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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1863.

GOV. BRADFORD AND MARYLAND SECESSIONISTS.

Some of the Secessionists in St. Mary's county, in this State, having lost some of their negroes, addressed Gov. Bradford, asking his aid to enforce the laws relative thereto. We append portions of the Governor's answer, with the simple remark, that for all the losses of negro property—for all the inroads made upon slavery, for all the destruction of life and property, and for the heavy taxation now upon us, Secessionism is alone responsible. Secessionists inaugurated this accursed and causeless rebellion, and they commenced the war when they made the attack on Fort Sumter; and they are now reaping its bitter fruits, and begin to whine like whipped curs. Union men predicted all these things, as the natural results of secession, and they did their utmost to prevent Maryland from being led astray, and, thank Heaven, they succeeded; for although Maryland has suffered some little, yet in comparison to Virginia our State is peaceful and prosperous, and this owing entirely to her adherence to the Union.

The Governor, after saying that we are in a state of war, and thus surrounded by circumstances that must practically modify the ordinary process of judicial proceedings, and compels us for the sake of great public exigencies to submit to exactions which, at other times, the laws would promptly interpose to prevent, thus gives a home-thrust to those who have caused all these troubles. Gov. Bradford says:

A short time since we enjoyed, to an extent equalled by no people upon the earth, protection to person and property, under a Constitution and laws as equal and just as the wisdom of man could well devise. But it suited the vaunting ambition of certain Southern conspirators to renounce this Constitution and these laws, and to make war upon their Government with the pretence of rendering more secure the tenure of that very species of property, the loss of which is the subject of your complaint. Many who have not openly joined in their rebellion, yet actuated apparently by a similar purpose, have continued to the present time to aid and comfort them. Our country thus openly and secretly assailed has been forced, in self-defense, to take up arms; it has organized and equipped its armies, and established laws for their discipline and government; they may occasionally come in conflict with the rights of the citizen; such, as I have already said, is a necessary consequence of all war; but no one doubts that when the war is ended and the authority of the nation completely re-established, like other sufferers in similar cases, all who have faithfully stood by their country will be fully indemnified for any losses they may have sustained. * * *

Nor can I regard these National forces as you seem to do, as employed only "to rob us"—for however we may occasionally suffer individual losses at their hands, it is chiefly through their instrumentality that our State, under the providence of God, has been spared the spectacle, so plainly visible to you from the other side of the Potomac—of being made the great battlefield of this rebellion. They drove back the invaders of our soil after a sojourn just long enough to give them a wholesome lesson on the loyalty of Maryland.

Besides, sir, if our State militia were ready for effective service, the scenes we are daily called upon to witness—the country shedding its best blood in self-preservation—to say nothing of the Rebel outrages continually committed on our own State—its property plundered and its peaceful citizens captured and abducted, would all indicate very clearly a far more appropriate field for their employment than the one that you suggest. * *

My duty at present, paramount to all others, and dictated by a strict regard for the best interests and dearest wishes of the people of the State, is to aid the Government in bringing this war to an end, in the only way in which it ever can be permanently ended, by putting down the rebellion. Whether I always approve or not the policy which the Administration may adopt, so long as I believe it honestly in pursuit of this as its principal object—though it might be the only one we may have in common—it shall have my support, as I believe it will of all our loyal people. If that support is worth anything, I am not willing, with such an object in view, to subtract from its value by raising an outcry or joining in denunciations over subordinate issues, calculated, if not contrived, to divide the friends of the Union and promote the hopes of the rebellion by weakening the hands of the only power charged with the duty of suppressing it.

"ARKANSAS POST."—This place, captured last week by Gen. McClernand, is the Arkansas river, in the State of Arkansas and is the capital of Arkansas county, was found[illegible]dest town in the State. It is located thirty[illegible] the French in 1685. It [illegible] the river, on a high[illegible]les above the mouth of [illegible] bluff.

PERKINS ADMITTED TO BAIL.

William Perkins, who killed Mr. Matthew J. Wood on Tuesday morning of last week, was taken to Centreville on Saturday, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, where a hearing was had before Judge Carmichael, which resulted in his admission to bail. The *Citizen* gives the following report of the evidence before the Judge. It will be observed that there is a marked discrepancy between the admissions of Perkins and the testimony of Mrs. Wroth—or rather between what he told her and what he told the officers:

"The officers who arrested Perkins testified that while on their way to Chestertown, he confessed to having shot Wood; that they met on the road, when Wood halted his wagon, got out, and approached him; he forbade him, but Wood continued to approach, when he fired one barrel of his pistol; the deceased advanced upon him, and he fired the second time, which shot proved fatal.

"Mrs. Wroth, the principal witness in the case, testified that on the morning of the homicide she was standing at her dining-room window, when she saw Mr. Wood and Mr. Perkins engaged in a struggle, and in a short time heard the report of a pistol, when she left her room and started for the scene of the encounter, calling to Perkins (who is a cousin to her) not to shoot Wood. Before she reached them, however, the second shot was fired; that the accused clothes were dirty from being on the ground, and that he asserted he had to kill Wood in self-defence; that the deceased had him down and was choking him.

"After hearing the evidence His Honor the Judge admitted Perkins to bail for his appearance at the April term of Kent County Circuit Court, in the sum of six thousand dollars—his father, Isaac Perkins, Dr. Thomas G. Wroth, James A. Roseberry, and Geo. W. T. Perkins becoming his securities."

The Second Eastern Shore Volunteers.

A correspondent at Eastville informs us that Lieut. Colonel E. E. Massey, of this regiment, has been presented with a beautiful Sword and Belt, by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment, as a token of regard as an officer and a friend. The presentation address was made by the Chaplain, Rev. W. B. Walton, to which the Colonel replied in handsome style.—We regret that the speeches on the occasion were received too late for publication this week—they will appear in our next issue.

For the Kent News.

Messrs. Editors:—

There appeared in the last number of your paper, an article over the signature of "Tax-Payer,"—whom I presume is also a Trustee of Primary School No. 4—(and if so, it is the first instance that has fallen under my observation, of a Trustee holding up his fellow members to public censure;) inquiring "would it be too much trouble for the Trustees of Shrewsbury Academy and Trustees of School District No. 4, in Galena, of this county, to inform many Tax-Payers and those having children to send to school, why the school was open only a little more than five months" &c., last year?

Being a Trustee of both said Academy and Primary School, and unwilling to bear any more of responsibility for the school's not being in operation than I am justly chargeable with; and although I have no taste for controversy, and certainly have not sought it on this occasion, and with no wish to obtrude my opinions on the public; yet, lest my silence should be construed into an admission of the implied dereliction, I solicit of you the kindness to insert this in your next issue, in reply to your correspondent "Tax Payer."

Perhaps "Tax Payer" can give as good a solution to the above inquiry as any Trustee, for I think he will admit that he wished, and tried, to get rid of both teachers from the beginning of the year until one was discharged, or not again employed, and the other had resigned. And perhaps he *has* answered it to his *own* satisfaction, thus—"Because perhaps one school is called an academy, under the control of some parish, or because some applicant for teacher is an Episcopalian, a Methodist, a Union man, a Secessionist, or, perhaps, nothing at all."

Now Tax Payer knowing the motives which governed his own actions, probably has unjustly ascribed the same to the whole board of Trustees. But the promptings of his own heart should not be held up as a mirror to reflect the motives which actuate others, whereby he may discern that "certain Trustees opposed others at some previous meeting, or on account of opposition religiously or politically, they adjourn without performing the trust for which they are elected."

For myself, knowing my own *motives*, I deny *emphatically* that I am or *ever have been* influenced by any such reasons; but that I have been guided solely by the *intrinsic merits* of every question that has arisen, and have always acted independently of any combinations. And I would rather, much rather, any time, fail of success than attain it by any *indirection*.

But while cheerfully acknowledging the right of those who conferred the trust on me, to call me to account for the discharge thereof; and I stand ready and willing to resign it into the hands whence it emanated, whenever they require it; yet while I *do* retain it, I acknowledge no *right*, nor *authority*, in another *Trustee* to arraign me before the bar of public opinion, for acts which have been as conscientiously performed as his *own*, for the *reason* that I have presumed to maintain opinions not in perfect unison with *his*.

"Tax Payer" neglects to give us credit for one of the joint schools, which I think was in operation the full time last year, and still continues to be.

Tax Payer seems to speak with irony of the "Academy," calling it *honorable*.—Why is it *not* honorable? Were not its founders honorable? Have not its Trustees always been honorable? And if I may presume to speak of the other gentlemen of the *present board*, are they not honorable and useful, and fully competent to discharge the duties of their trust without the dictation of "Tax Payer"? And are not those who have been educated there generally honorable? In what then consists its want of honor? In its lowly roof? Is then humility incompatible with honor? No! And though to artistic eyes it may be repulsive, yet to me it is not; for, looking beyond externals, I behold in it a monument, humble though it be, to learning and also to departed worth; for like the widow's mite, it may have cost personal sacrifices, such as the founders of more pretensions seats of learning were not called upon to make. It was a little of a little.

But were not Tax Payer's whole scholastic studies begun, continued, and ended in this contemned Academy? And when grown so great as to be incapable of further sustenance from the maternal breast; he turns with contempt upon the good mother, in her old age, and it seems would dry up or cut off the source that sustains, and enables her still to nourish others.—Methinks I see her, stung to the quick by such ingratitude in a son, feeling this to be the *unkindest cut of all*, and with sorrowing look and pitying, tearful eyes, and hear her in mournful accents exclaim, *Et, Tu, Brute!*

"Tax Payer" having at the beginning assured us that he "would not wound the feelings of the gentlemen for the world;" then having charged us with sectarianism, Partisanship, and an unworthy spirit of opposition, &c., in conclusion tells us that he is not "*fault-finding*." If this be *not* fault-finding, shade of the great Solomon!—tell if thou canst what it *is*?

He then concludes by saying, "Let us have a school, or know the reason why." The reason he already knows, (for it has never been concealed,) was neither sectarianism nor partisanship, on the part of the Trustees of the Academy; but that they were confident that the applicant, whom Tax Payer, for the last three or four years has been so anxious to employ, was not competent as teacher of the Academy,—having been previously tried; yet, notwithstanding, and in utter disregard of a written contract, pledging themselves that the teacher for the Academy should be a "classical scholar, competent to fit Pupils for admission into the higher classes in College;" (and against the earnest protest of the Trustees of the Academy,) Tax Payer and his satellites have installed him as teacher in the Academy.

And now after such charges made against others, in the most public manner, we should expect to find Tax-Payer the most unbiased of men, that his abhorrence of such motives might even drive him in the opposite direction, that he would hardly accept a teacher of his own denomination or party; but let us see how far his acts bear such a construction: We have now two teachers, both of his *own religious denomination*; now, how do the *sectarian* Trustees of the Academy stand with regard to the religious preference of the teachers, *neither* of whom belong to *their* denomination; but *both* belonging to *that* of the *unprejudiced* "Tax Payer?"

"By their fruits shall ye know them."

TRUSTEE.

Galena, Jan. 20th, 1863.

From the army of the Potomac there are rumors without news. That movements have been projected is asserted, but they have either been postponed or given up. In the meantime, not only are the people and the press in happy ignorance, but it is said that even the brigade and division commanders are not informed.

So many accounts are given of the condition of that army, that we settle at last, by a comparison of authorities, upon the opinion that while, perhaps, some of their enthusiasm has been lost, they are still ready to do their work in the cooler spirit of veterans, and that, by wise means, the government may yet conquer golden opinions from our people and from the world by the proper use of that force. Its organization is into three grand divisions of advance, and one of reserve. Gen. Sumner commands the right Grand Division, having for his Corps Commanders Couch and Sedgwick; General Hooker the centre, with Stoneman and Meade; and Gen. Franklin the left, with J. F. Reynolds and W. F. Smith. The reserve Grand Division is commanded by Sigel, with Slocum and Stahl.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 14.]

The House of Representatives was organized by the election of Hon. Mr. Burr, of Alabama, speaker, pro tempore.

An important bill was introduced by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, which provides for placing in the military service of the Confederate States all persons residing within the limits of the Confederacy claiming to be citizens of the State of Maryland, after the first day of February. This resolution was debated by Messrs. Vest, Boyle, Baldwin and Ritton, all of whom concurred in the opinion that something should be done to bring into service, *or remove from our midst*, not only those who claim to be citizens of Maryland, but others who have received certificates of foreign citizenship from consuls in our lines, and not accredited to our government. The bill was finally referred to the judiciary committee.

GENERAL BUTLER.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, 14th.]

It is rumored in Northern papers that the beast is to be sent on an expedition against Charleston, and we are glad to hear it for two reasons. In the first place, Charleston will never be surrendered with the example of Butler and New Orleans before her; and, in the next, we shall have some chance of capturing Butler. If the hoary reprobate could once fall into Southern hands, he will not have lived altogether in vain.

MR. CRISFIELD'S SPEECH.

We have heretofore given a synopsis of Mr. Crisfield's recent able speech in the House of Representatives, on the "Rebellion and the Proclamation," but since reading the document we find that the synoptical report did not do justice to the original. Mr. C. stands upon the platform adopted by Congress in the spring of '61 for the prosecution of the war, and deprecates a departure therefrom as likely to degenerate into confusion and anarchy.—He denounces the rebellion and the rebels in unmeasured terms, and is equally condemnatory of the abolitionists and the proclamation. The only error into which he has fallen is, in our opinion, the intimation that the Rebels might be induced to come to terms if satisfied that their "rights" under the Constitution could be secured. Their oft-repeated declarations that they would never consent to unite again with the North, under any circumstances,—"no, not even if they were allowed to dictate the terms,"—ought, it seems to us, to be conclusive on this point. The hopelessness of the accomplishment of the task which they have undertaken is doubtless the only consideration that could induce them to relinquish it.

The concluding portion of the speech so aptly defines the position and duty of the real supporters of the Constitution and the Union at the present time, that we cannot refrain from giving it in his own forcible and eloquent language. It will be observed that he counsels steadfastness on the part of the friends of the Constitution, and predicts an honorable peace and reunion in less than a twelvemonth. Heaven grant that his prediction may be verified! Mr. Crisfield says:

We who stand upon the Constitution have a dangerous and difficult position.—Whithersoever we turn, we face an enemy. But what then? We see nothing but impolicy and wrong in the leading measures of the Administration, but are we thence to be driven into the support of the rebellion? By no means. Secession is no more correct and no more tolerable than if it were not opposed by unconstitutional means. It is a wrong in itself, the great wrong, the fruitful parent of all the great wrongs which have made and marked these terrible times, and its projectors and leaders are justly responsible for all its consequences, direct or indirect. If they had preserved faith with the Constitution, there would have been no war, no sorrow, no want. If its advocates had remained at their posts in this and the other house, the fiend of abolition would not have had the power to strut in our midst and feast its malignant appetite on the vitals of the Republic; the country would have been preserved from the predominance of sectional antipathy; the spectre of anarchy would not have risen up to plague us; and no cloud would have overshadowed the field of American power and glory. I never can forget, and it will be hard to forgive, the movers to this false step.

Secession and the abolition of slavery in the States by the act of this Government, are twin enemies of the Constitution, and the deadly foes of each other They are warring with each other, and both upon the Constitution and the Union. Their principle of action is the converse of the same idea, but tending to the same result. The logical end of each is the overthrow of the Government Secession denies American nationality, and claims all political power as belonging to the States; abolition ignores the just rights of the States, and centralizes all power here. Both are equally wrong, and, in principle, equally dangerous. The States have rights; this Government has rights; they are plainly written in the Constitution. There can and will be no peace, no safety, no prosperity, until they are fully admitted and respected.

From the beginning I have seen but one road to peace. I see but one now. It requires no compromise, no concession to traitors, no yielding of any right on either side, no sacrifice of pride, no humiliation; it is but a simple recognition of, and a *bona fide* submission to, the Constitution as our fathers made it, and as our predecessors have administered it. When that is done there will be no cause for war.—The South, then, to get peace, must abandon the principle of secession and yield her accustomed obedience to the Constitution; the North, to get peace, must concede to the States what properly belongs to them; in a word, the dogmas of the Abbeville school and the Chicago philosophers must be given up to get peace.—There can be no peace until this is done. Mr. Chairman, it must be done, or constitutional government will be overthrown. We cannot dissolve, and establish and maintain two empires on this continent in peace. If we were all to agree to dissolve, we could not negotiate a line of separation. Where would we draw it?—On Mason and Dixon's line? The North could not yield the capital without yielding the prestige of nationality. On the line of the Potomac? The heights of Arlington command the capital. On the line of James river? Virginia will yield *all* rather than a part. On the line of the cotton States? The Mississippi the great outlet of the Northwest, will never be yielded. Seperation is impossible The Union will exist; it is a necessity. It was not made by the Constitution, and is not dependent on constitutions for its continuance. It exists, and will exist in spite of them. It is the work of the Almighty. All this great country, from the great lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains, is for one family, and a more magnificent home was never provided for man. Unity is written all over its whole surface. It is enthroned upon its hills; it courses in its streams; it grows upon its plains; it is essential to its varied wants; it is sealed by common dangers.—It cannot be permanently dissolved. It is easier to preserve than to destroy it. The hands of madmen may rudely tear it asunder, but necessity will immediately reunite the fragments. We must live together; we may dispute and contend, but in war as in peace we are bound together.—There is no divorce; one fate, one fortune, are our common lot. The only question is, whether we will live under our present form of government or under one not of our own choosing. We can live under the present Government only by yielding implicit obedience to what it grants to others, as well as what it reserves to itself. When that is done there will be war no longer. Mr. Chairman, we may pursue strange fancies, but we do it at the hazard of constitutional liberty. The sections may keep up a fruitless struggle until the country is exhausted, but we shall then be no nearer a separation than at the beginning. We must live together still, but we shall have exchanged the Constitution for the edicts of a master, and the glory of the great Republic will have gone down in the night of despotism. A million of armed men are in the field. Do they inspire no awe? Does their presence teach no lesson? When we have destroyed the Constitution, what shall prevent them from seizing the capital? Is criminal ambition an extinct passion?

We are in a most perilous crisis; but I have yet confidence in the American people. They are an order-loving people.—The scenes of the French Revolution can never be re-enacted here. Anarchy can never become an American system. The people are equal to their own government; they will vindicate themselves. In due time they will rise up and expel from power the enemies of the Constitution, who have misled and betrayed them. Already do we hear from the other side of the river that all the rank of captain are sick of the war, and want to return to their duty, and they will not be long in finding out the way. On this side we know the cry everywhere is, "the Constitution and peace." Sooner or later they are sure to come; they are coming. Already the sky of the North and West is radiant with light; before another year shall have run its cycle the whole firmament will glow with the effulgence of the perfect day. Friends of the Constitution, be of good cheer. The Republic yet lives! Be not despondent!—Stand firm in the breach, and defend your institutions against all who come to assail. Meet your enemies with the weapons of their own selection; they who come with the sword, with the sword let them be smitten; they who come appealing to public opinion, meet them before that bar, hold up the covenant of the faith, and shame their apostasy. That is our duty. Difficulties beset our path, but duty is not measured by difficulty. Banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, of oppression, conquest, or subjugation, let us recollect only our duty to the whole country, and moved by a sublime patriotism, let our purpose be to defend and maintain the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and the blessing of God will lead us safe through the peril and the storm.

STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The Louisville Journal speaks of the President's proclamation with earnest condemnation, but counsels moderation and obedience to law, as follows:

Let no patriot anywhere in whatever station allow himself to be provoked into revolutionary or factious opposition to the Administration by its numerous acts of criminal folly. These acts are bad enough in themselves. Let us not make them worse in fact than they otherwise would be. Such conduct, though it might be inspired by the purest motives, would be narrow-minded and weak. It would leave out of the account the great truth that the Government we are striving to preserve unharmed contains within its own forms the means of effectually redressing political evils, and it especially would leave out of the account the cheering fact that such means of redress have been actually applied to the evils of a radical sway. The corrective has been administered. The correction is assured. Let us wait. "The remedy for political errors, if any are committed," said General McClellan, in his famous order concerning the very measure under notice, "is to be found only in the action of the people at the polls."

The people have since acted at the polls. And they have acted to the purpose. They have vigorously applied the remedy for the political errors of which the proclamation is a glaring expression. And the remedy will speedily take effect. A little time is all that is needed to consummate the cure without scathing our political system. Certainly revolutionary or factious action at such a moment would be hardly less than insane. It would be utterly inexcusable. It might prove utterly fatal. It would be as if the crew of a tempest-tost and unpiloted vessel should give h r to the storm and take to the life-boats at the very moment that a pilot trusted and longed for was seen to climb her side. The act would be madness.

Results of Rosecrans' Victory.

The Mobile Register publishes a letter from Murfreesboro', written at the close of the first day's battle, as to the grand bearings of the Tennessee victory. Says the Rebel writer:

"There is a mighty and ponderous stake on the issue of this battle, which is of far deeper importance in its results than may at first be imagined. Should it result disastrously to us, it gives the enemy Middle Tennessee, and it opens the road to Georgia and North Carolina. Indeed, there is no counting the importance of the result, either way, for if victory shall perch upon our banners it gives us Nashville, and again opens to us Kentucky, besides freeing all Tennessee! It is supposed that President Davis did not anticipate any battle occurring at this point when here, from the fact that he asked how many men it would take to defend the Cumberland Mountains."

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CAPTURE OF ARKANSAS POST.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY.---8,000 to 10,000 REBELS CAPTURED!

CAIRO, Jan. 17.—The ram Storm, which left Arkansas Post on Monday, arrived here to-day. She fully confirms the reported capture of that post.

The attack was made on Friday evening by the gunboats, the land forces debarking two miles below, and marching to the rear of the fortifications.

The rebels had earthworks two miles below the main fort, which we shelled and captured, not, however, before they did some damage to the gunboats.

Three balls entered the port hole of the gunboat Lexington, killing four men.

The main fort, which is represented as having been very strong, surrendered on Sunday.

The officers of the ram Storm, say that we captured six regiments of rebel troops in the works, and that at daylight on Monday two Texan regiments, not aware that the place had surrendered, came in to reinforce them, and were also captured.

Nearly all the ammunition taken from the steamer Blue Wing, by the rebels, some days since, has been recaptured.

The Victory at Arkansas Post.

Official Dispatch—7,000 to 10,000 Prisoners Captured—The Victory Complete.

The following official dispatch has been received at headquarters:

Headquarters Army of the Mississippi, Post of Arkansas, Jan. 11, 1863.—"To Major General U. S. Grant, Commanding Department of the Tennessee—I have the honor to report that the forces under my command attacked the post of Arkansas to-day, at 1 o'clock, and having stormed the enemy's works, took a large number of prisoners, variously estimated at from 7000 to 10,000, together with all his stores, animals, and munitions of war.

"Rear Admiral David D. Porter, commanding the Mississippi squadron, effectively and brilliantly co-operated in accomplishing this complete success.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major General Commanding.

Intercepted Confederate Dispatches.

The National Intelligencer, of Saturday, publishes eight columns of Confederate despatches, being letters of instruction to Mason, Slidell and other Confederate agents in Europe, which were captured on the person of a Confederate major who was recently taken prisoner while endeavoring to leave Charleston in a small boat.

The most important portion of the correspondence relates to a movement on the part of the French consuls at Galveston and Richmond, supposed to have originated in Paris, to induce Texas to secede from the Southern Confederacy and establish an independent government. The result of this discovery was an order to Gen. Magruder to send the consul at Galveston to Mexico as quick as possible, and the Richmond consul to leave forthwith. The order with regard to the latter was, however, rescinded.

It further appears that the reception awarded by Earl Russell to Mr. Commissioner Mason, at London, is not such as comports with the latter's sense of propriety and with the expectations of the authorities at Richmond. Mr. Mason is, however, complimented for his self-abnegation in consenting to remain at his post notwithstanding the annoyances to which he conceives himself subjected by the evident coolness of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The utility of iron-clad vessels and the means by which they are to be procured in England, form the burden of these despatches.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS IN THE SOUTH.—Rev. Mr. Graves has been arrested in Richmond for publishing a statement calculated to show that the resources, energy and determination of the North (which he had recently visited) would in the end, notwithstanding present appearances, prove too much for the South. So it appears that a man must keep his opinions to himself in Richmond, if they are unfavorable to the success of the rebellion. Mr. G. is a distinguished Baptist clergyman of Tennessee, and has recently made a long tour through the Northern States. The result is that he thinks the Government will finally overcome the insurgents; he says so, and is sent to prison.

What think our Administration opposers, so apologetic of the South, of our government adopting such rigorous measures? Where would be our "Constitution as it is, and Union as it was" men?—Where are our continual harpers at the violation of the writ of habeas corpus?—Why, to adopt such measures in our section, would require every third house for a prison. They cannot appreciate the blessings they enjoy.—*Easton Gazette.*

OLD HICKORY'S STATUE.—Major General Butler, among other patriotic acts while commanding in this Department, ordered that the equestrian statue of Jackson, which ornaments Jackson square, should be finished by placing on the pedestial the inscription originally intended by the committee to whom was entrusted the work of erecting this monument to the memory of the colossal patriot. The General found that the inscription intended for the monument—those memorable words of the Great President, "The Union must and shall be preserved"—had not been placed there owing to the Secession proclivities of those whose duty it was to have seen this important matter attended to, and therefore he ordered the omission to be supplied. And now the words which marked the devotion of the Old Hero to the Union he loved and venerated have been cut so deeply into the granite pedestal that it will be hard to efface them; and there the motto stands, as a rebuke by the man who saved New Orleans from a foreign foe, to those who would now invite that same foe to wrest it from the glorious American Union.—*New Orleans Delta.*