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THOMAS K. ROBSON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS, if paid within the year, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year. Clubs of ten, cash in advance $15

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

☞ Books received free of postage will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

☞ Single papers five cents.

The Easton Star.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, ADVERTISING, &C.

VOL. 15--NO. 14. EASTON MD., TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1856. WHOLE NO. 713

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE STAR has the largest circulation of any paper published on the Eastern Shore, and therefore is the best means of advertising.

TERMS.—One square three insertions $1.00, and 25 cents for every additional insertion.—A liberal deduction in prices to those who advertise by the year, or for six, or three months.

Advertisement sent to the office *not marked* the number of times to be inserted, will be continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special notices, inserted before deaths and marriages, ten cents a line for each insertion

Marriages and Obituary notices inserted free of charge.

Baltimore Advertisements.

T. T. MARTIN. WM. R. MARTIN.

T. T. MARTIN & BROTHER,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 72 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
ONE DOOR FROM PRATT,
July 3—1y *BALTIMORE, MD.*
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the sale of produce, and orders for merchandise.

JOHN KIRBY & SONS,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS,
Co. of Mill & Bowly Sts.,
(McELDERY WHARF,)
may 1—1y *BALTIMORE.*

EDWARD B. HARRIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 4 BOWLEY'S WHARF,
march 20—1y *BALTIMORE, MD.*

J. S. ROBSON WM GODWIN, JR

J. S. ROBSON & CO,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 4 Bowly's Wharf,
OFFER their services to Farmers and others for the disposal of Grain and other produce. Strict attention will be paid to the delivery and weighing of wheat consigned to their care.

Particular attention paid to the purchase of Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Guano, &c. All consignments of produce, and orders for goods will be promptly attended to, and every exertion made to give entire satisfaction.

Baltimore, Feb. 21—1y

New Goods and
NEW FASHIONS,
FOR FALL
AND
WINTER.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings

of all colors such as

BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS, BLUE, BROWN CLARET, OLIVE AND GREEN CLOTHS.

A large and handsome assortment of Black

Doeskin Cassimeres,

and a large supply of FANCY CASSIMERES, for Pants.

Coats, Pants and Vests made to order in the latest style and in the best manner.

All goods sold by me to be made at home will be cut gratis, and all work made WARRANTED to be made and trimmed in the best manner, and to fit, or not leave the shop.

Call and examine, as I will wait on all with much pleasure whether they buy or not, as it is my business to be accommodating.

oct 23 JOHN SATTERFIEED.

NEW YOEK CHEYSTAL PALACE.

GENTLEMEN in want of a suit of clothing, combining elegance in cut, beauty of material, richness of trimming, and superior work, should visit

Nusbaum's Clothing Store.

He has just received a large assortment of all kind of OVERCOATS, of the very best style from $3 up to $20; black & fancy Cassimere Pants from $2 up to $6: Silk and plush Vests, black silk, sattin and cloth Vests, at the very lowest and cheapest rates, also

Business Coats and Jackets, and boys clothing, together with a great variety of stocks, neck ties, collars, shirts, hats, trunks, carpet-bags, umbrellas, gloves, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, &c., together with every article of clothing to be found in a well conducted Gentleman's Furnishing Establishment.

Clothing made to order at the shortest notice and in the latest style.

Persons in want of Clothing are respectfully invited to give him a call and examine his stock of

GOODS,

before purchasing elsewhere, as they will save from 1 to $2 on a coat, and from 50 cents to $1 on a pair of pants and vest, by purchasing at his store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore given him, he hopes by strict attention to business to receive a continuance of the same, and is confident he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. In these *hard times*, when money is scarce, come to Nusbaum's, it is the only place where you can get your money back.

jan 8 LEWIS NUSBAUM.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for Easton District, can be found at the Sheriffs' office, in the Court House, prepared to do any business his friends and the public may entrust to his care.

jan 1 THOMAS EDGAR.

ALFRED P. JUMP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EASTON, MD.

WILL practice in Talbot and adjoining counties, and attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. Claims of all kinds collected and payments promptly made over.

☞ Office on Washington street, next door South of the Bank. jan 29—1y

CLERK WANTED.—In a Dry Goods store, in Easton, a YOUNG MAN as a Clerk, from 18 to 20 years of age—one of first rate moral character, a knowledge of the retail trade, of good address and of active and industrious habits, and who is disposed to devote his whole time and energy to the business and interest of his employer. For such, a good salary will be given. None other need apply. Address by letter, care of Editor of the Gazette. A. B. C., Easton, Md.

P. S.—Apply immediately.

jan 22—tf

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO GIRL—a slave for life—about 13 years old, of good size and good family. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Star. feb 19—tf

NAVIGATION RE-OPENED.

NEW SUPPLY of Whiskies, Wines and Brandies, just received per steamer Kent. Persons who may be in want of liquors from the long close of navigation, can now be supplied with whiskies, wines and brandies of the finest qualities, just received from Philadelphia; also all kinds of Liquors usually kept in a retail store, all of which will be sold low.

ma 11 ROBERT KEMP.

Poetry.

From the New York Ledger.
"HOW OLD ART THOU?"
PHAROAH.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"How old art thou?"—Man measureth time
By things that fall away and die,
By sickled fields of autumn prime,
Summer's lost bloom, or winter's sky.

Age from his span its gilding takes,
The cheek forgets its roseate glow,
The form its grace, the hair its hue,
The brow its beauty—*let them go.*

But the true heart can ne'er grow old,
Its eye is bright when youth has fled,
Its ear is never dull to sound,
Its lip can speak, though speech be dead.

By prayer, by alms, by written page,
By planted words of holy trust,
It quickeneth love from age to age,
It liveth, when the frame is dust.

So, count thou not thine age by tears
Or smiles of Fortune's fickle ray,
Nor say how old thou art, in years
Of waste, and folly, and decay.

But ever with a steadfast eye
On Him from whom thy life proceeds,
Notch thou its seasons on the soul,
And tell its calendar by deeds.

[Written for the Star.]

FAILURE OF THE APPROPRIATION.—NECESSITY OF ACTION.

MR. EDITOR: It is much to be regretted, that the bill, in behalf of the Eastern-Shore, as acknowledged by every one—to be so just; and which every good and patriotic citizen has most earnestly wished to succeed—appropriating the balance, yet unpaid, (and for which, the honor and probity of the whole State, stands plighted,) to be fairly and properly disbursed, amongst the counties on the Shore—has failed to pass.

Every one, must now, be fully apprised of the nature of this Bill, and the petition gotten up in this county, and signed by many of her citizens, which gave rise to this important subject, in the Legislative Halls of our State. Every person who can read—and I hope there are but few who cannot—must have seen, that ex-Chancellor Johnson, a distinguished lawyer, and other learned gentlemen, the first in the land, have entirely justified this petition; and stated in language, clear and positive, the legality and responsibility of the whole thing. I do not think it was at all questioned in either the Senate or House.—Therefore, they who may still doubt its legality, *constitutionality*, or justice, only bring their opinions, in opposition to the ablest lawyers in the country.

It can not be doubted, but that want of *Time* defeated our appropriation. Had the Senate been possessed, of a full and fair opportunity, to have thoroughly discussed the subject; it would have passed that *body* likewise,—even as it *did* the lower house, tho', but by a small majority; and simply from the fact, of not having *time*. I noticed in the papers, a call for an "Eastern Shore Convention." It is to be hoped, that this Convention will be successful, in assembling again, our Senators and Representatives, in the Legislative Halls of Annapolis. Even this matter of ours alone, would warrant the act; but there are other subjects, equally perhaps, as important, which can not be delayed for so long a space, as two years. Shall the "Common School Bill" be neglected, until the Biennial term rolls round?—must the precious time, so essential to your children be so long and unrecoverably wasted? The Militia, and other momentous subjects—shall they, be tossed carelessly by? or rather, must the want of a little more time, which is so common an inheritance to us all, defeat the wise purposes of our Government? Will we permit so unforseen a circumstance, to prostrate our energies, in behalf of so good and excellent a cause, as our Eastern Shore railroad? No; let us not sit *tamely* down, till two years *crawls* around; but let us be up, and at *work*.

We cannot tell, my friends, what "a to-morrow may bring forth." It is possible tho' not probable—that our Bill may be defeated; therefore, let us not rest too securely, let us not place our every hope, upon this appropriation alone; but let every citizen, who cares one iota, for his county or his Shore, subscribe or purchase stock, to the extent of his ability, and endeavor, to induce his neighbor, to imitate his praiseworthy acts. Let every man, who has a single spark of patriotism existing in his bosom, who professes any affection, for the fire-side, and the home of his youth—Who wishes to encourage that spirit of enterprise, now taking root in our midst; which will undoubtedly, build up and beautify, our villages and towns; and make glad and prosperous, our now forsaken Homesteads—Which will introduce amongst us, the conveniences and comforts, of the *outside world;* and not permit us, to suffer, for the every day essentials of life, as we have done this winter. Let them, I say, come forward now, and employ, their influence and their gold, in behalf of so worthy a cause. Let every lady too—for they have more patriotism and influence than we—cheerfully and spiritedly, engage in the cause. The ladies I am sure, would love to see their native land, smiling in greater prosperity. Where are the bright eyes, that would not love to behold the many splendid churches, with noble towers or steeples, lifting their gilded forms, to the bright heavens on high? with neat and flourishing villages, laughing in the midst of plenty; and the magnificent country, one unequalled landscape, robed in splendor!

We are already proud of our streams, our beautiful rivers and creeks—but what will they be, when their banks are crowned with magnificent villas, and glittering palaces? What will they be, when adorned with a taste, far surpassing the present—when the lawn flowers sweeping, to the sparkling water, decorated with ornamental trees, of the choicest variety? When the landscape blooms all over, in spring-time, with the exquisite blossoms of peach and other delicious fruits; and the gardens are decked, with the rarest flowers? But suggestions, may spring up in your minds, what, if evils attend all these? How? if our beautiful equanimity be broken up, our living as it were, like one great family, with the world in a measure *shut out;* and with it, all of its attendant woes. Fair tremblers, there never was a truer speech, than "Birds of one feather flock together"—Persons,—when these railroads come down amongst us—will avail themselves of the propitious moment, to visit and inspect our beautiful land, with the object, of purchasing and settling. And finding a community, possessed of many noble qualities of the heart and mind, almost entirely free, of that selfish disposition of the North, holding kind intercourse with their neighbors, and ready at any time, to extend an assisting friendly hand—I repeat, such persons observing this to be the case, will, if they are of the *right kind*, be happy to establish themselves for life, amongst such a people—but if not, will almost invariably avoid us—and why? you may ask.—Will not the Man or Lady of soul, be readily taken by the hand—Have we not perception to discover, the heart that throbs, with every sentiment, of generous humanity, and appreciate it? Or the *creature*, with the *dark soul*, and as readily discard him? It is pretty generally the case, that like the bird, the man will always seek for suitable companions, or fellows, of the same *wild feather*. But granting that some few, may steal in our midst: yet, I think we will have, and I hope, always may have, sufficient moral courage and power, to raise them to our correct and charming standard.

Some gentlemen have questioned, that Rail Roads enhance the value of landed property, to the extent that has been suggested. But does not the sales of land that have already been made near the Delaware road, and on the line of our contemplated road, demonstrate the fact? Can the land between Oxford and Greensborough, be purchased for the same money, it could have been—a short time ago? I presume not—And this, you find to be the case, almost at the bare expectation of a railroad; but how will it be, when it is actually here, when it becomes a webb-work, all over our beautiful, our dear native Shore! Who can divine this *enhancement*, when branches run into every district, and perhaps, in time, every neck, of our matchless country? Do you imagine, it will injure the boating business, as it now stands; and rob our magnificent streams, of their bright presence, and the charm of gay steamers?—Permit me to differ with you. The very fact, of the great increase of population and business, will tend to prosper, the boating and every other trade. Look at the Great Hudson of the North! See the number of railways, that run up and near it! Can you find another river of the same size, or even greater, with such a wonderful fleet of sail craft, and even perhaps, noble steamers, covering the bright bosom, of this noble stream? I have never witnessed, on the Chesapeake Bay, (where you sometimes see collected, in one long stretch, hundreds of our famous clippers, brigs and ships, &c., coming from the city, or wafted from its innumerable tributaries,) a more numerous collection, than you see; which is, I think, a very fair and conclusive proof, of how it will be here. Then good friends, why rest so quietly? even tho' you may, have every luxury, and every comfort around you. Why should you not add a little more, to your talent? Is there no future, that you must confine yourselves to the present? Are your offspring, so thoroughly provided for, that they will not need a farther provision? If you have no children, is it any reason—because you are not so *happily blessed*—that you should not feel, an interest, in the community you reside amongst? Have we been placed here, by the Great God of Heaven, simply to "dig and delve," hoard up our glittering wealth, and then, lay down and die? Has he not placed in our bosoms, a heart, that warms with every sympathy, nobleness of purpose, and affection; and given us a soul, which places us *somewhat*, above the toiling beasts of the field—? Then why should we crush, this heaven-imbuing spirit—why should we drive that enterprise out of our land, which is so rapidly taking root? But rather, should we not encourage, support, and assist, the introduction, of these great improvements of the age, which will so greatly elevate us, above the common lot of man.

"TALBOT."

Near Trappe, March 18th, '56.

A RICH "SELL."—We cut the following "sell" from the Buffalo Daily Republic. It occurs in a story which is now being published in that paper, entitled "Buried Alive:"

In 1838 I came to Rochester, and was there when that sublime farce was enacted on Mount Hope. A wag at Mount Morris found a quantity of bear bones, which he palmed off as the bones of Col. BOYD and company, of Revolutionary celebrity. The military took it up and completed the humbug. A pompous funeral was planned, and Gov. SEWARD invited to deliver the funeral address.

The cheat was discovered by some of the Rochester faculty a day or two before its consummation, but such was their fear of the mobocrats, that they kept the secret to themselves. It is supposed seven thousand persons followed in the procession.—Gov. Seward was particularly eloquent on this farcical occasion. "Fellow-citizens," said he, in his exordium, "there was a history. Not of battle, blood and Indian massacre, but of devastated corn fields, murdered porkers and unfilial cubs; a theme as fruitful and diversified, if not as spirit-stirring and interesting."

In a few days the secret leaked out—the joke was too good to keep; editors wrangled, doctors quarreled, the military swore, but they had no redress; they had been unmercifully sold, and to this day you cannot touch an inhabitant of Rochester in a more tender place, than to ask him if he made one of the procession to Mount Hope, or if he was particularly edified with Gov. Seward's oration over Bruin's sacred remains.

Snow is said to have fallen 9 Sundays in succession in Cincinnati, this winter.

A TRIUMPH.—An editor out west, says that he had a talk with a woman and got the last word.

THE PREACHER'S PLATFORM—ADOPTED BY THE KNOW-NOTHING NATIONAL COUNCIL ASSEMBLED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Political platforms having recently become as plentiful as mushrooms which spring up a single night and soon whither and disappear to be succeeded by another crop; and there being an abundant supply on hand at present while the signs of the time indicate no failure of production in the future, it would be well for us to examined carefully those singular fungi and see which are of a wholesome and which of a pernicous nature. We shall first inquire what a platform ought to be and then endeavor to discover what those which have lately appeared really are.

It is evident, that in a country like this where unbounded freedom of opinion prevails, there must always be a diversity of sentiment in relation to the expediency of measures called for by the exigencies of the times. Men who entertain similar views array themselves under the same banner and thus form a party. A platform ought to be nothing more than an exposition of their peculiar ideas in reference to governmental affairs. It should not be filled with abstract propositions upon the truth of which all men are agreed but should clearly lay down the line of demarcation between opposite organizations.—This appears to be the only use of a platform at all.

The great question now agitating this vast confederacy, and which from its overwhelming magnitude, is likely to absorb all others is the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. No party can be considered a national party unless it assumes some well defined position in reference to this question. If it array itself in opposition to the principles involved in the repeal it must be considered as an organization unfriendly to the South and dangerous to the Union. If it assumes an adverse position in the controversy it is a safe party for the South and all other sections. If it carefully avoids an explicit expression of opinion upon this subject it cannot under the present circumstances of this country, be dignified with the appelation of a party at all but is a mere faction banded together for selfish purposes and seeking to obtain votes under false pretences.

We will now proceed to take a survey of the political fabric of the Know-Nothings commonly called the Washington platform. This structure presents so singular an appearance that the curiosity of some may lead them to ask who was the architect and they will be astonished to lean that it was an old grey headed preacher, who, if he has not been a hypocrit, has spent all his life in other pursuits, and must be wholly without experience in affairs of government. Not long ago, to the surprise of the good people of his congregation, he hurried down from the pulpit and boldly undertook to establish a policy for the guidance of a great nation; a task which, in former times, fully taxed the mighty intellects of a Washington, a Jefferson, a Jackson, a Webster, a Clay.

The first article in this political creed, abtractedly considered, is wholly unobjectionable, but is singularly out of place in a political platform which should relate merely to matters of governmental policy. Moreover, it is a matter upon which all political parties are agreed and therefore does not define the position of any. It has been supposed that the Gentleman was in the act of descending the steps of his pulpit and was encumbered with his black gown when he enunciated the doctrine contained in this clause.

As he laid aside his white cravat he gave utterance to the sentiments embodied in the second article which are in accordance with those openly avowed by all other parties in the country. So the introduction of this clause was manifestly a work of supererogation, and together with the preceding, it might be stricken out as mere surplusage.

The third article relates to America.—We have on other occasions, carefully examined the principles here laid down and shall briefly do so again before we get throught. In the meanwhile we cannot refrain from expressining an ardent desire to hear the Rev. Gentleman hold forth, from the pulpit, upon the text, "*Thou shalt not vex the stranger nor oppress him for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt.*" After which he might inquire whether he himself is decended from an Indian or an immigrant. And moreover, we would earnestly entreat him to solve for us the following arithmetical problem:—If it takes a grown up white man twenty-one years to comprehend the simple matter of voting how long will it take a man fresh from the pulpit, qualify himself for the task of framing complicated political system to regulate the affairs of a mighty nation, covering a whole vast continent and containing a population of nearly thirty millions?—And he can also enumerate upon the most reliable data to be obtained, the probable number of souls who, if his doctrines are correct, have gone to everlasting perdition while he was neglecting his legitimate business of attending to their spiritual welfare, in order that he might, as the greatest statesmen have been compelled to do, by intense and prolong meditation and much practical experience fully qualify himself for the arduous task which he has undertaken.

The fourth article is wholly superflous. A proper acquaintance with the principles of universal jurisprudence as well as with the municipal law would have led the reverend statesman to perceive the folly of introducing it into his platform.

The fifth article is cunningly worded. It is a covert and consequently a cowardly attack on the Catholic Church. All persons are to be disfranchised "who recognize any allegiance or OBLIGATION OF ANY DESCRIPTION to any foreign prince,, potentate or power." The Catholics in this country, while they ignore the temporal authority of the Pope, acknowledge him as the Spiritual head of the Church and the peculiar Phraseology, which we have quoted, was employed for the purpose of leaving room for a continuance of the disgraceful and fanatical assaults upon that denomination of Christians. But the reverend politician while spreading his net for the Catholics may inadvertently capture other classes of the community. The words are any allegiance or OBLIGATION OF ANY DISCRIPTION to any foreign prince, potentate or power. Now if an enterprising American should contract with a foreign power to do certain work or to supply cartain materials and should enter into boud for the faithful performance of his undertaking he would be under an OBLIGATION to a foreign power which would deprive him of the right of citizenship. It would be laughable to see this reverend regulator of the destines of nations wake up some morning and find Live Oak George kicking lustily in the meshes of the net which was spread for the poor Papists.

The sixth article relates to the reserved rights of the States. The principles of this article are only to be regarded when it is convenient to do so, as is evident from the emphatic language of the eighth article. At all other times this clause can be ignored.

In framing the seventh article the reverend statesman had a noble opportunity to define his position upon Kansas question, but he triped over the ground as lightly as a turkey treading on a liberal sprinkling of hot ashes, and it is impossible to tell, from the tracks which he has left whether he was going North or coming back. Republicans, with the bloody-minded Beecher at their head, say that the free-soil immigrants are the permanent settlers of Kansas and call all others interlopers and "border ruffians." The pro-slavery men say that they are the bona fide settlers.—It is evident, from the wording of this clause, that the "border ruffians" and the Sharp's riflemen may be found standing upon the same plank of this platform and cutting each other's throats. With which party the reverend gentleman sympathises, will be seen when he comes to speak of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Some of the principles, enunciated, in the ninth article, have already been examined. The latter portion of this article is uselsss because the laws of the United States relating to the subject are already stringent enough. As the reverend politician is so particularly anxious to drive the poor starving immigrant from this land of plenty, we would really like to hear him preach from the text—

"*Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels:*

For I was a hungered and ye gave me no meat: I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink:

I was a STRANGER *and ye took me not in; naked and ye clothed me not.*"

The tenth article is rendered unnecessary by the Constitution of the United States; which instrument however it partially nullifies by the establishment of an unconstitutional test. The eleventh article is too vague and indefinite to be of any practical use; and the twelfth silly and absurd. Are not all laws in force until repealed? What fool does not know that?

The thirteenth article is a declaration of war against the Administration by this reverend member of the "church militant." The first cause for hostilities is the alledged removal of Americans from office and the appointment of foreigners in their places It is notorious that the offices under government are almost exclusively filled by native born citizens. The only appointment of a foreign born citzen worthy of note was that of Soule as minister to Spain. This gentlman immigranted nearly half a century ago from France, and Mr. Pierce found him in the Senate of the United States; sent thither by a sovereign State of this confederacy. He was thought to be well qualified for the post; being not only an able jurist but skilled in the languages spoken abroad. He became obnoxious to the Spanish government and has been recalled. It is a significant comment upon the wisdom of the Know-Nothing policy that the government of Spain objected to Mr. Soule because he was too ultra-American in his proclivities and too unyielding in the maintenance of the rights of his adopted country.

If Mr. Pierce is to be condemned for his appointment of a foreigner, then were Washington, and Jefferson and Madison still more culpable. They not only sent foreign born citizens abroad to represent the interests of the country but members of their cabinets were of foreign birth. And what are we to think of the conduct of Washington, who, when a native of Connecticut, with other Americans, went on an excursion to Virginia, during the revolutionary war, sent a foreigner at the head of an army to drive them from the soil of the Old Dominion? Benedict Arnold was the native and Layfayette the foreigner.

The next charge is "a truckling subserviency to the stronger and no insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers." The first foreigner with which the present Administration found itself involvin difficulty was Austria. She is one of the great nations of the old World with a population of thirty-five millions and an army of 400,000 men. One of her naval commanders was compelled to release Martin Kostza and the Austrian minister demanded reparation. This was refused by President Pierce and Austria was forced to submit. England is not generally considered a weak power. The English press are accusing our government of an attempt to bully them. They assert that they have made every apology which can be made without humiliation, and that the Ameaican government is not satisfied. This, at least, does not look like truckling to the stronger powers. Spain, on the other hand, is a weak nation and could easily be crushed, but our government exercised the greatest forbearence towards her. Does this look like an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers? Verily we should be pleased to hear this reverend statesman preach from the text;—"*Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.*"

The next charge against the Administration is the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In other words the Know-Nothing party oppose the recognition of the rights of the South. The public domain was the property of all the States and yet a large portion of it was closed against settlers from the Southern section of the Union. The injustice of this prohibition was such that the Democrats of the North united with Southern members of Congress and repealed this unconstitutional Compromise.

The abolitionists of the North, now known as Black Republicans, are organized for the purpose of re-establishing the principles of the Compromise and exclude the Southern people from the territories. As the Know-Nothings condemn the repeal they would, of course, approve of the re-enactment of a law so hostile to the interests of the South.

Upon the action of the naval board is based another charge against the Administration. This board was constituted by an act of Congress; was composed of experienced naval officers, and as the President is not supposed to be particularly acquainted with naval matters he acted very properly in not setting aside their decision. If there has been any direliction of duty on the part of the board it is in the power of Congress to apply a very obvious remedy.

Another charge relates to the removal of the Collector of the port of New York It is certainy the first time in our political history, that the removal of a custom house officer was thought to be a matter of such magnitude as to be incorporated into the platform of a great national party. There let it remain to elecit the wonder and admiration of posterity.

The fourteen section relates to the important business of building up the "American party" now found to be in a somewhat dilapidated condition. It gives certain directions relative to the manufacture of those interesting bipeds termed "Americans." The majority of the members of a midnight conclave assembled in a cooper's shop may make an "American" or unmake him No one out side of the order is an American. This is funny. In the House of Representatives there are considerably over two hundred members every one of whom was born within the limits of the United States and yet there are but thirty-five Americans among them. When will "Americans" rule America? Why When a majority of the people have bid a long farewell to all their senses.

The fifteenth section closes this extraordinary documents with an emphatic condemnation of the previous course of the oath-bound faction from its first organization. We begin to think these old sinners are growing penitent. They had better make a clean breast of it for their poitical death is near at hand. Poor Sam has been put upon this platform where he stands like a criminal on a scaffold awaiting his execution. A reprieve has been granted until November when the people will be present to see him swung off. And as he is nimbly dancing on nothing the almost unanious opinion will be that a greater scamp was never before seen in a civilized nation. In the interim let Parson French pray fervently for his fufure weal and prepare him for the terrible doom that awaits him.

WHAT THE AMERICAN NAVY HAS DONE.—As it is deemed an easy matter in England to crush the American Navy from the ocean at one fell swoop, it seems to be proper to show how very difficult that task was in 1812. The following is a list of the ships of war and British merchant vessels captured by Americans during the war of 1812:

English Ships.	*Guns.*	*Captured by.*
Guerrier, frigate	49	Constitution, frigate
Macedonian, do	49	United States do
Java do	49	Constitution do
A new frigate	40	Destroyed in Canada
Frolic, sloop	20	Wasp, sloop
Alert	26	Essex
Boxer	18	Enterprise
Peacock	20	Hornet
Epervier	20	Peacock
Reindeer	50	Wasp
Avon	19	Wasp
Hermes	28	Destroyed in Mobile
Cyane	34	Constitution
Levant	21	do
Penguin	20	Hornet
Dominica	16	Decatur
Highflyer	4	President
Laura	12	Diligent, privateer
St. Lawrence	15	Chasseur, do
Pecton	10	Constitution
Pecton	8	Perry, privateer
Townshend	7	Tom do
Ema	10	Halker do
Landrail	4	Syren do
Morgania	18	Saratogo do
Lapwing	10	Tox do
Confidence	38	Taken by Com. McDonough on L. Champlain.
Linet	16	
Chruff	11	
Finch	11	
Detroit	19	Taken by Commodore Perry on L. Erie.
Queen Charlotte	17	
Lady Provost	13	
Hunter	10	
Little Belt	3	
Chippewa	1	
Caledonia	6	
Duke of Gloucester	14	Saken by Com. Chauncy on Lake Ontario.
Melville	14	
Julia	3	
Growler	8	
Nancy	3	Taken on L. Huron.

The following British packets carried about ten guns each:

Prince Adolphus	Gov McKean
Princess Amelia	Rosiss
Empress	Anaconda
Mary Ann	Gov Tompkins
Ann, Manchester	Yorktown
Little Catharine	Herald
Princess Elizabeth	Harpy
do do	America
Lady Mary Pelham	Kemp
Windsor Castle	Roger
Swallow	President
Duke of Montrose	do
Nocton	Essex, frigate

In all 56 vessels—886 guns.

Merchant ships, 354; brigs, 610; schooners, 520; sloops, 135; various classes, recapture, 750—making 2369 vessels, carrying 8869 guns.

To this is to be added 29 vessels of war lost by wreck or otherwise, carrying about 309 guns, and we have an aggregate of 2398 vessels, carrying 9677 guns.

PLANTING TREES.

As the planting season is again approaching and will no doubt catch many still unprepared, who have been lamenting all the past summer over the scarcity of fruit or shade or both, we would encourage them at once to make arrangements, by selecting at leisure the varieties of trees they want, ploughing and preparing their ground chosing a proper site, preparing stakes, &c. There is so much to be said about these different matters that we have no space in a work like our publication where a variety of subjects claim attention to enter upon it at much length. Every one having planting to be done should purchase as a matter of positive necessity and permanent use some one or more of the works extant, on Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Dowing, Barry, or Thomas fruit books, should be in the hands of every farmer, and for information respecting ornamentol trees and shrubbery, there is no treatise so cheap and so desirable as Meehan's Hand Book, price seventy-five cents Whether fall or spring planting be preferable, is a matter of opinion; for apple, pear, cherry and plum trees, and for deciduous ornamental trees, we greatly prefer the fall, for several reasons: Frst it is the more leisure seasons, and more time can be spared to plant properly; second, the trees become settled and established, the roots make some development of growth even in the winter, and are ready for the earliest advance of spring. They consequently grow more the first year than if transplanted in the spring; third, they do not suffer so much strength to withstand the drawbacks of sudden changes of temperature, often fatal to young trees; fourth, a better assortment can generally be obtained at the nurseries, than in the spring. In fall planting it is highly important that the trees should be well staked, to prevent being blown about by high winds: a few stones placed around the tree will also assist in keeping it steady. A map of every newly planted orchard should be made, with the position, and name of each tree. Every variety should also be denoted by a zinc label as described in one of our back numbers, and attached to the tree by a copper wire. In respect to exposure and location. it should be remembered that on high situations, and with northern slopes, there is less danger of injury from late spring frosts. Trees should not be planted in sod, but mellow ground, previously deeply ploughed and subsoiled, and as an orchard cannot be thoroughly plowed after trees are planted it is important that this should be well done previously. Nothing but the double Michigan Plow would would answer our purpose if we had an orchard to plant, and no depth less than at *least* ten inches. The yellow sub-soil, rich in inorganic materials, which has never been disturbed, should be brought up to the light of day and the fertilizing influences of the atmosphere. The roots of the trees can then extend themselves in search of Moisture, or food and the thrift and vigor of the orchard will be greatly promoted.—*Farm Journal.*

THE FUNNIEST THING OF THE SEASON.—We are indebted to the Washington Sentinel, for the following:

A distinguished gentleman from Tennessee related to us yesterday, the following dialogue between a gentleman and Major Andrew Jackson Donelson, the Vice Presidential candidate of the American party.

"Major," said the gentleman, "did you make a speech in New York?"

"Yes, sir; I read one," returned the Major.

"Did you see Levin at Philadelphia!"

"What Levin do you mean? said the Major.

"The head and front of the American party, sir."

"Yes, sir, I saw him, but did not speak to him, he seemed so *inclined to laugh at me!*"

Levin, when he heard of the Major's remark, turned up his eyes and said, "*Oh, that I had died when I had the measels!*"

A CRUEL HOAX.—Last evening, says the Boston Journal of Wednesday, the town was set in a blaze of excitement by the spread of a report that the Pacific had been heard from and that she was safe.—Some had it that she had arrived at Halifax, others that a steamer had arrived at Halifax, bringing information that she was locked in the ice, but safe. The statement of the safety of the Pacific was announced from the stage of the Boston Theatre, and was received with unbounded applause.—Joy filled every countenance upon the reception of the long looked for intelligence, and probably thousands retired to their slumbers thankful that the noble steamer, her brave officers and crew, and her wearied passengers, had been preserved to home and friends, only to awaken in the morning to a realization of the cruel hoax which had been perpetrated by some stupid who deserves a sound cowhiding.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PATAPSCO.—The Baltimore American says "the United States Senate on Monday passed the bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco river and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States. Hon. Senators Pearce and Pratt were both efficiently earnest in pressing the bill upon the Senate, and to them we are indebted for its passage at this early period in the session. In the House it will no doubt be carefully watched by our representatives, and we hope secure from that body an equally favorable consideration. The measure, tho' affording indirectly some commercial advantages to our port, has also a national object as its primary purpose—that of opening our harbor to the approach of the largest national steam-frigates and enabling them to receive here the coal that is as ne-