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. XLIV. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1861. No. 15.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (10 lines,) inserted ONE OR THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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.

NOTICE, NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed his stock of GOODS into the Store room recently occupied by H. C. Mackey, (opposite the Court House) will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
Dry Goods,
Family Groceries,
Queensware,
Tinware, Woodware, &c.,
All of which I most respectfully invite the public to call and examine.
feb 9 WM. P. MACKEY.

OTHELLO MORGAN.



THIS fine Morgan horse will stand for mares in Talbot county the ensuing Season commencing on the 10th of March and ending on the 10th of June, 1861. He will stand at the Trappe once a fortnight for three days. The ballance of his time at the stable of the owner, at Deep Water Point and in Miles River Neck and Bay-Side district. The colts of this horse are all turning out fine horses. For terms, see hand-bills.
JAMES BENSON.
mar 9-tf Agent.

HERE I AM AGAIN,
MY FRIENDS.

MARCH has arrived and reminds me of the Spring trade, and I thought to myself that you would want a
COAT, VEST OR PANTS,
and if I had not the Goods when you called, you would be disappointed.

Now, if you owe me a bill I want it, to enable me to prepare for you this Spring. It don't matter how small or how large it is; I want it; you are the very one I am talking too; I don't mean your neighbor or friend; but all of you that owe me anything. So you that have an account on my books come along and help me out, as you know I never refuse to let you have what you want, and as all my means are in the hands of my friends, I must look to them to *pay up*.—So when you see me, come up to the *scratch* and you will be entitled to the first choice this Spring, if, I get your bill so that I can buy a new stock of goods.
mar 9 JNO. SATTERFIELD.

Agent and Collector.

THE subscriber offers his services to the citizens of Talbot and adjoinidg counties as General Agent, for the purchase and sale of properties, either Personal or Real. All accounts entrusted to him will be collected promptly and upon reasonable terms. JAMES BENSON,
St. Michaels, Md.

REFERENCES:
Col. S. Hambleton, Easton.
Col. Rd. Thomas, "
S. T. Hopkins, Esq., "
Joseph Graham, Esq., "
H. F. Byrne and Jas. D. Mansfield, St. Michaels.
Dugan & Watkins, No. 232 Market St., Balt.
Maynard & Rose, South Calvert Street, "
J. W. Bruff & Co., 245 Market Street, "
W. L. Pawson, Commission Merchant, "
J. E. Bird, 211 Market Street, "
sep 22-1y

FOR SALE.

THE Schooner "Thos. Bruff," 23 tons, carries from 11 to 12 hundred bushels of Grain, substantially built, copper bolted, and galvanized iron spikes throughout, draft of water when light, only 2½ feet. Her dimensions are as follows: 40 feet keel, 15½ feet beam and 4 feet hole. She has a centre board with the well covered above light water mark. Her plank inside and out is 2 inches thick, frame white oak. Terms will be made accomodating.
sep 22 JAMES BENSON, Agent.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to H. M. Berridge, in election districts No. 2 and 5, for State and county taxes will please settle the same immediately with James Benson, as longer indulgance cannot be given. JAMES BENSON,
mar 9 Agent.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitus, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
Public Speakers, and Singers.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "*Troches*" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great service in subduing HOARSENESS." REV. DANIEL WISE.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA."
REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES.
Chemist, Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW.
Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS."
DR. J. F. W. LANE,
Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH."
REV. H. W. WARREN,
Boston.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON,
St. Louis.

BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON,
La Grange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."
REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M.,
President of Athens College, Tenn.

BROWN'S TROCHES Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY FIVE CENTS A BOX.

JUDSON'S Mountain Herb Pills, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Brown's Bronchial Troches, all for sale by
jan 5 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

THOMPSON & KERSEY'S
GREAT DRESS GOODS EMPORIUM,
IS NOW THOROUGHLY STORED WITH EVERY POSSIBLE VARIETY OF
LADIES' & GENTLEMENS'
DRESS GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASONS, VARYING FROM THE LOWEST GRADES, TO THE
CHOICEST STYLES
BOTH OF
American Manufacture
AND OF THE
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

THE above goods have been carefully selected from the best Importing houses in the two cities
PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,
and will be disposed of on our usual accommodating terms, and at prices, which we think cannot fail to meet the views of purchasers.

The Boys' and Misses',
were not forgotten in making our selections; a nice line of such goods will be found in our Stock, to which we invite the attention of parents. Our stock of
HEAVY DOMESTIC GOODS,
is as usual large and full, as is also the Stock of
Groceries,
QUEENSWARE.
CHINA, GLASS,
WOODWARE, &c., &c.,
to an inspection of all of which we very cordially invite the public.
apr 6 THOMPSON & KERSEY.

THE LATEST FASHIONS,
FALL AND WINTER, 1860.

MRS. KATE PLUMMER, has just received the Latest Fashions, to an inspection of which she invites her friends and the public generally. The new styles of bonnets are very pretty. [sep 29

S. T. KENNARD,
DEALER IN
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS.

OLD Mong'la Rye Whiskey } pale and dark.
" Bronsville, do. }
" Cognac Brandy, dark and pale,
Best old Holland Gin,
" Madeira Wine,
" Sherry, "
" Lisbon "
Catawba "
Sweet Malaga "
Champagne "
Feeling confident of being able to suit all, I solicit a call from the public and my customers.
apr 6 S. T. KENNARD.

T. C. NICOLS, JR.,
SOLE AGENT FOR
ALLEN & NEEDLES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
Price $45 for 2000 lbs., Cash.
ALLEN & NEEDLES' FERTILIZER.
Price $30 for 2000 lbs., for approved *endorsed* note at eight months from March 15th, *without* interest. Note to be given *on or before* the delivery of the article. Or for Cash $28 00 for 2000 lbs.

☞ In all cases the freight is $1½ per ton to be paid in Cash.

The subscriber has experienced much satisfaction from the sale of over one hundred tons of "Allen & Needles' New Fertilizer" the past year, from the fact that although *some* persons did not have their expectations realized all unite that it has merits of a high order and nine tenths of the purchasers expressed themselves satisfied that, but for the severe drouth of last summer, it would have paid them handsomely. This concentrated manure is highly ammoniated being composed mainly of BONES, HAIR, ANIMAL MATTER AND SULPHURIC ACID. It is put up in new and sound seamless bags, which when emptied may be used for grain bags or other farm purposes.

The terms on which this manure is sold are such as to place it within the reach of all farmers, enabling them as it does to pay for it out of the crop it assists in producing.

The subscriber has been furnished with numerous verbal and written replies to his questionings concerning it, some of which are very flattering.

One verbal one is from a farmer of high standing in Trappe district who states that his corn crop was greatly benefitted by it and that after his crop of corn was matured he put a piece of the same land in Lucerne and at the time of his report December 10th his Lucerne *was then ten or twelve inches high*, something he never saw before at the same season.

Another report is, that a trial was made in the same field with Guano, Stable Manure, Lime and Marl and where the "Fertilizer" was applied, *though the poorest land in the field*, his corn was the best.

Annexed is a written report.
EASTON, MD., Oct., 13, 1860.

Thos. C. Nicols, Jr., Esq.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry in regard to the success of "ALLEN & NEEDLES' FERTILIZER" purchased of you last Spring I will say that owing to the drought the corn crop generally was cut short, but where the Fertilizer was applied the corn grew off finely and so continued until the drought stopped its progress. I applied it also to both Sweet and Irish Potatoes *with great success* making the *best crop I ever made*. I applied it also to Garden Vegetables, and notwithstanding the dry season I raised more vegetables than I have for the last *three years all together*. My confidence in it is so strong that I wish you to retain for me five tons to go on my wheat. Yours Truly,
CHARLES M. JUMP.

Numerous testimonials could be added to the above but it is deemed unnecessary. Few condemn it, numbers applaud it.

Orders are respectfully solicited and the earlier they are given the better as the supply is limited. It can be hauled any time and not affect the date of the falling due of the note, as whether taken before or after March 15th the notes will all bear same date.

I repeat send in your orders early. A small supply on hand to begin with.

Delivered without extra expense on Tred Haven or Choptank Rivers. Or on any other river on the shore where the orders reach 50 tons or more. [jan 19, 1861.

FRENCH'S TREBLE DISTILLED BAY RUM, just receired, and for sale by
mar 30 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

HORSFORD'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR —for sale by
mar 23 PATCHETT & WRIGHT.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON!!
SPRING TRADE OPENS.
1861.
J. RASIN

RETURNS his thanks to the Ladies' and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his return from the cities, (March 12, 1861,) and respectfully invite the public to call and examine his Stock of new and beautiful
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS
all of the latest and newest styles, too numerous to name.

Men and Boys' Wear, &c.
Also a complete Stock of
HARDWARE.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
STONEWARE,
WOODWARE,
GROCERIES,
also Hats, Bridles, Collars, Halters, Whips, Umbrellas, Brooms, Buckets, Rope, Traces, Oil Cloths, Lime, &c.

LIQUORS.

In this department may be found the most extensive stock of Philadelphia Imported Brandies, Whiskies, Gins, Jamaica Spirits, Peach and Apple Brandies, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga and Champaigne Wines, and fancy Liquors, of any other House on the shore.

Most of my Goods having been purchased for the CASH, (in view of the financial crisis,) I am enabled to offer great inducements to cash buyers and punctual customers. A call from the public is respectfully invited, and orders for goods solicited, which shall receive prompt attention.
apr 6 JOS. RASIN.

S. T. KENNARD.
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS,
For 1861.

I MOST respectfully announce to my customers and the public, that I have just returned from the cities with a large and well assorted stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of which the following is but a small portion of the varieties:
Fig'd and plain Challies—from 20 to 50.
" " " Delaines " 12½ " 37½,
Lawns from 10cts to 50.
Organdies of beautiful qualities and styles for 25, 37½, 50 and 75.
Colored Silks as low as 75.
Poena Cloths for Ladies Suits, from 10cts to 37½
Hoop Skirts " " and Children in great varieties and styles, from 25cts to 85.
Ladies Fr. Collars, undersleeves and Collars in sets.
" Bl'k and Mohair Mitts,
"Jouvin's" Kid Gloves of all sizes.
French Chintzes fig'd and plain.
Dress trimmings in all colors and styles.
Fancy and bl'k Silk Beltings.
Crotchet Cord, needles and Braids.
Fancy and bl'k dress buttons and Zouave do.
Cravats for Ladies.
GENTLEMANS' WEAR,
can be found cheap for cash or to punctual customers the handsomest stock ever offered in this market. It consists in part as follows:
Plaid and plain col'd Cassimeres in pat's & suits.
Bl'k French Doe Skins do
" Satin and Silk Vestings.
Colored do do of various patterns.
Fancy and black Cravats.
Gents "Jouvin's" bl'k, col'd and White Kid Gloves
" Linen and Marseilles shirt bosoms.
" " " Paper collars new styles,
and a complete stock of
CHILDREN AND BOYS WEAR.

In heavy goods I can compare most favorably with any senior competitors. I have Osnaburgs ⅜ and 1 plain and ⅜ twiled and blue and brown denims, striped shirtings, heavy "Farmers" duch and drillings, Janes plain and plaid, which makes my stock of servants wear large and complete. I also have my usual supply of
Groceries, Hardware,
Queensware, Glassware,
Woodware, Stoneware, &c., &c.
To an inspection of which I respectfully invite my customers and the public, feeling confident I can please both in price and quality.
apr 6 S. T. KENNARD.

COD LIVER OIL JELLY, contains 85 per cent of Oil, and is acknowledged to be more efficacious than the crude Oil, because more solid it is retained in the stomach, however disordered it may be; when on the contrary, if the stomach is not in proper condition the liquid Oil will pass off undigested and consequently inoperature. Price $1,00 per bottle, and for sale by
mar 16 DAWSON & BRO.

FIRST INQUIRIES.

Father, who made all the beautiful flowers,
And the bright green shade of the summer bowers?
Is it the warm beaming sun that brings
The emerald leaves and the blossoming—
Flowers to the field, and fruits to the tree?
—Not the sun, my dear child, but one greater than he!

Father, whose hand formed the blue tinted sky,
Its coloured clouds and its radiancy?
What are those stars we view shining in air?
What power ever keeps them suspended there?
Was it man formed the skies and the glories we see?
—Not man, my dear child, but one greater than he!

Father, from whence came our own lovely land,
With its rivers and seas, and its mountains so grand;
Its tall frowning rocks and its shell-spangled shore?
Were these not the works of some people of yore?
Owe these not their birth to man's own good decree?
Not to man, my dear child, but one greater than he!

From God came the trees, and the flowers, and the earth;
To God do the Mountains and seas owe their birth;
His glory alone, love, created on high,
The sun, moon and stars, and the beautiful sky;
It was he formed the land, and no people of yore;
Bend thy knee, my sweet child, and that God now adore.

Why Jerry Couldn't Stand It.

WELLSBORO', PA., March 13, 1860.

DEAR PRINTER: You have been an apprentice, I dare say, and I presume have been sent to "the other office," after divers and peculiar things. You certainly have if, like your correspondent, you learned your trade in a country town. 'Three-cornered chases,' a 'round square,' and an 'Italic sheep's-foot,' are often needed in a country printing office, especially if a verdant apprentice is on hand to send for them. 'Italic figures,' 'periods,' 'commas,' and 'quads,' are also frequently needed, and 'greeny' is dispatched for them; and the editor gets sick, and is obliged to borrow a 'bottle of editorial.' You, however, may have been a 'smart boy,' and avoided all of these initiary jokes.

We lately inaugurated an apprentice—a real, down right verdant one—one not overstocked with brains, but of giant hight and skeleton proportions. His legs were like a hungry beanpole; his fingers long, like a cane on-a-brake; his arms ditto; his hair long and white; his eyes—well, he had the funniest eyes you ever saw! One was a lively pink color, while the other was a dark gray. He had a 'great eye for printing,' his father said, and he 'thought he would make an editor!"

We concluded to take the 'genus' on trial.—He had passed a favorable examination in spelling and writing. He could spell 'phthisic' readily, and many other equally difficult words. He wrote a wretchedly cramped 'fist,' and one which would take at least four Berks County Dutchmen to decipher. But that was immaterial—Choate wrote a bad hand, and Greeley's isn't very handsome—he was young and could learn to write easily. We next tried him on composition; asked him if he had ever written any compositions while at school; said he had, *some*. The foreman told him to straighten up, and repeat, in a clear and distinct voice, some poem or article he had written in school. He took off his hat and commenced. He had not gone far before the attention of the editor was suddenly attracted by something out of the window. The foreman stopped him, and said, 'he'd do.' We then put him at the case to see if he could 'stand it.' He had not stood more than half an hour before he became cranky and restive. He would lean on the case, stand on one foot, twist his long legs in every conceivable shape, and groan and 'no hum.' We told him, in order to make a good printer, he must stand up straight, and never allow even his hand to rest on the case.

Well, we kept the poor fellow standing at the case, to see if he could 'stand it,' until noon.—We asked him what his name was; how old, and whether or not he was a married man?—He said his name was Jeremiah; but that he 'most allers was called Jerry." He was nineteen years old, and was unmarried. I thought it was about time to 'retire from labor to refreshments,' and took him to dinner with me at one of the hotels. 'Yes, he guessed he *would* have some soup.' He took the dish in one hand, and with the aid of the other, a spoon, and almost catfish-ously capacious mouth, he soon put it (the soup and not the dish) out of sight. 'Roast beef—roast lamb—roast pork—roast turkey?' said the waiter. Jerry turned, looked the waiter in the face, and grunted out—'Eh?' Again the waiter repeated the course of roasts, as rapidly as waiters always do. Jerry said '*he* didn't care!'

The boarders, by this time, smelt a large-sized 'mice,' and joined in the sport. Jerry, although not one of the brightest boys in the world, was by no means a fool; but he did not even think they were laughing at him. One of the gentlemen who sat opposite to Jerry, observing that he watched the actions of all closely and did as they did as near as he could, wiped his knife and fork with his napkin two or three times, and Jerry did the same. Then Jerry's nose needed wiping, and as the napkin was just the thing for that, as he thought, he used it!

We finally finished our dinner, and went back to the office—not, however, before having much more sport with the unfortunate candidate for satanic honors, but which might be tedious to you and your correspondent 'O—ho—hum' should I attempt to describe it. The flies were very thick in the office (it being in the heat of Summer;) in fact, flies, during 'fly season,' are thick in any country printing office where paste may be found; and about a billion (more or less—not much less) of these little insects of the genus *musca*, having evidently become tired, had taken comfortable positions on a discarded roller, and concluded to die there. The foreman, all at once, remembering that he had (or *hadn't*) got to use the roller that afternoon, set Jerry at picking the flies off of it and placing them carefully in a paper. He worked diligently for about an hour, when he concluded that he 'couldn't get them all off;' but the foreman again set him at work, and when he had finished, the roller presented quite a respectable appearance. Not so with Jerry's hands; from six inches above his wrists to the tips of his fingers was completely covered with ink and flies, and an occasional spot was discovered on his face. But the editor told him who he could get it off—by taking ashes and camphene—and he went at it. He succeded admirably, but his face and arms were about the color of his 'off eye,' only a little deeper red, and he said they smarted *some!*

The editor then told the would-be Faustian disciple that he might take 'the seat of honor'—a three-legged stool—and watch one of the jours, who was setting type, until the forms were ready for press. He perched himself upon the stool, and looked as near like a 'scare-crow' in a corn field as anything else. His back bent to an angle of about forty degrees, his long neck extended, and his mouth wide open, he would have been taken by Dickens as a living ideal of his character of 'Dismal Jemmy' in 'Pickwick Papers.'—The forms were finally made ready, and Jerry was ordered from his 'roost' to help the foreman 'move the press!' When I tell you that our press weighs about 2,500 lbs., you may imagine how ludicrous it was to see two persons attempt to lift it, especially where one did not intend to lift more than half of it! Jerry took hold of the press with a will, but he could not raise it; again he tried, and grunted, and groaned, and again failed. The foreman told him that it was only necessary to 'move it over to that crack,' and intimated that it was not best to give it up so; and to illustrate, told him the story of the little ant. Jerry was encouraged, and tried again. His suspender buttons flying from his pants and striking the ceiling above told plainly of his effort.—He puffed and blowed like a porpoise, and his face became still redder. He said he 'didn't much think they could move it—as he guessed it was *nailed* to the floor!' The foreman finally concluded to work with it *once* more without moving, and told Jerry to rest awhile.

He was next put upon a box, about two feet high, and told to set up the *pi*—from an open paper on the floor. He was furnished with stick and rule, and with an energy that had been his leading characteristic throughout, set bravely at work. His back got *tired*, he said, after a while; and he was then told that he might stand the type on end, and make them stay there!—"twould try his nerves; it was necessary for a printer to have a very steady hand!'

Jerry worked faithfully at whatever he was put, until night. We told him we did not believe he could 'stand it.' He said he 'didn't much b'lieve he could himself.' The editor paid him well for his day's work, and he went home.

Now do not think, Mr. Printer, that we cut the eye-teeth of every greeny in this way. We did not need another apprentice, and told Jerry's father so. But he said we needn't pay him anything, and he could board at home and 'bring his dinner' (He lives about four miles from town.) Neither Jerry nor his father would take 'no!' for an answer, and it was the only way left us. Do you blame us? NIX.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—You may remember that some weeks ago, I published in the Star a few questions in practical mathematics directed to some unknown individual whom I requested to solve them. As that individual was more imaginary than any thing else, at least in the attitude he had assumed towards me, I felt a hope that the subject would be taken up by somebody who is really interested in it, and that the solutions would be furnished as desired. I have the satisfaction of knowing that one gentleman, if no more, has given his attention to the matter, and that the solutions will be given at no distant day. With regard to the remark imputed to the former gentleman alluded to, to wit, that "he could teach more surveying in one day than I can in a month," I am satisfied that no harm was intended by it. He meant to say, and probably did say, that one day's experience in the field is worth a month's theoretical study, in which I do not think he was very greatly out of the way. But the misfortune was in the fact that it was misunderstood. Occupying the position I do, it was operating to my disadvantage, and I felt bound to vindicate my claims to the trust reposed in me here. I would further say that with my former publication I have in no manner connected the name of any particular person. If no one has made the remark quoted, no one can take umbrage at any thing I have said. But if the remark has been made, I sincerely believe it to have been done in the spirit I have described, if not in the words I have given. And so let it be understood.

My principal object in all this is to call the attention of the public to the very important branch of education involved. It seems to me that sufficient regard is not paid to it in this vicinity.—Every where else in the Schools both of this country and in Europe practical mathematics hold a paramount place. The genius of the age which is so signally developing itself in scientific explorations, has given an importance to this department of scholastic knowledge, never before attached to it, unless it were in the vigorous infancy it enjoyed in the hands of the Alexandrian philosophers. At this very moment exploring parties are traversing every accessible part of Africa with the view to inform the world of the mineral and agricultural resources of that continent. The same interest is manifested in Ceylon, Borneo and Australia under the auspices of British science, and at the direction of British cupidity. Northern Asia has likewise become the subject of scientific investigation under Russian sway. The same may be said of South America at the instance of our own government. The Amazon and the country it drains, was explored by the lamented Herndon, from its head waters to its mouth but a few years ago, and an expedition up the affluents of the Rio de la Plata, has but very recently returned. But this spirit of inquiry is not confined to the land surface of the earth alone. Kindred investigations are going on everywhere over the surface, and in the depths of the ocean. The deep sea is being sounded, its currents and bottoms examined and charted, with the view of facilitating navigation, and of rendering the commercial intercourse of the world easier and safer. A spirit of enterprise thus manifested must give an importance to the preliminary training necessary for carrying it out successfully. But with us especially is this training demanding attention.—The broad acres of our territories which have not yet been brought under cultivation, require the skill of the surveyor and scientific explorer before they can be settled with any assurance of success. Look at what has been accomplished under the pioneering of science within the lapse of a comparatively short period. Twenty years ago one of the richest regions of the earth, perhaps the very richest in all its natural capabilities, was a terra incognita, even in its geographical features, to the whole world, unless the miserable aborigines who inhabited the soil, and the scarcely less miserable priesthood which lorded it over them, can be considered an exception.—California is now a great State, and on account of its mineral wealth, holding a position to which men every where are looking with interest. Such a marvelous rise of a great empire can no where find its parallel in the history of the world; yet California might still have been unknown had it not been made the theatre of scientific explorations.

Pecuniary considerations, entering so largely as they do into the calculations which shape the destines of young men, form no mean argument in this connection. The field open for surveys is immense, and the surveyor of all others has the best opportunity of appropriating untenanted lands. If we take the example of Gen. Cass, who crossed the Alleghanies on foot, a poor Connecticut boy, or of Fremonte who led the first expidition into California, and who was educated as a destitute orphan at Charleston, both of whom are now among the most wealthy men in the United States, we have two living proofs of the advantages this sort of training enjoys.—With these examples, and a thousand others less conspicuous before my eyes, I would certainly prefer educating a boy for such a field to training him for any other industrial pursuit.

In addition to these practical advantages I would urge this branch of study as perhaps the very best means now employed for disciplining the mind. The languages have long held the foreground in mental culture, from the fact, I have no doubt, of their being more universally adapted to such culture, than the exact sciences. Every mind capable of acquiring a critical knowledge of language, is not capable of every sort of mathematical combination. This latter seems to be the attribute of a peculiar cerebral organization very much less extensively distributed than a correct philological taste. Hence it is that language has held so prominent a place as the means of intellectual training. Great changes, however, have taken place within a few years in the mode of drilling in the exact sciences. Systems are altered, books are simplified and first principles made plainer than formerly; and I think it can now be said with truth that there is very little more difficulty in comprehending the elements of mathematics, than there is in syntactical analysis. I am not, however, writing a dissertation. It is sufficient if I draw public attention to the subject.

A writer in the Star of the 6th instant has undertaken to exhibit his powers in a travesty.—Whatever may be thought of the intrinsic merits of his performance in other respects, there is little doubt he has been judicious in selecting a medium through which to transmit such lucubrations as he seems capable of. From the indications he has given us of the breadth of his understanding, it is fair to conclude that the jargon of an idiot, or the incoherencies of a maniac are natural to him, and that by employing both in the expression of his feelings he has proved himself to be a doubly refined fool. He is not the only animal in creation to which the power of replying in a style similar to his, is vouchsafed. The highest order of eloquence addressed to a dog would receive from the brute no other response than a wag of his tail; or if to a monkey might have the effect of inducing him to show his.—When an imbicile is cornered with logic he finds himself unable to answer, or posed, if you please, on quesiions he is incapable of solving, his natural means of escape is in a giggle. But are burlesque replies to questions requiring a high degree of mathematical skill all that is to be expected of this learned age and learned section?—If so, Ptolomy opened his great school, in which to gather all the wise men of his dominions "for the diffusion of science among men" to very little purpose, and Newton worried his mighty brain in vain so far as Talbot county is concerned. Such answers as the writer in the Star has given could be made out by an ant-eating Hottentot, or a digger Indian; and if that writer's effusion be a fair sample of the erudition of Talbot county pedagogy, may the Lord have mercy upon the people who groan under the pressure of School taxes. M. SPENCER.

THE SLAVE HEGIRA FROM CHICAGO

—*Flight of Over One Hundred Fugitives.*—It has already been stated that the recent arrests of a family of fugitives slaves at Chicago, had caused large numbers to leave that city in haste, for Canada. The Chicago Journal of the 8th instant, says:

The utmost consternation prevails among all classes of the colored residents of the city, and the exodus from a state of uncertainty to one of absolute freedom still continues. All day Sunday the vicinity of the Michigan Southern depot was a scene of excitement and confusion. After the religious services at the Zoar Baptist Church in the morning, which was densely attended, the leave-taking commenced. Edina Place, Buffalo, Clark and Harrison streets, which are largely inhabited by the colored population, were crowded all the afternoon by the fugitives and their friends, going from door to door, bidding each other good bye. The colored clergymen of the city were also among the number, and labored ardently in extending encouragement and consolation to those about to depart.

Four freight cars had been chartered of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, at a tariff of $200, and all the afternoon, drays, express wagons and other vehicles were busy transporting trunks, handboxes, valises, and various articles of household furniture to the depot. The wants of the inner man had been attended to also, and a goodly store of provisions, such as crackers, bread, beans, dried beef, and apples, were packed in, and a barrel of water in each car; for the fugitives were to be stowed away in the same cars with the freight, with plenty of fresh air, but no light, and in a crowded, unwholesome state. An immense throng of persons assembled at the depot to witness their departure. The train started amid lusty cheers, many-voiced good-byes and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs as far as the eye could see.—The fugitives heartily responded, and the train vanished in the distance.

About one thousand fugitives have arrived in this city since last fall, a large number of whom have left within the past few days.

Pleasant to Tobacco Chewers.

A letter from Petersburg, Virginia, to the Schenectady Star, gives the following delightful description of the manner of preparing chewing tobacco in that region:

"Commence on the upper floor, which is as dirty as a cow stable. In the corners are large heaps of tobacco. At one end is a large cauldron, into which is put liquorice, rum and tonca bean. On one side of the room is a large space like a mortal bed, into which is put the weed, to be sprinkled with the above decoction. Two or three darkies are stirring up the tobacco with their feet, so that all portions may become equally saturated.

"After this operation it is dried upon poles over head, until it is fit for working in the next room below.

"On the second story, the leaf is divested of its stem by numerous black women and children. It is then in a supple state, made into rolls an inch or two inches in diameter, and of any required length.

"On the ground floor, the rolls are squeezed into plugs, carefully packed for transportation to the tobacco-loving people of the North and South. Some may think part of this description highly colored, but it is literally a true account of what I saw more than once; and if what I heard be true, the drugs and filth are hardly half-portrayed.

"It might be supposed that people here do not chew, but this is not so; almost every body does, but then they chew the clear leaf. And it is worthy of remark that the hands engaged in these factories make no account of throwing their spittle and their cube into the heap for a second mastication."

Something ought to have been given for the benefit of snuff-dippers.

Railroad Official—You'd better not smoke, sir!

Traveler—That's what my friends say.

R. O.—But you *mustn't* smoke, sir!

T.—So my doctor tells me.

R. O.—(indignantly)—But you *shan't* smoke, sir!

T.—Ah! just what my wife says.

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