THE GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY WILLIAM H. GOUNCELL, 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, MAY 25, 1861. No. 20.

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.

Great Bargains in Lumber.

OWING to the difficulty of making collections I have concluded to offer my present stock of building materials at prime cost, for Cash. All parties in need of Lumber, Shingles, Fencing, Lathes, &c., will find bargains in my stock. ROBERT B. DIXON.

Easton Point, April 27, 1861-tf

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 questions 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.

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.
Poona Cloths for Ladies Suits, from 10cts to 37½
Hoop Skirts " " and Children in great varieties and styles, from 25cts to $5.
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 ¾ and 1 plain and ¾ twiled and blue and brown denims, striped shirtings, heavy "Farmers" duck 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.

A SURE cure for Toothache, Hall's Tooth Ache Drops. Why suffer the Tooth Ache? For sale by

apr 13 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

LIME.—Always on hand and a lot just received—for sale by the bushel or barrel by

may 4 J. H. GRACE.



INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE LINE. Change of Routes of the Eastern and Western Shore Steamboats.

On and after Monday, April 22d, 1861, the Steamer Kent, Capt. John H. Kirwan, and Steamer Pioneer, Capt. Wm. R. Norman, will run their routes as follows, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, A. M.:

"Kent."—For Cambridge, Denton and Landings on Choptank River, every *Wednesday*, and *Saturday*, returning every *Thursday* and *Monday*. For Annapolis and West River, every *Tuesday* and Return.

"Pioneer."—For St. Michael's and Easton, via Miles River Ferry and return every *Wednesday*. For Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, Oxford and Easton Point, every *Thursday*, returning by same route on *Friday*. Every *Saturday* for Annapolis, West River, St. Michael's Easton, via Miles River Ferry, returning every *Monday*.

Fare to Cambridge, Denton, Oxford and Easton Point,	$1 50
Fare to St. Michaels and Miles River, (round trip $1,)	1 00
Fare to West River (round trip $1)	1 00
Fare to Annapolis (round trip 75 cents)	75

Meals extra.

☞ Freight received by express steamers and forwarded free of charge; other freights must be prepaid.

Wharf and Office, Light st., foot of Camden. apr 20-tf C. K. CANNON.

JUST HOME

ALREADY FOR THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASONS.

THE subscriber again begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the county, that he has just returned from the city and has now open a *NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.* His stock is (cheaper for the styles and quality than any he has) had heretofore. He can sell Men's Shoes from 75 cents up to $3; Ladies Shoes from 50 cents up to $2.75; Misses Shoes from $1 up to $1.62; Youths' Shoes from 87 cents up to $1.25; Gentlemen's Gaiters from $2 up to $5; Ladies' Gaiters from $1.25 up to $2.75.



In addition to these he has shoes (of different styles and quality,) to fit children of all sizes from the largest to the smallest; and from thence up to the grown man he has from the neatest Dress Boot, for the Gentlemen, to the most durable Brogan for the Servant—all at prices to suit the times.

SHOP MADE WORK.

He also desires to remind those who prefer Home Made Work that he has laid in a large stock of Superior Material, which he will make up to order in the modern styles, and guaranteed to fit. MENDING will also be done with the same neatness and promptness as heretofore.

Being thankful for past favors from a generous public, he feels determined, by a strict attention to business and a determination to please, to merit a continuance of their favor.

apr 6 COLUMBUS ELLIOTT.

CALL AT THE

CHEAP SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a large lot of



BOOTS, SHOES, &c., of every description, to an inspection of which I invite the attention of my friends and the public generally, feeling confident I can offer as great inducements as any other establishment on the shore. My intention is to keep a stock that will recommend itself. Having had a long experience in buying goods in the Boot and Shoe line, I think I have that which will suit this market.

I will name in part, Gentlemens' Boots, Gaiters and Oxford Ties; Ladies' Gaiters, Morocco Boots and Slippers; Misses Gaiters and Morocco Boots; also Misses and Childrens' Copper toed boots, and every description of work in my line.

MANUFACTURING.—I am also prepared to make to order, all kinds of *Boots, Shoes and Gaiters*, that cannot be surpassed on the Shore for neatness and durability. So Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, can have a neat fit in a few days by leaving their measures at my store, next to the Post Office.

REPAIRING.—Particular attention paid to repairing, and persons can have their shoes repaired by leaving them with me a few hours.

Hats, Caps, &c.—I have on hand a lot of Hats, Caps, Harness, &c., which I will sell *at cost* to make room for other goods. Persons in want of such goods will find it to their interest to give me a call.

Feeling thankful for past favors I still solicit a continuance of the same.

The public's ob't servant,

apr 6. JESSE HUGHES.

CIVIL WAR DECLARED!!

AGAINST HIGH PRICES.

Ye men of fancy—
And ye men of taste—
Lovers of Yancey—
Haters of Chase—
Friends of the Union—
Good men and bad—(if any.)
Soldiers who'e'r battles won
Singly or in company—
Give a call,
One and all,
At the great emporium
Of "Long & Tannebaum."

Where you will find
A-*gent* the counter behind,
And a man—Sackerman—
All ready at hand,
Active and quick to show
Rich goods in many a row,
With smile of light
And words polite.

Would you have a Coat,
Nice as was ever bought,
Frock Coat or "Sack" Coat;
There't may be sought,
With Pants as fine as ever made,
And Vests of colors variegate,
The taste to please,
The purse to suit,
Sack—with ease
He's sure to do't.

Hats and Caps of every size,
And Port Monaes to keep the cash,
Whate'er he sells will prove a prize—
(In saying this he is not rash,)
All kinds of sweetest Perfumery,
All articles of Gent's Costumery,
And best of all
For great and small,
No where in town.
Is such cheapness found
As at the stand
Of L. Sackerman.

apr 20

For the Easton Gazette.

"Woodman Spare that Tree."

Madman spare that flag!
Touch not a single star;
From sea to mountain crag
Its stripes have gleamed afar;
'Twas our forefathers' hand
That gave it as our lot,
There, madmen, let it stand,
Your rage shall harm it not!

That flag of Liberty,
Whose glory and renown
Are spread o'er land and sea;
And would you strike it down?
Madmen, suspend your will
Cut not its heaven-borne ties;
Our country's ensign still
Streaked with celestial dyes!

On ocean's wave and heath,
In battle and in blast,
Our fathers cheered beneath,
Or nailed it to the mast;
A tear for those who fell,
For those who lived, renown,
It caught their last farewell—
Oh! do not hew it down.

(TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.)

Our heart-strings round thee cling,
And memories o'er thee crowd;
On field and deck thy wing
Has been a freeman's shroud!
Old flag the storm still brave,
And traitors leave the spot;
While we've an arm to save
Your rage shall harm it not.

May 11, 1861. Vox.

For the Easton Gazette.

To Miss E. B. S.

The bright sun decks the rolling clouds
With lines of golden liquid dye,
As 'neath the western sea he shrouds
In billows blue, his brilliancy.

By these we know the dawning day
Shall beam with beautious skies and fair,
As to the earth his brightening ray
Comes softly through the roseate air.

So do thy youthful virtues give
Sweet promises of mature charmes
And mayest thou then, dear Emma, live
Secure from all life's thickening storms.

That when old age thy eye shall dim
And take thy buoyant step away,
Thou mayest in this, resemble Him,
And beautify life's closing day.

May 7th, 1861.

The Dread of Dying.

The pain of dying must be distinguished from the pain of the previous disease; for when life ebbs, sensibility declines. As death is the final extinction of corporeal feelings, so numbness increases as death comes on. The prostration of disease, like healthful fatigue, engenders a growing stupor—a sensation of subsiding softly into a coveted repose. The transition resembles what might be seen in those lofty mountains, whose sides, exhibiting every climate in regular gradation, vegetation luxuriates at their base, and dwindles in the approach to the regions of snow, till its feeblest manifestation is repressed by the cold. The so-called agony can never be more formidable than when the brain is the last to go, and the mind preserves to the end a rational cognizance of the state of the body. Yet persons thus situated commonly attest that there are few things in life less painful than the close. "If I had strength enough to hold a pen," said William Hunter, "I would write how easy and delightful it is to die." "If this be dying," said the niece of Newton of Olney, "it is a pleasant thing to die;" "the very expression," adds her uncle, "which another friend of mine made use of on her death-bed a few years ago." The same words have so often been uttered under similar circumstances, that we could fill pages with instances which are only varied by the name of the speaker. "If this be dying," said Lady Glenorchy, "it is the easiest thing imaginable." "I thought that dying had been more difficult," said Louis XIV. "I did not suppose it was so sweet to die," said Francis Saurez, the Spanish theologian. An agreeable surprise was the prevailing sentiment with them all. They expected the stream to terminate in the dash of the torrent, and they found it was losing itself in the gentlest current. The whole of the faculties seem sometimes concentrated on the placid enjoyment. The day Arthur Murphy died, he kept repeating from Pope:

"Taught half by reason, half by mere decay,
To welcome death, and calmly pass away.

Nor does the calm partake of the sensitiveness of sickness. There was a swell in the sea the day Collingwood breathed his last upon the element which had been the scene of his glory.—Captain Thomas expressed a fear that he was disturbed by the tossing of the ship. "No Thomas," he replied, "I am now in a state in which nothing in this world can disturb me more. I am dying; and am sure it must be consolatory to you, and all who love me, to see how comfortably I am coming to my end."

A second and common condition of the dying is to be lost to themselves and all around them, in utter unconsciousness. Countenances and gestures might in many cases suggest that, however dead to the external world, an interior sensibility still remained. But we have the evidence of those whom disease has left at the eleventh hour, that while their supposed sufferings were pitied by their friends, existence was a blank. Montaigne, when stunned by a fall from his horse, tore open his doublet; but he was entirely senseless, and only knew afterwards that he did it from the information of the attendants. The delirium of fever is distressing to witness; but the victim awakes from it as from a heavy sleep, totally ignorant that he has passed days and nights tossing wearily and talking wildly.—Perceptions which had occupied the entire man could hardly be obliterated in the instant of recovery; or, if any were inclined to adopt the solution, there is yet a proof that the callousness is real, in the unflinching manner in which bad sores are rolled upon, that are too tender to bear touching when sense is restored. Wherever there is insensibility, virtual death precedes death itself, and to die is to awake in another world. —*London Quarterly.*

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—Among the many diseases that humanity is heir to, there are scarcely any which, in violent pain and acute sufferings, rival the toothache. And yet, as far as we are able to judge, though the affection is common to all, but a few are aware of the fact that other remedies exist besides the extraction of the tooth, which, if only tried, will be infallible. The following, for instance, suggested to us by a friend, will, if his experience and veracity are worth anything, prove invaluable in the relief of this torment: Take equal quantities of alum and common salt, pulverize and mix them, and apply them to the hollow tooth on a wet piece of cotton. The remedy is very simple, very cheap, and within the reach of all. If any one will try it he will find it infallible.—*Lynchburg Rep.*

A Sister's Tears.

A young man a month or two since was on examination for ordination and installation. In relating his Christian experience and call to the ministry, the question was put to him by the chairman of the examining committee:

"What first led you to see yourself a sinner, and to feel your need of Christ?"

His simple reply was, "A sister's tears." He said he had been thoughtless and wicked, using the name of God profanely, and giving himself up to embrace infidel sentiments. He had a pious sister, and he would argue with this sister on the claims of the Christian religion, the genuineness, authenticity, and inspiration of the Scriptures, and he would argue her down. But the sister would not yield. She was in earnest in seeking the salvation of her brother's soul.—So she brought in her minister. But the young would-be-infidel disposed of the minister as easily as he did his sister, and came off the field as victor.

At length, on one occasion, he sought an argument with his sister, but she was silent—she had nothing to say. But he only stormed the more. And still she had nothing to say; and when he spoke ill of her Saviour, her Bible, her religion, she made no reply, but burst into a flood of tears—and those tears of my sister, said the young minister, reached my heart and melted it. I then saw myself a sinner and fled to Christ for help. In relating it, he was affected to tears, as was the congregation before whom he was standing. Our own heart too was caught in the general sympathy, and ere we were aware we were removing a tear from our eye. The minister also, who gave the charge the next day, in alluding to the circumstance, found himself choked for utterance.

Such are the ways of God. So do great means fail—so do humble means succeed. Tears do that which logic is utterly powerless to do.—And what a lesson of encouragement is this, to those who are working for the salvation of the souls of beloved kindred and friends—parents for children—children for parents—husbands for wives—wives for husbands—brother for sisters—sisters for brothers. All such should labor and pray on, looking to God in strong faith. Jesus wept over sinners, and when we are so in earnest for the souls of our loved ones that we can weep over them, then it may be that they will be won to Christ. "He that goeth forth WEEPING, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

Malachi III. 3, Illustrated.

Some years since a few ladies of Dublin (in Ireland) met to read the Scriptures, and converse on them. They were reading the passage above referred to. One of the ladies gave it as her opinion that the "*fuller's soap*," and the "refiner of silver" were only the same image, intending to convey the idea of the sanctifying grace of Christ.

"No," said another, "they are not just the same image." There is something remarkable in the expression: "He shall *sit* as a *refiner*." This lady promised to call on a silversmith and see what he said on the subject. She accordingly went without telling him the object of her errand, and begged to know the process of refining silver, which he fully described to her.

"But do you *sit*, sir," said she, "while you are refining?" "Yes, madam, I must *sit*, with my one steadily fixed on the furnace, since, if the silver remains too long, it is sure to be injured." She at once saw the beauty, and comfort too, of the expression. "He shall sit as a refiner."—Christ sees it needful to put his children into a furnace, but he is seated by the side of it—his eye is steadily intent on the work of purifying, and his wisdom, and his love are engaged to do it in the best manner. Just as she turned from the shop door, the silversmith called her back to mention one circumstance, which he had forgotten. It was, that he only *knew* that the process of purifying was *complete* by seeing his own image in the silver.

When Jesus sees *his* image in his children, the work is complete.

Garlic in Milk.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

A correspondent in our February number enquires "the best way to obviate the unpleasant consequences resulting from milch cows feeding on garlicky pastures."

If cows are kept up long enough after feeding upon garlic, before milked, the milk will not taste. Acting upon this, many cows have calves I let the calves run with the cows during the day and separate them at night and use only the morning's milk; if they are without calves, bring them from the pasture early in the afternoon, and give them hay or other provender that they will eat, and milk late in the evening. It is better to give the cows that are separated from their calves at night, some hay or fodder. By the way, the most successful plan I have ever tried with calves is, to let them run with the cow during the day *for three months*, parting them at night, and wean at the expiration of three months. By this plan the milk maids can't starve them, and will ensure a calf that will go through the winter well, with tolerable care. L.

A SOLDIER'S KIT.—At this time, when so many are preparing for the wars, says the Detroit Free Press, a memorandum of the things necessary to take along as baggage will not be unacceptable. An old soldier contributes the desired catalogue as follows:

"2 flannel shirts, red preferable; 2 stout hickory shirts; 2 fine shirts, if you can take them along; 1 pair of woolen socks; 2 pair drawers, white cotton or wool, indispensable; black silk neckerchief, very useful, pocket handkerchief, indispensable; 2 pair stout and easy boots, if you can take a second pair; 2 towels, indispensable; 1 piece of soap; 1 fine and 1 coarse comb; 1 tooth brush; 1 butcher knife, (a good place for this is the boot;) 1 quart tin cup; 1 button stick; 1 vial of sweet oil; 1 piece of cotton tape; 1 button brush, (nail brush will do;) 1 flannel housewife for and full of needles—throw in a few pins while you are about it; 1 pair small scissors; strong white and black threads in tidy skeins; 1 blacking brush, if you can take it; 1 box blacking. Learn to pack your knapsack tidily, closely and conveniently for use.

"To the above you may add all the grub you can stow away inside and out, and replenish when you can without waiting for the stock on hand to be exhausted."

CHANCES OF BEING KILLED IN WAR.—Marshal Saxe, a high authority in such things, was in the habit of saying that to kill a man in battle, the man's weight in lead must be expended. A French medical and surgical Gazette, published at Lyons, says this fact was verified at Solferino, even in the recent great improvement in firearms. The Austrians fired 8,400,000 rounds. The loss of the French and Italians was 2,000 killed and 10,000 wounded. Each man hit cost 700 rounds, and every man killed cost 4,200 rounds. The mean weight of a ball is one ounce; thus we find that it required, on an average, 272 pounds of lead to kill a man.—If any one of our friends should get into a military fight they should feel great comfort in the fact that 700 shots may be fired at them before they are hit, and 4,200 before they "shuffle off the mortal coil."—*Louisville Courier.*

Close of Mr. Clay's Speech on the Compromise of 1850.

MR. CLAY. Mr. President:—Let us suppose the Union has been dissolved. What remedy does it furnish for the grievances complained of in this united condition? What would you have if the Union were dissevered? Why, sir, then the severed would be independent of each other—foreign countries! Slaves taken from the one into the other would be there like slaves now escaping from the United States into Canada.—There would be no right of extradition—no right to demand your slaves—no right to appeal to the courts of justice to demand your slaves which escape, or the penalties for decoying them.—Where one slave escapes now, by running away from his owner, hundreds and thousands would escape if the Union were severed in parts—I care not where nor how you run the line, if mdependent sovereignties were established.

Well, finally, will you, in a state dissolution of the Union, be safer with your slaves within the bosom of the States than you are now? Mr. President, that they will escape much more frequently from the Border States, no one will doubt.

But, I must take occasion to say that, in my opinion, there is no right on the part of one or more of the States to secede from the Union.—War and the dissolution of the Union are identical and inseparable. There can be no dissolution of the Union, except by consent or by war. No one can expect, in the existing state of things, that that consent would be given, and war is the only alternate by which a dissolution could be accomplished. And, Mr. President, if consent were given—if possibly we were to separate by mutual agreement and by a given line, in less than sixty days after such agreement had been executed, war would break out between the free and slaveholding portions of this Union—between the two independent portions into which it would be divided in virtue of the act of separation.—Yes, sir, sixty days—*in less* time than sixty days, I believe, our slaves from Kentucky would be fleeing over in numbers to the other side of the river, would be pursued by their owners, and the excitable and ardent spirits who would engage in the pursuit would be restrained by no sense of the rights which appertain to the independence of the other side of the river, supposing it, then, to be a line of separation. They would pursue their slaves; they would be repelled, and war would break out. In less than sixty days, war would be blazing forth in every part of this now happy and peaceable land.

"The veil which covers these sad and disastrous events that lie beyond a possible rupture of this Union is too thick to be penetrated or lifted by any mortal eye or hand.

Mr. President, I am directly opposed to any purpose of Secession, or separation. I am for staying within the Union, and defying any portion of this Union to expel or drive me out of the Union. I am for staying within the Union, and fighting for my rights—if necessary, with the sword—within the bounds and under the safeguard of the Union. I am for vindicating these rights; but not by being driven out of the Union rashly and unceremoniously by any portion of this Confederacy. Here I am within it, and here I mean to stand and die; as far as my individual purposes or wishes can go—within it to protect myself, and to defy all the powers upon earth to expel me or drive me from the situation in which I am placed. Will there not be more safety in fighting within the Union than without it?

Mr. President, I have said what I solemnly believe—that the dissolution of the Union and war are identical and inseparable; but they are convertable terms.

Such a war, too, as that would be, following dissolution of the Union. Sir, we may search the pages of history, and none so furious, so bloody, so implacable, so exterminating, from the wars of Greece down, including those of the Commonwealth of England, and the revolution of France—none, of them raged with such violence, or was ever conducted with such bloodshed and enormities as will that war which shall follow that disastrous event—if that event ever happens—of dissolution.

And what will be its termination? Standing armies and navies, to an extent draining the revenues of each portion of the dissevered empire, would be created, exterminating wars would follow—not a war of two or three years but of interminable duration—an extermination would follow until some Phillip or Alexander, some Cæsar or Napolean, would rise to cut the Gordian knot, and solve the problem of the capacity of man for self government, and crush the liberties of this Union. Can you doubt it? Look at history—consult the pages of all history, ancient and modern; look at human nature; look at the character of the contest to which you would be engaged in the supposition of a war following the dissolution of the Union, such as I have suggested—and I ask you is it possible for you to doubt that the final but perhaps distant termination of the whole will be the same despot treading down the liberties of the people?—that the final result will be the extinction of this last and glorious light which is leading all mankind who are gazing upon it, to cherish hope and anxiety expectation that the liberty which prevails here will sooner or later be advanced throughout this civilized world?

Can you lightly contemplate the consequences? Can you yield yourself to a torrent of passion, amidst dangers which I have depicted in colors far short of what would be the reality, if the event should ever happen? I conjure you gentlemen—whether from the South or the North, by all they hold dear in this world—by all their veneration for posterity—by all their gratitude to Him who has bestowed on them such unnumbered blessings—by all the duties which they owe to themselves—by those considerations I implore them to pause—solemnly pause, at the edge of the precipice, before the awful and disastrous leap is taken in the yawning abyss below, which will inevitably lead to certain and irretrievable destruction.

And, finally, Mr. President, I invoke, as the best blessing which Heaven can bestow me upon earth, that if the dreaded and sad event of the dissolution of the Union shall happen, I may not survive to behold the heart-rending spectacle.

PAY OF THE TROOPS.—The following, says the Harrisburg Patriot, gives the rate of pay allowed in the army of the United States to which the militia is entitled when called into service:

	Per month.
Colonel,	$218 00
Lieutenant Colonel,	191 00
Major,	175 00
Captain,	118 50
First Lieutenant,	108 50
Second Lieutenant,	103 50
Brevet Second Lieutenant,	103 50
First, or Orderly Sergeant,	29 00
Other Sergeants,	27 00
Corporals,	22 00
Privates,	20 00
Musicians,	21 00

Officers are required to provide their own uniforms and equipments, but the men are clothed and armed by the Government.

STUMPING FOR THE UNION.—Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, is still stumping for the Union.—He and his suite are sufficiently well armed for any ordinary emergency.

The English Papers on the Southern Confederacy.

The London *Post*, of May 3,—Lord Palmerston's organ, speaks of the Confederacy in any other than encouraging terms. The Post says, "*In contemplation of public law they are simply rebels.*" Where next will they expect aid and comfort from?

Mr. Ewart, representing the greatest emporium of American trade which exists not only in this country, but in the world, is naturally enough anxious to ascertain the amount of protection which her Majesty's ministers are prepared to afford to British commerce in the Gulf of Mexico. This interpellation was in every sense equally timely and necessary. Mr. Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederation, anticipating by a few days the action of the federal Government, has stated his intention of commissioning privateers. He has practically thrown down a challenge and instituted a policy which the North, to insure success, has only to imitate and enforce.

But, considering that the great staple export of the South is cotton, upon every bale of which the new confederation has lately levied a war tax, the legality of this trade, whether carried on in foreign or American ships, becomes a matter of deep and serious consideration. The South possess no commercial marine which could not be easily swept from the seas by the privateers of New York and Boston; *but, if the privilege of issuing letters of marque were once conceded to the insurgents, the whole of the commerce between Europe and America would be placed in a position of imminent peril and danger.* Under these circumstances, Lord John Russell, in reply to Mr. Evart, simply stated that her Majesty's Government felt very deeply that it was imperative on them to take all possible means to avoid any participation in this lamentable conflict, and that nothing but the imperative duty of protecting British interests could justify them in interfering, adding these empathic words: "We are now free, and for God's sake let us keep out of the quarrel."

We do not imagine that British ship-owners, with the fear of risks and insurances before their eyes, will be rash enough to endeavor to carry on an illicit and lucrative trade *by accepting the protection which either belligerent may offer.*—There can be no doubt that the President, in strict interpretation of the law, *has a right both to declare a blockade of the Southern ports, and treat Southern privateers, when captured, as pirates.*—With regard to the one, he has this condition to observe, namely: that the blockade be effectual, which has always been the American practice, as well as the rule which was recognized by the late treaty of Paris. With regard to the employment of privateers, the American government has always maintained a position of isolation.—It has refused to surrender the privilege of granting letters of marque except the concession were accompanied by the assertion of the rule that in time of war all commerce not contraband of war should enjoy equal immunity upon land and sea. This is not only a fallacious but an impossible doctrine, because we all know from history that property on land, whenever the exigencies of war require it, is as liable to confiscation and destruction as goods at sea.

But Mr. Lincoln is *acting in strict conformity with precedent in declaring that he will treat and punish all southern privateers as pirates.* In the Mexican war, when it was supposed that foreigners might be disposed to intervene in the contest on behalf of Mexico, Mr. Polk issued a proclamation declaring that he would deal with all such offenders as robbers and pirates. The present case is one infinitely stronger. The federal government is engaged in war with the southern insurgents, whose independ ut and separate existence, either *de jure or de facto, has never yet been recognized by any power in the world. In contemplation of public law they are simply rebels;* and, as against them, the policy which Mr. Lincoln has announced is not only valid in itself but is one which foreign nations are bound to admit and respect. Believing that the present movement can only be effectually repressed by a maratime war which, by depriving the South of its resources, would in all probability speedily reduce the new confederation to national bankruptcy, we think that Mr. Lincoln has acted wisely and in conformity with strict law in having availed himself of the means which, it must be admitted, he can exercise without offense or injury to any foreign power. *To preserve that policy of neutrality which Lord John Russell last night so forcibly expressed is the duty of this country.* Interference can do no good either for commercial or political purposes. The civil war which unhappily rages in America must be left to work itself out, however disastrous its results may be upon the foreign trade and manufacturing industry of this country.

KENTUCKY ALL RIGHT!—Notwithstanding that in some parts of Southern Kentucky no poll books were opened, the present indications are that the Union ticket received forty thousand majority! The Secessionists, finding how they were to be beaten, refused to vote.

The Border State Union Commissioners, elected without opposition (the secession ticket having withdrawn,) are in session to day, the 11th. Hon. Robert E. Mallory announces himself as a Union candidate for Congress on the 20th of June. Blanton Duncan has taken his secession regiment to Lynchburg.

The ladies of Kentucky are at work for peace: "At Covington, opposite Cincinnati, a thousand ladies of that city and its vicinity have signed a petition praying the Legislature of Kentucky to keep Kentucky out of the war and in her present condition of neutrality. Almost every lady who had an opportunity has signed the petition with avidity and with heart-felt prayers for its success. The number of signatures can be increased indefinitely."

The Louisville Journal says:

"It is the anxious desire of hundreds, and probably of many thousand of ladies in that city to get up and send to Frankfort a petition of the same character. A blind lady of this city has volunteered to us her services to carry a memorial through every street."

The birth of a fifth son to a gentlemen in St. Paul was thus hastily announced to an Eastern friend: "St. Paul, July 8, 1860.—Another boy." The following reply was received: "You have told that story five times without variation—now dry up."

UNITED STATES ARMORY AT HARRISBURG.—A dispatch from Washington, dated the 13th, says that Harrisburg will be selected as the place in which the United States Armory, recently destroyed at Harper's Ferry, will be located.

The English government has expended $10,000,000 in the preliminary experiments and in the manufacture of the Armstrong gun.—*Scientific American.*

Some fellows deposit all their money inside their vests in the form of victuals and drink and call investing it.

Nearly a million bushels of grain were shipped from Chicago within the three days ending 9th inst.

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