fifty dollars of assessed property for each of his or her said children who may have a bona fide residence in his or her family, in addition to the one hundred and fifty dollars of assessed property which is necessary to exempt him or her from the provisions of this act.

Sec. 17. And be it enacted, That this act shall not go into operation, nor take effect until it shall be accepted by a majority of the legal voters of St Mary's, Calvert, Howard, Kent and Baltimore counties, cast at the next general election for the President and the Vice-President of the United States.

Sec. 18. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of St Mary's, Calvert, Howard, Kent and Baltimore counties, in ordering an election of electors for President and Vice President, also to order an election for or against the acceptance of this act, which said election shall be held by endorsing upon the ticket for the aforesaid electors the words for or against the act to appoint a Board of commissioners for the better control and management of the free colored population of St. Mary's, Calvert, Howard, Kent and Baltimore counties.

Sec. 19. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the judges of election in the several districts to make a return to the clerks of St. Mary's, Calvert, Howard, Kent and Baltimore counties, of all the votes cast for or against the aforesaid act, and it shall be the duty of the said clerks, in ten days after said election, to notify said Board of commissioners by publication in the St. Mary's Beacon, or otherwise, and in some newspaper in Calvert, Howard, Kent and Baltimore counties, or otherwise of the acceptance or the rejection of this act by the majority of the legal votes cast at said election; and if said act shall be rejected, it shall be null and void, but if said act be accepted, the same shall take effect from the date of the modification of said clerks of said commissioners, and they shall then proceed to execute its provisions in the manner and at the times and places prescribed in the foregoing sections.

Sec. 20. And be it enacted, That Worcester, Somerset, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Prince George's and Charles counties are hereby included in and subjected to all the provisions of this act, as fully as if it had been so expressed in the preceeding sections thereof.

TRIPS OF

New Schooner "Easton,"

TO EASTON POINT.



THE subscribers having had built a new Schooner of fine proportion, a good sailer, and in every respect calculated to assure great safety, would most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend to run her regularly from Easton Point.

The "Easton" will leave Easton Point every *Wednesday morning* for Baltimore, and return from Baltimore to the Point every *Saturday*.—The usual prices for freight will be charged.—The Schooner, while in Baltimore, may be found at Tobacco Warehouse, No. 2. Wm. S. Pauson, will attend to the business of the boat in her absence. Orders from Easton, left at the Drug Store of Dawson & Bro., accompanied by the *Cash*, will be promptly attended to.

E. T. LEONARD, Captain.

THE AGNES.

THE Schooner *Agnes* has also just been rebuilt, and will ply anywhere on the River where business may call her.

Both of these Schooners are well suited for the freighting business and cannot be surpassed by any on the Choptank River or Chesapeake Bay.

Being thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed by the public, the subscribers, intend to use every exertion to merit a continuance of the same.

R. LEONARD, Captain.

aug 25-1y

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 Seeding, 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 40 cents each.

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

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

GOOSEBERRIES.—Houton'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.

JOHN C. SEWARD, Agent,

sep 8-6m Talbot County, Md.

SOAP.—Rosin, Chemical, Olive and Soda Soap, constantly on hand, also an assortment of Toilet Soaps for sale by

ju 28 J. P. BLAKE.

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

june 9 DAWSON & BRO.

GREAT

BARGAINS.

THE subscriber wishing to reduce his present stock of Goods will from this date offer them to the public at unusually low prices. He has on hand a large and varied assortment of

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS

of all kinds, together with a complete stock of

Fancy Articles,
China, Glass
and Queensware,

in great variety, also a large lot of

STONE AND EARTHENWARE,

TIN, WOOD AND HARDWARE,

all of which he will sell at exceedingly low rates.

Having suffered much from the credit system heretofore, he will be compelled in justice to himself to require the cash in all cases and earnestly hopes for a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, feeling confident that he can supply the wants of all and at lower prices than any other store in town. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere at

J. P. BLAKE'S,

S. W. Cor. Washington & Port Sts.,

ju 28 Easton, Md.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts without further notice as he is much in need of money. (ju 28) J. P. BLAKE.

POPULAR ARTICLES

For Sale by

CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer and Dresser,
" Kennedy's Medical Discovery,
Schenck's Seaweed Tonic,
" Pulmonic Syrup,
" Mandrake Pills,
Dally's Pain Extractor,
Ink, Black, Blue, Red,
Spalding's Prepared Glue,
Drawing and Carpenter's Pencils,
Letter, Note, Foolscap and Drawing Paper,
Tooth Brushes, English,
Roman Eye Balsam,
Durno's Catarrh Snuff,
Hair, nail, shaving, shoe and stove brushes,
Bathing and carriage sponges,
Bed Bug Poison,
Lyon's Rat Exterminator,
Yeast Powders,
Bull's Sarsaparilla,
" Pectoral,
Thompson's Eye Water,
Morehead's Magnetic Plaster,
Fresh Bedford Water,
Congress Spring Water,
Toilet and Shaving Soaps, &c. [sep 29

GOOD NEWS FOR THE

Farmers,
Wheelwright,
Carpenter,
Blacksmith,
Carriage Maker and
Housekeeper.

Every week increases my offerings of bargains in the Hardware line. Every thing *can* and *will* be sold *cheaper* than elsewhere. The only *Stock* of Hardware on the Eastern Shore is to be found at the "Corner." The idea of *competition* has long since ceased to be entertained and it only needs an occasional reminder to keep every one in need of any and every description of Hard ward posted as to the place to purchase.

See small notices scattered through this paper.

T. C. NICOLS, Jr.,

Cor. Washington and Dover Streets,

oct 6 Easton, Md.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me over 6 months, are requested to liquidate the same on or before 10*th November next*, as I am unable to give longer indulgence, in fact I want my money to meet my engagements, and all persons having claims against me of whatever kind, are notified to present them by the 10*th of November*, as I am desirous of settling up my affairs.

Very Respectfully,

sep 15-td S M H. C. MACKEY.

NOTICE TO THE CITIZENS OF TALBOT AND ADJACENT COUNTIES.—I will have the largest stock of Stoves that ever was in Easton, by the 20th of August inst., which I will sell at ten per cent. advance on first cost, for cash. As I was the first one to keep a Stove house in Easton, I solicit a share of public patronage. My Stoves will be of the heaviest plate and latest style. Call and examine for yourselves and find out prices before purchasing elsewhere. Old Stoves taken in exchange for new ones. (aug 11) CHAS. KEILHOLTZ.



TO FARMERS.—The subscriber has just fitted up a lot of new Double and Thribble Ploughs. They are manufactured from superior material and farmers can now get a bargain. Also a large lot of all kinds of seeding Castings.

sep 22 C. KEILHOLTZ.

FULLED KERSEY.

JUST opened a large lot of the best *Fulled Kersey* in the market and will be sold at a small advance.

sep 22 JAS. *H.* GRACE.

SYRUP! SYRUP!!—just received a very superior Olive Syrup, as fine an article as can be had in this market, also a fine article of Molasses for sale cheap by

ju 7 S. T. KENNARD.

JUST RECEIVED—Fresh Lemons, Cocoanuts, Sardines, Guava Jelly, Currant Jelly, Maccaroni, Worcestershire Sauce, Liquid Rennet, &c., and for sale by

(sep 1) DAWSON & BRO.

DO you want any good Hosiery, Hd'ks,f Gloves, Combs, Brushes, Needles, Pins, Buttons, or any other article in the fancy line? Then go to the variety store of

(sep 8) J. P. BLAKE.

CASSIMERES, &c.—Malialieu & Brother's justly celebrated Full'd Cassimeres and Flannels, just received by Steamboat, and for sale by (sep 8) CHEEZUM & EMORY.

TURNIP SEED—Large white flat, Ruta Baga and Dale's Hybrid Turnip Seed, fresh and genuine, just received by

ju 7 DAWSON & BRO.

FRUIT CANS AND TOMATO JARS of the very best kind, for sale by

ju 14 S. T. KENNARD.

CRACKERS.—Fresh Soda and Water Crackers just received by

aug 18 JAS. H. GRACE.

TOBACCO—a superior article at 25 cents per pound. (sep 29) J. H. GRACE.

GREEN GINGER.—A lot of fresh Green Ginger, in prime order just received by

aug 25 DAWSON & BRO.

THE following splendid poem was recited by Hon. J. Morris Harris, one of Maryland's most gifted sons, at the Bell and Everett meeting in Centreville last week. As an orator and close argumentative speaker, Mr. Harris bids fair to rank among the ablest of the country:

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

"Was is des Deutschen Vaderland."

What is the Patriot's Father land?
Is't Maryland? Virginia land?
Is't where Potomac's rushing tide
Swift through the mountain gorge doth glide?
Ah! no—no, no!
Greater by far that land, I trow.

What is the Patriot's Father-land?
Is't Jersey land? Missouri land?
Is't where the clanging sea-fowl scream?
Where rolls the Mississippi stream?
Ah! no—no, no!
Greater by far that land, I trow.

What is the Patriot's Father land?
Is't Eastern land? Is't Western land?
Is't where the granite mountains rise?
Is't where the flow'ry prairie lies?
Ah! no—no, no!
Greater by far that land, I trow.

What is the Patriot's Father-land?
Is't middle land? Is't border land?
Is't where the iron forges grow?
Is't where primeval foreste glow?
Ah! no—no, no!
Greater by far that land' I trow.

What is the Patriot's Father-land?
Name to me, then, the glorious land.
Is't where the snow-white plant expands?
Is't California's golden sands?
Ah! no—no, no!
Greater by far that land I trow.

What is the Patriot's Father-land?
Is't where once stood a noble band
The freedom we enjoy to gain,
On Bunker's height or Eutaw's plain?
Ah! no—no, no!
Greater by far that land, I trow.

What is the Patriot's Father-land?
Name, then, at last, the glorious land.
Where'er the starry flag doth wave,
North, South, East, West, that land we have,
That should it be—that should it be,
True Fatherland to you and me.

The whole should be our Father-land,
Unsever'd by the traitor's hand,
Unshaken by fanatic zeal,
Where all shall seek the common weal,
That shall it be—that shall it be,
True Father-land to you and me.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1860. L.

The Raising of Corn.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

The most important crop we farmers raise,
Unless 'tis grass, is Indian corn or maize;
Varieties of which are found to grow
From Canada and Maine to Mexico;
From where Atlantic's stormy billows roar,
To mild Pacific's rich and peaceful shore.
In every section of our favored land
The rows of corn like ranks of soldiers stand.
With care 'twill thrive in almost any spot.
Unless 'tis very COLD or very HOT.
'Tis true it grows the largest South and West,
And yet the Northern frontiers raise the best;
At least 'tis best for making bread,
Or hasty pudding, johnny cakes instead.
'Twill always fetch or bring a little more
At market, mill or at the farmer's door.
But here, upon New England's sterile soil,
It takes manure and money, time and toil;
So much indeed of each, a man maintains,
That by his corn alone he nothing gains.
Another man may just as truly say
His corn will more than all expenses pay.
They both the art of farming understand,
But cultivate a different kind of land;
And this accounts, in part, for different ways
Which men pursud in cultivating maize;
For some in autumn plough their planting ground,
Because, they say, 'tis swarded hard or bound—
In other words our land is strong or tough;
We fear 'twill not get pulverized enough,
Unless we bring the clayey stratum where
'Twill undergo the action of the air.
The old, or fine manure, in summer made,
Is heaped upon the field, or near it laid.
And in the spring they harrow well and spread
The fresh manure from cellar, yard or shed,
And ere its strength by sun or rain is lost,
The ground is ploughed a second time, or crost.
Again 'tis harrowed too, but lightly now,
Then marked or furrowed out with horse and plough,
From East to West, three feet apart or more,
From North to South, six inches less than four,
And now, the cart with old manure they fill,
And put a shovel full in every hill;
'Twill give the corn a start and make it stout,
And what was spread will help to fill it out.

The corn for seed was gathered in the field,
Or else from stalks of more than usual yield.
They only use the middle of the ear—
The reason why is very plain and clear;
Five kernels in a hill they plant or drop,
Then cover well and press upon the top,
Before the corn is up, the field is lined,
About the only thing that crows will mind,
They've no regard for other's rights or law,
They boldly face the man of merely STRAW,
But, like some others, take good care to shun
The REAL men, who chance to have a gun!
The dark green corn, in rows will soon be seen,
And then, with plough and hoe, they weed it clean,
And at the time, the broad foundations lay,
On which to build their hills some future day.
The work of building up they soon renew,
And every hill is raised an inch or two;
And ere it tassels out, or just before
'Tis time to hay, they add a little more.
They don't believe the crop of corn is hurt
By hoeing up a good supply of dirt;
Each time they hoe, a set of braces start,
Which help sustain the stalks erect in part.
But now they lay aside the plough and hoe,
And only watch the corn to see it grow;
And when the tops begin to turn or die,
They're cut and stacked, or hung in barns to dry,
The stalks are cut and carted in, when dead,
The ears are husked and in the garner spread;
Their recompense for toil they now behold,
A gift as rich as California gold!
Most farmers here, the course described pursue,
While others think another mode will do.
They don't break up till spring, the sward is thin,
The old and fresh manure they harrow in,
And think it best, instead of making hills,
To keep the surface flat and plant in drills,
And when the corn as glazed begins to look,
'Tis cut, and left to ripen on the stock.
In places where the farmers do not heed
The stalks, on which their winter stock to feed,
They mere pluck the soundest ears, as best,
And let their "long-faced gentry" have the rest;
They undermine the stalks and let them fall,
And thus the greedy porkers glean it all,

We might go on and mention other ways,
Which some adopt and recommend or praise;
But as 'tis only universal rules
Which meet the wants of all our common schools,
So here, to this broad land, no special plan
For raising corn will do for every man.
And what conclusion shall we draw from hence?
That all must exercise their common sense!

Boston Cultivator.

For the Easton Gazette.

E. S. Steamboats vs. Guano.

BY PIONEER.

Passengers on board the Steamer Kent were not a little annoyed the other day, during the trip from Baltimore to Cambridge and up the river, from the unpleasant smell of Guano, crowding the boat from stem to stern, and deluging every place with ammoniacal gasses.

It was in the saloon, as if ten thousand bottles of salts of ammonia had been turned out; the atmosphere of the Steamer was entirely infected with this exceedingly annoying and unhealthy odor, it was so highly impregnated with it, as to cause the eyes to smart, and the lungs to be sensibly affected. But you will look again, and start with surprise; when I tell you, that they had stable manure from Baltimore amongst the rest, in its foul state of decomposition.

Now these are nuisances most outrageous; and to be imposed on such a community as the E. Shore of Maryland, so refined, sensitive, and considerate, a little too much, to be passed quietly by. It might do to practice such things amongst the vulgar herd of other portions of the Union, but amongst gentlemen and ladies not surpassed in the land, who are obliged to travel in these boats, there is no apology. Without exception, these Steamboats that ply between Baltimore and these waters, Easton, Cambridge, and the different points, are the filthiest in the whole broad land. On the western rivers, they would not be considered decent as horse-boats. It is a reflection upon the whole Shore, and upon as enlightened a community, as any in America. Persons who go down to the wharves of Baltimore, and witness the miserable condition of such boats, the filthy, greasy, nauseating saloons and cabins; the decks, an inch deep almost in dirt, the cook-houses exposed from above, and where passengers are liable to tumble in amongst the eatables, and sometimes, spit in the plates below; the upper decks, seats and every thing black with dust, must think indeed, that people who travel in such boats, are of the very lowest order, instead of the most refined in the land. They must set the Eastern Shore down, as a pretty hard old *rooting-ground*.

The owners of these boats are very much to be censured, for running such Steamers, and permitting such freight to be received or put on board, and the captains are equally as censureable. I would not command any boat, where such annoyance was insisted on. There are plenty of sailing vessels, to transport these articles of commerce, contraband for passenger Steamboats, and only suitable to be taken in the holes of these vessels. Other freight, one would think, would be plentiful without this. There is no excuse that the pay is small, or that passengers are scarce, and the boats dont pay expenses. The rates are higher, than in any other part of the country, and the traveling is generally very fair, and the investment must pay, or else things are very badly managed. There is no excuse that they can't get a sufficient force to keep their craft in order; lazy, sleepy-headed negroes are idling in every part of the boat, you can scarcely get about for them; they jog you in the passage ways, and in the saloons.

At their tables, I can speak but very little better for them. I know several ladies, that will not pretend to go to them at all, because of their uncleanly appearance, and because of the food that is placed there, corn-field negroes, would not be over-delighted at such prospects. I have seen much nicer C. F. negroes than those that stand *very sparcely* at the backs of chairs.

I have not written this article, with any ill will to these steamers, their companies, or captains; but with the object, to produce if possible, some slight improvement in behalf of my native Shore, her most worthy and excellent citizens; and at the solicitation of one, who has been a sufferer from these nuisances, along with myself, I have taken up my pen and done my do. The officers and stockholders of these boats are certainly men of sufficient intelligence, to know that the gentleman and the lady of the Eastern Shore of Maryland are of too refined a class, to submit forever to these impositions, although too dignified, to come out openly and denounce it.

October 3d, 1860.

Peace of the Union—Southern Democrats Declaring for Bell and Everett.

As another indication of the remarkable unanimity with which the Southern people are concentrating upon the National Union ticket as the only means of defeating Lincoln, we call attention to the following extract from the patriotic letter from Hon. Edward M. Yerger, of Mississippi, who, says the Vicksburg Whig, has been publicly allied with the Democratic party. Mr. Yerger satisfactorily defines the reasons which influence him in his present course, and which, he says, will influence "some of the most distinguished supporters of Breckinridge in Mississippi." We commend his letter to the careful consideration of patriots of all parties:

If the men of the North are sincere in their devotion to the Union, now is the time to desert the black banner and rally around the flag of the Union. In my humble judgment, it is the last chance they will have to strike a successful blow for the integrity of the Union. Once satisfy the South that the North is relentless in her warfare, and the very word "Union" will be hateful to the sons of the South.

Without attempting to discuss the professed principles of either party in the field, it seems to me that the only questions that a patriot should ask, ought to be: How can we save the Union? How can we crush the Black Republicans?

Whatever party we may heretofore have acted with, we of the South are for the rights of the South, and it becomes us, as a great and intelligent people, to put an end to party tyranny. It has already nearly proved fatal to our country. Individual independence is now necessary to preserve it.

Without doubting the devotion of any party in Mississippi to the interests of the South, it cannot, I think, be successfully denied, that the Democracy have failed, as a National party, to secure that which was the very germ of their dissolution.

These opinions are now held, within my own knowledge, by some of the most distinguished supporters of Mr. Breckinridge in Mississippi, who have, furthermore, patriotically declared their willingness to support Mr. Bell, should it indeed appear that he is the strongest candidate in the field. The recent elections, I think, have clearly proved this to be a fact, and it is not too much to hope that the patriotism of these gentlemen will show itself by an open declaration for Mr. Bell.

In this contest I am for crushing the Republican party, rather than the elevation of any other, and shall therefore cast my vote for Bell and Everett, in my judgment, the strongest National candidates in the field.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. YERGER.

What is the first thing a young lady looks for in church?—The *Hime*.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

It would be but fairness on the part of Senator Douglas and his friends, after examining the Lexington speech of Vice President Breckinridge, to admit that that gentleman is *not* a Disunionist. In the subjoined extract from his manly and magnificient speech is the proof:

"When a man is before the people for public trust, a great deal depends on his personal character and antecedents. Much depends on the fact whether I am a Disunionist. Born within sight of this spot where we are met, known to many of you for nearly forty years, your representative in the Legislature of Kentucky, in the Congress of the United States, and other stations of public trust, I invite any one to point to anything in my character or antecedents which would sanction such an imputation. I will not degrade the dignity of my declaration on this subject by epithets; but I proudly challenge the bitterest enemy I have on earth to point out an act, to disclose an utterance, to reveal a thought of mine hostile to the Constitution and Union of the States."

"No, my friends, the man does not live, in or out of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, no matter how exalted his station or character, who has power enough to connect my name successfully with the slightest taint of disloyalty to the Constitution and the Union of my country."

"Will this satisfy Mr. Douglas and Mr. Brooks? Or must Mr. Breckinridge be further annoyed by their paltry suspicions?"

This is from an article in the New York Journal of Commerce. It is a very pitiful dodge.—Mr. Breckinridge, to be sure, denies that he is a disunionist, but he doesn't and he can't be induced to deny, that he expects Lincoln's election and that he is willing for Disunion in such an event. The Rev. Dr. Neeley, a Methodist minister at the South, says in a late speech "I am not a Disunionist *per se*, yet I would go down on my knees to every man in the South and beseech him not to submit to the Administration or the inauguration of a Black Republican President." Mr. Yancey denies being a disunionist far more vehemently than John C. Breckinridge does. He says, "If any man calls me a Disunionist, I will tell him he lies in his teeth."—And yet everybody knows that Yancey is notoriously for Disunion if Lincoln be elected.—Moreover, he has stated recently in writing, that, in 1850, there were ten sufficient causes for Disunion, each one sufficient of itself, and that there are at this time divers sufficient causes, and, that he is ready to go for Disunion at any moment when his friends will go with him. In telling those who call him a disunionist that they lie in their teeth whilst at the same time he is making such declarations in regard to the numerous good causes of Disunion and his readiness to go for it, he possibly may not "lie in his teeth," but he certainly talks wretched nonsense and absurdity in his teeth, his tongue, his lungs, and his larynix.

All these Southern fire-eaters, who say that they are not disunionists, are guilty of a poor and paltry trick of words. They will tell us that they are not Disunionists "*per se*," by which, if you interrogate them, you will find them to mean that they are *not* for Disunion *simply for Disunion's sake*. They will admit, however, that, although they are not in favor of Disunion just for Disunion sake, they are in favor of Disunion for good cause, and they will insist that Lincoln's election will be good cause, and most of them will say like Yancey, that a dozen good causes already exist and have existed for nearly a dozen years. If we want to know how much or how little Mr. Breckinridge means by his declaration that he is not a Disunionist, let us consider that other declaration in his Lexington speech, that he doesn't believe there are fifty Disunionists in the whole South, that is, Disunionists "*per se*," as he expresses it and as Rev. Mr. Neeley and not the Rev. Mr. Yancey and the rest of the fire eaters express it. To suppose that Mr. Breckinridge doesn't know that there are thousands and tens of thousands of Southern Disunionists, who if not Disunionists "*per se*," are at least Disunionists for what they regard as good cause or good causes now existing, would be to suppose him entirely bereft of his senses. Well, what is his disclaimer of being himself a Disunionist worth when uttered in the same breath wherewith he proclaims that he doesn't believe there are fifty Disunionists in the whole South? How can the Journal of Commerce think that any Union patriot, who isn't fully as much fool as patriot, can be "satisfied" with such a disclaimer?

A JUST TRIBUTE FROM A DISTINGUISHED MAN.—One of the most entertaining works recently published is "Forty Years' Familiar Letters of James W. Alexander, D. D." A Virginia contemporary cites from their pages the following just tribute paid by Dr. A. to Mr. Bell in a letter under date of October 25, 1852, as found on page 179 in the 2d volume:

"We have no very great men left now, and seem not to need them. John Bell, of Tennessee, *seems to me one of our soundest trunks of the old forest*."

"Vanity Fair"—which, by the way, is clever enough to be very popular, as we hope it is—has the following piquant epigram:

ON A DECOLLETE DRESS.

That effects are the same from a similar cause
Is one of the famous Socratian laws.
Whose fallacy we may discover;
For—quite in the truth of the logical rule—
The style of apparel that keeps Emma cool,
Just kindles a flame in her lover!

"A FELLOW-CITIZEN," of Maine, is embalmed in the following pathetic quatrain, by a local poet in the Framingham *Chronicle*:

"Can one be found to fill the place
Of this lamented man?
Then let him come, and he shall be
Our fellow citizan."

Let him go by all means.

A Clergyman observed a poor man by the road breaking stones with a pick-axe, and kneeling to get at his work better, made the remark:

"Ah, John, I wish I could break the stony hearts of my hearers as easily as you are breaking those stones."

The man replied: "Perhaps, master, you do not work on your knees."

VERY LIKELY.—A fellow was arrested for stealing ducks, and after a description of them the counsel for the prisoner said: "Why they can't be such a rare breed, for I've some like them in my own yard." "Very likely," said the complainant, "I've lost a good many ducks lately."

SUCH IS LIFE!—The following dispatch, says the Toledo Blade, went through by telegraph recently: "Charley and Julia met at S—— yesterday—quarrelled and parted forever—met again this morning and parted to meet no more—met again this evening and were married."

Why is a fool like a needle?—He has an eye but no head.

A physician's rule of reverson.—Patients under a monument.

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