rmers and Planters.

anipulated GUANO,

A COMBINATION OF

vian and the Best Phosphatic
, made with the Best Ma-
ry and by the most ex-
pert workmen.

NDS AND ON MOST CROPS SUPE-
ITS EFFECTS TO EITHER PE-
N OR ANY OTHER GUANO.

. JAMES HIGGINS,
ten years State Agricultural Chem-
ist of Maryland.

ombination of Peruvian and the
atic Guanos was *first* recommend-
ore than *six years* ago, and very
used by many farmers in this State,
ral in this city (Baltimore) have
be its inventors. If this state-
ied, I have abundant proof of its

perience as a practical planter and
the analytical examination for
en years, of every kind of Manure
market, (advantages possessed by
in the trade,) will enable me al-
ish those, who may favor me with
with the *best, purest*, and there-
pest Manures.
planters and others will be furnish-
the Guanos sold in our market.
PLASTER OF PARIS, and
MAGNESIAN LIME, according
s of the soil,—and too much care
ken in adapting the proper lime
the want of this, thousands of dol-
en annually lost to our State. Af-
ving artificial manures:

Super-Phosphate of Lime,
der his own direction; and
Nitrated Saline Fertilizer,
e Top Dressing for Wheat, Oats
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prevents, to a great extent, the
being straw-fallen; where the
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right, healthy green, and rapidly
growth, and greatly promotes the

res sold in our markets are liable
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ey liable to *adulterations, &c.*, and
ngs *our Inspection System has nec-*
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res sold by me will have my name
each bag or barrel, be carefully
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ishing to obtain any of the Ma-
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s, should so specify in their orders
nts in town.
ASH, or accepted city paper.

l also attend to the BUYING OF
FATE, and *everything* connected
rming and Planting interest.
R SALE now, several *very* fine
MS on the Baltimore and Wash-
l, one of them with elegant im-
and every convenience, in the
ful and elegant location on it, and
e tracts in Virginia, with negroes,
attached.

AND LABORATORY,
COND STREET,
from South street, in Gittings' New Building,
BALTIMORE, MD.

PIANOS.
MELODEONS,
AND MUSIC.
h System Adopted—Prices Greatly Reduced.
E WATERS, No. 333 BROAD-
NEW YORK, agent for the best
AND NEW YORK INSTRUMENTS.
st assortment of Pianos, Melode-
l Instruments and Musical Mer-
all kinds, in the United States.—
ten different Manufactories, com-
e of every variety of style, from
eat and substantial 6½ octaves, in
Rosewood Cases, from 150 to $200;
the most elegant finish, up to *ONE*
D DOLLARS. No House in the
ompete with the above in the num-
and celebrity of its instruments,
extremely low prices at which they

E WATERS' MODERN IM-
PIANOS, with or without Iron
essing, in their improvements of
and action, a length of scale, pow
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d with the beauty and durability
of the Square Piano. They are
unced by the Press and by the first
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facturer. They are built of the
st thoroughly seasoned material,
ted to stand the action of every

rument guaranteed to give satisfac-
chase-money refunded. SECOND-
s, at great bargains, constantly in
from 30 to $140.
E WATERS' MELODEONS, su-
ments in tone, touch and durabil-
, (tuned the equal temperament.)
f all other styles and makes. Pri-
50, $75, $100, $125, $140; double
; double Reeds and two banks of
Less a liberal discount. Clergy-
urches, an extra discount.
Guitars, Brown's Harps, Flutes,
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of all kinds, at lower prices than
offered to the public. A large dis-
eachers and Schools. The trade
the most liberal terms.
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many of the choice and most pop-
the day, and will be sold at one-
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all orders received by mail. Sat-
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Pianos and Melodeons for sale on
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ge for new. General and select
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inducements offered to Agents,
the country, to sell the Horace
s, Melodeons and Catalogue of
[July 29, 1858.

CARD.
his mode, as a means of reach-
friends, to urge upon them the
ment of their accounts. I have
ments to meet this Spring, which
, and *they* have my funds. I
ectfully but earnestly say to
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ry has embarrassed me, and I
ity collect in my funds—"peace-
orcibly if I must."
iends will respond promptly and
at "a friend in need is a friend
HOMAS W. ANDERSON,
Cambridge, Md

neatly printed at this office.

Cambridge Democrat.

"LET US CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION AS THE MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK WHEN THE NIGHT AND TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM."

Volume 15. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1860. Number 21.

The Origin of Yankee Doodle.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

Once on a time old Johnny Bull
Flew in a raging fury,
And swore that Jonathan should have
No trial, sir, by jury;
That no elections should be held
Across the briny waters;
"And now," said he, "I'll tax the tea
Of all his sons and daughters."
Then down he sat in burley state,
And blustered like a grandee,
And in derision made a tune
Called "Yankee doodle dandy."
"Yankee Doodle"—these are facts—
"Yankee doodle dandy;
My son of wax, your tea I'll tax—
You—Yankee doodle dandy."

John sent the tea from o'er the sea
With heavy duties rated,
But whether hyson or bohea,
I never heard it stated.
Then Johnathan to pout began—
He laid a strong embargo—
"I'll drink no tea, by Jove!" so he
Threw overboard the cargo.
Next Johnny sent an armament.
Big words and looks to bandy,
Whose martial band, when near the land,
Played "Yankee doodle dandy."
"Yankee doodle—keep it up!
Yankee doodle dandy!
I'll poison with a tax your cup,
You—Yankee doodle dandy."

A long war then they had, in which
John was at last defeated—
And "Yankee Doodle" was the march
To which his troops retreated.
Young Jonathan, to see them fly,
Could not retain his laughter,
"That tune," said he, "suits to a T,
I'll sing it ever after."
Old Johnny's face, to his disgrace,
Was flushed with beer and brandy,
Ee'n while he swore to sing no more,
This—"Yankee doodle dandy.',
Yankee doodle—ho! ah! ho!
Yankee doodle dandy—
We kept the tune, but not the tea—
Yankee doodle dandy!

I've told you now the origin
Of this most lively ditty,
Which Johnny Bull dislikes as "dull,
As stupid!"—what a pity!
With "Hail Columbia!" it is sung,
In chorus full and hearty—
On land and main we breathe the strain,
John made for his tea party.
No matter how we rhyme the words,
The music speaks them handy;
And where's the fair can't sing the air
Of "Yankee doodle dandy!"
Yankee doodle—firm and true—
Yankee doodle dandy,
Yankee doodle, doodle, doo!
Yankee doodle dandy!

JUDGE BATES' LETTER.

The frequent mention of the name of Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, in connection with the nomination of the Presidency invests with interest any authentic statement of his position. The following is the correspondence recently had between him and a committee of the Republican State Convention in Missouri:

ST. LOUIS, March, 1860.

Sir: As you may have learned from the public prints, the Republicans of Missouri met in Convention in this city on Saturday, the 10th instant, to make a declaration of their principles, to elect delegates to the National Republican Convention, and complete a State organization. All of this the Convention executed in a manner wholly satisfactory to its members. It also commended you, by resolution, to the National Republican party as one well worthy to be the standard-bearer of that party in the coming Presidential election.—This fact the undersigned have pride and pleasure in communicating to you, knowing that throughout your life you have carried out, as far as a private citizen might, the sentiments contained in the resolutions adopted on Saturday, and a copy of which we enclose. But, as you have voluntarily remained in private life for many years, your political opinions are consequently not so well understood by the Republican party at large, as by the Republicans of Missouri.

Inasmuch as the delegation from this State to the Chicago Convention intend to present your name to that body as a candidate for the Presidency, we, in common with many other Republicans of Missouri, desire to procure from you an exposition of your views on the engrossed political questions of the time. We hope that, notwithstanding your well-known reluctance to appear before the public in the light of a Presidential aspirant, you will not refuse to answer the following queries which, in our judgment, involve all the issues pending between the two political parties of the country:

1st. Are you opposed to the extension of slavery?

2d. Does the Constitution of the United States carry slavery into the territories, and, as subsidiary to this, what is the legal effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case?

3d. Are you in favor of the colonization of the free colored population in Central America?

4th. Do you recognize any inequality of rights among citizens of the United States, and do you hold that it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect American citizens, at home and abroad, in the enjoyment of all their constitutional and legal rights, privileges and immunities?

5th. Are you in favor of the construction of a railroad from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean, under the auspices of the General Government?

6th. Are you in favor of the measure known as the homestead bill?

7th. Are you in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the constitution adopted at Wyandotte?

Yours respectfully, &c.,
PETER L. ROY,
HERY T. BLOW,
F. A. DICK,
STEPHEN HOYT,
G. W. FISHBACK,
CHARLES L. BERNAYS,
JOHN M. RICHARDSON,
O. D. FILLEY,
WILLIAM MCKEE,
BARTON ABLE,
J. B. SITTON.

Hon. Edward Bates.

REPLY OF MR. BATES.

ST. LOUIS, March 17, 1860.

To Messrs. P. L. Roy, Editor of the Missouri Democrat, Dr. Bernays, Editor of the Anzeiger, and other gentlemen:

Sirs—B. Gratz Brown, Esq., as President of the Missouri State Convention, which sat in St. Louis on the 10th of this month, has officially made known to me the proceedings of that body, and by them I am enabled to know some of you as delegates to the Chicago Convention, representing the Republican party of Missouri.

I have received your letter propounding to me certain questions, seven in number, which you suppose will cover most, if not all, the grounds of controversy in the approaching Presidential election.

With pleasure I will answer your questions. But, before doing so, allow me to glance at the peculiar circumstances in which I am placed, and the strangeness of the fact that I, a mere private man, am called upon to make avowals and explanations with any views to take me from the shades of private life and place me at the head of the nation.

I came to this frontier in my youth, and settled in St. Louis when it was a mere village. All my manhood has been spent in Missouri, and during all this time I have followed a profession which left my character and conduct open to the observation of society; and, while it has been my constant habit freely to express my opinion of public measures and public men, the people of Missouri, of all parties, will bear me witness that I have never obtrusively thrust myself forward in pursuit of official honors. I have held no political office, and sought none for more than twenty-five years.

Under these circumstances, I confess the gratification which I feel in receiving the recent manifestations of the respect and confidence of my fellow-citizens. First, the Opposition members of the Missouri Legislature declared their preference for me as a candidate. Then followed my nomination by a convention composed of all the elements of the Opposition in this State. And now, the Republicans of Missouri, in their separate convention just held in St. Louis, have reaffirmed the nomination, and proposed, by their delegates, soon to be held at Chicago, as a candidate for the first office in the nation.

The various demonstrations in my own State are doubly gratifying to me, because they afford the strongest proof that my name has been put forward only in a spirit of harmony and peace, and with a hope of preventing all division and controversy among those who, for their own safety and the safety of the public good, ought to be united in their action.

For all this I am deeply grateful; and as far as concerns me personally I must declare, in simple truth, that if the movement go no farther, and produces no national results, still I am paid and overpaid for a life of labor, and for whatever of zealous effort and patient watching I have been able to bestow in support of a line of Governmental policy which I believe to be for the present and permanent good of the country.

Now, gentlemen, I proceed to answer your questions, briefly indeed, but fully, plainly, and with all possible frankness; and I do this the more willingly because I have received from individuals many letters—too many to be separately answered—and have seen in many public journals articles making urgent calls upon me for such a statement of my views.

1. *Slavery—Its Extension in the Territories.*

On this subject, in the States and in the Territories, I have no new opinions—no opinions formed in relation to the present array of parties. I am cooval with the Missouri question of 1819–'20, having begun my political life in the midst of that struggle. At that time my position required me to seek all the means of knowledge within my reach, and to study the principles involved with all the powers of my mind, and I arrived at conclusions then which no subsequent events have induced me to change.

The existence of negro slavery in our country had its beginning in the early time of the colony, and was imposed by the mother country against the will of most of the colonists. After the time of the Revolution, and long after, it was commonly regarded as an evil, temporary in its nature, and likely to disappear in the course of time; yet, while it continued, a misfortune to the country, socially and politically.—Thus was I taught by those who made our Government, and neither the new light of modern civilization nor the discovery of a new system of constitutional law and social philosophy has enabled me to detect the error of their teaching.

Slavery is a social relation, a domestic institution. Within the States it exists by the local laws, and the Federal Government has no control over it there. The Territories, whether acquired by conquest or peaceable purchase, are subject and subordinate, not sovereign like the States. The nation is supreme over them, and the National Government has power to permit or forbid slavery within them.

Entertaining these views, I am opposed to the extension of slavery, and, in my opinion, the spirit and policy of the Government ought to be against its extension.

2. *Does the Constitution carry Slavery into the Territories?*

I answer no. The Constitution of the United States does not carry slavery in the Territories. With much more show of reason, may it said that it carries slavery into all the States. But it does not carry slavery anywhere; it only acts upon it where it finds it established by the local law. In connection with this point I am asked to state my views of the Dred Scott case, and what was really determined by the Supreme Court in that case. It is my opinion, carefully considered, that the court determined one single point of law only: that is, that Scott, the plaintiff, being a negro of African descent, not necessarily a slave, could not be a citizen of Missouri, and therefore could not sue in the Federal Court, and that for this reason, and this alone, the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction of the cause and no power to give judgment between the parties. The only jurisdiction which the Supreme Court had of the cause was for the purpose of correcting the error of the Circuit Court in assuming the power to decide upon the merits of the case.

This power the Supreme Court did exercise by setting aside the judgment of the Circuit Court upon the merits, and by dismissing the suit without any judgment for or against either party. This is all that the Supreme Court did, and all that it had lawful power to do. I consider it a great public misfortune that several of the learned Judges should have thought that their duty required them to discuss and give opinions upon various questions outside of the case, as the case was actually disposed of the court. All such opinions are extra judicial and of no authority. But, besides this, it appears to me that several of the questions discussed by the judges are political questions, and therefore beyond the cognizance of the judiciary, and proper to be considered and disposed of by the political departments. If I am right in this, and it seems to me plain, the precedent is most unfortunate, because it may lead to a dangerous conflict of authority among the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

3. *As to the Colonization of the Free Blacks.*

For many years I have been connected with the American Colonization Society, of which the rising young State of Liberia is the first fruit. I consider the object both humane and wise, beneficent alike to the free blacks who emigrate and to the whites whom they leave behind. But Africa is distant, and presents so many obstacles to rapid settlement that we cannot indulge the hope of draining off in that direction the growing numbers of our free black population. The tropical regions of America, I think, offer a far better prospect both for us and for them.

4. *As to any inequality of rights among American citizens.*

I recognise no distinctions among American citizens but such as are expressly laid down in the Constitution; and I hold that our Government is bound to protect all the citizens in the enjoyment of all their rights, everywhere, and against all assailants; and as to all these rights, there is no difference between citizens born and citizens made such by law.

5. *Am I in favor of the construction of a railroad from the Valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean, under the auspices of the General Goverement?*

Yes, strongly. I not only believe such a road of vast importance as the means of increasing the population, wealth and power of this great valley, but necessary as the means of national defence and of preserving the integrity of the Union.

6. *Am I in favor of the measure called the Homestead bill?*

Yes. I am for guarding the public lands as well as possible from the danger of becoming the subject of common trade and speculation; for keeping them for the actual use of the people; and for granting tracts of suitable size to those who will actually inhabit and improve them.

7. *Am I in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution?*

I think that Kansas ought to be admitted without delay, leaving her, like all the other States, the sole judge of her own Constitution.

Thus, gentlemen, I believe I have answered all your inquiries, in a plain, intelligible manner, and I hope to your satisfaction. I have not attempted to support my answers by argument, for that could not be done in a short letter; and, restraining myself from going into general politics, I have confined my remarks to the particular subjects upon which you requested me to write.

Your obliged fellow-citizen,
EDWARD BATES.

The Cemetery, with the Inscription UPON THE DOOR-POSTS, "I AM THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE," RECOMMENDED.

Let this be done, and in a few years this will become a loved and oft-frequented resort, where lessons of wisdom and piety may be learned, inspirations from the eternal world may be sought; and the heart may be saddened and made the better.—What a stand-point is this from which to view the vanity of the world; the evanescence of all human glory.—Here is the last end of man and the living will lay it to heart. And while the feet of filial affection pay their wanted visit to a mother's grave, or those of maternal love to the little mound where sleeps the first-born; or other friends like Mary, come to weep at the grave of buried love, and strew it with flowers and plant the rose to bloom there; oh, how will their faith in certain resurrection of the sleepers here be quickened as their eye shall rest upon that declaration of Him who conquered death and triumphed over the tomb, which we hope will grace the portals of this house of the dead. And as they walk through these avenues "beneath the rugged elms, the yew tree's shade," and behold the putting forth of the foliage, and the upspringing of the grass and the flowers after winter's death; and see all nature which had wrapped herself in the winter snows as her winding-sheet, laying aside her funeral robe, and springing in fresh and beautiful life from the grave; they will rejoice to see through the great fact of the resurrection revealed by God, analogies in these revivifications of nature, of the great and heart-cheering truth which all the wisdom of the world has ever failed, without that revelation, to read in the same things. So that now the heart of such pious wanderers here could not only sing, "O death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy victory?" but can sing also, as spring revives and nature smiles:

Shall I be left abandoned in the dust,
When fate, relenting, lets the *flower* revive?
Shall nature's voice, to man alone unjust,
Deny Him, doomed to perish, hope to live?
Is it for this fair virtue oft must strive
With disappointment, penury, and pain?
No; Heaven's immortal spring shall yet arrive;
And man's majestic beauty bloom again,
Bright through the eternal year of love's triumphant reign. REV. B. R. ALLEN.

In a novel at Margate Library, this passage was marked and much thumbed: "There is no object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man. I watch him as I do a star in heaven." "That's my view, exactly," sighed Miss Josephine Hoops, as she laid down the volume. "In fact, I think there's nothing so beautiful as a young man, even if he ain't conscientious."

The most solemn duties are generally the most readily undertaken.—How many a man would with pleasure be your second in a duel, or stand godfather to your child, yet would strongly object to the loan of a five dollar bill.

How few are content! The poor envy the rich; the rich envy the poor; fat people envy the lean; lean people envy the fat. The brunette wishes she was a blond; the blond desires the raven tresses of the brunette.—And so goes the world.

It is a beautiful custom in some oriental lands to leave untouched the fruits that are shaken from the trees by the wind, these being regarded as sacred to the poor and the stranger.

A Sentimental Fossil.

What is your name?

My name is Norvall, on the Grampian Hills.

Where did you come from?

I come from a happy land, where care is unknown.

Where are you lodging now?

I dreamp't that I dwelt in marble halls.

Where are you going to?

Far, far, o'er the hill and dell.

What is your occupation?

Some love to roam.

Are you married?

Long time ago.

How many children have you?

There's Doll and Bet, and Kate and—

What is your wife's name?

Oh no, I never mention her.

Did your wife oppose your leaving her?

She wept not when we parted.

In what condition did you leave her?

A rose tree in full bearing.

Is your family well provided for or not?

A little farm well tilled.

Did your wife drive you off?

Oh sublime was the warning.

What did your wife say to you that induced you to stop?

Come rest in this bosom.

Was your wife very good looking?

She wore a wreath of roses.

Did your wife ever treat you very badly?

Oft in the stilly night.

When you announced your intention of emigrating, what did she say to you?

Oh dear, what can the matter be?

And what did you reply?

Sweet Kitty Clover you bother me so.

Where did you see her last?

Near the Lake, where drooped the willow.

What did she say to you when you left?

A place in thy memory, dearest.

Do you love her?

'Tis said that absence can conquer love.

What are your possessions?

The harp that once through Tara's halls.

What do you propose to do with it?

I'll hang my harp on a willow tree.

Where do you expect to make a living?

Over the river to Charley.

KEEPING A SECRET.—The Newbury Mercury relates a capital story of Stuart the painter, which illustrates finely the power which a secret has to propagate itself, if once allowed a little airing, and to reach a few ears. Stuart had, as he supposed discovered a secret art of coloring—very valuable. He told it to a friend. His friend valued it very highly, and came soon afterwards to ask permission to communicate it, under oath of eternal secresy, to a friend of his who needed every possible aid to enable him to rise.

"Let me see," said Stuart, making a chalk-mark on a board at hand; "I know the art and that is—"

"One," said his friend.

"You know it," continued Stuart, making another mark by the side of the one already made; 'and that is—'

"Two," cried the other.

"Well, you tell your friend, and that will be making a third mark—"

"Three only," said the other.

"No," said Stuart, "it's one hundred and eleven!" (111.)

Stewart's famous marble building, on Broadway, New York, is valued at $400,000, and the tax on it last year amounted to $7,168 64.

Don't force a man to take your advice. You can advise him to take a bath without pitching him into the river.

"There's a brandy smash," as the wag said when a drunken man fell through a pane of glass.

The Charleston convention meets next Monday.

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