UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.

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☞When the time for which a paper is mailed, is here, we have a running account it is STOPPED.

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LOCATION—Market square, north side, second story.

WORDEN & CORNELIUS.

Jan. 1, 1858.

ITALY.

By John G. Whittier—In the N. Y. Independent.]

Across the sea I heard the groans
Of nations in the throes
Of wind and wave. Their blood and bones
Cried out in pitiless, crushed by thrones,
And sucked by priestly ghouls.

I dreamed of freedom slowly gained
In martyr-souls, patriotic faith;
And lo! an athlete grew, strong-stained,
With recent manacles half-slackened,
Shouting it from the bride of death!

I turn me, awe-struck, from the sight,
Among the shouting thousands mute,
I only know that God is right,
And that the children of the light
Shall tread the darkness under foot.

I know the pent fire heaves its crust,
The sullen skies the bolt will form
To smite them clear; that Nature must
The balance of her powers adjust,
Though with the earthquake and the storm.

And who am I, whose prayers would stay
The decrees of retributive time,
And, brother Slavery's evil day
That outdrag Justice may not lay
Its hand upon the sword of crime?

God reigns, and let the earth rejoice!
I bow before His eternal plan;
Both are the organs of my choice;
He speaks in battle's stormy voice,
His praise is in the wrath of man!

The Star and Chronicle.

MONDAY, JAN. 7, 1861.

Ups and Downs in Prices of Flour.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

From the following Table, it seems, that, by a comparison at given times and places, the price of Wheat Flour in America is gradually decreasing. Money is relatively of less value, at present, than it was fifty or a hundred years ago—and yet, a dollar will buy more bread than it would then. Of late, the lesser prices occur at intervals of about ten years—1851 having been the LOWEST point touched in the record list, and 1812 the HIGHEST. We present what we find published as the AVERAGE prices in the markets, in NOVEMBER, for 64 years past:

1860	$4 94	1808	$8 06	1817	$9 75
1859	5 12	1807	9 56	1816	10 00
1858	5 15	1806	10 62	1815	9 50
1857	5 31	1805	6 34	1814	8 75
1856	6 62	1804	5 18	1813	9 25
1855	9 31	1803	5 75	1812	11 00
1854	8 74	1802	6 18	1811	9 50
1853	7 15	1801	5 27	1810	10 25
1852	4 90	1800	5 00	1809	7 75
1851	3 91	1799	5 12	1808	5 75
1850	4 85	1798	8 12	1807	7 00
1849	5 06	1797	5 37	1806	7 25
1848	5 25	1796	5 50	1805	8 25
1847	6 31	1795	5 06	1804	10 25
1846	5 10	1794	5 25	1803	7 50
1845	5 91	1793	6 62	1802	6 50
1844	4 37	1792	6 50	1801	9 00
1843	4 31	1791	6 50	1800	10 50
1842	4 25	1790	4 25	1799	10 75
1841	6 71	1789	9 12	1798	9 00
1840	5 69	1788	6 25	1797	8 50
1839	6 25				

Such an immense crop as we had in 1860, renders the probable advance this year small, and a decrease in the spring may be looked for. If there be no famine abroad, no civil war at home, or no large increase of consumers caused by immense advances in manufacturing and mining among us, cheap bread is reasonably to be expected the coming year. Should the unprecedented vast amount of grain in the ground realize its wonted harvest, wheat will probably be cheaper than ever in 1861-2.

In 1820, Flour was $4.25
1830, do 5,00
1840, do 5.09
1850, do 4.85
1860, do 4.94

Average for five tenth years, $4,85.

☞Among the many valuable country newspapers on our exchange list, none has been conducted with more spirit and energy, during the campaign now closed, than the Union County Star and Lewisburg Chronicle. Those of our brother editors who receive it, will readily testify that in its ability. Worden is a good writer, and he is in possession of a quality nearly if not quite as essential to an editor as this, namely, the tact of making good use of his talents, and of bringing fact and argument before his readers at the right time and in the right place. We hail the Chronicle the success it so richly deserves, and we know that the friends of Freedom in Union county will not forget to sustain nobly a paper which has contributed so much to the success of the Right in that county.—The Agitator, Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa.]

☞We call that a pretty "steep" compliment, from the staunch Republican Organ of the Banner Republican county of the Banner Republican State—a county where, twenty years ago, we felt more restraint in discussing the slavery question, than we had, two years previously, while "tramping" in Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland! But feelings have materially changed in both directions. We do not consider our paper worthy of all the praise bestowed upon it in the above extract—nevertheless, that FRIENDLY HINT, to the Republicans of Union county, we hope a few hundred more of them will "take" kindly, and permit us the evidence thereof!

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1861.

MESSRS. WORDEN & CORNELIUS: Enclosed find, in gold and stamps, one dollar and fifty cents for the Chronicle for the ensuing year—the seventh of our pilgrimage in this land.

You haven't "seceded," yet, have you? Well, if you do, the Buckeye boys will offer their services to spank you. How sorry I would be, if I was a Pennsylvanian, with their son Jimmy was President! * * *

☞See here, you Berks county Democrat! WE are not at fault for Buchanan's election and his friends' secession—"thou art the man," BEN! Do you think it fair, after you did all you could to elect your "favorite son"—now that he has turned out all we denounced him to be while opposing his election—to try to poke fun at Pennsylvania, and disown your mother, simply because you have happened to remove out of the State in good time to vote for him in Ohio? You know the Keystone beat the Buckeye State—the former gave 90,000 clear majority against Buck's man Breck, and nearly half the "Fusion" vote was Anti-Breck.—As to "secession," we have very few Breckmen and office-holders who really uphold South Carolina, but 100,000 Volunteers could be forthwith raised in this State, if called for, to inaugurate the President Elect, or to preserve the U. S. property, anywhere, from insurrectionary assaults.

Then and Now.

In 1832, General JACKSON relied mainly upon his Whig opponents—Senator WEBSTER and General SCOTT—to sustain him in his fierce conflict with the Nullifiers. They magnanimously entered into the common service, and effectually aided the President in checking the designs of his disloyal party friends. Their manly and patriotic devotion was honorable and successful, and was duly appreciated. Webster in argument, and Scott in arms, saw that spectre of dissolution disappear.

In 1860, President BUCHANAN also is compelled to seek the support of men always his antagonists. Buchanan helped in the defeat of SCOTT by *Pierce*—but now solicits Scott to aid him in his dire controversy with his own trusted but faithless friends. With all his true nobility of soul unblunted, SCOTT, in his old age, unmindful of all the insults he has received, again engages in the service of his country against its internal foes. Buchanan finds in his Republican, Douglas and Bell opponents, his best if not his only supporters in his feeble efforts to regard his oath and sustain the Constitution and the Union.

Thus—in 1812, in the Cherokee and Black Hawk wars, in the Nullification and North Eastern boundary conflicts, and in the Florida and Mexican contests—Winfield Scott has well won the title of "Hero Pacificator." May he again prove worthy of that proud designation!

(But what a shame that party malignity was so blind, and the country so ungrateful, as to sacrifice such a man for poor *Pierce!!* Had Scott been honored as he deserved in 1852, the Missouri Compromise would have stood—Kansas would not have been stained in blood, and meanly kept out of the sisterhood of States—and Secession would not have found the food it has to sustain its pestiferous existence!)

A COMPROMISE "AS IS" A COMPROMISE.

The Montgomery, (Alabama) *Mail*, would be satisfied—and thinks the South would—with a compromise which should contain the following articles:

"Make a full and complete surrender of all fugitive slaves to the South, and also all that are in Canada, and pay two hundred dollars per annum hire for the men, and one hundred and fifty dollars hire for the women, from the time of their escape to the time of surrender.

"Surrender immediately, dead or alive, the confederates of John Brown.

"Hang Lincoln and Hamlin on the same gallows on which John Brown was.

"Congress to pass a law making it treason for any man to introduce the subject of slavery, either by petition or otherwise, into its halls, and make the punishment imprisonment for life."

That is frank, moderate, and modest—reasonable, chivalric, and constitutional. If we should, for the sake of peace and union, concede to these mild and conservative measures, our Southern brethren might be contented for another four years—(they having the General Government, in the meantime, in their own hands, of course.) But, by 1864 they would have new demands, and "dissolve the Union" if they were not acceded to. We might as well stop in our downward course, and stand the shock, now, as at any future time.

INSURRECTION IN KANSAS, VS. SOUTH CAROLINA.

When the report of Montgomery and his band of men being in arms in Kansas and threatening the Judges and Officers of the Federal Courts, reached Washington, the Government immediately despatched Gen. Harney, with a large command of soldiers, to put down the reported insurgents. Harney proceeded to Kansas, the St. Louis Brigade assisting; no insurgents were found, and Harney returned to his Head Quarters.

At Charleston, a populace threatened to take from the Government the forts of the Government; the State of South Carolina in open Convention seceded from the Union; the soldiers, in removing the arms of the United States from the public arsenals to the Forts, were prevented by the populace, and the Government refused to take a step. Gen. Scott joined Gen. Cass in requesting the President to reinforce the soldiers at Fort Moultrie, and the President refused aid. Secretary Cass resigned, and the President continued obstinate.

The difference between the Territory of Kansas and the State of South Carolina is, that the Territory has refused to bow to the despotism of a pro-slavery Administration, whilst the State of South Carolina is the leader in the treasonable efforts at secession, of which the present Administration was some time the apparent ally.

THE QUAKERESS WHO WAS SO DESPERATELY IN LOVE.

An amusing story is told of the olden time in New England. It so fell out, that two young people became very much smitten with each other, (as young people do.) The young woman's father was a wealthy Quaker—the young man was respectable, but did not suit the father for some reason. The father could stand no such union, but resolutely opposed it, and the daughter dare not disobey openly. She "met him by moonlight," and pined and wasted away. She was really in love—a state of sighs and tears which women oftener reach in imagination than reality. Still, the father remained inexorable. Time passed on, and the rose on Mary's damask cheek faded. She let no "concealment, like a worm in the bud, prey," however, but, when the father asked her why she pined, she always told him.

The old gentleman was a widower, and loved his daughter dearly. Had it been a widowed mother who had Mary in charge, a widow's pride would have given way before the importunities of a daughter. Men are not, however, stubborn in such matters, and when the father saw that his daughter's heart was really set upon the match, he surprised her one day by breathing out, "Mary, rather than mope to death, thee had better marry as soon as thee chooses, and whom thee pleases."

And then, what did Mary? Wait till the birds of the air had told her swain of the change, or until her father had time to alter his mind again? Not a bit of it. She clapped her neat, plain bonnet, on her head, and walked directly to the house of her intended. She went into the house without knocking—for knocking was not then fashionable—and found the family just sitting down to dinner. Some little commotion was exhibited at so unexpected and so unusual an apparition as the heiress in the widow's cottage. But she heeded it not.

John looked up inquiringly. She walked directly up to him, and took both his hands in her's: "John," said she, "father says I may have thee."

And John got directly up from the dinner table, and went to the parson's. In just twenty-five minutes, they were man and wife.

A California Decision.

A fellow named Douks was tried, at Yuba City, for entering a miner's tent and seizing a bag of gold dust valued at eighty-four dollars. The testimony showed that he had been employed, and knew exactly where the owner kept his dust; that, on the night of October 18th, he cut a slit in the tent, reached in, took the bag, and ran off. Jim Buller, the principal witness, testified that he saw the hole cut, saw the man reach in, and heard him run away. "I put for him at once," continued the witness, "but when I cotched him, I didn't find Bill's bag; but it was found, afterwards, where he had thrown it."

Counsel for the prisoner. "How far did he get in when he took the dust?"

Buller. "Well, he was stoopin' over, about half in, I should say."

Counsel. "May it please your Honor, the indictment isn't sustained, and I shall demand an acquittal on direction of the Court. The prisoner is on trial for entering a dwelling, in the night, with intent to steal. The testimony is clear, that he made an opening through which he protruded himself about half way, and, stretching out his arms, committed theft. But the indictment charges that he actually entered the tent or dwelling. Now, your Honor, can a man enter a house, when only one half is in and the other half is out?"

Judge. "I shall leave the whole matter to the Jury. They must judge of the law and the fact as proved."

The Jury brought in a verdict of "guilty as to one half of his body, from the waist up, and not guilty as to the other half."

The Judge sentenced the guilty half to two years' imprisonment, leaving it to the prisoner's option to have the "not guilty" cut off, or take it with him!—A judgment, we think, worthy of Solomon.

In the last message of Gov. Gist of South Carolina, the following sentence occurs:

"The idea that a majority must always govern, which has taken possession of the Northern mind, is as mischievous as it is fallacious!"

Popular lecturers occasionally get an exaggerated idea of the value of their services. Bayard Taylor "lets himself out" to the tune of $75; Beecher won't open his mouth short of $100 and expenses; while Gough has modestly announced to an Auburn committee his willingness to enlighten the natives for $250 an evening.

MAINTAINING A NUISANCE.—A farmer in Watertown, Connecticut, has been fined for allowing Canada thistles to run to seed on his own land. The sentence seems just, as the thistles is one of the greatest nuisances the farmer is liable to.

The British Queen's thanks to the American people for their kindness to her son, have been communicated by Lord Lyons to Secretary Cass. The letter overflows with gratitude and courtesy.

Ex-Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, the largest slaveholder in the State, is opposed to Secession, but dare not act.

The Moral Law of Credit.

As a general rule for just business transactions, (says the Boston *Bulletin*,) a person should never buy on credit that which he consumes. A tanner may properly buy hides on credit, for his labor does not consume them, but gives an additional value to them; and the shoemaker may buy leather on credit, for his labor too adds to its value. But when the shoemaker has worked up the leather, if he sells them on credit to customers, then neither shoemaker, nor tanner, nor seller of hides has any direct valuable security for the debt, which has progressed through the different parties. The final product is destroyed by its purchaser. So a farmer may buy land on credit, because his labor on it adds to its value; he may purchase growing stock on credit, because his grass crop is improving it. But when he goes to a store to buy merchandise on credit, which he consumes, relying upon uncertain crops and unstable prices to pay the merchant, then he endangers his own security, and that of the various classes of merchants who are depending on each other. Capital, to be useful, must be employed; and, as the labor of most men is their chief capital, their wants demand its employment. If the creation of a debt gives them that upon which they may profitably expend their labor, the debt is a blessing, and for such a result only is credit a useful institution.

NEW YORK AND UNITED STATES CREDIT.

It is a mortifying fact, to every lover of the nationality of the Union, that the credit of the State of New York is at this time far superior to that of the United States. On Friday, the Treasury Department opened bids for a five million loan; the offerings were for less than half the amount required, and the average rate of interest demanded *twelve* per cent. On Wednesday, the bids for a seven per cent. loan of one million two hundred thousand dollars, invited by the State of New York, were opened at Albany, when it was found that the bids amounted to five millions of dollars, *more than four times the amount asked for*, at rates ranging from par to *two and a half per cent. premium*. It is well observed by the National *Intelligencer*, that this is worse than public credit was in the darkest days of the war of 1812-'15; and the country but the other day, as it were, in a state of prosperity unequalled in the history of any other nation of the world. Only a year or two ago, the Government was so rich that it bought up its own funded debt at a *premium of sixteen per cent*, and already, under the paralysis which has suddenly stricken the country by the rash act of one of the States of the Union, this same Government has to submit to a "shave" of twelve per cent., and even at that enormous usury can borrow only half the amount for which it asked. With how wise a forethought did the founders of our Government enjoin upon their descendants to cherish their National Union as the corner-stone of their country's strength and prosperity!

MORE OF IT.—The Lafayette (Indiana) *Courier* says:

"A well-known citizen of this county, who has removed to Texas for his health, writes under date of 3d ult: 'I wrote you some time ago, but presume the letter was miscarried. For God's sake, stop the *Courier*. It is worth a man's life to take it from the Post Office. A gentleman of my acquaintance in this neighborhood has got into serious trouble on account of his subscribing for the *N. Y. Independent*. I send you a copy of the Galveston *News*, with a paragraph marked for your perusal.'

"The name of the Post Office location, we, for obvious reasons, withhold. The paragraph thus referred to is marked significantly with red ink, and reads as follows:

"Two men were hung in Corpell county on the 7th for voting for Lincoln and Hamlin."

The National Intelligencer says: "We learn from a correspondent of the Knoxville Whig, that that veteran Democrat, Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Clarksville, Tennessee, on Monday last. He denounced the Disunionists in unmeasured terms, and declared, in clear and unmistakable language, that the people of Tennessee ought to stand by the Union. This speech, it is added, was received with deafening applause."

Last August, the Postmaster at White Pigeon, Michigan, was arrested, charged with mail-robbing. Obtaining leave, he retired to a room to change his clothes, and when the Marshal went for him, he found him dead, and a bottle of strychnine near him. This is the Marshal's story. Lately it is said he has been seen in Chicago, and his supposed grave, being opened, only a stick of wood was found in the coffin. The affair is being investigated.

Three hundred millions of dollars will have disappeared by the 4th of March next, for four years administration of the government in time of profound peace with all the world. What is to show for this criminal extravagance and mal-appropriation? Nothing but a distracted country, a beggared Treasury, an enormous debt, and a deficient revenue. These are the results of Mr. Buchanan's single term.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, has been burned in effigy at his home (Tennessee) for his Union speech.

The Contest in Maryland.

[The parricidal efforts of the Disunionists to inflame all the Slave States with their own wicked madness, is yet nobly resisted in North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland. The deep-laid Plot to seize Washington City by a mob, and thus inaugurate the Slave Despotism there, makes it very desirable to them to precipitate Maryland into a bloody revolution—and accordingly, the Conspirators are all bending their efforts to bear upon her in every way. Notwithstanding the State gave 8,000 majority against Breckinridge, the candidate of the Secessionists, they demand calling a State Convention, as a way to extend and intensify the agitation—that is their present point. Thus far, the noble American Governor of Maryland—Mr. HICKS—has refused to become their tool by calling a special session of the Legislature, although every influence is brought to bear upon him for that purpose. The contest is developing much of the common sense, the patriotism, the talent, and the integrity of her people. We find in the Baltimore paper a letter from WM. H. COLLINS—one of the richest, most noble and influential citizens of the State—from which we copy a practical line of argument which we think will be read by all with interest.]

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

My life, and the lives of those from whom I sprung, have been passed on your soil. Though I have never sought office at your hands, or at those of the General Government, I trust I need not say to those of you who know me, that my whole circle of influence (small as it may have been) has been in favor of the welfare and continuance of the Union of the States, and of the welfare and honor of the State of Maryland.

If asked whether I love the Union or the State of Maryland most, my reply is prompt and frank. I love the Union most.

If I wished to recall to your recollection the triumvirate in my own day which has stood most deeply rooted in the American heart, I need hardly pronounce the names of Jackson, Clay, and Webster. Each differing from the other, they stood before their country the unflinching supporters of our glorious Union. Each and all of them loomed up before the country as the colossal guardians of the Union of the States for ever. Differing on other questions, on this they agreed! If any one say that Jackson, or Clay, or Webster, ever placed his devotion to the continuance of the Union on an *if*, or a *but*, or a *contingency*, let him produce the proof. No such proof exists.

About thirty years ago, threats of resistance to the laws of the country startled the ears of many for the first time who are still in the vigor of life. That deep-seated love of country which was the strongest feeling in the breast of Andrew Jackson, honored, aided and shared by Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, averted the dire calamity then threatened.

In 1850 the cry of resistance was again raised in consequence of the dissatisfaction of some portions of the country with the Compromise measures. Fortunately, this was stifled in the places where it began.

No more was heard of the cry of Disunion until the miserable raid of John Brown. Efforts were then made to use this attempt as the basis of another Disunion movement. Fortunately, however, the country saw that the raid of John Brown was as utterly powerless and unsuccessful as it was wicked and traitorous; and the whole affair was properly turned over to the courts and the hangman as the best and wisest termination of that most insane adventure.

In 1860 an election for the Presidency occurred under the provisions of the Constitution. A portion of the country, North and South, presented the name of an eminent Southern statesman for the Presidency, and of an equally eminent Northern statesman for the Vice Presidency. The Democratic party failed to agree, and the result was, that party divided, and two sets of candidates were presented by it. The Republican party made its nominations also. It stood as a unit, while its opponents were divided amongst three sets of candidates. Its triumph, and their defeat, were just as certain at the beginning as at the close of the contest.

What, then, must be the surprise and condemnation of the Union-loving and law-abiding citizens of the State of Maryland, when they hear the cries of secession, rebellion, disunion, borne upon the winds? The election of Abraham Lincoln is the cause assigned. This is passing strange, when it is remembered that these cries come from the South—which, in fact, secured Mr. Lincoln's election, through divisions created by herself! The South might, if she had so pleased, have defeated Mr. Lincoln, by nominating either Bell or Douglas. It seems she preferred the election of Lincoln to either; for, to put her candidate in the field, was to insure the success of the Republican nominees.

I now propose to present to you what would be your condition, if, in any mad hour, you abandon your present resting place in the bosom of the Union, and make Mason and Dixon's line, which separates you from Pennsylvania, the northern boundary of the new government into which you would enter.

It seems to me too clear for question, that the government of the North, which, no doubt, would continue under the present Constitution, and with the present name of the "United States of America," would be superior in power to that of the South into which you are supposed to have entered.

What, then, would be your condition? Look at the map of your State—you will find there a straight line of about two hundred miles separating you from Pennsylvania. That line is purely artificial, and can be defended only by your keeping a superior military force, ready to take the field, trained and equipped for battle. On that line, a rapid march of one or two hours would reach the Potomac at Cumberland. The possession of Cumberland by an enemy would cut off your coal fields, on which a large part of your people depend for fuel—and would stop all trade and traffic on your principal railroad west of Cumberland.

Your State is also divided by the Chesapeake Bay into two portions of unequal size, and if the North would, as she must, be the superior maritime power, she could, by a few vessels of war, command the Chesapeake Bay, control the mouth of the Patapsco, seal up the port of Baltimore, and prevent aid or communication from the one shore to the other.

On the Western Shore, your State gradually narrows, without a single military point, to the mouth of the Potomac, where that noble stream meets the Chesapeake Bay. The tide-water of the Potomac extends a mile or so above Georgetown—below which is a stream incapable of being forded. If your brethren at the South were to send an army to defend you, no military man at the head of that army would ever allow himself to be placed in front of an enemy below the tide-waters of the Potomac. The first point in military strategy, is to secure a safe retreat in the event of misfortune. This rule would imperiously demand that he should never allow himself to be forced below the tides, and, in the event of defeat, he would be forced to cross the upper waters of the Potomac, and leave Maryland to her fate.

Your commercial emporium is within thirty miles of this defenceless northern border, without any obstructions to the march of an enemy except the brave hearts of Maryland's sons. Your white population is about Six Hundred Thousand—and you would thus be brought face to face with a government, three of whose States nearest to you, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, contain a white population of near Ten Millions of people—to say nothing of other great and powerful States of the supposed Northern government.

If you attempt to drive the President, elected according to the forms of the Constitution, from the place assigned him by that Constitution for the exercise of his high functions, think you that the teeming millions of the North would not rush to the rescue of the government? The North may be slow to anger, but the gallant Southron may well look to his numbers, his armor, and his strength, when he meets the slower and cooler courage of the North fairly roused into action.

But suppose you succeed in driving the General Government out of Washington. Created and supported by the patronage of the General Government, it might revert to you as the original grantor. But what would it become? Would it not be a waste and a ruin? What would be the effect of the destruction of the city of Washington on the adjoining counties of Maryland bordering on the Potomac? Just such, or nearly such, as the destruction of Baltimore would produce on the value of property in Baltimore county and other counties adjacent thereto. What would be the value of your railroad to Washington, now the most profitable of all our State investments? If the city of Washington is to become a waste and crumbling ruin, may my eyes never again rest on the noble pile devoted to the government of our country? If Maryland were to join a new government of the South—I put it, people of Maryland, to your better judgment—how long would she remain a Slave State? With no right to demand from the North the surrender of the fugitive slave, except under a Union and Constitution which she is supposed to have abandoned, and with the certainty that her soil would either be occupied by an enemy, or else be the battle-field in all contests, wars and invasions by the North this side of the Alleghanies, would not policy, would not interest, would not safety, force those of you who own slaves to send them South for security, where the labor of the slave has long been more profitable than with you? Under these circumstances would you not, in a year or two, of necessity, cease to be slave owners? And what would be your condition, as a free State, in alliance with the Slave States of the South? Would they trust you? would they love you? would they treat you as their equal? I leave the answer to your calm and deliberate judgment.

There is another matter I feel bound to state to you—although I do it with the deepest regret. I have the strongest conviction that the Cotton States, if they throw off their allegiance to the General Government, intend to form a government of their own, and to refuse to pass any laws prohibiting the African slave-trade, and thus, indirectly at least, to sanction that terrible traffic. This, they well know, would never be agreed to by North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. I repeat, they well know that the re-opening of the slave-trade would be resisted to the last extremity by the Grain-growing States I have named. The dreams of the Seceders of the Cotton States look to far richer acquisitions and associations, to be formed out of the provinces of Mexico and Central America, and perchance of some of the West India Islands, to be cultivated by hundreds of thousands of freshly and cheaply imported slaves from the coast of Africa. The Grain-growing States of the South would be more valuable to them as a friendly barrier against the North, as Mr. Yancey has frankly admitted in his famous letter to Slaughter. This is the true service to be rendered by the Grain-growing States of the South to the Cotton States. Beyond this, the Cotton States have interests and plans inconsistent with their union with you—unless you submit to terms dictated by them.

Delaware has now less than two thousand slaves—a number scarce equal to that of single individuals in the South. Bordering on the Delaware river and bay for the larger and richer part, Delaware is bound to Pennsylvania by all the ties of commercial, political and social interests. She has no heavy stake in slavery, and in a few years, under any circumstances, will become a Free State. This result would follow almost immediately if she were to go with the South, for reasons similar, but still stronger, than those which would press on Maryland. If she remain in the Union under the present Constitution, she would be protected (as would Maryland also) by the guarantees of that Constitution as to her slave property—the passing off of which would, in that event, be scarcely accelerated in either State. Delaware was the first State to accept the Constitution, and I doubt not that her patriotism, her duty, as also her interests, will keep her steady at her post. If Maryland secedes, she must count on two hundred miles of free border separating her from Pennsylvania, and a hundred miles of free border, soon to be, separating her from Delaware!

It seems strange that the question of Slavery in the Territories should at present convulse our country throughout its vast area, when, in truth, we have no Territories in which Slavery ever will or can exist. Why should the North press this question, when it is certain that all the present Territories will be free, no matter what the legislation on the subject of slavery? And why should the South take the Territorial question so much to heart, when we have no territory fitted for her institutions? Climate and production will settle this question. We have no Territories fitted for the production of cotton, sugar and rice. Without these, or some of these products, slavery will never plant itself in a new country. With these products, it will be sure to go, no matter what the legislation. Why, then, these angry feuds? Is it because we may acquire other territory fitted for slavery? Rather than have these feuds—these threats of rebellion—let us close the boundaries of the Republic [illegible] to acquire no more.

The peaceful breaking up of this great government, without a struggle to maintain it, would be a miracle. It can never be. Whence, then, would come the sinews of war—money? If the government were to divide on Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio, and a contest ensue, would not the Southern part require, during the war, a vast annual outlay—of some Fifty or Sixty Millions of Dollars at least? Besides the ordinary expenses of government, she would have to create navies and armies, and maintain them at a war-point. The *States* of the South only could borrow money, for the government of the South would be unknown and unrecognized by the capitalists of the world. Some of the largest and strongest of the Southern States have already, in their efforts at internal improvements, pressed their credit as far as it will reasonably bear, even in peace and in the Union. If this severance and contest take place, so far from being able to borrow other large sums, the existing stock of those States would not command fifty cents on the dollar in the markets. The only alternative would be a resort to heavy taxation. What would the share of Maryland be? Shall I say a twelfth or fourteenth part of the whole sum required? This would make Maryland's share about Three and a half or Four Millions of Dollars over and above her State expenses, and that to be raised in the midst of war, convulsion and desolation.

People of Baltimore! People of Maryland! You have struggled hard to maintain the credit of the city of Baltimore, as well as of the State at large. In these efforts, you have been most successful. If you leave the Union, what will become of the debt you owe, and of the plighted faith of your city and State? Can you pay that debt and redeem your honor, and maintain at the same time war-expenses in an unnatural contest? Clearly you can not. If you go out of our Union, you go into insolvency and disgrace.

People of Maryland, pardon, I pray you pardon, a faithful son, and none the less so that he acknowledges a higher and holier allegiance to his country, if he has ventured in this address beyond the modest proprieties of his humble station. If he dared hope that any word of his would give fresh resolution to any loyal American heart, or revive in fresher colors that true strength of a country—the patriotic love of her people—that hope would cheer him now; and if it prove true, would be to him a blessing and a consolation to the latest moment of his life.

WILLIAM H. COLLINS.

Baltimore, Dec. 20, 1860.

INCIDENT OF TRADE.—The Newark (N. J.) *Mercury* narrates the following:

A Southern dealer visited a carriage manufactory in Rahway some time since, with a view of purchasing a lot of carriages. After examining the assortment, he chanced to observe another factory across the way, and remarked that he would step across and take a look at its stock. "But," said the manufacturer, (a Democrat, of course,) "that is a Black Republican house." "Indeed," said the customer; then, after a pause, "well, it wont do any harm to look;" and with that, passing over to the rival establishment, he inspected the stock, finding out very soon that he could buy more cheaply than at the first place visited. He expressed his satisfaction, but, turning to the proprietor, inquired, "What is your politics?" The reply was prompt: "We sell carriages, sir, not principles." "Well," said the Southerner, "that is plain and square, at any rate." He at once ordered a bill of goods, amounting to some hundreds of dollars, and went away perfectly satisfied. Honesty and manliness are not always detrimental, even to men in Southern trade.