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, DECEMBER 1, 1860. No. 47.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

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

NEW GOODS.

PATCHETT & WRIGHT,

MOST respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have returned from the city with a large and handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

OF WHICH THEY NAME IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Plain and Fancy Delaines, Fancy Poplins, Merino Plaids, Scotch Plaids, Poil de Chevre, Lasters, fancy Cassimere, striped and plain Debege, Swiss muslins, Plain and plaid Cambric. A large lot of English and American Prints, Blue and Orange colored Prints, Ginghams, Bonnet cord, Flounce Skirting, Napkins, Marseille Quilts, Black Dress Silk, Black Cloth Mantillas, a large lot of Ladies' and Children's Skeleton Skirts, a nice lot of Worked Collars, Linen Handk'fs, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Plaid Domestic Osnaburgs.—An excellent lot of Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy Goods for Boys, Children's Worsted Capes and Coats, Ladies' opera Hoods and Clouds, Wool Comforts, Chenille Searfs, a large stock of Full'd Kerseys, Satinetts, White and Red Flannels, Canton Flannels and Bed Blankets.

ALSO AN EXCELLENT LOT OF JEWELRY,

Groceries, Queensware,
Tinware, Hardware,
Glassware, Stoneware,
Brooms, Buckets, Tubs,
All kinds of Rope, Market Baskets, etc.

GENTLEMENS' DEPARTMENT!

Bargains will be offered for Cash in

CLOTHING.

WE most respectfully say to our friends and the public that we can sell them CLOTHING for cash as cheap as any House on the Shore. Having just returned from the city with a large Stock of *WINTER CLOTHING*—we name in part, Black Cloth and fancy Cassimere Coats, bl'k and fancy Cassimere Pants, b'k Satin, bl'k Cassimere, fancy Silk and fancy Velvet Vests, Gum Coats and Pants, Oil Cloth do., Drawers and Undershirts, fine Linen and Marseille Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Hoisery, Glov s, Linen and Silk Hd'kfs., a nice lot of Neckties, Linen Collars; largest stock of Umbrellas we ever had in store. Carpet Bags, Carriage Whips, Horse Blankets. We ask our friends to drop down at the corner and examine for themselves, as we are always glad to show our goods.

Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of the same as every means shall be used to please those who favor us with their patronage. All orders promptly attended to.

oct 20-1y PATCHETT & WRIGHT.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

FRESH FROM THE CITIES

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,

ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE AT THE

EMPORIUM OF TRADE,

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. IN QUALITY AND STYLE TO SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS. IN PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

IN the crowded condition of our advertiscing columns we deem it unnecessary in this advertisement, to begin to enumerate or name the articles embraced in our selections; so numerous are they that it would be next to impossible. We therefore forbear enumerating, but beg to state that our Stock of

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS

is thorough and complete; comprising as it does almost every possible variety from the gravest to the gayest. The line of Goods for

BOYS AND MISSES

is also varied and full, as is the Stock of HEAVY GOODS FOR SERVANTS. In addition to the above our Stock of

GROCERIES,

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE,

WOODWARE, &C.,

is large and full; all of which have been purchased with the utmost care and attention to the wants of this market.

We have spared no pains, but have expended more than ordinary time and care in the selection of the entire Stock.

We most respectfully solicit from our friends and the public generally, an examination of our goods, feeling satisfied that they cannot fail to be pleased, with qualities, styles and prices.

sep 29 THOMPSON & KERSEY.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

THOMPSON & KERSEY,

HAVE just opened and arranged one of the finest selections of

BRUSSELS, TAP. INGRAIN,
SUPERFINE DO., TWILLED VENETIAN
AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, &c., &c.,

ever brought to this Town.

Please call and examine them, and the necessity for leaving home to go to the city for the purchase of such goods, will not only be obviated, but it must be clearly seen that it is to the decided advantage to close the purchase with (oct 6) THOMPSON & KERSEY.

Millinery Goods for Sale

IN THE TRAPPE.

THE subscriber intending to remove from the Trappe at the end of the year, she would sell her Millinery establishment on moderate terms. Her goods are new and saleable, and to any one that may have a desire to engage in the above business they can here get a bargain.—The stand is an excellent one.

sep 22 ELIZA J. GATTIN.

Last and Latest Arrival.

J. RASIN, has just returned from the city and is now opening a very large and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

of all the latest and newest styles, too numerous to name.

MEN'S & BOY'S WEAR, &c.,

all of which I most respectfully invite the public to call and examine.

sep 29 J. RASIN.

1860. Fall and Winter. 1860.

NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND

ON FRONT STREET,

A large and Superior Stock of

Fashionable Ready Made

CLOTHING!

MOSES HERTZ, Agent for L. Hoffman, would most respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally that he has just returned from the city with a Large and elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he offers at greatly reduced prices. His stock embraces Coats, (sack and frock) of all sizes, quality and price; Pants and Vests of every description; Shirts and Collars in variety; Neck Ties and Suspenders; Hats and Caps of the latest styles; Trunks, Carpet Bags, and other articles. A well selected assortment of Boys' and Servants' Clothing.—Also, Oil Cloth Fishing Coats, &c., &c.

The above goods have all been selected with great care—purchased unusually low for cash, and will be disposed of at very small profits.

The undersigned returns his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended towards him and respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor.

oct 20-1y MOSES HERTZ, Agent.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

AT

WM. P. MACKEY'S

CHEAP CASH STORE.

I HAVE just returned from the city with a full assortment of heavy domestic

DRY GOODS,

also a large lot of

Groceries, Queensware,
Tinware, Woolware, Cordage, &c.,
Granulated, Pulverized, Crushed,
and Brown Sugar, for sale by

oct 27 WM. P. MACKEY.

NEW GOODS.

FALL & WINTER,

1860.

NOW opening at the old established stand in St. Michaels, a large and well selected Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of

Bl'k and other colors French Cloths,
Bl'k French and other Beaver Cloths,
B'k Doe Skin, and Fancy Cassimeres,
Silk, Grenadine, Cashmere and other
Vestings, Plain and Plaid Cassimeres,
for Boy's Wear, also Tweeds and
Cashmerets for Boy's. Sattinetts,
Heavy Tweeds, & Full'd Cloths,
Also the best English and
American Prints, Plain and
Figured French D'Laines
and Merino's, Coberg's
Cashmeres, Poplins,

and nearly all the varied styles of Dress Goods to be found in the market. Also bleached and brown Muslin; 3-4, 6-4 and 10-4 sheetings, plaid Domestic, heavy Osnaburg Prints, Plantation Stripes, plain and twilled Osnaburgs, together with

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

TINWARE, WOODENWARE,

Pieces, Plow Castings,

and many articles not mentioned, to which an examination of purchasers are invited.

JAMES D. MANSFIELD,

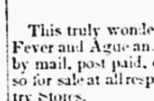
oct 6 St. Michaels.

A CARD.

THE subscriber having located in the town of Trappe he takes this method of informing the citizens of that vicinity that he will carry on the carpenters business in all its branches. He also wishes to inform his friends and old customers in Easton that he will still undertake jobs of work there when desired. He will be in Easton frequently on public days and orders for work will be promptly attended to in Easton as well as in Trappe District.

dec 3-1y CHAS. E. GATTIN.

WHEELWRIGHT AND Farming Implement Shop.



THE subscribers would most respectfully inform the citizens of Talbot and the public generally that their Shop is now complete, and that their experience in the above business enables them to give general satisfaction in all kinds of work pertaining to their business. They are at all times prepared to manufacture Carts, Wagons, and Farming Implements generally, and during the season, they will at short notice repair Wheat Cradles, newly wood or repair wheat Machines, Horse Powers, Threshers, &c. They can at all times, during working hours, be found at their Shop, adjoining Hugh S. Wrightson's Blacksmith Shop, on West street.

J. SWAINSCOTT,

aug 25-1y J. H. THOMPSON.

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!!

CARIO, *Illinois, July 2d*, 1860.

Messrs. John Wilcox & Co.: Your "Inpectine," 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 "Inpectine" 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 "Inpectine," 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 30-1y JOHN WILCOX & CO.

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. KELLHOLTZ.

APPLE PARERS—a thing every housekeeper should have.

Tea Bells—a novel, beautiful and useful affair.

Tea Scales—no housekeeper should be without one.

Egg Beaters—will do the work in one minute, that the old fashioned affair would require half an hour to do.

Waiters and Trays—new and beautiful patterns.

Ask for anything in the Hardware line and if you do not find it at the Hardware Store, it is little use looking for it. THOS. C. NICOLS.

OVENS, Spiders, Skillets, Pots, Pans, Buiscuit Bakers, Potato Steamers and all cooking utensils required in the fire place may be found in great variety at the Easton "Hardware" Store and *cheaper* than they can be bought elsewhere on the Eastern Shore. [aug 18

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

june 9 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

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.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR—Just received per steamer of Thursday last a fresh supply of Gambrill's flour—all grades—new wheat—for sale at a small advance for the cash by

ju 21 S. T. KENNARD.

DO you want any good Hosiery, Hd'ks, 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.

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

(sep 1) DAWSON & BRO.

DRIED BEEF and Bologna Sausage, also Scotch Herrings, by the box or dozen just received and for sale by

ju 23 J. P. BLAKE.

NEW CIDER—A good article just received and for sale by (sep 1) J. P. BLAKE.

THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING. DECEMBER 1 1860

WHAT HAS THE NORTH GAINED BY ELECTING A SECTIONAL MAN?

—Why could not Bell and Everett have received enough conservate votes from the North to make them the successful parties, when the Republican party, even, would have been content under their administration? Had that been done business would not now be at a stand-point. Banks would not be closing their vaults; no section would be furnishing her citizens with arms to enter into combat with her fellow-countrymen; no State would be so enraged as to discard the 33 stars and hover under a lone star; the feeling of the people would not be at such a state of excitement; there would have been no speculation as to how this State or that State is going to direct her *batteries* as in this contest.—But the people of the North turned a deaf ear to the counsels of national-hearted, Union-loving men, and the deed has been done. They madly invoked a sectional contest. In spite of the effort of the Union men of the border Southern States, they did all in their power to crush out the Union party, and to provoke disunion, and its consequent disasters. *They* sowed the wind and they are reaping the whirlwind. Upon *them*, upon their industrial classes, upon their commerce and manufactures, upon their trade and upon their prosperity, the existing panic falls with a heavy hand.

And now we ask these men of the North, was the election of Lincoln worth so much to them? Was the vindication of their abstract anti-slavery doctrines, which cannot possibly find any practical application for perhaps centuries to come, worth to them or to the world all the needless suffering that is now being realized? What has been gained? The election of Lincoln will not give to the country one single foot more of *free-soil* territory. It will not make one single slave less. It will not break up the slave trade between the slave-holding States. It will not interfere with the execution of the fugitive slave law so long as the Union continues to exist. It will not change in any respect the condition of the District of Columbia in reference to slavery. It will not enable the anti-slavery party to accomplish any single purpose in opposition to slavery in States or territories. It has done nothing, can do nothing, will do nothing, except bring upon the whole country disasters more dire and dreadful than were ever foretold or anticipated.

While our Northern neighbors are denouncing the rash rage of South Carolina, let them ponder upon these reflections, and remember that *their* own silly sectionalism is the immediate, although not the primative cause of the troubles that now carry desolation to many a hitherto happy hearthstone, and spread a damning blight upon the prosperity of the whole country. We do not pretend to defend or to palliate the course of the South Carolina disunionists. We oppose them now even more strenuously and with more determination than before the Presidential election. We do not perceive in the election of Abraham Lincoln any sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union, made glorious by so many bright memories, or for the fearful panic that now oppresses every branch of our trade and industry, but while the fire-eaters of the South are justly condemned for their intemperance, the people of the North, who adhered to sectionalism in the face of every warning and appeal are not to be held entirely guiltless of the consequences they now perhaps vainly deplore.

AN INCIDENT OF THE TIMES.—It is a fact worthy of note, says the Savannah Republican, that the Message of Governor Brown, of Georgia, first saw the light *in the capital of a sister State*—that it appeared in the papers of Columbia, South Carolina, and was read and discussed by the people of that State, even *before* it was communicated to the representatives of the people of Georgia, or its contents known by, perhaps, a single man of that State for whose information and direction it was intended. As a Georgian, we do not like this.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—The last issue of the *Kent News* announces the retirement from the editorial control of that paper, of James M. Vickers, Esq., by whom it has been conducted for the past three years. The News has passed into the hands of Mr. James H. Plummer, late of Baltimore, and Mr. Wm. B. Usilton, of Chestertown, by whom it will hereafter be conducted. The paper appears in new type, and is greatly improved in its typographical appearance. We wish the new proprietors every success.

PROCLAMATION.—Gov. Hicks has issued his proclamation declaring that Enoch Louis Lowe, James Ll. Martin, Elias Griswold, John Brooke Boyle, Joshua Vansant, T. Parkin Scott, John Ritchie and James S. Franklin, Esqs., are duly elected presidential electors of Maryland.

BROKE JAIL.—The negro man who was convicted of a rape upon, and attempted murder of a young white girl, and sentenced to be hung, at Dover, Del., in December, broke jail on Saturday night last and escaped.

P. S.—He has since been re-captured.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The last session of the 36th Congress commences one week from last Monday, that is on the 3d of December, and expires on the 4th of March next.

The Worcester county *Shield*, published at Snow Hill, Md., re-nominates Stephen A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson for President and Vice President in 1864.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Nearly full returns of the vote of the State, on the question of negro suffrage, show a majority against it of about 112,000 votes.

From the Baltimore American.

The Last Words of the Hon. Daniel Webster Were "I Still Live."

BY LA CHRISTIE.

Yes! I still live, the struggle is not past
That frees my parting spirit from its clay,
Kind friends around my couch to catch the last,
The slightest words, that those pale lips may say.
Then let their murmuring be
That I still live.

Wife of my bosom! children whom I love!
When with sad hearts ye miss me by our hearth,
Let the eyes, dimmed with tears, be raised above,
To homes more glorious than are known on earth,
There, for your comfort, see
That I still live.

And cherished friends! with whom in days of yore
Life has been robbed of many a weary care,
Tales of the past, by you recounted o'er;
The treasured thought, the well-remembered air,
Show in your inmost hearts
That I still live.

Young student! burning oft the midnight lamp
While seeking justice for the widow's cause,
Let not the weary toil your courage damp,
Lest might, not right, should dictate to the laws.
'Tis as your warning guide
That I still live.

And oh, my country! when again shall rise
Themes in thy halls which stir the patriot's blood,
When sons to sires shall, with pleading eyes,
Ask "Who will stand where fallen champions stood?"
Then, in each honest soul,
Will I still live.

When foreign powers seek to wound our peace,
When civil discord strives to rear its head,
'Tis in the voice that bids its clamors cease,
'Tis in the arm which strikes the foeman dead,
'Tis in the shield and sword,
That I still live.

'Tis with the sturdy ploughman of the North;
With thee, brave sailor, on the pathless sea;
'Tis with the planter of the balmy South;
With the bold hunter on the Western lea.
And 'neath the wigwam wild,
That I still live.

Where e'er our eagle wheels his glorious flight,
And our broad stripes the Union close enfold,
Where our stars shine with their resplendent lights,
And freedom blesses millions yet untold,
In our UNITED STATES
Will I still live.

A Georgian and his Family Sent to Boston.

The Boston Traveller states that the steamer Joseph Whitney, Captain Loveland, arrived at that port on Monday morning, having on board Mr. Ribero and family. The story of his expatriation from Georgia, where he had long resided, as told by himself, is as follows:

It appears that Mr. Ribero, who is a carpenter by trade, was engaged in building a bridge across the Skiddaway river, about ten miles from Savannah. On Thursday of last week he received his Savannah papers as usual. The negroes, of whom there were eight in his employ, collected about him to hear the news. He merely said that the papers were full of politics. One of the negroes remarked, "Then Lincoln is elected, and we are to be freed;" to which Ribero responded that he "did not know about that."—From their conversation the report spread around the neighborhood that the unfortunate man had said the negroes were to be emancipated by the election of Mr. Lincoln. On the first of last week the planters of the vicinity met to try Mr. Ribero for his offence. They empanelled a jury of thirteen men for the purpose, although some were for shooting him, and others for hanging him, without any preliminary ceremony whatever.

In a short time the verdict of the jury was communicated to him, the decision being that he should receive thirty-nine lashes, have one side of his hair and whiskers cut close, and be sent to Boston. Two negroes were employed to do the whipping. Mr. R. thinks they did not give the full number of lashes to which he was sentenced, as the whipping stopped when the blood began to gush from his back. His hair underwent the cutting that had been decreed.

He was then placed in a carriage and carried to Savannah, and put immediately on board the steamer, without opportunity to communicate with any of his friends. This was on Tuesday. The next day permission came for him to go on shore but he declined to do so. He, however, in the meanwhile, was enabled to join company with his wife and two children, and they accompanied him to this city.

Mr. Ribero could not obtain his tools, and his family were obliged to leave Savannah with little preparation for abandoning their home.—They are fit subjects of discriminating charity.—Mr. Ribero had lived many years in Savannah, and it is probable that he would not have been so inhumanly used but for the excited state of the public mind.

A REPORT is in circulation that a dreadful quarrel took place between the Simese Twins, at the American Museum, on the 7th inst. It seems that Chang, who is a North Carolinian and a Secessionist, had insisted upon painting the ligament black which binds them together. To this Eng objected, preferring the natural color; whereupon Chang resolved to "sever the union" with Eng, which he declared to be "no longer worth preserving." Eng, who is of a calmer temperament, finally persuaded him to wait a little—until the 4th day of March next. Dr. Lincoln, a pupil of the celebrated Jackson, was called in, who gave his opinion that the operation would be dangerous for both parties, and said the union must and shall be preserved. A system of non-intercourse will probably be adopted—each party reserving to himself the privilege of biting his own nose off.

ORIGIN OF THE UPAS TREE STORY.—A real valley of death exists in Java; it is termed the Valley of Poison, and is filled to a considerable height with carbonic acid gas, which is exhaled from crevices in the ground. If a man or any other animal enters it, he cannot return; and he is not sensible of his danger until he feels himself sinking under the influence of the atmosphere which surrounds him, the carbonic acid, of which it chiefly consists, rising to the height of eighteen feet from the bottom of the valley.—Birds which fly into this atmosphere drop down dead; and a fowl thrown into it, dies before reaching the bottom, which is strewed with carcasses of various animals that have perished in the disastrous gas.—*Tropic.*

LINCOLN IN THE SLAVE STATES.—The vote of Lincoln in the slave States, thus far reported, is as follows:

Missouri,	17,000
Delaware,	3,751
Maryland,	2,198
Virginia,	1,500
Kentucky,	2,150
Total	26,599

The 100,000 votes claimed by Mr. Lincoln's friends from the States holding Slaves, and the forty thousand conceded by most of his opponents, mainly from the foreign vote, bids fair to be made smaller than any of the other estimates.

Rearing Children.

1. Children should not go to school till six years old.

2. Should not learn at home, during that time, more than the alphabet, religious teachings excepted.

3. Should be fed with plain, substantial food, at regular intervals of not less than four hours.

4. Should not be allowed to eat anything within two hours of bed-time.

5. Should have nothing for supper but a single cup of warm drink, such as very weak tea of some kind, or cambric tea, or warm milk and water, with one slice of cold bread and butter—nothing else.

6. Should sleep in separate beds, on hair mattrasses, without caps, feet first well warmed by the fire, or rubbed with the hands till perfectly dry; extra covering on the lower limbs, but little on the body.

7. Should be compelled to be out of doors for the greater part of daylight, from after breakfast till half an hour before sundown, unless in damp, raw weather, when they should not be allowed to go outside the door.

8. Never limit a healthy child as to sleeping or eating, except at supper, but compel regularity as to both; it is of great importance.

9. Never compel a child to sit still, nor interfere with its enjoyment, as long as it is not actually injurious to person or property, or against good morals.

10. Never threaten a child; it is cruel, unjust, and dangerous. What you have to do, do it and be done with it.

11. Never speak harshly or angrily, but mildly, kindly, and when really needed, firmly—no more.

12. By all means arrange it so that the last words between you and your children at bedtime, especially the younger ones, shall be words of unmixed lovingness and affection.—*Journal of Health.*

The Crisis at the South—Conservaitve Meeting in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 20.—The largest meetings ever held in Green county, in this State, was held on Friday last. The most influential men participated, and adopted resolutions almost unanimously of a conservative character, urging the call of a State convention of all parties to calmly consider the evils threatening the destruction of the national Union, and appealing to the people of the Union to discard the counsels of agitating politicians and demagogues of all sections, and rally to the support of an imperilled government.

The resolutions say that party politicians instead of allaying excitement, have stirred it up; instead of repressing mutual distrust and dislike, have promoted it; and, instead of seeking to remove the causes of dispute, created by them for the sake of power and office, in both sections of the country, have pandered to the passions and prejudices of the people at home, keeping each section ignorant of the patriotic, conservative and catholic feelings of the other. Mutually exasperated by the incendiary, disorganizing office-seekers, both sections find themselves in a fierce controversy which they have had no hand in bringing on.

A large meeting was also held in Hancock county on Saturday, which adopted unanimously firm conservative resolutions, denying that the mere election of Lincoln was a cause for disunion, but declaring that the unfriendly legislation in many of the free States is an outrage on the comity of the Union and demanding resistance.

A majority of the counties in the State have now held meetings, generally in favor of secession, but many of a strongly conservative character. Some of the resolutions passed favor retaliatory legislation. All favor the holding of a State convention, and all oppose the coercion of seceding States.

POSITION OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A letter from Raleigh, N. C., of last week says:—

Our city is excited by despatches from South Carolina, telling us of secession movements, and inquiring what we will do. Our people have but one response to make. *They affirm unitedly their determination to remain in the Union until the Constitution is violated*, and until they have tested the result of Mr. Lincoln's election. They will not be coaxed or driven into an overt act themselves, nor will they countenance in it other States.

In a conversation I had to-day with Gov. Ellis, he expressed the most calm and conservative views. He sees no cause for excitement, any more than there has existed for the past four years. The Legislature meets on the 19th.—The Governor's Message will counsel moderation and devotion to the Union. It will be firm in its declaration of State Rights, but will express the conviction that the North will be just and true to the South.

Our State Treasurer, Hon. D. W. Courts, warmly protests against disunion movements. He will take prompt measures to assure your capitalists and others interested in our State securities, that they will be promptly met, and that North Carolina will not avail herself of the excitement now prevailing in the extreme South to repudiate her public or private obligations.

Our Legislature, as you are probably aware, meets but once in two years. The session which commences on the 19th bids fair to be the most important that has ever been held. In addition to the question of secession, which may be broached, it will have to elect a United States Senator, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and three Judges of the Superior Court.

A GOOD PAPER TO EDIT.—If any body wants to edit the Vicksburg *Sentinel*, he will be edified by the following brief history of some who have figured in that position:—Dr. James Hagan took hold in 1837, had a number of street fights, fought a duel with his brother editor of the Whig, and was killed in 1842 in a street fight by D. W. Adams. His assistant Isaac C. Partridge, died of yellow fever in 1839. Dr. J. S. Fall another assistant had a number of street fights in one of which he was badly wounded. Jas. Byan next editor, was killed by R. E. Hamit of the Whig. Next came Waltar Hickey, who had several rows and was repeatedly wounded; he killed Dr. Maclin and was soon after himself killed in Texas. John Lavins another editor was imprisoned for the violence of his articles. Mr. Jenkins his successor was killed in a street fight by H. A. Crabbe; and Crabbe was murdered in Sonora. F. C. Jones succeeded Jenkins but soon afterward drowned himself.

The Last of the Atlantic Cable.

Captain Kell and Mr. Varley, who have been trying to raise the American end of the Atlantic cable, found it broken every two or three miles, and have abandoned the attempt. The rockweed and animalcules adhering to some portions recovered, prove that there are [illegible] the bottom, although mud is shown [illegible]; but even where it came out of the [illegible] water covering frequently parted while it was being hauled in. In some places the iron wires were coated with coper, from veins of that ore in Trinity Bay. The gutta percha, and the copper wire were as good as when laid down, and those portions of the cable that were wrapped with tarred yarn, were sound and free from rust.

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