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A DIALOGUE

Between a Secessionist and an Honest man who had been deceived into following that tory party.

[SCENE—A Lawyer's office down town.]

Secess. Good morning, Mr. B., how are you this morning? What news have you?

Mr. B. We have no news in the country; I came to town to hear the news.—Anything stirring?

Secess. Well, sir, the Government is still engaged carrying on the infamous war which it has commenced against the South. Ain't it a horrible outrage?

Mr. B. The war is certainly an outrageous one, but I never could make it out that the Government commenced it. How is that?

Secess. Why you see Lincoln called out seventy-five thousand men; soldiers, you know.

Mr. B. So he did; but this was after the war had commenced; after South Carolina had seceded, and after the Southern gentlemen had gathered together an army and bombarded Fort Sumter; and whilst they were threatening to take Washington City and Faneuil Hall. I can't get over the notion that the war was commenced by the South on account of their negroes.

Secess. (rather impatiently) Mr. B. you are entirely mistaken; negroes had nothing to do with the war. Have you never read the report and resolutions of Mr. Wallis to the Legislature? Mr. Wallis says the Government commenced the war.

Mr. B. Can Mr. Wallis' saying so alter the fact?

Secess. Certainly, my dear sir; don't you know that Mr. Wallis is the Legislature; and that the Legislature possesses great power and can pass any law they please? The Legislature passed a resolution that the Government commenced the war, therefore all good secessionists are bound to believe it and swear to its truth.

Mr. B. Is it possible! well I never knew that the Legislature had the power to make black white, and to make people lie, whether they wished to or not. I think it a bad power to give them, and the Constitution ought to be altered!

Secess. Why, Mr. B., I thought you were a secessionist!

Mr. B. Well, so I have been.

Secess. You can't be a true secessionist, Mr. B., unless you believe everything Mr. Wallis and our other friends in the Legislature tell you. And as to lieing, that is also a law of the Legislature, and we are bound to lie, otherwise it would be impossible for us to get along. Why, sir, if we told the truth about secession, and this war, and how our Southern friends robbed the Government, and how our friends in Virginia and the other seceded States take the people's property without paying them for it, and how they forced men into the army, and how our troops get whipped whenever they peep out of their masked batteries, we shouldn't have ten secessionists left among the people of Maryland in ten days. To be a good secessionist, Mr. B., a man must know how to lie without a blush.

Mr. B. Is it possible!

Secess. That is so, Mr. B. But, Mr. B., I have been waiting to see you for a week or two. We are about to start a new party, or rather we are about to give a new name to our party. The Legislature has passed a resolution that the name of Secession is unpopular, and that we call our party the Peace Party; we go in for peace, you see, and in that way we can deceive the people and get them to vote for our Governor, and when we elect him we can make Maryland secede and join the South against the Government. You see the plan?

Mr. B. Yes, I see the plan But how can you secessionists in Maryland make peace? I see by the Virginia papers that Jefferson Davis says he won't make peace unless he gets half of the government, and the other half pays all the expenses of war; and also pays for all the rail roads he has destroyed, and furnishes money to rebuild the town of Hampton which was burnt by Magruder. The people of Maryland won't stand that kind of peace. It would be disgraceful and expensive. And you folks in Maryland can't make any other kind of peace unless Davis agrees to it.

Secess. Mr. B. you don't understand. We don't want in *fact to make peace*. We only want to make the people believe so, till we get their votes, then, when we have deceived them into electing our governor, we intend to join Maryland to the Southern Confederacy and help her to fight against the government. Dont you see!

Mr. B. I think I begin to see through your scheme. Your being a peace party is all a humbug and a lie, and you are not in favor of peace after all. Is that it?

Secess. Certainly Now you understand, we don't want peace until we break down and crush out the present United States Government. This was the object in making the war, and we don't mean to stop short of its accomplishment.

Mr. B. Suppose you succeed in breaking up the present government of the United States, what kind of government will you put in the place of it?

Secess. This is not definitely determined upon as yet. Some are in favor of an aristocracy; that is to say, have fifty or a hundred or more men to govern who shall hold their offices as governors of the people for life; with the right in their male children to succeed them. This would dispense with the trouble of elections by the people, who are not competent, Mr. Jefferson Davis says, to choose for themselves Others are in favor of a monarchy, such as they have in England, with a King and Queen, and Lords and Dukes, and Duchess' and Ladies. This would be a very good government. It would keep the common people in their proper places, and King and Queen, and the nobility, for instance, Mr. Davis and his family, Mr. Beauregard and his family, and we who have wealth in Virginia Bonds &c., could do as we pleased, and there being no elections by the people, we could get office and hold them as long as we lived. So Mr. B. we want you to exert all your influence in your district and get all you can to vote for our candidate for governor, and all our other nominees. You can do this if you make them believe we are going to make peace.

Mr. B. But if I do this I shall be deceiving the people and telling a most bloody lie.

Secess. Well sir, have I not told you over and over again, that it is impossible for us to get along without lieing and deceiving the people! Don't you know, that the whole doctrine of secession is a grand lie? Don't you know that Virginia, Mississippi and all the other seceded States were got out of the Union by lieing and deceiving the people? And have I not told you that our friends in the Legislature have passed resolutions making it lawful and right for all secessionists to lie for the good of the party.

Mr. B. Well, Mr. Secessionist, I believe I now perfectly understand you. The object of your pretended peace party is to continue the war and involve Maryland in its horrors. To break up and crush out the present government of the United States, that you may erect in its stead an aristocracy or a monarchy. That the rich men may be made richer and the poor man poorer. That the rich men may be made princes and the poor men slaves. I have been one of your party up to this time; but I now discover that, you and your party and your friends in the Legislature, are a s t of the most infernal lieing imposters and knaves, I have ever heard of, and from this time out, I have done with you. A peace party, ha! An aristocracy, ha! A monarchy, ha! Lords and Ladies, ha! Princess and white slaves, ha! I'll blow you—Good morning—Mr. Secessionist you won't deceive the people with your humbug peace party if I can prevent it.

A Maryland "Peace-Maker."

The peace party in Maryland has some prominent representatives who, about half-fledged in April, have since become full feathered, and winged their flight away to Richmord. Amongst them, all must remember ex-Governor Lowe, one of the most prominent of the flock, the especial intimate of that portion which, instead of migrating South at the approach of winter, remained to take their part in the Legislative drama to be enacted at Frederick. This same ex-Governor Lowe at the last accounts was engaged at Richmond in raising a "brigade of Marylanders" to come "to the relief of our down-trodden sister State," according to the Enquirer.

Here is a "peaceful" mission for you! He proposes to enact Governor Jackson, of Missouri, on the soil of Maryland, so far as an ex-Governor can do it; and we suppose the "peace party" here are to rise at the proper time and help him. They are tired of resorting to the ballot-box to raise up "down-trodden" Maryland, and they probably propose to see what they can do by peaceable "brigades" and "regiments." They propose, in short, to "conquer a peace"

Ex-Governor Lowe and his "peace" mission will be a failure here. The times are not auspicious. The people of Maryland know what "peace" means in the mouths of the intimates of Gen. Davis; that it means the same thing that it does in Kentucky—fire and sword, conquest and subjugation. That game in Maryland will deceive no one hereafter; and when the people are called upon on the eve of the coming election to smile upon the candidates of the "peace party," let them point to the position of ex-Governor Lowe, as one of the most prominent of them, as an effective answer to the mocking assumption.

The people are rapidly becoming enlightened on these important points. They want none of the favors bestowed upon Missouri and Kentucky by the close allies of those men whose footsteps there have been tracked in blood.—*Balt. American.*

Origin and Object of the War.

In the House of Representatives of the United States the Hon. JOHN J CRITTENDEN submitted the following resolution, which was passed on the 22d of July by yeas 117—nays 2:

"*That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government and in arms around the Capital; that, in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"—[Substantially the same resolution was offered in the U. S Senate by Mr. JOHNSON, of Tenn., and passed on 25th July by a large majority.]

Letter from "Camp Hoffman."

CAMP HOFFMAN, Lafayette Square,
Baltimore, Oct. 16th, 1861.

To the Editors of the "Kent News:"

Gentlemen:—You will accept of my sincere thanks for your kindness as well as promptness in publishing my letter of the 4th inst. I again request a similar indulgence, whilst endeavoring to lay before your readers a few further particulars in reference to the Public Guard Regiment. I am happy to have it to state that owing to the strict observance given to the *hygienic* discipline of our encampment the health of both officers and men is of the most satisfactory nature. The rapidity with which our Regiment is filling up is unexampled in our State. A little more than a month ago Colonel Louis Schley was authorized by the War Department to organize a Regiment of Public Guards, and already it numbers close on eight hundred men! The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the respective companies devote all their spare time to drilling the men. As a natural consequence a commendable jealousy exists as to which Company is deserving the palm for proficiency. Without flattering the pride of Company A (to which I have the honor to belong), I must with all truth and candor acknowledge that the Cecil company boys comes out A. 1. I make the assertion however without slighting in the smallest degree the progress of other companies, which are certainly indefatigable in their endeavors to come up with us, and we glory in their spunk.

We all have a great deal yet to learn, but there is an earnest willingness to acquire the drill amongst all hands, which makes the task an easy one for us, and an agreeable one for the officers. Considerable anxiety exists as to where our location shall be on leaving camp. The almost unanimous desire of all is, that we may be forwarded to the seat of war. An enthusiastic patriotism animates the men, and they are ambitious for an opportunity of developing their *fighting qualities;* and in my humble opinion it would be a crime to disappoint them. One thing is certain, that if called out to "face the music," Co. A is determined to leave a mark upon the enemies of their country, and to win an honorable name in the present struggle for liberty, which shall cause the hearts of their families and friends in old Cecil to to throb with joy and pride.

It is said that the regiment will be confined exclusively to the Western Shore of Maryland—but there was a qualification attached, which was, "unless the necessities of the Government should order otherwise." Now, Sirs, we of Company A require no such qualification, nor do we desire the companionship of those whose loyalty and patriotism is so limited. We want all to join us who are prepared to go the *whole hog* for the Union—we want no half and half men; and there is yet room in our company for ten or twelve men of the right stripe and calibre.

In my next I hope to inform you that we are thoroughly rigged out for the campaign. Yours respectfully,

J. W., Co. A.

How Bomb-Shells are Made.

The manufacture of bomb-shells is very interesting. The shell is first filled with old-fashioned round leaden bullets; melted sulphur is then poured in to fill up the interstices and bind the bullets in one solid mass; the shell is then put into a kind of lathe, and a cylindrical hole of the exact size of the orifice of the shell is bored through the bullets and sulphur.

This cavity is filled with powder even with the interior edge of the orifice, a 6-inch shell of the kind here described holding about half a pound. The fuse fitted into the orifice is a recent Belgian invention, made of pewter, and resembles the screw-cap used for the patent fruit-cans. An examination of this pewter cap shows, however, that it is made of two hollow discs of metal screwed together, and filled with meal powder.

A number of fine holes are drilled in the lower disc, while the outer disc is entire and marked with figures in the circle, 1, 2, 3, 4. In this state the shell is water-proof. When taken for use the gunner, by means of a small steel instrument scoops out a portion of the outer soft metal surface, and lays bare the charge of composition powder below it.

If the shell is desired to explode in one second after leaving the gun, the scooping is made on the figure 1; if in two seconds on the figure 2, and so on; the idea being that the shells of this description shall first strike the object aimed at and do execution as a ball, and then explode, sending the bullets forward as if from another cannon, located at the point where the flight of the shell is arrested.

Large shells of eight or ten inches are filled with powder only, and bursting, do execution by means of their fragments. These large shells are generally fired by means of a fuse of meal powder, extending through a brass plug screwed into the mouth of the shell. In both cases the fuse is fired by the ignition of the charge in the gun.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—The presentation of the Flag to the "Maryland Zouaves," will take place on Tuesday, the 29th inst. The presentation speech will be made by Dr. C. C. Cox, of Easton. We hope to see a large assembly upon the occasion.—*Maryland Citizen, (Centreville.)*

THE TENNESSEE EXILES.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, in his speech at Columbus last week, referring to a visit to Camp Robinson, said:

The other day, when I stood in the presence of two thousand Tennesseans, exiled like myself from their homes of comfort and the families of their love, I found that my manhood and sternness of mind were all nothing, and that I was only a child. There they were, my friends and fellow-citizens of my beloved State, gathered upon the friendly soil of Kentucky, from the tender stripling of sixteen to the gray-haired fathers of sixty, all mourning the evil that has befallen our land and our homes, but all seeking for arms wherewith to go back and drive the invader from our fields and hearthstones. [Applause.] I essayed to speak to them words of counsel and encouragement, but speech was denied me. I stood before them as one who is dumb. If it be true that out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, it is also true that the heart may be too full for the utterance of speech. And such were ours—two thousand of us exiled Tennesseeans, and all silent! Silent as a city of the dead! But there was no torpor there. There were the bounding heart and throbbing brain, there were the burning cheek and the blazing eye, all more eloquent than ever were the utterings of human speech. [Cheers.] Each of that throng of exiles, who had wandered among the mountains and hid in their caverns, who had slept in the forest, and squeezed themselves, one by one, through the pickets of the invader, each was now offering comfort and pledging fidelity to the other. Youth and age were banding together in a holy alliance that will never yield till our country and our flag, our Government and our institutions are bathed in the sunlight of peace, and consecrated by the baptism of patriotic blood. [Applause.]

There were their homes, and there too is mine—exiled! And why? Was it for crime? Had we violated any law? Had we offended the majesty of our Government, or done wrong to any human being? Nay, none of these. Our fault, and our only fault, was loving our country too well to permit its betrayal. And for this, the remorseless agents of that "sum of all villanies," secession, drove us from our families and firesides, and made us exiles and wanderers. But the time shall come when the wanderers *will go home!* [Cheers.] For depend upon it, my friends, this monstrous iniquity cannot long subsist. Some bolt of Heaven's righteous vengeance, "red with uncommon wrath, will blast the traitors in their high estate."—But whatever they may do—though they may ravage our State and make desolate our homes, though they may convert the caves of our mountains into sepulchres and turn our valleys and plains into graveyards, there is still one thing they *cannot do*—they never can, while God reigns, *make East Tennesssee a band of slaves!*

A FRENCH VIEW.

A long article in the Paris Journal des Debats, an able and influential paper, is devoted to the state of affairs in this country. We subjoin the last paragraph:

"America appears thus condemned to suffer cruel trials, and yet one thing seems to us certain: Not only will the American nation not perish, whatever may be the event of this struggle, and whatever horrors be mingled with them, but its power cannot be expected to be diminished, except, perhaps, during an eclipse which cannot be of long duration. Soon afterwards North America will appear on the world's stage stronger than ever, because there is no race in the world that has more vitality. There is none that has so much elasticity. It possesses in a superior degree most of those qualities which make the greatness of the people survive even the most terrible storms. That there may be, ten bears hence, another North America, is possible: it is even probable But this other North America will weigh more in the scale of nations, just as France, a few years after the horrors of 1793, became more powerful than ever, in spite of the sinister predictions which announced that the revolution was her irrevocable fall.

REMEMBER—That all who cherish the memories of a noble ancestry—all who love freedom—all who believe man is capable of self-government—all friends of universal suffrage—all who wish security to life and property—all who respect labor—all who look with contempt upon the vulgar snobbishness which claims to have assumed "the rounded form of a social aristocracy"—*all who love peace*—all who wish to save Maryland from the curse of civil war now devastating Virginia and Missouri—all who hate despotism—all who wish to save our sunny South from retrogression into barbarism—all who think that the United States Government, pure and simple as created by our fathers, worthy of preservation, will unswervingly stand by the Union, and never say "die." And all such will, on the sixth of November next, give their votes and support to the whole Union County and State ticket.

THE TRUE ISSUE.—*KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!*—PEACE and UNION, or SECESSION and ANARCHY—*choose between them.* Those who go for peace, unconditionally, are advocates of the doctrine of secession, which leads inevitably to anarchy, war and bloodshed.

The Hayes Arctic Expedition.

The Halifax Journal gives the following particulars of the cruise and arrival there of the Hayes Arctic Expedition on its way home:

Up to the time of their arrival at this port the party had been for over twelve months without receiving news from home, excepting, however, a solitary English newspaper, obtained at Upernavic, which contained President Lincoln's proclamation for an extra session of Congress. It may be readily imagined how eager were officers and crew to possess themselves of newspapers containing news from home. Since their departure the storm cloud, then a mere speck on the political horizon, has spread over the whole heavens, and plunged the country into the horrors of civil war. Events have followed, one after the other, in quick succession; and to these Arctic voyagers it must seem as if the occurrences of an ordinary lifetime had been compressed into the few months of their absence.

The "United States" sailed from Boston in July, 1860. She reached Upernavic after a short passage and proceeded from thence to Smith's Straits, where she remained until July 10, 1861.

On the 14th of April, however, a party left the vessel, consisting of thirteen men and sixteen dogs, with boats on sledges. The party reached latitude 79° in the Middle Smith Straits, and here the party divided—Dr. Hayes and three went as far as latitude 81° 35', west side of Kennedy Channel, and were there obliged to put back, their provisions being exhausted. Dr. Hayes reached his vessel on the 27th of May. On the 13th July, 1861, they proceeded to Littleton Island, where the vessel remained until the 27th. Sailing from thence in a northerly direction they were met by immense packs of ice, which the vessel could not penetrate She then made for Cape Isabella, on the west side of Smith's Straits, which was safely reached. Both parties were sent out from here to explore, but the ice was so solid that no chance was found for proceeding.—The "United States" next came to an anchor at the Esquimaux settlement of Natiik, Northumberland Island, on the coast of Greenland.

The vessel was provisioned for two years and her returning now, without having had any serious disasters, inclines us to the belief that the party has made some important discoveries which they are not desirous of communicating here. If so, it will be laid before the public ere long.

"The Shirt Tail Party."

This is the classical cognomen applied to a set of traitors who haven't the courage to act out what they really think. It is the party which holds "mutual admiration meetings" called "peace conventions," and which, while the cannon of Beauregard threaten the nation's Capital strive to divide the sentiment of the loyal and thus weaken the cause of Union and Liberty. To this party many of the citizens of this section of Maryland professedly belong. The Book of Books tells us that "no man can serve two masters." "Either he must love one and hate the other, or hate the one and love the other." Nor can a man be both for Union and Secession. He must be either the one or the other. He must be either for the Union or for its enemies. There is not, there cannot be any middle ground. Those who are not for us are against us. This has been fully exemplified during the past nine weeks. These men of peace have been found engaged in furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy in every shape and form that lay in their power. Their neutrality consists in helping the enemy. No such neutrality should be respected. Self-preservation, if nothing else, demands that any such model peace men should be prevented from carrying out their peacefully beligerent propensities. An open enemy is always more respected than a traitorous friend, and these hypocritical chaps who spout the white feather and under that work out their treasonable intent, is worse than those who openly avow their rebellious designs, and flaunt the hybrid standard of rebellion in our very face.

A LIAR.—Among the many anecdotes of Buena Vista one beats all others. An Arkansas soldier being wounded, asked an Irishman to take him off the field. The latter did so by assisting him to mount and strapping him on his horse, the Irishman riding before. During the ride the wounded Arkansian had his head cut off by a cannon ball, unknown to his companion. Arriving at the surgeon's quarters, the Irishman was asked what he wanted.

"I brought this man to have his leg dressed," said Pat.

"Why," replied the surgeon, "his head is shot off."

"The bloody liar," exclaimed Pat, looking behind him, "he told me he was shot in the leg!"

AN ASTONISHED SOUTHERNER.—The Northampton (Mass.) Courier says that a gentleman arrived in that town last week, from Columbia, Miss., who believed, until he reached the loyal States, that Congress was in session at Chicago. The belief that it is doing business, and that all the archives of the Government have been removed there, is universal in the South. He was greatly astonished to learn that the last session of Congress was held "at the old stand" in Washington.

More Tennessee Atrocities.

We give another specimen of the way matters are managed in the seceded States. It is from an entirely reliable source, being from the paper of that staunch old patriot, Parson Brownlow.

This shows what secession will do where it holds sway. Men seem to have no freedom allowed them in the South, and every thing is regulated according to the supreme will of King Jeff. This is what *he* calls Constitutional liberty, we presume. That is, Jeff Davis has liberty *to do as he pleases.* The liberty of the people not being regarded at all.

(From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig.

Arrest of Mr. Dickinson.

On Saturday evening Mr. Perez Dickinson, for the last thirty years a successful merchant of this place, returned from the North, whither he had gone with a written permit of Gov. Harris. On Monday morning he was arrested upon a warrant based upon an affidavit filed by Attorney Ramsey, setting forth that said Dickinson was born in the State of Massachusetts, and that he had recently been to the North and held intercourse with the Northern people! This was the charge, and this affidavit was all the proof offered against him. His Honor, Judge Humphreys, bore testimony to the good character and high standing of Mr. Dickinson, and proposed to him that he at once and without any investigation, take an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States

"Mr. Dickinson rose and responded in a brief address—spoke of his coming here when a boy, some thirty years ago—of his being an orderly and law abiding citizen—of his all being here, and of the bones of his mother, sisters and brothers resting here—denied that he had any intercourse with the people of the North in violation of his parole to Gov. Harris—and declined, under the circumstances of compulsion surrounding him, to take the oath. His Honor then instructed him that he would have to give a bond of ten thousand dollars for his good behavior during the few days allowed him to remain in the State. He gave the required bond and was discharged.

"Thus a man who has spent his life here—acquired, by industry and business talents, a fortune—a man whose relatives sleep in these graveyards—a man who has committed no offence but the one committed by his parents, in allowing him to be born in Massachusetts, is forced to leave his property, and abandon the home of his adoption and choice—and go into exile!—He has less than one week allowed him to get out of the State, and he has made up his mind to go. From such oppression and tyranny, may God deliver the people of this distracted and ruined country!"

AN IMPROVED ARMY TENT.—The Baltimore American says there is now on exhibition in that city a military tent which has been examined by a number of distinguished military officers, who speak of it in the highest terms. The tent is constructed entirely of planed boards, and is not only impervious to the weather, but will protect its occupants from the rude blasts of winter. It is claimed for it, that being constructed of light but firm boards, it is far superior to those which are made of canvas; that its cost does not exceed that made of canvas; that if made larger than the ordinary size, it can be made for less than the canvas tent of the same size; that any number of them can be joined together without any difficulty; that they can easily be put up and taken down in less than five minutes; that it is capable of transportation with less inconvenience than the other; that it is more durable, and has ample provision made for heating. It has a doorway, working upon hinges, with a sashed light, by which light is freely admitted.

THE CRY FOR BREAD IN FRANCE.—The London Times says that France will be compelled to spend forty millions sterling, or, in round numbers, two hundred millions of dollars, to make up the deficiencies in her domestic bread crops of this year, and that both "Canada and the United States will be importing largely into France."

MISSOURI is one of the largest States in the Union. Its territory exceeds in extent the six New England States and the State of Delaware combined It is divided into upward of one hundred counties. The State extends about two hundred and eighty-five miles from east to west, and two hundred and eighty miles from north to south.

LOYALTY ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA.—It is stated that all the inhabitants of Chincoteague Island, (which is a part of the county of Accomac, Va.) numbering nearly one thousand, are true and loyal. No other flag than the Stars and Stripes has up to this time been allowed on the Island, and the national ensign is at all times kept displayed on a high pole.

IT appears by late Richmond papers that the Confederate authorities have confiscated property, owned by loyal citizens, to the amount of over eight hundred thousand dollars, from the 30th of September to the 10th of October, and a petition had been filed for the sequestration of Monticello, the former home of Jefferson, now owned by Capt. Levy, of the U. S. Navy.