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WM. W. BALLARD, Editor.

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"PEACE, BE STILL."

"'Master, carest thou not that we perish?' And he arose and rebuked the winds, and said unto the sea, 'Peace, be still.' And the winds ceased, and there was a great calm.'"—*Mark iv. 38.39.*

Hark! the tempest waves with fury,
Loudly roars the heaving main;
Human hearts grow faint with waiting,
Fearing still that hope is vain.

See, our ship of State, dismantled,
Fires a signal of distress,
Sending troops of solemn echoes
Far o'er mount and wilderness.

See, between two maddening currents,
How she strains her gallant spars,
While the gale with sportive fury
Rends her spangled flag of stars.

See yon breaker lightly crested,
With its snows of angry foam—
Steadily it beareth onward:
One more prayer for friends and home.

Help! oh, who shall find the haven?
Where the hand to seize the helm?
Pale and dazed our Pilot standeth
Till the threatening waves o'erwhelm.

Sailors, kneel in supplication:
Clasp in prayer your hardened palms,
Bow the head in faith, invoking Him—
Him who rules in storm and calms.

Bid Him wake, perchance He sleepeth,
As one night, on Galilee,
When He rose, and softly whispered,
"Peace, be still," thou raging sea!

And the waves sank down in silence,
To as calm and peaceful rest,
As an infant's tranquil slumber
Pillowed on its mother's breast.

"Peace, be still!" Thou God of nations,
Hush to rest this angry tide,
Let Thy voice assuage its passion,
Let Thy hand in safety guide.

C. G. D.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The Amendments passed by the Peace Conference, and recommended by that body to Congress.

Section 1. In all the present territory of the United States, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line the status of persons held to involuntary service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed. Nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation. But the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the federal courts, according to the course of the common law. When any territory north or south of said line, with such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the constitution of the State may provide. [This was adopted by a vote of 9 to 8.]

Sec. 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots, and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States hereinbefore mentioned be cast as a part of the two-thirds majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty. [Adopted by a vote of 11 to 8.]

Sec. 3. Neither the constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be constructed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control, within any State, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons held to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent, just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the District of Columbia, retaining and taking away persons so held to service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof, where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation, by sea or river, of touching at shores, ports, or landing, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist; but not the right of transit in or through any State or Territory, or of sale or traffic, against the laws thereof. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on land. The bringing into the District of Columbia of persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandise, is prohibited. [Adopted by a vote of 12 to 7.]

Sec. 4. The third paragraph of the 2d section of the fourth article of the constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such labor or service is due. [Adopted by a vote of 15 to 4.]

Sec. 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited; and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and the Territories from places beyond the limits thereof. [Adopted by a vote of 16 to 5.]

Sec. 6. The first, third and fifth sections, together with this section of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States. [Adopted by a vote of 11 to 9.]

Sec. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor, in all cases where the marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby deprived of the same; and the acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from further claim to such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. [Adopted by a vote of 12 to 7.]

Soon after the adiournment of the Conference, Ex-President Tyler communicated the result to the Senate, and that body appointed a special committee of five, which reported on Thursday last. As it requires a two-thirds vote of each House to propose amendments to the constitution, and as only three working days of Congress remain, with four important appropriation bills still pending, the chances for the adoption of the recommendations of the Peace Conference are not very flattering. Many of the more sanguine friends of the plan, however, express confident hopes of its success.

[From the Rural Register.]

The Slavery Question.

According to the first census, taken in 1790, under the constitution, when every State in the Union, with one exception, was a slave State, the number of slaves was follows:

STATES.	NO. OF SLAVES
1 Massachussetts	—
2 New Hampshire	158
3 Rhode Island	948
4 Connecticut	2,764
5 New York	21,340
6 New Jersey	11,423
7 Pennsylvania	3,737
8 Delaware	8,887
9 Maryland	103,036
10 Virginia	305,057
11 North Carolina	100,571
12 South Carolina	107,094
13 Georgia,	29,264
Territory of Ohio,	3,417
Total,	697,696

In 1820, New York had 10,088 slaves. Even in 1830, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, had some slaves—New Jersey having so many as 2,254. Since 1790, the increase of slaves has been at the rate of thirty per cent. each decade.

At this period (1820), societies began to be formed and petitions presented to Congress for the abolition of slavery, which were reported upon by a Committee of that body, that the general government had no power to abolish slavery as it existed in the several States, and that these States themselves had exclusive jurisdiction over the subject.—This was generally acquiesced in, and these societies thereafter limited their exertions, in respect to the black population, to offices of humanity within the scope of existing laws.

In fact, if we carry ourselves by historical research back to that day, and ascertain men's opinions by authentic records still existing among us, it will be found that there was no great diversity of opinion between the North and the South upon the subject of slavery. The great ground of objection to it then was political; that it weakened the social fabric; that, taking the place of free labor, society was less strong and labor less productive; and both sections, with an exhibition of no little acerbity of temper and violence of language, ascribed the evil to the injurious and aggrandizing policy of Great Britain, by whom it was entailed upon the colonies. The terms of rebrobation were then more severe in the South than the North. It is a notorious fact that some of our Northern forefathers were then the most aggravated slave dealers. They transported the miserable captives from Africa, sold them at the South and were well paid for their work, and when emancipation laws forbade the prolongation of slavery at the North, there are living witnesses who saw the crowds of negroes assembled along the shores of the New England and the Middle States to be shipped to latitudes where their bondage would be perpetual. Their posterity toil to-day in the fields of the Southern planter.

It is a remarkable fact also that of the slaves imported into the United States during a period of eighteen years from 1790 to 1808, not less than nine-tenths were imported for and by account of citizens of the Northern States and subjects of Great Britain—imported in Northern and British vessels, by Northern and British men, and delivered to Northern born and British born consignees.

The trade was carried on with all its historic inhumanity by the sires and grandsires of the very men and women who, for thirty years, have been denouncing slavery as a sin against God, and slaveholders as the vilest class of men and tyrants who ever disgraced a civilized community; and the very wealth in which, in a large degree, these agitators now revel has descended to them as the fruit of the slave trade in which their fathers grew fat.

The following statistics of the port of Charleston, S. C., from the year 1804 to 1808, will more plainly illustrate this remark:

Imported from Charleston, from Jan. 1, 1804, to Jan. 1, 1808, slaves,		39,075
By British subjects	19,649	
French subjects	1,078	
Foreigners in Charleston	5,107	
Rhode Islanders	8,238	
Bostonians	200	
Philadelphians	200	
Hartford, citizens of	250	
Charlestonians	2,006	
Baltimoreans	750	
Savannah, citizens of	300	
Norfolk, citizens of	387	
New Orleans, citizens of	100	
		39,075
British, Fren'ch & North'n peo.,	35,532	
Southern people	3,543	
		39,075
CONSIGNEES OF THESE SLAVES.		
Natives of Charleston	13	
Natives of Rhode Island	88	
Natives of Great Britain	91	
Natives of France	10	
Total	202	

We have above given a table of the number of slaves in the United States in 1790. It was then 697,696. The following is a similar estimate for the year 1850, as determined by the seventh census:

1 New Jersey	222
2 Delaware	2,990
3 Maryland	90,368
4 Virginia	472,528
5 North Carolina	288,548
6 South Carolina	384,984
7 Georgia	386,682
8 Florida	39,309
9 Alabama	342,892
10 Mississippi	309,878
11 Louisiana	244,809
12 Texas	58,161
13 Arkansas	47,100
14 Tennessee	239,460
15 Kentucky	210,981
16 Missouri	87,422
17 District of Columbia	3,687
18 Utah	26
Total	3,203,347

Adding to this sum thirty per cent. a fair estimate of the increase for the last ten years, and we have in 1860, 3,965,651 slaves in the United States, *or four millions in round numbers.* There were in the U. States 347,525 persons owning slaves. Of this number two only owned 1,000 each; both resided in South Carolina. Nine only owned between 500 and 1,000, of whom two resided in Georgia, four in Louisiana, one in Mississippi. Fixty-six owned from 300 to 500, of whom one resided in Maryland, one in Virginia, three in N. Carolina, one in Tennessee, one in Florida, four in Georgia, six in Louisiana, eight in Mississippi, twenty-nine in South Carolina. One hundred and eighty-seven owned from 200 to 300, of whom South Carolina had sixty-nine, Louisiana thirty-six, Georgia twenty-two, Mississippi eighteen, Alabama sixteen, N. Carolina twelve, five other States fourteen and four States none. Fourteen hundred and seventy-nine owned from 100 to 200. All the slaveholding States except Florida and Missouri are represented in this class, South Carolina having one-fourth of the whole; 29,733 persons owned from ten to twenty slaves each. South Carolina, from this statement, owns more slaves in proportion to her population than any other State in the South.

Under the Constitution, the United States have acquired, by the

Northwest cession	286,681	square miles
Louisiana cession	1,189,112	do.
Fla. and Oregon cession	400,781	do.
Mexican cession	526,078	do.
Total	2,377,602	do.

Of all this territory the Southern States have been permitted to enjoy only 283,713 square miles, while the Northern States have been allotted 2,083,889 square miles, or between seven and eight times more than has been allotted to the South.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Co. Advocate.]

REISTERTOWN, Feb. 11, 1861.

Mr. Editor:—There is a general impression at the North, which has penetrated to some extent even to this region, that the South is almost dependent upon the North for its supply of breadstuffs. It is, perhaps, difficult to tell whence originated such an erroneous notion, and especially why it should have spread among a people who *claim* to be the best educated in the world—when true information upon the subject is so easily obtained. Every ten years a census of the whole country is taken, not only in regard to the population, but also in reference to every kind of property, the produce of the soil and of industrial employment being included.

The statements from which I take the following figures and deductions are from Baldwin and Thomas' U. S. Gazetter, published by Lippencott & Co., a well known house in Philadelphia, in 1854. Their authority is the Census Report of 1850—the Census Report of 1860 being not yet issued. I have selected what are considered the two most important Northern and the two most important Southern States, as representing a fair average, in this respect, of each section.

The population of New York and Ohio in 1850 was 5,077,821, and the wheat and Indian corn crops in those two States, in the same year, was 104,545,944 bushels—an average of about 20½ bushels to each inhabitant.

The population of Virginia and Georgia in 1850 was 2,327,762, and the wheat and Indian corn crops of those two States in the same year, was 77,655,568 bushels—an average of 33½ bushels to each inhabitant.

For those who desire to have the particulars, I append the following tables:

NEW YORK.	
Population of all colors,	3,097,394
Bushels of wheat,	13,121,498
" Indian Corn,	17,858,400
OHIO.	
Population of all colors,	1,980,427
Bushels of wheat,	14,487,351
" Indian Corn,	59,058,695
VIRGINIA.	
Population of all colors,	1,421,661
Bushels of wheat,	11,232,616
" Indian Corn,	35,254,319
GEORGIA.	
Population of all colors,	906,101
Bushels of wheat,	1,088,534
" Indian Corn,	30,089,699

The rye crop is left out in the above statement, because in the work from which I quote the rye crop of Ohio is not given.

For the benefit of those who are under the mistaken impression that Pennsylvania makes a larger grain crop than Maryland, in proportion to its number of inhabitants and of its acres under cultivation, I submit the following figures from the same authority:

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Population of all colors,	2,311,786
No. of acres under cultivation,	8,628,819
Bushels of Wheat,	15,367,691
" Indian Corn,	19,830,214
" Rye,	4,805,161
Total number of bushels,	40,003,066

Being an average of about 4⅝ bushels to each acre, and 17½ bushels to each inhabitant.

MARYLAND.	
Population of all colors,	583,035
No. of acres under cultivation,	2,797,095
Bushels of Wheat,	4,494,680
" Indian Corn,	11,104,641
" Rye,	226,014
Total number of bushels,	15,825,325

Being an average of about 5⅝ bushels to each acre, and of 27 bushels to each inhabitant.

Yours Truly,

CLARANCE AUDLEY.

[Communicated.]

The 22d of February in Princess Anne.

Mr. Editor:—As the birth-day of our immortal Washington dawned upon us the one hundred and thirty-third time, we who were usually accustomed heretofore to silence and quiet on such occasions, were made acquainted with the fact that something unusual was about to occur.

About nine o'clock, the *roll* having been *beaten*, we heard a command from Captain John W. Polk, *to fall in*, upon which command some twenty or thirty fine looking young fellows dressed in a blue flannel jacket, (with red collar, cuffs and belts) and brown linen pants, began to form a line (single file) within the Court House square. They drilled there until 11 o'clock, when they marched through the various streets of the town. After marching about an hour they were again drawn up in front of the Court House and were dismissed.

At half-past 1 o'clock the 'Guards,' now accompanied by an excellent brass band, known as the "Continental Sax-Horn Band," whose leader is our worthy fellow citizen, Col. A. M. Miles, were again called together by the beating of the drum. They were marched out on Main street where the band played "Washington's March" and several other tunes, and the company performed various evolutions with a skill that exceeded the highest expectations of the spectators. Then by a "*file right march*" the company were made to front the dwelling of Dr. John W. Dashiell, where the *manual* was gone through with. After the company was commanded to rest, calls were made for the Doctor, when, after some hesitation on his part, he came forward, greeted by overwhelming applause and by the band playing "Coming out of the Wilderness." In some brief remarks he agreeably entertained all, (which by the by were not a few, as all classes and sexes were well represented.) The Doctor closed with remarks complimenting the company and band, for which he was paid by some rich music from the latter. The company then by some manoeuvouring surrounded the Hon. Isaac D. Jones, and asked of him a speech. He made a few remarks complimentary to the band and company, and spoke of the present state of affairs in our country. At the close of Mr. Jones' remarks the band played one or two more tunes, and then marched up to the residence of the Hon. James U. Dennis. He, with his pleasant delivery and flow of language, came out and spoke for five or ten minutes, giving reasons why we should ever celebrate the birth-day of the "father of our country. Mr. Dennis then invited the company and band in his house to partake of refreshments. The company having returned displayed their skill in the military tactics by performing various evolutions, the band enlivening the whole scene with sweet music that would have done credit to the celebrated 'Blues' Band' of the Monumental city. When the company left, three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Dennis.

They next proceeded to the residence of the Hon. John W. Crisfield, who was called for, but being absent, his son, Mr. Arthur Crisfield, came forward and delivered a few remarks, and closed by inviting them in.—What they did I know not, but I heard several of both the band and company say that "that was as good Cherry wine as they had ever drank."

They next visited Mr. L. T. Irving. He said "that he was busily engaged when he received a message that they were going to visit him therefore was entirely unprepared to speak and as the ladies of the house were temperance ladies he could not invite them in to take anything." The Rev. Mr. William C. Handy, a Presbyterian minister, formerly a resident of this place, but now a resident of Mississippi, being seen was called out. He came forward, and answered the call in a short and very appropriate speech in which he said he had travelled through various sections of both North and South, that he could not see the least ray of hope that the sections could ever be united again in a fraternal bond, and that the time had now come for the South to break its league with the North, or else suffer dishonor and degradation, that there was one Presbyterian minister now a Captain of a volunteer Military Company in Mississippi, and that when Maryland wanted a soldier he was at her service.—The next place visited was Col. Wm. T. G. Polk. He was called for but not answering Mr. Littleton R. Polk was called for. He begged to be excused, and recommended Capt. John Polk as a substitute. Thereupon a general call from the lady spectators especially was made for Capt. Polk. The Captain commenced by saying that he was placed in rather a peculiar situation, as he was one of those who had been receiving the compliments which had been given. He concluded by declaring that he owed allegiance to the United States thro' Maryland, and when Maryland called for his services he was ready to give them. The company next paid their respects to Col. Miles by giving him three cheers at his residence, and of "Mine Hosts" Messrs James Wilson and Geo. W. Twilley were not forgotten but were each severally called on.

Our citizens evinced by their smiles and plaudits the unalloyed pleasure they enjoyed all through the day.—The one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of our National Father's birth day will have many joyous reminiscences connected with it at least to

ONE SPECTATOR.

Civil War--A Scene in the New York Democratic Convention.

During the session of the Democratic State Convention of New York a week or two ago, a series of resolutions was adopted urging a compromise of the national troubles, and opposing coercion. As they were being read, Chancellor Walworth appeared on the platform, and his venerable looks claimed instant attention from the convention, and he was received with an outburst of enthusiastic applause. He said:

"*Gentlemen of the Convention;*—I am far advanced in years and not in the habit of attending conventions of this character, but I could not resist coming here to enter my protest against civil war. I have seen the horror of such a conflict. In the war of 1812 my house in Plattsburg was sacked by the British. A battle was fought opposite my very door, and the bullets that were fired fell like hailstones around my dwelling. In the casement of my door remains to this day embedded one of those bullets, a memento of the fight. In that struggle I saw my fellow-citizens shot down by my side. I know, then, the horrors of a foreign war, and they are nothing as compared with the horrors of a civil war. A civil war is a war among brethren. We are all brethren in this confederacy of States—the people of the South are our brethren—not only nominally—but actually our brethren.

In Georgia alone I have the names of one thousand citizens whose ancestors were the near relatives of my own. In the same State alone are over one hundred relatives of the family of Hillhouse, whose name is known as that of one of the patriots of the revolution, and whose descendant now occupies a seat in our State Senate. And so, scattered all over the Southern States are the near relatives of the men of the North, and perhaps there is scarcely a member of this convention who has not some such ties in the States of the South. It would be as brutal, in my opinion, to send men to butcher our own brothers of the Southern States as it would be to massacre them in the Northern States. We are told, however, that it is our duty to, and we must enforce the laws. But why—and what laws are to be enforced?—There were laws that were to be enforced in the time of the American revolution, and the British Parliament and Lord North sent armies here to enforce them. But what did Washington say in regard to the enforcement of those laws? That man honored at home and abroad more than any other man on earth, ever was honored—did he go for enforcing the laws? No, he went to resist the laws that were oppressive against the injustice of which they rebelled. Did Lord Chatham go for enforcing the laws? No, he gloried in the defense of the liberties of America. He made that memorable declaration in the British Parliament—"If I were an American citizen, instead of an Englishman, I never would submit to such laws—never, never, never!"

Such is the spirit that animates our Southern brethren, and shall we war upon them for it? No, we must avert civil war if possible, and I close by exhorting my brethren to do all in their power to avert civil war.—Concession, conciliation—any thing but that—and no man amongst us in his dying hour will regret that his conscience is clear, and that he can lay his hand upon his heart and say, "I did all in my power to turn from the bosom of my country the horrible blow of a civil war."

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