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The Kent News.

PLUMMER & USILTON,..Editors.

Chestertown:
Saturday Morning, June 22, 1861.

JUDGE CARMICHAEL.

The Judge has lost his dignity and temper, in the sweeping insinuations he makes against those who desire an adjournment of our present Legislature. He describes the U. S. soldiers, who were recently in Queen Ann's and Talbot, as "outlaws," and further says that those asking an adjournment of the Legislature, "*are the confederates of the Governor and these outlaws*"—thus, charging a large majority of the people of Maryland as "outlaws," for two-thirds of our people are certainly in favor of the final close of this Legislature.

Six months ago the Judge would not have made this unworthy attack upon his fellow citizens, but disunionism seized him, and like other secessionists, his nature seems to have undergone the usual change from decorum and propriety, to rudeness and violence. The late overwhelming Union majority in our State also, we presume, has had its effect, and reason and judgment have given away, and passion and prejudice rule the hour, and we make due allowance for the Judge, and hardly hold him responsible for the grossness of his memorial.

In all seriousness we say to Judge Carmichael, that if he intends embarking any further on the political sea, we hope he will divest himself of his Judicial robes, and let some one else preside over our district. We hope never to see our Judicial offices filled by men engaged in active politics, and gentlemen who cannot control their political feelings have no business on the Bench. All intelligent and reflecting men will cordially acquiesce in this opinion.

A HUMBUG.

One of the greatest humbugs of the day is that gotten up by the secessionists, of a peaceful recognition of the Confederate States. This is an artful political dodge, a manœuvre to deceive and delude the masses of the people. To recognize the seceded States, is to acknowledge the right of secession; and that being once admitted, the Union is instantly dissolved—the only ligament that binds us is broken, and we are virtually divided into many confederacies or nations. The secession movement is purely a revolution—a peaceful revolution is an absurdity, and the people should know, that if secession be successful for a single day or week, *that* principle will destroy the Government forever. It is folly to suppose that we can exist in two or three confederacies. Their name will be legion; and from that moment the seeds of dissolution are sown into the body politic and the nation is dissolved. Let us remain firmly attached to the Government and the Union, and discarding the little tricks of party men, declare, that "come weal or woe," we will stick to the Union and the Constitution forever.

Let the Southerners disband their forces and return to their homes, and the Government troops will soon be discharged, and prosperity return. The peace of the country is in the hands of the South.—They first levied troops, made the first attack and threatened to take Washington and Faneuil Hall, and they must first cease their hostilities.

GEN. BEAUREGARD alias GEN. BLACKGUARD.

This valiant hero, whose name is immortalized by his heroic attack on ninety-two men in Fort Sumter, with a force of some seven thousand troops, has recently added to his laurels by a proclamation to his troops at Manassas Junction, in Virginia. We venture the assertion that no manifesto has ever been issued in America by any prominent official, occupying such a high position as this man does, which was so totally devoid of all sense of decency, and filled with such palpable, gross and unwarranted misrepresentations. He has, by this proclamation, fairly earned his title of "General Blackguard."

We may ask any candid and intelligent man to contrast the proper temper and style of the proclamations of the U. S. Generals McDowell, Patterson, and McClellan with that of this man Beauregard. The contrast between truth and decency and falsehood and vulgarity will be very apparent.

SECESSION HYPOCRISY.

Forty counties in Western Virginia, by large majorities of the people, have voted to secede from the State. According to secession doctrine they had a right to secede, and ought "to be let alone." This is the Southern State Rights theory, but no confidence can be placed in any profession made by traitors; and now we see an attempt to coerce these Western Virginians. In the Richmond Convention a move is made as to the propriety of hanging these men of Western Virginia, thus showing the hypocrisy of secessionists. The United States must not coerce—but the Southern States can have that luxury.

The Legislature—Go Home.

The press of Maryland are advising our Legislature to go home—advice too sound and sensible for that body to follow; but we think that if there is a spark of self-respect left in the majority, they will, in view of the popular expression of the State at the Congressional election, adjourn forthwith.

We say to them emphatically, that any measure in regard to our federal relations which they may pass, will be regarded as a dead letter in this State; and those who know the feelings caused by the attempt to pass the Public Safety bill, cannot fail to be aware of the little respect felt by the people for the present Legislature. Almost every measure attempted by them is now regarded with derision and contempt by the people, and their continued session is a matter of serious reproach. Only the other day an attempt was made to pay each member four dollars per day *whilst they were at home during the recess*, but it was compromised by allowing them *extra* mileage, which was nearly as much as the pay proposed. The Legislature is sitting at an expense of some $800 per day, and in these times it bears heavily on the people.

The members do not represent their constituents. In our county considerable indignation is expressed that we should be so totally and entirely misrepresented.—Kent County has, we believe, a clear Union majority of four to five hundred votes, yet her Senator, Mr. Blackiston, a clever gentleman, would vote for secession to-morrow if the Breckinridge party willed it so, and consequently our people are becoming exceedingly restive. Kent County is not represented in the Legislature, and if our misrepresenting members have any doubt on this point, they have only to test it by a resignation, and a bet of $500 to $5 can be had that they will not come within two hundred votes of a re-election. What is said of Kent is equally true in regard to a majority of the other counties, and hence the cry of the people for the Legislature to "Go Home."

Maryland Election.
Great Union Triumph!

We announce, with heartfelt pleasure, the full Union triumph in our State at the late Congresssional election. All the members of Congress are Union men, and the popular vote of the State is Union by near 11,000 majority, as follows:

Chrisfield's	majority,	1,800
Webster's	"	3,500
Leary's	"	300
Thomas's	"	5,000
Calvert's	"	300
		10,900

We do not put any majority for Mr. May's district, because both candidates being Union men, and Mr. May receiving secession votes, we do not know how to estimate the district.

The Eastern Shore is Union by near 5,000 majority, and if the question of Disunion had been put fairly before the people, the majority would be fully 8,000, as the secession candidates run as "Union anti-coercion" men to blind the voters.—Every county in the State except Talbot, Worcester, St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert, gave Union majorities, and secessionism has, we hope, received its final blow in our State.

GENERAL CADWALADER.

The Legislature of this State has disgraced itself in the passage of an act professedly relating to attachments, but in reality intended to affect Gen. Cadwalader, who has a large landed estate in Harford county. Nothing seems too gross or unwarrantable for our secession Legislature, and they have not only forfeited the respect of the community, but are fast gaining its contempt. What a contrast between General Cadwalader, who is a true and loyal citizen, risking his life in the service of our country, and our Legislature, which is disloyal, and not only uselessly staying at Frederick, at the expense of the people of the State, but far removed from danger, are daily concocting treasonable schemes of secession and rebellion. Yet this body of men have the effrontery to pass a law bearing upon the property of this gallant defender of his country, whilst his person they have not the manliness to attack! "Shame, where is thy blush!"

GOV. HICKS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The indignities attempted to be offered by the Secession Legislature of Maryland to Governor Hicks, so unbecoming, unjust, and derogatory to the character of that body, have met with several cutting and well-merited rebukes from the hands of the Governor. These gentlemen had better be cautious how they handle "edge-tools." Their assumed importance is equalled only by the false report that the Governor had an agency in sending troops to Queen Ann's, Talbot, &c., to seize arms, when in fact he was entirely ignorant of the transaction, and gave no authority, express or implied, for these proceedings. The secession press have fabricated the story and circulated it freely, and with "a right good will."

THE BRIDGE BURNING.

On our first page will be found Governor Hicks' refutation of the charge of complity in the destruction of the railroad bridges on the 19th of April. We think that he has fully vindicated himself from the accusation, and shows conclusively that it was but part of a scheme which had been deliberately planned by prominent secessionists, among whom were E. Louis Lowe, George P. Kane, Bradley T. Johnson, and others, for the purpose of precipitating the State into rebellion against the General Government. It is only necessary to read the document to be convinced of these facts.

Mr. Dennis, of Somerset.

This gentleman has been considered, heretofore, a Union man, and was a candidate before the Congressional Convention which nominated Mr. Chrisfield for Congress. That Convention, it appears, would not trust Mr. Dennis, and he seems to have taken the disappointment so much to heart, that he has bolted outright from the Union men, and gone over to Teackle Wallis body and soul. It looks as if the desire of a seat in Congress was much stronger than the gentleman's patriotism!

Judging from the late Congressional election in Somerset, however, the defection of Mr. Dennis was of no account, for the Union majority was upwards of 800, when but six months ago it was only 280—showing a Union gain of 520 in that county.

President Davis' Compliments to Maryland.

The following is the letter of President Davis to the Maryland Commissioners.—The reader will remember that the "adjustment of existing troubles," which he desires, is not such an adjustment as will re-unite the whole country in the bonds of political brotherhood and integrity, but looks solely to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a separate and independent nation. The "deep solicitude" felt for "their *late* sister" is *duly* appreciated, but the "hope" that she will, "at no distant day," "unite her fate and fortunes" with theirs, we are inclined to think will never be realized. The trite but meaningless question, which has been a favorite hobby with some, "Will you go with the South, or will you go with the North?" is now modified into an inclination to wait and see if there is to be any "South" with which to "go." We still have a heritage, and while it is true that we are not what we once were, yet it is not considered sound policy to leave a country already established and of some reputation and standing among the nations of the earth, to go we know not where—perhaps *nowhere!* But let us have the letter:

MONTGOMERY, 25th May, 1861.

Gentlemen—I receive with sincere pleasure the assurance that the State of Maryland sympathizes with the people of these States in their determined vindication of the right of self-government, and that the people of Maryland "are enlisted with their whole hearts on the side of reconciliation and peace."

The people of these Confederate States, notwithstanding their separation from their late sister, have not ceased to feel a deep solicitude in her welfare, and to hope that at no distant day, a State whose people, habits and institutions are so closely related and assimilated with theirs, will seek to unite her fate and fortunes with those of this Confederacy.

The Government of the Confederate States receive with respect the suggestion of the State of Maryland, "that there should be a general cessation of hostilities now impending until the meeting of Congress in July next, in order that said body may, if possible, arrange for an adjustment of existing troubles, by means of negotiation, rather than the sword," but is at a loss how to reply, without a repetition of the language it has used on every possible occasion that has presented itself, since the establishment of its independence.

In deference to the State of Maryland, however, it again asserts, in the most emphatic terms, that its sincere and earnest desire is for peace; that whilst the Government would readily entertain any proposition from the Government of the United States tending to a peaceful solution of pending difficulties, the recent attempts of this Government to enter into negotiations with that of the United States were attended with results which forbid any renewal of proposals from it to that Government.

If any further assurance of the desire of this Government for peace were necessary, it would be sufficient to observe that, being formed of a confederation of sovereign States, each acting and deciding for itself, the right of every other sovereign State to the same self-action and self-government is necessarily acknowledged.—Hence, conquests of other States are wholly inconsistent with the fundamental principles, and subversive of the very organization of this Government. Its policy cannot but be peace—peace with all nations and people.

Very respectfully, JEFF. DAVIS.

Messrs. McKaig, Yelott, and Harding, Committee of Md. Legislature.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A scouting party of the Sixty-Ninth Regiment, on returning to their camp at 10 o'clock today, captured seven Confederate soldiers, one of whom was a captain, on whose person was found the roll of his regiment, and a diagram and details of a plan for an attack on Arlington Heights.

Quartermaster General Meigs has issued an order to all the assistant quartermasters to make no purchases whatever without first advertising for proposals, even for a short time.

Col. Robert Anderson has been promoted to be a Brigadier General.

Correspondence of the Kent News.

GALENA, KENT CO., MD., June 20th, 1861.

Messrs. Editors of the Kent News:

Gentlemen:—I would respectfully ask the favor through the columns of your paper to make a few remarks relative to numerous reports in circulation here, which in justice to myself, I am compelled to notice. Whilst our glorious republic is threatened with secession and disruption, and civil war and rebellion are now being waged by the South to overthrow this Government and destroy its Constitution, carrying in its train the horrors of want and desolation, I had determined, and have until the present strictly adhered to my determination, to remain silent, except so far as relates to my unqualified adherence to the maintenance of the General Government, carefully watching each succeeding event, and acting in such a manner as in my humble judgment would best subserve the interest of my country, but carefully avoiding at all times any interference with the rights or opinions of others. Notwithstanding my strict adherence to this course, I seem to have been the target for some persons in this section of our county to aim their false charges at. I was first charged with corresponding with the Government officials, giving them the names of all prominent secessionists in this district, and such other information as would be serviceable to them; that I had used my influence to prevent the officers of a military company formed here (known as the Washington Home Guards), from obtaining their commissions from the Governor of our State; and again, that I had caused all the difficulty relating to the guns obtained from Baltimore for said Company; and lastly, that I had been instrumental in and was about having the said guns taken possession of by the Government officers. All which is entirely and maliciously false. I am not guilty of any one of the charges above enumerated in the slightest degree. I have corresponded with no person on the subject above referred to, neither has any person or persons applied to me for any information directly or indirectly relating to the citizens of this district or county. A decided majority of the voters of this district are in favor of the maintenance and preservation of our once highly favored and prosperous country, and who will in peace or war recognize no flag but the Stars and Stripes—the acknowledged emblem of our free and mighty Republic. There are others, who seem determined (like the late Breckinridge democratic party) to *rule or ruin*, and I have no doubt but that they would be gratified to see our time-honored State forced by stratagem into the vortex of secession, but the result of the late election shows conclusively that their efforts can avail but little.

In the article published in your paper of the 8th inst., signed X. Y. Z.*, the writer, after enumerating the many reports that have been circulated, calculated, he says, to injure the Home Guards, of which company he professes to be a member, has indirectly represented that company as being composed chiefly of Union men. I certainly so considered the *majority* of its members, until since the election on Thursday, the 13th, when (if it ever was a Union Company) it surely lost its prestige, and can no longer be regarded as such. There are, however, some good Union men belonging to the company.

I will now say, in conclusion, that if X. Y. Z. or any other gentlemen in this neighborhood doubts the correctness of this statement, and can make good any of the charges herein enumerated, I challenge him (over his proper signature), to come forward. I have very reluctantly been forced to this issue, and will now shrink from no responsibility.

JOHN FRAZIER, JR.

For the Kent News.

PUSHED FOR A SHOUT!

Messrs. Editors:—The jubilation of the *Conservator* last week over the defeat of Mr. Davis, reminds me of the conduct of a convict, a few days since, in one of our State courts. On the rendition of a verdict of "guilty" by the jury, the prisoner sprang from the dock, protesting his innocence, and cried out, "I have been a changed man for nine years;"—(rather longer than the editor has been *changed;*) "Jesus spoke peace to my soul. '*Glory*' be to the Lamb," &c. This created quite a sensation—not to be compared however with that produced among *certain* by the Conservator's glorification! *The officer seized the assumed maniac and put him in the lock up!!*

The Conservator ought to have awaited the general result, and then we might have all joined in and had a glorious shout—a *happy* time—a *real* jollification! But it takes but little (so the darkies say) to set some people off, and so he could'nt wait, fearing that no more *good* would come!

CALVERT.

INTERESTING TABLE.—The following table of distances will be read with interest now that the place named figure so conspicuously in the daily reports:

	Miles.
Harper's Ferry to Winchester,	32
Winchester to Strasburg (just beyond Front Royal.)	18
Strasburg to Manassas Junction,	50
Manassas Junction to Alexandria,	27
Winchester to Romney,	35
Cumberland to Harper's Ferry,	100
Alexandria to Strasburg,	38

The Northwestern Virginia Turnpike extends from Winchester to Parkersburg on the Ohio river. The enemy's forces have been driven beyond it into the interior of Virginia, leaving it open to the advancing column of Gen. McClellan from the West.

UNION MEN IN TENNESSEE.—Private advices received from East Tennessee state that the Union men in that part of the State are fully determined to resist the Secessionists, and they will not hesitate to take up arms in defence of the Government.

It is said by Mr. Crittenden's friends that he is preparing a plan of pacification to be submitted to Congress at the extra session.

Gov. Hicks to the Legislature.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.
FREDERICK CITY, June 14, 1861.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

From your journal of proceedings of the 12th instant, I learn that a Committee has been appointed by your honorable body to examine the executive records, and call for such persons and papers as they may deem proper, to enable them to ascertain and report to the House without delay the precise character of the relations established by the Executive of this State with the Federal Government since the commencement of our existing national troubles.

I have heretofore had the honor to inform you, in response to an order, that I have "furnished your honorable body with copies of all correspondence between myself and officers of the General Government, which I deem it necessary to lay before you." In making that response officially and in good faith, it did not occur to me that my veracity would be impugned by a co-ordinate branch of the State Government, with which I have earnestly endeavored to maintain harmonious relations. Certainly, it did not occur to me that a paltry partizan spirit could so far pervade the Legislative halls of Maryland as to cause the gentlemen assembled there to forget the respect due to the Executive office, in a fanatical desire to prop up, by such support, the unholy cause of treason against the General Government.

I have patiently forborne to remonstrate against the bitterly malignant spirit evidenced against me personally by the majority of your body. It is a matter of no consequence whatever to me what your opinion of me may be, but when your official acts reflect upon the dignity of the office which I hold I feel it to be my duty to protest against them. In such case forbearance on my part is not only not a virtue, but it is a tacit dereliction of my duty. I cannot find in the Constitution any warrant for the action proposed by your body. You have the power "to call for public or official papers and records," and it will always afford me pleasure to comply with any such call from you without being requested by you.

I furnished you with all the correspondence I have had with officers of the General Government. I have omitted nothing having the slightest public importance, and I am thoroughly convinced that your body is fully aware of the fact that I have kept back nothing having the least bearing upon the relations between the General Government and the Executive of Maryland. I am compelled, therefore, to look upon your order for an examination of the Executive records as a feeble effort to offer an indignity to me. But as this is a thing of no consequence to me, I hereby tender to your Committee every facility in my power in furtherance of the task imposed upon it.

Indeed had the examination been proposed in a proper manner I should have been highly gratified at the opportunity of showing to the people of Maryland that an official examination by my enemies of the executive records prove the utter falsity of the many malignant charges brought against me by partizans. In thus tendering facilities to your Committee, however, I respectfully but firmly demand that the Committee shall fully and effectually discharge the duty imposed upon it, whereby the people of the State will become convinced that although originating in partizan feeling, and in an effort to offer an indignity to me, your order could elicit nothing in the premises not already fully laid before the public.

THOMAS H. HICKS.

Governor Hicks and the House of Delegates—A Sharp Reply.

FREDERICK, June 18.—Governor Hicks sent the following rather spicy letter to the House of Delegates this morning:

STATES OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, June 17, 1861.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

In response to your order of this date, informing me that certain arms, shipped by the Adjutant General on board the schooner S. B. Nelson, were seized on the 14th of May by General Butler, and inquiring "whether said arms were seized with my knowledge and consent"—"for what reason they are kept from the possession of Captain Moore and Company," and "whether any action on my part has been taken to cause said arms to be delivered up to the State authority, in order to be given up to Captain Moore?" I have to say:—

To the first inquiry—That it is impertinent.

To the second—That I refer you to Gen. Butler for an answer.

To the third—That chapter 188 of the Acts of 1860 makes it the duty of the Adjutant General to distribute the arms in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Public General Laws, and that the inquiry should be addressed to him.

THOMAS H. HICKS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The Washington correspondent of one of the New York papers says:

The President is making good progress with his message. It will take the highest ground in favor of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor, and of finishing it by winter if that be possible. To make it possible, he will recommend a call for 500-000 men, and an appropriation sufficient to cover all necessary expenditure, at a cost of $200,000,000. The Governors of all the free States have been written to on this subject, and have, with only two exceptions, responded heartily, so that the President, in making these recommendations, feels that he is backed by the people speaking through their constituted authorities. There can be no doubt that Congress will pass bills in conformity with those suggestions, both to increase the army and to supply funds for all needful purposes.

KENTUCKY REGIMENT.—Col. Wm. H. Young, of Kentucky, has raised a regiment of cavalry, the services of which have been offered to the Government and accepted.

War News.

BATTLE AT BOONEVILLE, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The report of a battle at Booneville is confirmed.

The State Secession troops have been completely defeated by the United States troops under Gen. Lyon.

Three hundred State troops were killed and the rest dispersed. General Price, the Secession commander, was taken sick with the diarrhœa at the beginning of the battle and carried home

Governor Jackson fled ingloriously.

The Evening Telegraph contains advices from St. Louis which says the people of that State will rise and slay those of the Home Guard who recently fired upon the people in that city.

Col. Boernstein was continually sending out scouting parties into the country surrounding Jefferson City. One company had just arrived, bringing a large quanity of powder in kegs, taken from one of Gov. Jackson's secret depots in the interior.

LATEST FROM VIRGINIA.

Since the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the Confederate troops, nothing particularly important has transpired in that locality. There has been some skirmishing, and a few killed on each side. Ex-Gov. Wise has gone into Western Virginia with a large number of rebel troops.

No further collisions have occurred in the vicinity of Washington. The Federal forces have advanced in force toward Vienna and Fairfax Court House. The Confederate force is reported to have retired from Vienna. The movement of the Federal troops is supposed to be designed to occupy Fairfax Court House.

Reliable intelligence from Col. Stone's column proves that they are stationed on the Maryland side of the Potomac at different points, between the Great Falls and Edward's Ferry, 4 miles from Leesburg. The Confederates made an attempt to cross at the Ferry, but were repulsed by the Federal artillery.

From Grafton we have a report that the Confederate troops in Western Virginia have advanced from Romney to Piedmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and destroyed the bridge at New Creek, twenty-one miles beyond Cumberland. The bridge at New Creek was an iron structure of twenty-five feet span. Notice of the approach of the troops on Piedmont was given, the villagers deserted their homes, and the locomotives stationed there fired up and went to Grafton. It is also reported that the Confederate force in the neighborhood of Phillippi has been increased, and that an attack was expected. One regiment United States troops, the Indiana Eleventh Regiment, is at Cumberland, and a large force at Grafton and Phillippi. The occupancy of Piedmont by the Confederates interrupts communication between them.

The Affair at Vienna.

Information having been received that a body of Confederate were in possession of Vienna, 13 miles from Alexandria, Colonel McCook's First Ohio Regiment, accompanied by General Schenck, set out in a train of cars from Alexandria on Tuesday, the 18th, but distributed the greater part in detachments along the line.

When the cars reached Vienna, at about five o'clock, with only three companies remaining, a masked battery was opened upon them, killing eight and wounding about the same number. The troops then left the cars and formed on the side of the road to await reinforcements, but the rebels thinking it was but the advance of a large force, evacuated the place and went into the interior.

Gen. Beauregard's Proclamation.

The most objectionable of all the pronunciamientos of the Secessionists that has come under our notice, since the beginning of the contest, is the Proclamation of Gen. Beauregard to certain "good people" in Virginia. How any man of his standing could put his name to such a production we are at a loss to conceive. We would fain hope that it is not genuine. We would fain believe that so gross and unwarranted a misrepresentation of the purposes of the United States Government must have been foisted upon the public by some enemy of Gen. Beauregard. The publication is credited, however, to the Richmond *Enquirer*, and therefore leaves no doubt of its being official. Without venturing any lengthy comments upon it, we beg leave to suggest that if the prominent leaders of that side are driven to such methods of widening the breach between the sections, the cause must be low down which requires such disreputable and untruthful means to "breathe into it the breath of life."

The particular passage to which we would call the especial attention of our readers is a tolerably fair parallel to a paragraph we gave the other day from a speech made by ex-Gov. Wise, in which he invites the people of Virginia to "wade through a path of blood." Gen. Beauregard says:

"A reckless and unprincip'ed tyrant has invaded your soil. Abraham Lincoln, regardless of all moral, legal and constitutional restraints, has thrown his abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property and committing other acts of violence and outrage, too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated. All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not on their banners, that their war-cry is 'Beauty and Booty.' All that is dear to man—your honor, and that of your wives and daughters, your fortunes and your lives, are involved in this momentous contest."

We cannot avoid contrasting with the above the offer of General Butler to put down "servile insurrections" in his first landing at Annapolis, and the subsequent address of General Patterson to the Pennsylvania troops, that it might be their duty to "suppress servile insurrections."

Can the people of Virginia be imposed upon by such productions as this of General Beauregard's? Can *any* intelligent community in the South be thus cheated into madness? Surely if that can be, they are to be pitied, and we have only to say that so poor a compliment paid by any high functionary to the intelligence of the people of Maryland, would receive their corn and reprobation.—*Balt. American.*