PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY WILLIAM H. COUNCELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—"TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within one month from time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription—A failure to notify a discontinuance is considered a new engagement.

The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XLI. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858. No. 30.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

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

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, post-paid will receive prompt attention.

EDW. M. ANDERSON,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

SIGN OF THE BIG WATCH

EASTON, MD.

All Work entrusted to his care will be executed with neatness and dispatch. As he requires the cash for work done he can afford to do it as cheap if not cheaper than it can be done on the Shore. [aug 29-1y

Rev. C. S. Burnett.

THE REV. C. S. BURNETT, while laboring as a Missionary in Southern Asia, discovered a simple and certain Cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility*, and all impurities of the *Blood*; also an easy and effectual mode of inhaling the *Remedy*. Actuated by a desire to benefit his suffering fellows, he will cheerfully send the Recipe (free) to those who wish it, with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the Medicine. Address

Rev. C. S. BURNETT,
feb 13-6m 831 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MORRIS & COLLISON,

Carpenters and Builders.

THEY take this method of informing their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to execute with neatness and on moderate terms, all work entrusted to their charge.—They are prepared to take contracts in this or the adjoining counties, if required, or work by the day on reasonable terms. Thankful for the liberal share of public patronage received since they have been engaged in the above business they are determined to leave nothing undone on their part to ensure satisfaction. All orders addressed to them at Easton will be promptly attended to.
mar 6-6m S

House Carpentering.

C. E. GATTIN. WM. RATCLIFFE.

GATTIN & RATCLIFFE.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Talbot that they have formed themselves into co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business. They think from their experience in the business they can give entire satisfaction. They can be found at their shop—"Washington Hall," on Washington street, when not engaged in the country. All orders addressed to them, at Easton, Md., for any kind of work in their line, will be promptly attended to.
feb 6-1m

EASTON FOUNDRY.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEW PLOWS,

OF every variety used in this section now ready for Spring use, at *reduced prices*

Also, a large lot of *Cultivators, Harrows, &c.* Also, 5 Tons of Plow Castings, made of the best Scotch Iron, which will be sold at the price of the common castings.

All plows warranted to do as good work, or the money returned.

The Farmers are invited to call and examine for themselves, and a liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Old Iron taken in trade for new work.
mar 6-1y CHARLES KEILHOLTZ.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Spring and Summer Fashions.

JOHN SATTERFIELD respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties that he has just received from the city the latest styles for cutting Coats, Pants and Vests, and desires the public generally to call and see them; he will (as he has always endeavored in his cutting) make every effort to give satisfaction. All work done by him warranted to fit. For cutting garments the cash will be required.

All persons, whose accounts have been standing over six months, will please call and pay them, as I *need* and *must* have the money. [apr 24

HOUSE PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING.

THE subscriber would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally of Talbot and adjacent Counties, that he has opened a Shop in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the above business. He will undertake work by Day or Job. His charges will be moderate, and thinks he has had sufficient experience in the business to render entire satisfaction.

When engaged in town, all orders left at his Shop in rear of the jail, will meet with prompt attention, and when in the country if left at Elliott & Hugh's Boot and Shoe Store will be attended to as early as possible. Of the many witnesses he can obtain to testify to his work, he thinks the following will suffice as

REFERENCES:

THOMAS HUGHLETT, Esq.,
JAMES DIXON, "
Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE,
E. M. DAWSON, Esq., Talbot County.
SAM'L. W. THOMAS, Esq., Queen Anne's Co.
feb 21-1y RD: H. T. COUNCELL.

AT

ELLIOTT & HUGHE'S

WELL known and long tried *Boot and Shoe Establishment*, next door to Thompson & Kersey, can be found by far the handsomest and cheapest stock of **Boots, Shoes,** *Slippers, &c.* in this market. In our stock will be found Gentlemen's Boots, Oxfor Ties,
Gaiters, Patent Leather Prince Alberts,
Sultania Boots, &c.
Ladies Gaiters, Slippers &c., of every description.
Boys Boots and Shoes, Youths do. do.
Misses Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, &c.
Children's Shoes.—A very large lot of Children's Shoes of every variety.

Servant Men & Women's Shoes for Spring and Summer. Also a large lot of the very best material, which they are prepared to work up in the neatest manner and at shortest notice.

We take this method of returning our thanks to the public for past patronage, and as we intend to pursue our usual straight-forward manner of business, we hope to merit and receive a continuance of past favors. Very respectfully,
apr 24 ELLIOTT & HUGHES.

100.000 FT. of Lumber, Scantling, Joists, &c., always on hand at Baltimore prices for Cash (mar 20) R. THARP.

LIME.—20 bbls. fresh Lime will be received in a few days and for sale by
mar 20 R. THARP.

25.000 FT. of White Pine Fencing will be received in a few days and for sale for Cash or Negotiable Paper.
mar 20 R. THARP.

IT ISN'T ALL IN BRINGING UP.

It isn't all in 'bringing up,'
Let folks say what they will,
To salver scour a pewter cup—
It will be pewter still.
E'en be of old, wise Solomon,
Who said 'train up a child,'
If I mistake not, had a son
Proved rattle-brained and wild.

A man of mark, who fain would pass
For lord of sea and land,
May leave the training of a son,
And bring him up full grand;
May give him all the wealth of love,
Of college and of school,
But after all, may make no more
Than just a decent fool.

Another raised by Penury,
Upon her bitter bread;
Whose road to knowledge is like that
The good to Heaven must tread.
He's got a spark of Nature's fire.
He'll fan it to a flame,
Till in its burning letters bright
The world may read his name.

If it were all in 'bringing up,'
In council and restraint,
Some rascals had been honest men—
I'd been myself a saint.
O! it isn't all in 'bringing up,'
Let folks say what they will;
Neglect may dim a silver cup—
It will be silver still.

From the New York Mercury.

The First and Last Mitten.

A TRUE STORY.

BY N. M.

There is that in every mind which, when once roused, will make every one struggle for fame or wealth, as a means of becoming equal or better than their neighbors. Many an individual owes his first impulse to become great, good, learned, or wealthy to the sneer of those above them in station. As a proof of this I will relate a story which was related to me by an acquaintance who vouches for its truth, and who was acquainted with the hero, who lives in the village of S——, this State, and is still a young bachelor.

Said bachelor we will call Frank Merton. He was very awkward and bashful at twenty, and consequently was the laughing-stock of nearly all the young ladies in S—. Frank determined to overcome his bashfulness by some means, or die in the attempt.

One Sabbath eve he dressed himself with unusual care to attend church; and when dressed he was a handsome fellow, though no fop. He determined to walk home with some young lady from church; so at the conclusion of the service he walked out of the house and awaited at the door for the ladies to come out. He had not long to wait for soon they came. He stepped forward, with his heart in his mouth, he addressed the first with a request to escort her home; she scornfully refused. He tried the second, third, and fourth with like success. The fifth was the homeliest shrew in the parish, so he stepped one side, determined never to try again.

Frank's sister Ann, went out at the other door, and had witnessed her brother's disappointment, and determined to come to his relief. So he went to a young friend, a merry girl of sweet sixteen, and requested her to go to Frank and tell him she would accompany him home and spend the night with his sister.

Ella did as requested. She made her way to his side and laid her hand on his arm. He turned and saw at his side the prettiest lass in the village. He had no time to be frightened, for with a sweet smile, she said—"Frank, I am going to stay with your sister to-night, and as she has an escort, I shall walk with you."

"Thank you, Ella," he said, as he gave her his arm, and they moved away.

What was said as they walked, deponent saith not. But *he* slept none that night.—As his mother and sister were preparing breakfast, he took his hat and said to his mother—

"I am going to town on business, and you need not wait breakfast for me," and hurried from the house.

Near town he met some gentlemen who were about to start for California. Seeing his dejected looks they asked him if he was in trouble. He answered—

"I am."

"Then go with us to the land of gold."

"Yes," chimed in another, "there is the place to mend your fortune."

"Come along!" said all.

"Yes, I'll go if I can raise the money.—Where can I get it?" he asked.

"Of Colonel J——."

Frank repaired to the Colonel's house; two hours after he left the house with the money in his pocket, but left behind him a mortgage on the farm, on which he had lived with his mother and two sisters since his childhood.

When he reached home he met his sister at the door, and drew her on one side and told her what he had done.

"Now, Ann, there is no use of crying, for it can't be helped. I will go, and will not return till I am wealthy enough to buy those four girls, soul and body!"

On the morrow Frank bade his friends adieu, and started for California.

Last June he returned with thirty-five thousand dollars in gold. He redeemed his farm, built a house, and carried his sisters and Ella to the city to buy silks for a grand party they were going to give in honor of his return. Everything he bought for his sisters; he bought the same for Ella, besides a rich shawl he brought from New York.

The party came off with great *eclat*; and everyone of his old acquaintances were there except those four girls who gave the awkward boy the mitten. They tried in vain to get an invitation; they even begged some friends to take pity on them and obtain one for them, but all in vain.

The new house is neatly finished, and there is to be another party soon, when, perhaps, Ella will receive a better reward—a good husband. So mote it be.

Ignorance and conceit are two of the worst qualities to combat. It is easier to dispute with a statesman than a blockhead.

Marriages of Consanguinity.

In the National Medical Association, which was in session recently at Washington city, a very able report was submitted by Dr. S. M. Bemis, of Kentucky, upon the influences of marriages of consanguinity upon offspring. Dr. Bemis, after making some preliminary observations upon the importance of the subject in its bearings upon the welfare of society, goes on to state:

"Your reporter has made great efforts to ascertain the proximate per centage of the deaf and dumb and blind, in our asylums, who are the descendants of blood intermarriages. This effort has not been successful from the difficulty principals of such institutions find in gaining the requisite facts. Parents are often sensitive on this score; and it is a delicate matter for principals to attempt investigations which the friends of the beneficiaries suppose to be unauthorised by the regulations of their various institutions.

"I feel, however, that my researches give me authority to say that over ten per cent. of the deaf and dumb, and over five per cent. of the blind, and nearly fifteen per cent. of the idiotic in our State institutions for subjects of these effects, are the offspring of kindred parents.

"Aside from the facts which I have gained by corresponding with gentlemen who have given close attention to these points, a curious but perfectly legitimate process of computation confirms me in the opinion that those estimates are very nearly correct. Five classes in the schedules prepared give 787 marriages of cousins, 246 of which have given issue to deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic, or insane children.

"Admitting the same ratio to prevail, the Ohio report, which contains 157 marriages of cousins, followed by deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic, or insane offspring, would indicate the existence of 332 other marriages of cousins in the same population not followed by such defects. The counties which furnish this 151 marriages, as above, and are supposed to comprise in their limits 332 unreported marriages, making a total of 483, contained in 1850 a population of 1,528,238. If the same ratio be supposed to exist throughout the Union, there would be found to the twenty millions of white inhabitants, six thousand three hundred and twenty one marriages of cousins, giving birth to 3,909 deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic, and insane children, distributed as follows:

Deaf and dumb	1,116
Blind	618
Idiotic	8,854
Insane	299

"Then, if the figures of the last United States census still applied to our population, there would now be found in the Union:

"9,136 deaf and dumb, of whom 1,116, or 12.8 per cent. are children of cousins.

"7,978 blind, of whom 618, or 08.1 per cent. are children of cousins.

"14,257 idiotic, of whom 1,84, or 1.29 per cent. are children of cousins.

"14 972 insane, of whom 299, or 0.19 per cent. are children of cousins."

It may be well worth the attention of the medical man of the country to test this calculation of probabilities, and to either confirm or confute it by any additional facts which may come under their cognizance. The estimate is one full of grave import, and ought to arrest the attention of the community at large. Though in America the disposition to form such ill-assorted alliances has never been manifested to the same extent as among the aristocracy of the old world, where it is notorious that owing to marriages of blood-relations, the offspring of certain families of rank have sadly degenerated in point of physical and mental strength; still these statistics, which are presented, are enough to prove that there is need for reform here.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR IN FLORIDA.—*Four Respectable Citizens of Tampa Hung by the Vigilants.*—The Savannah Republican publishes a letter dated Tampa, Florida, June 24th, 1858, from which the following is an extract:

"This morning four of our most prominent men, to wit: John J. Early, D'Witt Lucian, Jerome Baker, and Col. J. Alfonse Crockett, were found hung to as many trees in the suburbs of our city. Intense excitement exists, and many of our citizens are now under arms, for the protection of law-abiding citizens, who dare to raise their hands against these midnight assassins.

Another remarkable feature is this, every one of these men were members of the "American Party." Is it a proscription?—Col. Crockett and Mr. Early leave interesting families to deplore their loss, while the death of all has cast a gloom over this community, from which it will not shortly recover.

A WINDY WELL.—The Brandon (Mississippi) Republican mentions a curious well discovered in Smith county about a month ago, Mr. Baugh was boring for water in the piney woods, and when he had bored about forty feet, "a mighty rushing wind" came out of the hole, which continued for several days. He quit boring and waited to see what would come of it. He placed a bottle over the hole, and the wind makes a noise in it which can be heard a mile. It "blows" about a week at a time and then it begins to "suck in," which continues for about the same time, and then blows again. So far no diminution of its force has been discovered. It has attracted many persons to see it, and as yet none can tell "whence the wind cometh or whither it goeth."

SICKNESS FROM EATING OYSTERS.—Oysters, in large quantities, were offered for sale at Salsbury, Md., on Saturday last, at about the prices of shells. Those who bought them rued their bargain notwithstanding, for all who ate them became very sick.

Western Annoyances.

Judge J., who has returned from a tour in the west, relates an anecdote illustrative of the horrors to which travelers in that region are exposed. In a passage on one of the rivers he fell in with a talkative lady and gentleman, to whom he was relating some of his sufferings from mosquitos.

'Husband,' said the lady to the gentleman owning that title, 'you'd better tell the gentleman about the man we met in Iowa.'

The hint was sufficient, and the gentleman proceeded to say that in their travels farther west they had made the acquaintance of a stalwart, frolicking western Hoosier, one of the genus who 'could whip his weight in wild cats,' but who possessed a fund of quiet humor. On one occasion they stopped at a hotel in the interior, not of the most inviting appearance. They were shown to their rooms, the lady and gentleman at one end and the Hoosier at the other end of the hall. About midnight the drowsy couple were started by the report of fire-arms, proceeding from the end of the hall occupied by their traveling companion. Both startled up in bed at this untimely alarm, and began to speculate upon this cause, when they heard a rushing of feet and confusion of voices in the hall.—On going to the door, the gentleman found the whole house, headed by the landlord rushing in the direction of the report.—His curiosity led him to join the midnight procession, and he found himself with the rest in front of the Hoosier's door. The landlord tried the latch, but found it fast, whereupon in a loud voice he demanded instant admission.

'What do you want?' roared a voice within.

'Want to come in,' replied the landlord.

'Can't do it!' was the response from within. It is my room, and I'm in bed, and you can't come in!'

'Let me in!' shouted the landlord in a louder voice, at the same time shaking the door violently,' or I'll break the door down!'

'Hold on!' rejoined the voice within, 'I'll open the door!'

The door was opened, when in rushed the whole party, expecting to see the floor covered with blood. What was their surprise to find everything in its proper place and the Hoosier calm and unconcerned.—A revolver was lying carelessly upon the bed.

'Who fired that pistol?' demanded the surprised landlord

'I did,' was the reply.

'Why?' asked the landlord.

'Wie Hoosier stepped to the bed, and throwing up the covering said, 'Look here. Do you see that?'

The attention was at once directed to the point indicated, and there, over the whole surface of the sheet; bed-bugs in every direction like a flock of sheep frightened by a dog. The landlord was chagrined and puzzled, and looked to his lodger for an explanation.

'These,' began the Hoosier, straightening himself up to his full height, and gesticulating with his right hand in a grandiloquent style: 'these are my friends? I have settled an armistic with them and we are on friendly terms; but on the window sill just outside, you will find two infernal big fellows, that I could not do anything with, and so I just put a hole through them.—But it's all right now—it's all understood between me and my friends here, and we shall get along well enough now.'

It is needless to add that the landlord retired to his bed crestfallen, while the spectators enjoyed a hearty laugh.

A FATHER KILLS THE SEDUCER OF HIS CHILD.—The Vicksburg Sun, of the 25th ult., gives full particulars of the killing of Dr. Mitchell, by Parker Williams, near Lake Bolivar:

As soon as Mr. Williams was made aware that his daughter had been ruined by Dr. Mitchell, his family physician—a man in whom he had placed the most implicit confidence, and for whom he had ever entertained the profoundest esteem and respect—he felt that he was an outraged man—that he could have borne all the ills that heaven could inflict upon him in any shape but that. Indignation naturally filled his bosom, and the reflection that it was the man whom he once cherished as a friend, that had stabbed his peace of mind and covered his name with infamy, served to intensify his resentment and give a keener pang to his anguish. He became desperate. Then it was that he made up his mind to avenge his daughter's honor. The cup of his indignation was full to overflowing. He sent for the author of his woes, Dr. Mitchell, who immediately repaired to the house upon which he had brought so much misery, and as he was on the point of extending his hand to Mr. Williams, the father of the unfortunate victim of the seducer's arts, the latter (Mr. Williams) pulled out his pistol and shot him dead. Dr. Mitchell formerly lived in this county where his wife is residing at present. His slayer immediately gave himself up to the proper authorities, and his trial will come off at an early day.

At a festival, a pretty Miss waited upon an editor with a pie plate of antivue manufacture in the centre of which he espied the following interesting couplet:

"Our sweet kiss
Is the price of this."

This excited his feelings, and as soon as an opportunity presented itself, he motioned the young lady to his side and pointing with his knife to the line, said: "Your pay is ready whenever you present your bill."

A lively Hibernian exclaimed, at a party where Theodore Hook shone as the evening star, "Och, Master Theodore, but you're the *hook* that nobody can *bate*."

The Restoration of Persons Apparently Drowned.

As a considerable number of persons have met with an untimely death in this region of country in consequence of being drowned, and it since appears that in several instances parties might have been saved by proper treatment, it is worth while to republish the instructions of the late Dr. Marshall Hall, for the restoration of persons apparently drowned:

I. Treat the patient instantly, on the spot, in the open air, exposing the face and chest to the breeze, except in severe weather.

2. *To Clear the throat.*—Place the patient gently on the face, with one wrist under the forehead—all fluids and the tongue itself then fall forwards, leaving the entrance into the windpipe free. If there be breathing wait and watch; if not, or *if it fail*—

II. *To Excite Respiration.*—Turn the patient well and instantly on his side and excite the nostrils with snuff, or the throat with a feather, &c., and dash cold water on the face previously rubbed warm. If there be no success, lose not a moment but instantly—

III. *To Imitate Respiration.*—Replace the patient on his face, raising and supporting the chest well on a folded coat or other article of dress. Turn the body very gently on the side and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, alternately repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently and perseveringly, fifteen times in the minute, occasionally varying the side. (When the patient reposes on the chest this cavity is compressed by the weight of the body and expiration takes place, when he is turned on the side this pressure is removed and inspiration occurs.) When the prone position is resumed, make equable but efficient pressure, with brisk movement, along the back of the chest, removing it immediately before rotation on the side. (The first measure augments the expiraton, the second commences inspiration.) The result is respiration, and, if not too late, life

IV. *To Induce Circulation and Warmth.*—Meantime rub the limbs upwards with firm grasping pressure and with energy, using handkerchief, &c. By this measure the blood is propelled along the veins towards the heart. Let the limbs be thus warmed and dried and then clothed, the bystanders supply the requisite garments. Avoid the continuous warm bath, and the position on or inclined to the back. This treatment is to be persevered in for three or four hours, as it is the erroneous opinion that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance. Cases have come under the notice of the Royal Humane Society of successful result even after five hours.

THE MADNESS OF TRIFLING WITH DISEASE.—*Truths for those who Reason.*—There are thousands of lunatics at large.—Is the man sane who shows more solicitude to keep his house in good repair than to preserve his health or prop his failing constitution? Such a man is, as Shakspeare has it, *essentially* mad, without seeming so. Besides, there is no excuse for remaining sick, when the means of recovery have been placed within the reach of every valetudinarian. The great and good Holloway, volunteering the resources of a well-stored and powerful intellect in the service of humanity, has sought, found, combined, and applied the antidotes to every disorder which assails the system, either from within or without. His two world-celebrated remedies are achieving, in all regions and climates, and over the most frightful forms of disease, the most signal triumphs. Bulletins of Holloway's victories appear in every public journal that issues from the press, and more than ten thousand certificates of cures accomplished by his Pills and Ointment, are published annually in Europe and this country. No longer are mineral poisons and paralyzing narcotics considered necessary in the practice of physic. The two medicinal wonders of the nineteenth century have superseded them.

The dyspeptic, the scrofula-stricken, the victims of liver complaint, of eruptive disease, or, worse than all, of *mineral medicines*, rejoice in the salutary revolution.

Above all, the feebler sex in every condition of life, and in all countries, have reason to congratulate themselves that Professor Holloway's remedies have been given to the world It would seem that their mild, conservative action has a peculiar and most beneficial effect upon the female system and constitution at the critical periods of life. In girlhood, maturity, and old age, as maiden and as wife and mother, fragile and sensitive woman finds in these preparations the surest means of quieting every pain, regulating every disordered function, and replacing torpor and debility with activity and strength.

The value of such a medicine as Holloway's Pills as a household remedy cannot be over-appreciated. Husbands and fathers know little of the many aches and pains to which the feebler members of their families are subjected, in consequence of their sedentary habits, and the susceptibility of their nervous systems. They suffer uncomplainingly. Diffidence, perhaps, prevents them from applying to a physician; or if they do seek medical aid, it is to no purpose. But in Holloway's remedies, they have a sure means of relief, and in the accompanying directions and advice, a chart that, if implicitly followed, will guide them to renewed health and cheerfulness. —"*Home Journal.*"

A fop of a fellow who was sauntering about a country village, saw a pretty face at the window of a house near which a little boy was at play. 'Bub,' "who is that fair lady looking out?" "Sis," was the laconic reply. "Will you not tell me if she is a maid or matron?" asked the exquisite.—"She's a tailoress," answered the lad, resuming his play.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR EDITOR:—How is the temperature in your part of the country? Here, it is excessively annoying, the thermometer having gotten up to 95° and has lodged and can't get any lower. The farmers are generally into their harvest fields and as far as I can learn the crop is a good one.—Going up the road some days ago I was particularly struck with the vast difference in the lands and general appearance of the farms from the lower end of Kent to the upper end of New Castle; the former presenting to the view poor fields, bad fences and houses while the latter displayed farms brought to the highest degree of fertility, the most magnificent farms in the country and fine dwellings. A great many hedges are used in New Castle, and it is one of the prettiest sights you ever beheld to see the contrast between the fields of corn, wheat and grass all enclosed with green, neatly trimmed hedges. A gentleman, old resident, informed me that ten years ago Kent was called the garden spot of the State, and raised more wheat than New Castle and Sussex put together.

How has this change been brought about? The New Castle & Wilmington R. R. & the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal have been the means of transportation for New Castle, while horse power has been the only dependence of Kent and Sussex. *This I think is the reason; probably, some of the opponents of public improvements in your good county can give a better one.* If, however, I am right what will the State of Delaware be in 10 years to come under the influence of the Del. R. R. and the J. & B. R. R., and what would the Eastern Shore with its splendid water facilities become when you added to them the Md. & Del. R. R. You can't imagine the change that this State has gone through since the construction of the Del. R. R. Land has advanced from 50 to 300 per cent. and more while the increased facilities to market make prices higher and produce and money more plenty. People can move about much more rapidly and thus the social condition of the community has been improved—a great many people have friends and relatives with you but they see New York oftener than Easton.—

I see some accounts in your columns of the Peoples' Party; they seem sanguine of success this fall, although it is hard to tell. It seems to be composed of some of the leading men in the State, and I believe generally popular. LEVELLER.

MILFORD, July 3, 1858.

To Housekeepers.

CALVES'-FEET JELLY.—Take four calves feet well boiled, half a pound of sugar, one pint of wine, two lemons; the whites of four eggs, and shells; boil all together for five minutes, then pour through a flannel bag to strain.

GINGERCAKE.—Take three pounds of flour, one pound of sugar, one pound of butter, rubbed in very fine, two ounces of ginger, a little nutmeg, a pint of molasses, a gill of cream; make them warm together, and bake them in a slack oven.

SHORT GINGEBREAD.—Take one pound of sugar, three quarters of a pound of butter, five eggs, a little cream and pearl ash, one pound and three quarters of flour, rolled hard. To be baked on tin sheets, marked ready to cut.

GINGERBREAD.—Take one pound and a half of flour, a quarter of a pound of sugar, quarter of a pound of butter, well rubbed together; one ounce of ginger, a few caraway seeds, twenty-four allspice, twelve cloves, a little cinnamon, one pint of molasses. Knead well.

BREAD PUDDING.—Make a pint of bread crumbs, put them into a stewpan with as much milk as will cover them, the peel of a lemon, and a little nutmeg grated, a small piece of cinnamon; boil about ten minutes; sweeten with powdered loaf sugar; take out the cinnamon, and put in four eggs; beat all well together, and bake half an hour, or boil rather more than an hour.

SUET PUDDING.—Suet, a quarter of a pound; flour, three table spoonsful, eggs, two, and a little grated ginger; milk, half a pint. Mince the suet as fine as possible, roll it with the rolling pin, so as to mix it well with the flour; beat up the eggs, mix them with the milk, and then mix all together; wet your cloth well in boiling water, flour it, tie it loose, put into boiling water, and boil an hour and a quarter.

CUSTARD PUDDING.—Boil a pint of milk and a quarter of a pint of good cream; thicken with flour and water, made perfectly smooth, till it is stiff enough to bear an egg on it; break in the yolks of five eggs, sweeten with powdered loaf sugar, grate in a little nutmeg, and the peel of a lemon; add half a glass of good brandy, then whip the whites of five eggs till quite stiff, and mix gently all together; line a pie-dish with good puff paste, and bake half an hour.

A GOOD PLAIN CAKE.—The following is a receipt for making a good plain cake to be given to children at breakfast, instead of buttered bread.

Take as much dough as will make a quartern loaf, (either made at home or procured at the baker's) work into this a quarter of a pound of butter a quarter of a pound of moist sugar, and a handful of Caraway seeds. When well-worked together pull into pieces the size of a golden pipin, and work it together again. This must be done three times, or it will be in lumps, and heavy when baked.

ICING FOR CAKES.—Put one pound of fine sifted, treble refined sugar into a basin, and the whites of three new-laid eggs, beat the sugar and eggs up well with a silver spoon, until it becomes very white and thick; dust the cake over with flour, and then brush it off by way of taking the grease from the outside, which prevents the icing from running; put it on smooth with a pallet knife, and garnish according to fancy; and ornaments should be put an immediately for if the icing get dry, it will not stick on.