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

TERMS.
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The Easton Gazette.

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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, mill 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. H. ANDERSON,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
SIGN OF THE BIG WATCH
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 to such as desire it, with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the medicine. Address
Rev. C. S. BURNETT,
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 insure satisfaction. All orders addressed to them at Easton will be promptly attended to.
mar 6-6m S

House Carpentering.
J. 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.
6-6m

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 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 six months, will please call and pay them, as I need and must have the money. [apr 21

HOUSE PAINTING
AND
PAPER HANGING.
THE subscriber would 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 near of the jail, will meet with prompt attention, and when in the country if left at Elliott & Hugh's Hat and Shoe Store will be attended to as early as possible. Of the many witnesses he can call on 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.

WASHINGTON'S GRAVE.

Disturb not his slumbers let Washingtog sleep
'Neath the boughs of the willow that over him weep;
His arm is unnerved, but his deeds remain bright
As the stars in the dark vaulted heaven at night,
Oh! wake not the hero, his battles are o'er,
Let him rest undisturbed on Potomac's fair shore—
On the river's green border so flowery crest.
With the hearts he loved fondly LET WASHINGTON REST.

Awake not his slumber, tread lightly around,
'Tis the grave of the Freeman, 'tis Liberty's mound;
Thy name is immortal, our freedom ye won,
Brave sire of Columbia, our own Washington.
Oh! wake not the hero, his battles are o'er,
Let him rest, calmly rest, on his dear native shore,
While the stars and stripes of our country shall wave
O'er the land that can boast of a WASHINGTON'S GRAVE.

WHAT can be more appropriate to read to-morrow morning, save the holy scriptures, than the Declaration of Independence? Although we may not be startled from our morning's nap by the booming of cannon or the rolling of the drum to remind us that Independence day has once more rolled around, we can quietly read it and calmly reflect over the past. Bring to mind the great responsibility the true patriots who signed this instrument took upon themselves, not only in facing a strong and powerful foe, but in declaring to a tyranical world they would be FREE and INDEPENDENT by the mutual pledge to each other of their lives, fortunes and sacred honor:

Declaration of Independence.

In Congress, Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems af government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refuted his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasion on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states: for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislature.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country; become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexions between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do.—And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, fortunes, and sacred honour. JOHN HANCOCK.

Important from Utah.

Before our readers may have an opportunity to read the following through our columns, they may have seen much later intelligence from Utah, but none, if this be true, and it is about what has been expected by many, as the Mormons are an uncertain people, that will more clearly show their intended course:

Important intelligence of the movements of the Mormons has reached us by the special correspondent of the New York Times, who writes under date of May 28, from Fort Bridger. The news contradicts former accounts of the pacific disposition of the Mormons, but it is to be regarded as the Army side of the story. We condense as follows:

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.

The company of emigrants from Salt Lake City who just arrived here a day or two ago; are camped just outside the picket lines. Most of them are of English birth, though a few are Americans. They number 150 and were permitted by Brigham to leave the Valley under a pledge given by him to Governor Cumming, that all who desired to go out should do so freely.

GOVERNOR CUMMING WATCHED.

The Governor has stated that he was not attended by any guard while in the Valley, and that all the people who desired had free access to him. He undoubtedly so supposed; but the truth is now undisputable that he was surrounded continually by a secret guard, who turned away every person whose communication with him was likely to be detrimental to the interests of the Theocracy.

WHAT THE SAINTS THINK OF HIM.

After Cumming returned to the camp from the Valley, Brigham and others of the Hierarchy, spoke of him in public meetings in the most disrespectful and filthy manner, boasting of the ease with which they had hoodwinked him, and declaring that he could never be their Governor.

THE GOVERNOR AT PROVO.

Mr. James stated that Gov. Cumming's Mormon Guard, when he visited Provo, consisted of Hovard Egan, John Kay, Fayette Worthen, David Candland, Wm. Kremble and Col. Kane. Just after the Governor left Provo, John Young, brother of the prophet, in a sermon preached at Spanish Fork, which Mr. James heard, told the people not to be uneasy about leaving their homes, but to go on with their improvements, in the faith that the army would never interrupt them. "If we give them Salt Lake City;" he continued, "that will fill the bill; and if they attempt to come around the point of the Mountain, (which divides Salt Laka Valley from Utah Valley,) Brother Brigham will make a bone yard of the place, for not a single soldier shall enter here.

"He has thus far kept the boys off, but if they provoke his wrath, he will let them have full play, and wipe out the scoundrels. Brethren, let us listen to what our Governor says. Brigham is our Governor, always has been, and always will be. He is the only man who ever can govern this people. Let old Governor Cumming go to h—l, where he *will* go soon, any way, with all his d——d party. The old scoundrel got up and said he wanted the ladies on his side, and d——n him, that is all they *do* want. His speech was something like the one Brocchus made. When he came out here he said in the Tabernacle that he wanted the ladies on his side, and it was hard work for Brother Brigham to keep the people from cutting his throat the moment he left the pulpit. The Lord has fought our battles so far, and he will fight them again, and so we'll have no d——d Gentiles among us."

In Provo city, on the Sunday following Cumming's visit there, Brigham, in a sermon, spoke as follows: "Governor Cumming has been here and promised the people protection! indeed! but the poor, lousy old curse can't protect himself, much less anybody else. Why, I have to send a guard around with him to prevent the people from cutting his throat." Subsequenty he stated that Salt Lake City was his individual property—he would burn it down to morrow. He had moved the people all south, however, and it was his purpose to burn the city any how, soon as the troops should approach it. He told the people, however, to keep *perfectly quiet*; to settle down in the southern settlements to which they had removed, cultivating their crops; and in sixty days, or as soon as Col. Kane could go to Washington and back, he could tell them whether they were to remain in the Valley or leave it.

BRIGHAM'S DESTINATION.

It is Brigham's intention to strike across the White Mountains, and then proceed northward to the Btitish Possessions. The Mormons assert, doubtless falsely, that they have recently received from the British Government encouragement to go into their possessions on the Pacific. He does not doubt that Brigham will destroy Salt Lake soon as the troops approach it, as they have already burned the northern settlements of Box Elder and Willow Creek. The march via the White Mountains to the British Possessions, would be some 700 or 800 miles. Brigham, however, seems to be prepared for his own escape in an emergency, having kept a herd of some fifty or sixty superior mules, belonging to the church, in fine condition, down in San Pete Valley, 132 miles south of Salt Lake, and in the neighborhood, to which he has conveyed his spirituals. There is no doubt that they are designed for his own and his harems's flight.

Letter from Senator Bell.

It has already been stated that Senators Bell and Crittenden felt themselves compelled by other engagements, to decline the honor of a public dinner, tendered them by some of the most prominent of the citizens of New York city. The following is a copy of Mr. Bell's reply, marked by the vigor of thought and language which charncterize all his productions:

"WASHINGTON, June 17, 1858.

"GENTLEMEN:—I am deeply sensible of the friendly feeling manifested by your letter of invitation to a 'public dinner,' in which my name is flatteringly associated with that of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden. Nothing but imperative engagements, incident to the adjournment of Congress, compel me to forego an honor which, under other circumstances, would be accepted with peculiar satisfaction.

"The compliment is rendered doubly acceptable on another account. Among the names subscribed to the invitation I recognise many familiar to the whole country as eminent in the various walks of life, some who have been distinguished in the public service, others who have given tone and direction to opinion, and others still who have but recently stood in comparatively political antagonism.

"Where these various shades of opinion are thus blended together, and actuated by a common impulse in aiming at a common object, it argues well for the success of the cause with which they are identified. In the present posture of public affairs no assurance is more suspicious than that such men should unite, animated by the same patriotic inspiration, and act together for that great end by which the country may be redeemed from the rule of ultraism; the excesses of party may be restrained; stagnant commerce may be revived, and suffering industry protected. And it is especially gratifying that in the patriotic effort to bring back the Government to its ancient and honorable principles—an effort which now begins to diffuse its moral influence everywhere—that all merely sectional considerations should be discarded, and the movement should be impelled by a national impulse, shared alike by North and South, East and West. It is only by such a course, wisely and liberally pursued, ignoring all narrow prejudices and exclusive ideas, that this work of redemption can be consummated. Every patriot must see, wherever he may live under the broad shield of this Union, that the time has come for a great moral revolution in the administration of the Government. All the national interests have been slighted and neglected, as if the prosperity of thirty millions of people claimed no consideration. Improvement of rivers and harbors, upon which internal commerce depends for its transit and security, have been denied; the Government is carried on by the use or abuse of public credit; all practical legislation has been refused, and at a time when every man asks his neighbor why this universal derangement and stagnation of trade has come to pass, neither the President nor his advisers have made a recommendation or inquiry directed towards relief. They have either stood still or exerted their Administrative faculties for the domination of party or the distraction of the Union.

"No wonder; then, the cry of 'change' has gone forth, and that the people are raising up in their own strength to demand it. The North and South have an equal stake in the result, and whatever energies I can command shall be employed now, as heretofore, in restoring the Government to its original purity, in strengthening the bonds of union, and in promoting those moral and material interests by which alone, as a nation we can be made prosperous and happy.

"I am, with great respect, gentlemen, your obedient servant. JNO. BELL.

"Messrs. L. Bradish, William M. Evarts, A. C. Kingsland, Simeon Draper, George Griswold, Joseph Blunt, &c."

The New York Courier publishes the above admirable letter of Mr. Bell, and adds the following just appreciation of its quality:

"This letter has the ring of the sterling metal—just what we are always sure to find in the tried patriotism of this noble compeer of Crittenden. There is a moral sublimity in the position which these two Southern statesmen now occupy. They command admiration and confidence, and it is greatly to be regretted that our citizens have not had the opportunity of giving some substantial testimonial of greatful appreciation."

Foreigners Robbing the Government.

An able and intelligent writer connected with the American army in or near the Territory of Utah, has addressed a series of letters to our morning contempoary, the "Daily Exchange," from one of which we borrow the following extract, and call to it the attention of the country:

CAMP SCOTT, U. T., April 8, 1858.

Not many are the events which occur within this barren region, although during the last six months it had resounded with the stir, the stray musketry and the occasional booming of artillery of two thousand men. This number of men includes all—teamsters and camp followers as well as combatants, of which latter there could perhaps be scraped together some fourteen hundred. The original number intended for this expedition would probably have been very nearly realized had it not been *for the extraordinary extent to which desertion has been carried since the expedition was decided upon.* We hazzard but little in saying that at least SIX HUNDRED MEN, and probably more, have deserted from the corpse comprising the army of Utah since the intentions was first announced from the War Department of setting such an army on foot. The solemn moral and patriotic sanctions attending an obligation to serve the country five years as a soldier seem to have lost their force. The men who enlist now-a-days, *chiefly foreigners* (for few Americans are willing to mingle with foreigners in any avocation) seem to regard the sanctions of an enlistment oath *as a mere matter of temporary convenience* which is to be observed just so long as it suits their interests and no longer. The little care and attention which is paid to this crime on the part of the government only serves to confirm the soldiers in this view of his oath. He runs away almost with impunity. So tender has the *democratic sentiment* of the age and the country become (towards foreigners he should have added —*Editors.*) that the extreme penalty prescribed for desertion, in time of peace, was fifty lashes, and is seldom visited upon the delinquent even if he should be caught and tried. The government has appealed to the nobler sense of the soldier by increasing his pay, so that while it is equal to and even surpasses that of the agricultural laborer in many parts of the country, it is more than double that of any other soldier in the world. Besides this, on all extraordinary occasions, he may expect a handsome gratification in land. *His tour of service is short, and the means of intellectual culture are always within his reach.* It then such advantages as these fail to awaken in him a manly feeling of self-respect and patriotism, other means should be resorted to; the severities of the law should be increased, and more vigilance exercised in their execution. The man who breaks his oath demoralizes himself, and adds thus much towards the demoralization of society.

There is not a single unprejudiced officer connected with the army, who will hesitate in confirming what this correspondent says of the foreigners who enlist in our army, and in sustaining us when we say the Government is robbed of more than a million of dollars a year by these enlisted foreigners. He estimates those who have deserted during the progress af our army to Camp Scott at something near a thousand, and this is fully half the force Col. Johnston started with. But there are hundreds, who desert in a very short period after received their bounty and clothing, and could the whole number who thus desert in the course of the year, after robbing Uncle Sam, be summed up, the public would be astounded. These traitorous deserters are duly advertised, we believe, but there being no reward offered for their apprehension, almost every one escapes without receiving the slightest punishment. That punishment in the case of foreign deserters, should in every instance be death, and such an offence in the persons of natives should be made severe enough to effectually check the disgraceful practice if not entirely stop it.

For this robbing and plundering the Government through the agency of foreign enlistments, the so-called Democracy are as responsible as the judgment of the country holds them for other improper depredations upon the Treasury. Their first and last thought is to provide for the interests of this class of our population, and they have sounded the praises of foreigners so long and loud, that they begin to think they can commit any crime without fear of punishment. Depraved and infamous indeed must be the wretches who would run away from those advantages connected with an enlistment in the American army, which the writer for the "Exchange" describes, and yet perhaps it was as well for us that they ran away before reaching the enemy, inasmuch as they would have been sure to do it afterwards. Three fourths of the foreigners who join our army are the discarded young thieves and idlers of Europe, and they will run away from a moderate share of labor as quickly as they will fly from the prospect of a fight. But as they can all *vote* "Democracy" will continue to hurrah for them, and hereafter support them in plundering the Government as they have done heretofore.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Reception of Mr. Crittenden at Cincinnati

Mr. Corwin said:—Mr. Crittenden: The very pleasing duty, sir, of welcoming you to the city of Cincinnati has been devolved upon me by my fellow citizens; and sir, it may be as well for me at the outset to make known to you—as, no doubt, it will prove agreeably to you—that this demonstration is not the movement of any political party. I am not the instrument of any cabal; not the organ of any politiical party; but the representative of my fellow citizens of Cincinati, irrespective of any and all partizan affiliations, who desire me in their name to welcome the statesman who has proved true to the Constitution and the Union.

We have thought it our duty to make known in some manner, public and notorious, the feelings of the people of this city, that you may know that we appreciate your faithful and eminent services in behalf of your whole country. We have been accustomed sir, to look upon the struggles of ambitious men in the councils of the nation, striving for the promotion of party interests and their own selfish preferment, and therefore, sir, it is with the more pleasure that we convey to you an inadequate expression of the feelings with which we have regarded the independent and patriotic stand you assumed and vindicated in the late fierce and dangerous struggle in the National Congress. We look to the statesmen of our time to recognize each integral part of that Republic which he represents as his own home, knowing no sectional divisions, entertaining no public dissensions within his own breast calculated to divide and estrange the people of any part of our whole country, but, sir, the spectacle of a great and patriotic statesman, comprehending the whole of this great confederation, is one which, unhappily for all of us, we are compelled to regard as the exception, and not as the rule. But, sir, it is our happy duty and our privilege to welcome you to our city as a patriot of tried principles, who has manifested that love for his whole country in a manner that comes home to our hearts. It is known to you, and known to me well enough, that I am not given to flattery. Unhappily I am often too censorious even to my friends, but I am happy to say, proud to know, that in this great throng we may see men of all political parties. There are Republicans here—Black! (Shouts of laughter and cheers.) There are Democrats here! (Another cheer.) *There are old Whigs here!* (Vehement applause and shouts: "Yes there are!" (A wild chorus of yells.) And, sir, there are men here of foreign birth, who have fled from European oppression to find homes in our country, whose hearts throb with the love of this Union, and whose souls are inspired with the love of constitutional liberty. (Vehement applause.)

They are here to greet you, sir, with welcome. Welcome you, who, while mad partizans were brandishing the fragments of the Constitution at each other, were striving with noble strength to reconstruct them and lay them before your countrymen as you found them, their strength unimpaired, and the integrity of constitutional principles untarnished. We have found you battling while chaos warred around you, for the whole country, vindicating the true principles of our national government, and endeavoring to call back the mad zealots who were wildly striving to dissolve this Union, to a sense of the duty they owe the founders of this government; back to the old trodden paths red with the footsteps of greatness, to a sense of the duty they owe to their fellow countrymen. The patriotism, the love for the whole Union which you displayed on the floor of the Senate Chamber, has caused the people of Cincinnati to assemble and do you honor. We welcome you heartily, sir, to our city.—And besides, sir, there are thousands of us here who claim you as a personal friend, and we have assembled because we love the man—John J. Crittenden [Great applause.]

You will not be deceived, sir, by appearances. You are now in sight of, within five minutes walk of your old Kentucky home. But, sir, you are, as much at home here, as if you were seated within your own homestead. The man who deserves well of his country is at home here and everywhere in this Union, in the love of his people, to whose hearts he is ever welcome and I assure you, sir, there will be prayers offered in this community that it may please God to give you length of days, to be what you have been, a benefactor to the country you have so long and faithfully served. Again, sir in the name of the people of the City of Cincinnati I welcome you.

[When Mr. Corwin concluded, an enthusiastic youth sprang to the curbstone directly in front of Mr. Crittenden, and giving his hat a desperate swing almost under the nose of the Senator, sung out in a half frenzied tone, "Three cheers for the American Eagle." The cheers were very audibly given. In fact, they were nigh ear splitting.]

HIS RESPONSE.

Mr. Crittenden momentarily surveyed the crowd and with deep earnestness said:

Mr. Corwin, my old and respected friend—I had not expected this cordial and unexpected reception until last evening—I had not anticipated anything but the hospitable welcome that is always extended to any stranger arriving in your beautiful city, and I must confess that, after being so warmly greeted and honored by so many of my fellow-citizens, I feel almost ashamed that I have done so little to deserve it all. And I feel how little I deserve it, because I am the more thankful to you all because of your appreciation of it. I thank you, fellow-citizens, from the fullness of my heart.

I have always been devoted to the Union