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.

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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,
Aug. 25, 1860-te Sheriff.

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, issues 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 preceding 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,
aug 25-1y Captain.

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 $60 per thousand; $7 per hundred, for three hundred or upwards; and $8 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.—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.

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.

The Old Washer-Woman.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Behold her busy with her linen,
Yon ancient dame with silver hair—
The briskest of the washer-women,
Though six and seventy years are there!
So she has followed year by year,
The honest toil at which you find her,
Filling with diligence the sphere
Of useful labor God assigned her.

In her young days—for she is human—
She loved, and hoped, and wedded too;
Well she has known the lot of woman,
Seen cares and sorrow not a few;
Her dear sick man she sought to save—
Three children faithfully she bore him—
Nor did she bury in the grave
Her faith and hope, when earth closed o'er him.

The precious charge, now laid upon her,
With cheerful energy she bore;
She trained them up in fear and honor,
Virtue and prudence all her store.
At length to seek their livelihood,
They took their blessing and departed;
Alone, old woman, now she stood,
Yet cheerful, hopeful, and stout-hearted.

She spared, and scraped, and saved each penny,
And spun by night the flax she bought,
And of fine thread yards full many
At last she to the weaver brought;
He wove her linen white as snow,
Her needle and her scissors plying,
A spotless burial dress she so
Prepared against her day of dying.

Her dress—her burial dress—with pleasure
And sacred pride she lays away,
It is her first and last—her treasure—
The fruit of many a toilsome day.
She puts it on, God's word to hear,
When Sabbath-bells sound holy warding,
Then lays it up again to wear
The night before the eternal morning.

And would that I, when night shall find me,
Might read in life's last sinking sun,
That I had wrought the work assigned me,
As this good dame her task has done;
That I had learned life's joys to drink
In such a full and even measure,
And could upon my grave-cloths think
At last with such a heartfelt pleasure.

[Reported for the Easton Gazette.]

SPEECH MADE BEFORE THE BELL AND EVERETT CLUB OF EASTON

BY ONE OF THE MEMBERS.

MR. PRESIDENT:—It is not, by any means a pleasure to me to have any thing to do with politics. It is utterly at variance with all the tastes I have cultivated during my life. And although I know that in a country where opinion is free, and the expression of opinion unrestricted, there must be a vast diversity, and that this diversity must engender parties conflicting with each other in various degrees, yet I have not been able to perceive that any practical good results from political discussions, or party organization, except perhaps the very small one of making our rulers more circumspect in the discharge of their official duties than they would be were they not the objects of a hostile vigilance. While therefore, I have been content to let others manage our public affairs, in the belief that all are honestly devoted to the best interests of the State, and having no political aspirations of my own, I have given my attention almost exclusively to literature and the sciences. But things are beginning to wear an aspect entirely new in this, and unknown in any other country. A sectional conflict is brewing in which, no man, whatever his position may be, will be permitted to be passive. When the dread disturbance which the signs of the times portend, shall have arrived, literature will afford no bulwark behind which men can take shelter. Every one will be dragged from his seclusion to participate in the general tumult, how peaceable soever may be his disposition; and in view of this fact, I now step forward to anticipate the part that I, in common with all others, will be compelled to act in the said drama.

The particular position I have occupied for years gives me a decided advantage over most of my fellow-citizens in taking a survey of, and balancing the issues of the day. I am entirely free from party bias; not having been in any manner connected with party since the defeat of Mr. Clay in 1844, by which event I supposed all the old issues between the Whig and Democratic parties were silenced forever. I have acted with the democrats, not from any cherished affection as may be supposed; but because I saw, in that party, elements which were necessary for the preservation of the whole country against the horrors of an evil but too plainly becoming formidable. The American party which took its rise upon the ruins of the old Whig organization, and derived its vitality from combining the scattered fragments of every other extinct association, I never joined; although some of the principles of that party, I cordially approved. From the very outset it was obvious that it never would become nationally important. It might pass for a time for local purposes, and be instrumental in the achievement of local triumphs. But these were matters of little account to me compared with the grand object which, during the whole time of its existence, I never lost sight of. Being thus free from all bias and having nothing at heart but the general good, I must now reason upon the facts of the times as they are patent and deduce my inferences as I think it becomes an unprejudiced seeker after the truth.

The grand object referred to was the keeping in existence of such an organization as was most likely to prove a barrier against the growing aggressive strength of abolitionism. Such an organization evidently *was* the democratic party.—With regard to its cohesive elements, its numerical strength, and its conservative principles, no doubt could be allowed by its past history. It had suffered many shocks but still remained a whole. Its measures had often been of very questionable policy in the estimation of many intelligent men who still kept faith with it as a party. The war of 1812 met with a violent opposition, not only from the old Federal party, but from the whole commercial community, including prominent democratic leaders of that day, who chanced to be identified with the commercial interests of the country; yet before the termination of that war; indeed before the blood of the first battle was chilled, all were united in one solid phalanx in support of the administration; and the democrats proudly boasted that the war, as a measure, had originated exclusively with them. The onslaught made on the financial system in 1832 had the effect of shaking the party to its very centre, and terminated in its disastrous defeat in 1840; but singularly enough, one would suppose, it rallied for the contest of 1844, and actually foiled the election of altogether the most popular man we have ever had in the councils of the nation. In general, it seems that the policy of the democratic party has always been at variance with the measures growing out of our commercial interests, no doubt in accordance with the original apprehension of that party, that such measures tended to a central consolidation which would ultimately prove detrimental to State-Sovereignty. But what I would mainly be at in this connection is to show its cohesive strength—that let what would befal it; how badly soever it might sometimes be beaten in consequence of the defection of its members whose interests had been slighted, or whose judgments had been shocked, it invariably came together again, and maintained a supremacy which no other party ever could. This gave me great confidence in its efficiency as a barrier against all mischievous organizations. Nor was it less distinguished for its conservative doctrines—conservative, I mean, in reference to the preservation of the Union. A fundamental principle of that party was, and is, the absolute Sovereignty of the States in all matters relating to their own internal policy, in contradistinction to a centralized federal power by and through which a majority might intrude upon the rights of the minority.—A wise foresight seems to have actuated the founders of the party. Their opponents, who struggled so fiercely for central power, could scarcely have apprehended the state of things which we are doomed to behold; for if they had, it is reasonable to suppose, they would so have adjusted the provisions of the Constitution, when it could have been done without difficulty, as to have prevented it. There were many men of great powers among those who favored centralization. They probably looked too high above the ordinary human standards to imagine that a nucleus of miserable fanatics would, in less than a century, gather about them a party of sufficient strength not only to rob the minority of their rights, but to threaten the Union with destruction.

These then were the salient points that characterized the democratic party,—the strength of unity and the conservative tendency of its state-right doctrines; and to these many of the best men in the land looked with hope and confidence, when it became but too obvious there was a spirit of aggression abroad in the North which would one day manifest itself in open hostility to the South. But alas! of any good it might have promised in securing the establishment of the true principles of our government, and thereby perpetuating the Union, we are now abandoned to utter despair.

The sorrow I experience on account of the division in the Democratic party, is the more poignant perhaps from my knowledge of the people whose aggressive measures, it was hoped, it would oppose. People, in general, do not apprehend the extent of their danger unless they can measure the *animus* of their enemies. They cannot believe that brutes in human form exist who would delight in glutting themselves with the blood of their fellow-men, and that this savage temper may be referred to a mere chimera of the human brain. In denouncing the enemies of the South, it is not my intention to include all of, even the Republican party, much less the great body of the northern democrats. I am well aware that there are some men of liberal views, of that party, and a large portion of the northern population, who at least wish no harm to the South. But the blood-thirsty miscreants, of whom we hear so much daily as connected with the pulpit, or the press, and whose perverted understandings are capable of entertaining but a single idea, have an original and a pedigree, whose history ought to be looked into, if we would fairly comprehend the extremes to which we may be driven. What history teaches us their ancestors have done we have reason to believe they would not hesitate to do. The transmission of instincts and peculiarities is demonstrable in every family of mankind. The dark, imaginative character of the Orientals has remained unchanged through every stage of their history so far as we are acquainted with it; while the restless and active spirit of the West has brought progress to a high state of civilization and refinement, without a particle of change in the prominent traits of character. The Germans, allowing for their transition from a rude barbarism to their present exalted state of knowledge, are the same people that Tacitus described them to be; and the very language used by Julius Cæsar in delineating the character of the Gallic Celts, is as applicable to their descendants as it was to them. The path of the Puritans was stained with blood in every footprint. A strict construction of Biblical precepts, marked their administration of power with all the terrors of Levitical law, and of a Jewdaical Theocracy. In their zeal for the propagation of a nominal Christianity, they seem to have forgotten that a spiritual Christianity ever had an existence. They disdained all the changes in the moral government of the world it was vouchsafed to inaugurate, and reverted to the jurisprudence of the rude tribes to whom it was foreshadowed and promised. They blushed not at the most attrocious murders perperated upon old, and defenceless women whose wrinkled faces, and bent forms became odious to silly misses. These misses were the witnesses upon whose testimony the old women were condemned to suffer death, under the precept "thou shalt not permit a witch to live." Such antecedents as these distinguish that branch of our population which now presumes to speak of a higher law, and to test the morality of domestic institutions by their own interpretation of that law. It is somewhat curious that after all their brutal intolerance, and murdering of the Quakers, they should, in the absence of all other pretexts for persecuting their fellowmen, have "stolen the Quaker thunder." Abolitionism germinated with the Quakers. Unfortunately for those good people, (for I cannot but respect their many signal virtues) they too seem to be governed by one idea. That idea is philanthropy; and it they indiscriminately apply to all creatures gifted with the power of speech, making that the distinguishing mark between the brutal and the immortal. They do not take into consideration that slavery is a relationship,—that this relationship exists between a superior and an inferior race, and that under proper regulations, it is an inestimable blessing to the inferior. Such is emphatically the case with slavery in the United States, where this relationship exists between a race, on the one hand, the most exalted of all upon earth for its great intellectual and moral achievements, and a race on the other, without sufficient intellect to comprehend a moral obligation, or industry to provide for its own wants. Some of the attributes of property are necessary to sustain this relationship. The master is bound for the rearing of his slave, and if the slave fail to compensate his master by his personal services, he is exposed to the chances of being sold, or of being punished. If we look at it in its true light, as a conventional, or adventitious relationship—not one established by nature, as between parent and child, we can see the finger of God in all of it, evidently vouchsafed for the blessing of the African race. These remarks I make in sheer respect for my Quaker friends, and with no hope of moving Puritan stolidity. But the Puritans after persecuting all, and hanging a number of the Quakers, have at length straddled their hobby. They stole the slave trade from the Dutch, and gave it up not until they were forced to do so by laws actually originating in the Southern States. They maintained slavery among themselves so long as they could make a cent out of the institution; and they would have it now, if negro labor could be turned to any account in the New England climate. Because it cannot, they have found out a higher law for condemning it wherever found. If New England had produced cotton and rice, that law never would have found its way to this lower world.

It may be worth while to mention here, by way of illustrating peculiarities, that simultaneously and hand in hand with this abolitionism, has grown up all those multitudinous abominations by which mankind have been startled and disgusted for years past. Spiritual rappings, Mormonism, Universalism, a rank infidelity, &c. &c., spring up and flourish like noxious weeds in the same slough of the human brain. It is useless to talk of reasoning with such people.—There is no reason about them; and what is still worse, there is no living in any connection with them, domestic, political, or religious, unless you allow them an unlimited dictum.

There is yet something behind the curtain in this movement against the South.- What it is, is only indicatad by the signs of the times. But as one of the signs, the "Wide-Awake" processions in their chief cities stands forth very conspicuously. One of their mottoes is, "Uncle Sam has a farm for each." What does this mean? I would read it in this way, that if the Republican party is strong enough to get the government into its hands; it will exclude Southerners from a participation in the public lands and reward its mobs with the spoils it seizes!—Such is one of the signs. Already the hope of plunder is held out. Already is the common property of all the States held up as prospective booty to the camp-followers of the men who have inaugurated this movement against the South.—And judging from the material of which such a mob must necessarily be composed, there is no hope that it will stop short of a universal John Brown demonstration.

It was to act against this organization that the Charleston Convention met. There was not an intelligent man in the Slaveholding States, of whatever party he might be, that did not look to its proceedings with interest. For my own part I confess that my interest in its proceedings produced a nervous excitement at the approach of every mail, as, at first I was so full of hope for harmony; and after that hope gave way, so utterly disappointed that those whom I supposed to be the true friends of the nation and its institutions, could not agree upon a common mode of defence againt its worst, because its most insidious foe. All my calculations as to the integrity of the democratic party had failed, and with the disappointment which ensued, I am sorry to say came many doubts with regard to the conservativism of all who were instrumental in producing the division. As I have before said, the grand object to be held constantly in view, was the prostration of Republicanism. I attached not the slightest importance to any differences existing in the country, except the great one between a catholic conservativism and sectional aggression. The ostensible question which produced the split at Charleston is of no practical account whatever. It is in fact what it has frequently been called—a mere abstraction; and even were it not, the remedy proposed by one faction for adjusting the difficulties that might grow out of territorial legislation, is just as good as that offered by the other. It is of no account, in my estimation, which of them should be recognized and approved. The difference is a quibble, and this quibble has had the effect of destroying all hope in the efficiency of a great party for the preservation of our nationality. I therefore abandon that party to its dissentions, or to the flagitious ambition of its leaders in both wings, and seek comfort in an alliance with a more congenial organization—an organization I know to be pure in spirit and in truth whatever may be its success.

It may now fairly be inferred that if the democratic party had made a nomination at Charleston, I, and all who think as I do, would have given their candidate our support. I speak for myself and declare, that I certainly would, and I believe there are many like me. So far from feeling any disposition to throw my vote away, even if there had been a third candidate in the field bearing the unsullied political character of John Bell, and supported by such unwavering patriots and sages as John J. Crittenden, I would certainly have voted for the democrat no matter who he might have been, provided he came recommended by the democratic party, as a unit. I have not the slightest objection to Judge Douglas as a democrat. His doctrines on territorial sovreignty, cannot affect the rights of any portion of the United States. He contends that the people of a territory have the right to decide for themselves, through their legislature, whether they will have slavery or not, and in the event of any one feeling himself wronged by such legislation, he can raise a case to be taken to the Supreme Court for adjudication; thus throwing the whole matter into the hands of the Supreme Court, which has already decided, in the Dred Scott case, that a man has a right to hold slaves in the territories of the United States, which right could not be impaired by either Congress, or the Territorial Legislatures, and therefore there can be no legislation upon the subject of slavery until a Territory is admitted as a Sovreign State into the Union. Now, what does it amount to? Absolutely nothing! I have really been amazat the onslaught made upon Douglas by what is now called the Breckinridge wing of the Democratic party. He has served that party well and faithfully. Under all circumstances he has been true to the South, and to the rights of the South. He has fought manfully for his principles under the most galling hostility. He has had to brave the opposition of personal friends in the defence of the constitutional rights of the South. He has exposed himself to the horrors of political martyrdom in support of a liberal construction of the constitution. No man could have done more either for his party, or for manifest rights entirely outside of his party, or independent of party considerations. Yet this man is now execrated by those whom he has served so well and so faithfully as a political friend; a juggler, a mountebank, blackleg, &c. Is it not enough to amaze me? Judge Douglas may be ambitious. Is that wonderful? Did you ever know a politician that was not ambitious? Such a thing would be an anomaly. Why, individual ambition is so strong in every grade of that class of men, from the President to the Street-scavenger, and its demoralizing influences so great, that all action is ascribed to corrupt motives, and all speech vitiated by falsehood and vituperation. You cannot tell whom to trust or to believe, and in this respect I do not know that the Judge is at all distinguished from any prominent member of the party of which he has long been so active a leader.

Nor have I any objection to Mr. Breckinridge, as Mr. Breckinridge the statesman. All his antecedents, and especially his late speech at Lexington, very satisfactorily show that he is true to the Union and to the South. He comes of a stock that puts his name above any suspicion of dissimulation, deceit, or dishonesty. The very name is a synonym of the best and happiest traits in the human character. From the celebrated wit of the Pennsylvania Bench, down to the humblest of the present generation, his family have always been talented; and in him as an individual, I would not hesitate to repose the most unbounded confidence. Of course, I, as a Southerner would have no objection to the intervention doctrines of his platform, and would recommend them were they of any importance whatever. But Mr. Breckinridge comes before the nation as a candidate for the Presidency under very equivocal auspices. If not the leader of a party, he is the conspicuous head of an organization whose very motives are enigmatical. He is the candidate of a faction which ostensibly bases its movements on Southern rights, and which nevertheless has done all it can to jeapord them. He sounds a clorus for the Union in concert with a clamor for secession. Whether he is any better informed of the ulterior purposes of his party than we are, it is impossible for us to know. But with us here, as we are left to conjecture, we are forced to conjecture something with regard to those purposes. The inquisitive mind will not be satisfied with obscurity as long as there is a shred, or a patch it can rend to let in a ray of light. The caged bird will show its eagerness to gain the light of heaven by dashing against the bars of its prison, with, or without hope. We who live in such a conjuncture as the present, surrounded by danger, and in darkness as to the cause of the convulsion that has thrown Mr. Breckinridge to the surface, must be allowed the privilege of inquiring for ourselves, what it can be. We are not willing to think so contemptuously of our species as to suppose that the frivilous excuses ostensibly exhibited by the secessionists at Charleston for withdrawing from the convention, were sufficient, in their own estimation, for a movement involving the momentous results that now appear. If they had no other object than to vent their spleen, and pour out the viols of their wrath upon Douglas, then, they were treacherous to their constituencies, or fools. If they had the election of Lincoln in view, thereby inviting an excuse for dissolving the Union, and withdrew in order to break down the only party that could have defeated his election, then they deserve credit for the consummation of a masterly plot. Behind and beyond a dissolution, they may have some other object; for we cannot suppose that these astute Southern men, who understand their interests so thoroughly, are acting without a deeply laid scheme. The revival of the slave-trade is a desideratum. Labor at the South is becoming too expensive for the profits of their aggriculture. The difference between a Maryland negro, and a native African, is a mere difference in skill and training and even that difference is only a matter of consideration with those more advanced in life; while the difference in price shows almost a fabulous exaggeration of the value of negro labor. Depend upon it, Mr. President and gentlemen, if Lincoln be elected, negroes will be cheap here very soon. The announcement of his election, will be the signal for the departure of ships from every port in the Union, Boston included, for the coasts of Africa the next day. Whether the condition of things that will ensue, be desirable to you or not, I shall not take the pains to inquire. I care nothing about it; for I really think the African would be happier on a Southern cotton plantation than he is at home. But, I want to call your attention to the fact, that if these results appear, the withdrawal of the delegates at Charleston, and the subsequent nomination of Breckinridge at Baltimore, opened the door for them. To break up the Union and revive the slave-trade! Problematical.

In the difficulties by which we are surrounded, growing out of the Charleston schism, is it to be wondered at that the calm and thinking men of the nation, should look round for some one about whom they can rally, in order to show their own strength? If the democratic party as a unit, had claims upon the conservative men of all parties at the South, by reason of its integral strength, and its constitutional-right doctrines, those claims have been forfeited by its deed of self destruction. It has perpetrated a political suicide. It has abandoned the country to the ravages of the spoiler. It has forgotten the obligations it owed to the nation and to mankind, and has ignored the constitutional rights of all sections in clamoring for the supremacy of individual aspirants. We therefore, who are outside of the party, can have nothing to do with it. We turn our backs upon family quarrels, and seek an alliance with those who do not quarrel. There is but one sentiment pervading the CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY. Every heart throbs with one impulse. The party itself has grown out of the troubles of the times. It sees destruction, devastation consequent upon civil convulsion, internecine war with all its horrors staring the nation in the face; and it steps forth to the rescue, presuming upon the calm, sober intelligence of at least a portion of the people.

And besides, it would be singular that if, in this broad land, with its thirty millions of people, a man of stronger claims upon popular suffrage, than either of the Democratic candidates can have, could not be found. There are men of broader experience,—of larger intelligence,—of equally sound patriotism—equally scrupulous regard for the principles of the constitution,—of unwavering integrity, and imbued with a perfect understanding of the spirit of our institutions. John Bell is one of them, and Edward Everett is another. It has been attempted to calumniate both; but it so happens that in every act cited upon which to build a calumny both of these gentlemen show a reach of the understanding, that their calumniators are incapable of appreciating.

AN UNEXAMPLED TRAGEDY.—*Two Whole Families Engaged in Deadly Combat.*—A Gates county, N. C., correspondent of the Petersburg Express gives the following account of one of the most brutal and desperate tragedies ever put on record. A man named Jackson accused his neighbor Davis of having stolen some of his hogs; and upon last Friday evening, in walking around his farm, he discovered three of Davis' children on his land, whereupon he carried one of them home with him. The two other children returned home and told their parents what had happened. Infuriated, they armed themselves with guns, axes, and knives, and soon presented themselves at Jackson's house, where a general fight ensued, in which both men, women and children participated. They shot until their amunition gave out and then *closed in* with axes, knives and gun-barrels. During the shooting, a son of Jackson's, a mere boy, was killed by (it is thought) a son of Davis, also a lad.

Seven of the party were dangerously wounded—one of the women having received a broken arm, and, it is said, *fifty buck shot!* From all accounts, they fought as long as they could, and quit with mutual consent.

The surriving parties have been arrested, and placed in the county jail to await trial.

THE STORY OF AMBITION.

When Jones was sixteen, he was bent
On one day being President.

At twenty-five, Jones thought that he
Content as district judge would be.

At thirty he was much elated
When for mayor of Frogtown nominated.

But bootless all the nomination,
His rival Tompkins graced the station.

At forty-five his dreams had fled—
Hope and ambition both were dead.

When from his toils he found release,
He died—a justice of the peace.

O youthful heart, so high and bold,
That is *thy* brief, sad story told!

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