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BY
WILLIAM H. COUNCELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within *one month* of the time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription—failure to notify a discontinuance is considered as a new engagement.

The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XLIV. EASTON, Md., SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861. No. 18.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (10 lines,) inserted ONE OR THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, post-paid, will receive prompt attention.

T. C. NICOLS, JR.,
SOLE AGENT FOR
ALLEN & NEEDLES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
Price $45 for 2000 lbs., Cash.
ALLEN & NEEDLES' FERTILIZER.
Price $ ' for 2000 lbs., for approved *endorsed* note at eight months from March 15th, *without* interest. Note to be given *on or before* the delivery of the article. Or for Cash $28 00 for 2000 lbs.

☞ In all cases the freight is $1½ per ton to be paid in Cash.

The subscriber has experienced much satisfaction from the sale of over one hundred tons of "Allen & Needles' New Fertilizer" the past year, from the fact that although *some* persons did not have their expectations realized all unite that it has merits of a high order and nine tenths of the purchasers expressed themselves satisfied that, but for the severe drouth of last summer, it would have paid them handsomely. This concentrated manure is highly ammoniated being composed mainly of BONES, HAIR, ANIMAL MATTER AND SULPHURIC ACID. It is put up in new and sound seamless bags, which when emptied may be used for grain bags or other farm purposes.

The terms on which this manure is sold are such as to place it within the reach of all farmers, enabling them as it does to pay for it ☞ out of the crop it assists in producing.

The subscriber has been furnished with numerous verbal and written replies to his questions concerning it, some of which are very flattering.

One verbal one is from a farmer of high standing in Trappe district who states that his corn crop was greatly benefitted by it and that after his crop of corn was matured he put a piece of the same land in Lucerne and at the time of his report December 10th his Lucerne *was then ten or twelve inches high*, something he never saw before at the same season.

Another report is, that a trial was made in the same field with Guano, Stable Manure, Lime and Marl and where the "Fertilizer" was applied, *though the poorest land in the field*, his corn was the best.

Annexed is a written report.

EASTON, Md., Oct., 13, 1860.

Thos. C. Nicols, Jr., Esq.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry in regard to the success of "ALLEN & NEEDLES' FERTILIZER" purchased of you last Spring I will say that owing to the drought the corn crop generally was cut short, but where the Fertilizer was applied the corn grew off finely and so continued until the drought stopped its progress. I applied it also to both Sweet and Irish Potatoes *with great success* making the *best crop I ever made*. I applied it also to Garden Vegetables, and notwithstanding the dry season I raised more vegetables than I have for the last *three years all together*. My confidence in it is so strong that I wish you to retain for me five tons to go on my wheat. Yours Truly,

CHARLES M. JUMP.

Numerous testimonials could be added to the above but it is deemed unnecessary. Few condemn it, numbers applaud it.

Orders are respectfully solicited and the earlier they are given the better as the supply is limited. It can be hauled any time and not affect the date of the falling due of the note, as whether taken before or after March 15th the notes will all bear same date.

I repeat send in your orders early. A small supply on hand to begin with.

Delivered without extra expense on Tred Haven or Choptank Rivers. Or on any other river on the shore where the orders reach 50 tons or more. [jan 19, 1861.

S. T. KENNARD.
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
For 1861.

I MOST respectfully announce to my customers and the public, that I have just returned from the cities with a large and well assorted stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

of which the following is but a small portion of the varieties:

Fig'd and plain Challies—from 20 to 50.
" " " Delaines " 12½ " 37½,
Lawns from 10cts to 50.
Organdies of beautiful qualities and styles for 25, 37½, 50 and 75.
Colored Silks as low as 75.
Poena Cloths for Ladies Suits, from 10cts to 37½
Hoop Skirts " " and Children in great varieties and styles, from 25cts to $5.
Ladies Fr. Collars, undersleeves and Collars in sets.
" Bl'k and Mohair Mitts.
"Jourin's" Kid Gloves of all sizes.
French Chintzes fig'd and plain.
Dress trimmings in all colors and styles.
Fancy and bl'k Silk Beltings.
Crotchet Cord, needles and Braids.
Fancy and bl'k dress buttons and Zouave do.
Cravats for Ladies.

GENTLEMANS' WEAR,

can be found cheap for cash or to punctual customers the handsomest stock ever offered in this market. It consists in part as follows:

Plaid and plain col'd Cassimeres in pat's & suits.
Bl'k French Doe Skins do
" Satin and Silk Vestings.
Colored do do of various patterns.
Fancy and black Cravats.
Gents "Jouvin's" bl'k, col'd and White Kid Gloves
" Linen and Marseilles shirt bosoms.
" " " Paper collars new styles,
and a complete stock of
CHILDREN AND BOYS WEAR.

In heavy goods I can compare most favorably with any senior competitors. I have Osnaburgs ⅞ and 1 plain and ¾ twiled and blue and brown denims, striped shirtings, heavy "Farmers" duck and drillings, Janes plain and plaid, which makes my stock of servants wear large and complete. I also have my usual supply of

Groceries, Hardware,
Queensware, Glassware,
Woodware, Stoneware, &c., &c.

To an inspection of which I respectfully, invite my customers and the public, feeling confident I can please both in price and quality.

apr 6 S. T. KENNARD.

COD LIVER OIL JELLY, contains 85 per cent of Oil, and is acknowledged to be more efficacious than the crude Oil, because more solid it is retained in the stomach, however disordered it may be; when on the contrary, if the stomach is not in proper condition the liquid Oil will pass off undigested and consequently inoperature. Price $1,00 per bottle, and for sale by

mar 16 DAWSON & BRO.

LAVELLA CLOTH.—Just received by yesterday's Steamer, another supply of Lavella Cloth, for ladies suits.

mar 30 Jo H. GRACE.

FRENCH'S TREBLE DISTILLED BAY RUM, just received, and for sale by

mar 30 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

The Bible.

Were all the seas one crysolite,
This earth a golden ball—
And diamonds all the stars of night,
This book were worth them all.

This is the guide the father gave
To lead to realms of day,
A star whose lustre gilds the grave—
The light—the life—the way.

The Star Banner.

Flag of the free heart's only home.—*Drake.*

Ye stars, with lustre shining
In glory's azure sky!
How dazzling by your radiance burns
As you meet a freeman's eye!

For yours has been the splendour
Of many a conquered field:—
On the glorious plain of the grounded arms,
Ye saw the Briton yield.

And when St. George's banner
The Lording Hero bore,
Ye traced his path through fields of blood,
Till his legions fled the shore.

And where the tempest-spirit
Broods o'er the crested wave,
Ye have shone above the victor bark,
And lit the foeman's grave.

How proudly through the battle
Has flashed your meteor light,
Till the brave have caught from your kindling beams
New spirit in the fight!

Not o'er in the field of carnage,
Nor on the shattered mast:—
Ye love to shine on the meeting barks,
When the greeting word is passed.

Where'er a flag is floating
Above the chainless sea,
Like an altar-flame shall brightly gleam
The banner of the free.

Shine on! with a blaze of glory
Ye gild a nation's name;
And your rays shall beam as a guilding light
O'er the ocean path of fame!

AN ADVENTURE IN INDIA.

"Your turn now, captain," was the exclamation of several parties, who were seated round the convivial board, telling stories, narrating adventures, singing songs, and drinking each other's healths.

"What will you have gentlemen?" inquired Captain S——, a small, wiry man of middle age, who had seen service in India.

"Oh, one of your most thrilling adventures," said one of the party; "for surely you must have had some, while stationed in that wild region which is said to teem with them."

"Ah! very well, gentlemen—I remember one that I think will interest you, and here you have it. It was in the year 183—, that I joined my regiment, as a sub, at Bangalore; and not being used to such a climate, where the mercury runs up to 110 degrees in the spring with no idea of coming down again till autumn, I soon found myself an invalid, and almost cursed the day that I had been tempted to leave cool old England for such a sweltering country. Some of my friends advised a trip to the Malabar coast, and I was nothing loth to try any change, believing even the worst I could possibly make must be for the better. So I procured a palanquin, and eight good bearers, to take a turn about, and set off forthwith, through as wild a country as ever poor mortal could wish to see.

"Nothing remarkable happened till we entered what is known as the Wynard Jungle; and if nothing had happened there, I should have been tempted to indite the whole country as a libel on appearances. Such a jungle as that may I never behold again! Reeds, weeds, grass, brambles, and bushes were interlaced like a network beneath gigantic trees of teak, whose bows interlocked and canopied the whole, so that in many places the bright sunshine of heaven never penetrated to the earth; and as I was borne along in my palanquin, on the shoulders of four timid coolies, while the other four walked leisurely behind, I had the satisfaction of knowing I was in a perfect wilderness inhabited by wild elephants, wild boars, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, and any number of deadly reptiles, and that if we were attacked by any ferocious beast, I should probably be deserted on the instant and left to take care of myself. And then fancy me at night with all these howling beasts around me, attempting to sleep, amid all the poisonous exhalations of a malarious region, with millions of mosquitoes, moths, and bugs, humming, buzzing, and perforating every pore of my body, and you will form some faint idea of the pleasures of a sick man's journey.

"Well, one hot, sultry afternoon, when we had reached somewhere near the heart of this jungle, as I was leaning back on the seat of my palanquin, and dreamily listening to the drowsy monotonous song of the bearers, I was suddenly roused and startled by two or three hoarse trumpet blasts, which proceeded from a wild elephant, who was crashing through the jungle at no great distance; but before I had time for a word, my attendants dropped me without ceremony, and betook themselves to flight. I leaped to my feet, with a kind of delirious strength, and, knowing there was not a minute between me and eternity if I remained where I was, I plunged into the copse, and ran like a madman in the direction opposite to the sounds of my advancing foe.

"Fortunately for me, I was only a few seconds in reaching the foot of a large teak tree, up which I began to climb as only a man may climb for his life. I heard the monster crushing down the bushes, and making the very earth tremble under his powerful tread, and I went up, up, up, faster than I ever climbed a tree before or ever shall again, with every stitch of clothes upon me completely saturated with the perspiration wrung from me in an agony of fear—not so much the natural fear of death itself, as the instinctive fear of such a death.

"I think the animal must have turned from a direct course before espying me; for though close upon me, as I supposed, when I began to climb, I had succeeded in reaching the first limb, at least some thirty feet from the earth, when he made his appearance at the foot of the tree, snorting and bellowing in the most terrific manner.—Seeing me beyond his reach, he lashed himself into a perfect fury, his comparatively small, pig like eyes shooting gleams of fire as he cast them upwards in his disappointed rage. Then laying hold of the tree with his trunk, he tried his strength in shaking it; but as it was too heavy for him to endanger my position by that means, he soon relinquished it for another. Quietly stepping back a few paces, he measured his ground; and then, with a sudden bound forward, he struck the tree a tremendous blow with his head and tusks.—I was watching him closely, but only barely comprehended his design in time to throw my arms and legs around a limb, and brace myself for the shock. Nor was I at all too well prepared; for the concussion bruised me not a little, and it seemed as if a few pounds more of force must have sent me clean from my perch.

"But my enemy was not done yet. Stepping back and looking up at me, with an expression that seemed to inquire what I thought of it, at the same time that he would assure me of its being only the beginning of his battering operations, he returned to the charge with increased vigor. But this time I was better prepared for him, and came not so near being unseated as on the first trial. Nothing discouraged, he retreated still further, and then came down like an avalanche. It was terrible. I had twined and braced myself in every possible manner; but when he struck, it seemed as if the concussion, after first bruising me, and almost knocking the breath from my body, relaxed every nerve. Doubtless, I should have fallen to the earth below, only that I was pretty securely balanced in the crotch of the tree, and having resisted the main shock, had now no difficulty in retaining an upright position.

"On again looking down at the elephant, I was surprised to see him with his head fast against the tree, lashing his tail, pawing the earth, and uttering a sort of moaning, bellowing sound, altogether not unlike a vicious bull when about to make an attack. I did not at first comprehend what had occurred, but supposed his actions to result from the anger of disappointment in not being able to bring me to the ground. But I soon had cause for rejoicing rather than fear.—His last charge had been made with so much force, as to imbed his long ivory tusks in the tree, and he was now a prisoner to his own brute strength. In vain he pulled and wrenched, moaned, bellowed, and lashed himself into a perfect fury. There he was, a fast prisoner—caught, as one might say, in his own trap—and if ever a poor mortal was justified in rejoicing over the misfortunes of a living creature, I think that individual was myself.

"But I was still a prisoner also. How was I to get down? and how make my escape when down? True, the elephant might not be able to liberate himself in time to do me any injury; but I already knew enough of the terrible jungle to feel little inclination to set off through it alone.—There were many intricate paths branching off from the main one, over which I had been borne, and the mistake of taking any one of these would almost certainly be fatal—resulting in death from starvation through being lost, or death from some one of the thousand other surrounding perils.—What should I do? It was reasonable to hope that some of my attendants would, sooner or later, return to learn the fate of their master; and before venturing on anything rash, I resolved to wait a proper time for them.

"Drearily passed the next three hours that I remained upon my giddy perch, above the imprisoned beast, looking off upon an undulating sea of matted foliage, with the hot sun of that tropical climate pouring down upon me its scorching rays, and almost stifling me with its feverish heat. How eagerly I turned my eyes in every direction, in the hope of getting a glimpse of one of my attendants, to whom I could make known my situation. No human being was in sight, and my wildest shouts brought no reply. Should I remain where I was, or decend? We were, as I knew, almost half a day's journey from any settlement, and it would therefore be impossible for me to reach a habitation before nightfall, even should I be fortunate enough to follow the nearest path, while a single mistake would leave me to perish in that awful solitude. I decided, therefore, to remain where I was, either till the sun of another day, or till I should see at least one human being capable of acting as a guide.

"The sun was rapidly nearing the western horizon, and I was despairing of any succor that day, when my attention was attracted to a commotion in the jungle, some quarter of a mile distant. Birds of various kinds flew up screaming, and either hovered over the spot in anger, or darted quickly away in fear, and I could catch glimpses of the deer, the elk, and the buffalo, all in every direction. What could be the cause of this disturbance? Was it some one or more of my attendants returning to ascertain my fate? Man, I knew, was almost universally feared by the wild, feathered tribe of the wilderness and the animals of the brute creation, and in man was now my hope. Wildly did my heart beat, and eagerly did I strain my eyes to catch a view of my deliverer.

"The line of commotion advanced slowly, but still I could not be certain of the cause. Nearer and nearer it gradually came, till at last I felt a cold thrill of terror pass through my frame, as I suddenly caught a glimpse of the sleek, spotted hide of a royal tiger, slowly and safely making his way through the jungle directly towards the tree upon which I was perched. I looked down at the elephant, and perceived that by some peculiar faculty or instinct he was already aware of his danger. He was standing perfectly still, no longer making an effort to release himself; but I could see the skin of his broad back quiver, as if every nerve of his body were affected.

"The tiger gradually drew nearer, and at last stopped within a few paces, as if to calculate his chances. Then with bristling hair, he stole softly round his intended victim in a broad circle, his sharp teeth visible, and his terrible eyes glaring with fierce anger and desire. Then crouching for the spring, he gave one fearful roar and bound, and fairly landed upon the back of his helpless victim, who uttered one agonized cry—a sort of shriek and groan combined—that made me pity him, enemy though he was.

"But his sufferings were of short duration: as he could make no resistence, the tiger had matters all his own way! and almost in the time it takes me to tell you the fact, he had torn open the throat of the giant beast, and was drinking his fill of the warm gushing blood. The sight sickened me, and I clung to the tree with closed eyes and a dizzy brain.

"When I looked again the terror of the jungle was making his retreat, licking his chops with glutted satisfaction. I looked down at the elephant, and beheld a gory carcass, still held to the tree by his tusks. He was dead, and in his death was perhaps my own salvation, though I was still afraid to descend, lest I should be assailed by some carnivorous beast, attracted thither by the smell of blood.

"I expected nothing but that I should be compelled to remain there through the night; but I bethought me to try the virtue of my voice again, and shouted for help. To my surprise and almost frantic joy, an answer was returned. I repeated my call for help, and one of my attendants made his appearance. I explained what had occurred, and by a signal of his own, he soon brought three of the others to his side. I then decended, but found myself very faint, and was by two of them assisted to my palanquin, where I swooned away.

"It is enough to add that I passed through the jungle in safety; though if any gentleman thinks I flattered myself on being a hero before I left it, I beg to undeceive him. I have since experienced some remarkable adventures, but none that have left upon my mind so vivid an impression of the terrible as the one I have just related."

'PETE, how does your father hamper his sheep, to prevent them from jumping over the fences?" "Oh! that's easy enough; he just cuts a hole through one hind leg, and sticks the other one through it, and then puts the fore legs through that for a pin.'

ANTS.—These animals are known to avoid drawers and boxes made of red cedar. Red cedar shavings placed in them or on shelves, will repel them.

Troublesome House Insects.

As warm weather comes on, innumerable insects will wake from their winter nap, or emerge from the larva state, to enjoy their life at the expense of our comfort. The buzz of the fly will be answered by the tiny horn of the mosquito, the flea will skip nimbly over the floor, and the moth and chinch will stealthily hide in the carpet or the bedstead. Scrupulous cleanliness will thwart most of them. Flies are nature's scavengers, ever ready to convert putrefying matter into innoxious substances. Keep the yard free from decaying vegetables, refuse from the kitchen, and the drain of sink, and sweeten the outbuildings with lime, and they will mostly emigrate to more promising quarters. The few stragglers which remain, can be nearly excluded by frames covered with millinet, placed in the windows when open. These will also keep out the vexatious mosquito. Myriads of these latter insects are often bred in swampy spots adjoining the dwelling. Proper draining will rout them at head quarters. The rain water cistern is also prolific in mosquitoes; place a few lively minnows or other brook fish there, and they will fatten on the larvæ of the tormenting insect—thus the biter will be bitten.

The flea delights in the dust and litter of the wood house, and the wagon shed. Remove all this, sprinkle fresh lime in its place, and whitewash the beams and boards, and the fleas will soon vanish.

Take up all the carpets, beat them thoroughly with a slender rod, and scatter a little black pepper around the sides of the room where the edges of the carpet are to be laid. Then, once a fortnight, whip the outside breadths upon the floor with a light switch, and the remaining moths will be beaten out.

The chinch or bed bug can be routed, by first washing all the parts of the bedstead with cold water, and then, with a brush, applying corrosive sublimate dissolved in spirits, or an amalgam of lard and quicksilver rubbed together.—Or ask your druggist for sixpence worth of unguentum, mix it with lamp oil, and apply it with a brush to all joints and crevices, and the bugs will sleep and allow you to do the same.—*American Agriculturist.*

WASHINGTON CITY AND ITS POSITION.—Washington city is situated on the left bank of the Potomac river, between two small tributaries; the one on the east called the East branch, and the one on the West called Rock river. The latter separates it from Georgetown. The general attitude of the city plot is forty feet above the river, but it is diversified by [illegible] elevations, which are taken advantage of in the location of the different public buildings. The plot is somewhat in the form of an amphitheatre, the President's House on the west standing on one of the sides, and the Capitol on the other.—These two buildings, about one mile apart, are situated in about the centre of the whole. The former is elevated 41 feet above the Potomac, and the latter 72 feet. The summit of the hill on which the Capitol stands is the commencement of a plain stretching to the east, while that to the north of the President's house tends westward. These topographical peculiarities give great advantage for the defence of the city. The city plot extends 4½ miles in a N. W and S. E. and about 2½ miles in a N. E. and S. W. direction, and covers an area of nearly eleven square miles. The resident population is about 55,000—with Georgetown 65,000.

The only means of communication between the city and the opposite shore of Virginia is by the long bridge. This approach is guarded all the time by between a three and five hundred men, capable of repelling any attempt of the enemy to cross the Potomac at that point. These troops consist of infantry, artillery and cavalry.

WHAT IS MARTIAL LAW?—At the present crisis the significance of a term so much used, and with so little accurate sense of its meaning, becomes unusually important.

Bouvier defines martial law as "a code established for the government of the army and navy of the United States," whose principal rules are to be found in the articles of war, prescribed by the act of Congress. But Chancellor Kent says this definition applies only to *military* law, while martial law is quite a distinct thing, and is founded on paramount necessity, and proclaimed by a military chief. Martial law is generally and vaguely held to be a suspension of all ordinary civil rights and process, and as such approximates closely to a military despotism. It is arbitrary law, originating in emergencies. In times of extreme peril to the State, either from without or from within, the public welfare demands extraordinary measures. And martial law being proclaimed, signifies that the operation of the ordinary legal delays of justice is suspended by the military power, which has for the time become supreme.

It suspends the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus;* enables persons charged with treason to be summarily tried by court-martial instead of grand jury; justifies searches and seizures of private property, and the taking possession of public highways and other means of communication. Involving the highest exercise of sovereignty, it is, of course, capable of great abuse, and is only to be justified on emergencies of the most imperative and perilous nature.

Matrimonial Retaliation.

Some years since, in the county of Penobscot, there lived a man by the name of H —— whose greatest pleasure was in tormenting others; his own family was generally the butt of his sport.

One cold blustering night he retired to bed at an early hour—his wife being absent. Some time after she returned, and, finding the door closed, demanded admittance.

'Who are you,' cried H.

'You know well enough who I am; let me in, it's very cold.'

'Begone! you strolling vagabond, I want nothing of you here.'

'But I must come in.'

'What's your name?'

'You know my name—it's Mrs H.'

'Begone! Mrs H. is a likely woman, and never keeps such hours as this.'

'If you don't let me in, I will drown myself in the well.'

'Do, if you please,' he replied.

She took up a big log, plunged it into the well, and returned to the side of the door.

Mr. H. hearing the noise, rushed from the house to save, as he supposed, his drowning wife. She, at the same time, slipped into the house and closed the door after her. He, almost naked, in turn demanded admittance.

'Who are you?' she demanded.

'You know who I am; let me in or I shall freeze.'

'Begone! you thievish rogue, I don't want you here.'

'But I must come.'

'What is your name?'

'You know my name—it is H.'

'Mr. H. is a very likely man; he don't keep late hours.'

Suffice it to say she, after keeping him in the cold until she was satisfied, opened the door and let him in.

Wall paper is often cleaned by the use of wheat bran, but common wheat bread is decidedly the best.

A Sound Argument.

The Baltimore American of Tuesday week, has an able article upon the position of Maryland in relation to the Government in the present crisis, and the course which it is her duty and interest to pursue. It says:

"It is not a question of election between two Governments, equally entitled to our respect, with neither of which we are connected, and between which we are indifferent. If it were so, the question so persistently and so disingenuously put: "Will you go with the North, or will you go with the South?" might be proper and pertinent. But it is not so. On the one hand is OUR COUNTRY, rich in priceless memories of the past, which are ours because they are our country's; rich in the vast extent and variety of her present resources which enrich us as a part of our country; and rich (oh! how rich, but for the present cloud of shame) in the golden promises of the future, which are ours because the country is ours. On the other hand is a league of States without a history, with no elements of independent empire, around whose future the thickest darkness hangs. On the one hand is the flag round which cluster so many patriotic recollections, and which has waved above the brave in so many hard fought battles; the Constitution which so many of us have sworn to sustain; the laws which we have aided to enact; the alliances which we have contracted, and the commercial treaties which we have negotiated when we commanded respect as a first-class power among the nations of the earth. On the other hand are those who trail that flag in the dust, abjure that Constitution and repudiate the oaths to sustain it which they have registered in Heaven, defy the laws which they have helped to enact, and must contract alliances as best they can when recognized as a sixth rate power, whose discordant parts are cemented only by the whim of demagogues.

To observe our oaths, to maintain the laws, to sustain the Government as legally established—this is not going "with the North!" It is doing just what every true man and patriot throughout the country has been doing for half a century.—Upon what ground can we justify to posterity, or to ourselves when time shall have calmed the passions of the hour, a repudiation of these examples of the wise and patriotic? *Has our country become our oppressor? Has its Constitution proved a tyrant?* Wherein? It is no new thing in the history of Maryland that the vote of the country has adopted a platform and elected a President distasteful to her. Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Buchanan, were all elected against the wish and despite the vote of Maryland. She regretted it and believed—and some of her sons still believe—their election was an injury to the State and a calamity to the country. But they were constitutionally elected, and she did not think it right or honorable to desert the country in the hour of its greatest need. Is not our country's peril equally great now, and does she not need, as much as ever in the past, the unwavering support of every one of her children?

Grant, for the sake of the argument, that Maryland has the power and the right to cease to be one of the United States, is it her interest to do so? Six months ago no sane man would have dreamed that it was. Now scrutinize as closely as you please the whole course of our Government since—is there one law or decision which infringes any right or imperils any interest of our State or of any citizen of it?

But one thought in many minds over-rides all other considerations: "Virginia has seceded and of course Maryland must." Why "*Must?*"—When did Maryland become an infant or captive to be dragged at Virginia's chariot wheels? Virginia is a noble State—all honor to her; but she has done things before to day in which Maryland could not follow her. The Old Dominion has fallen from the first rank to the seventh in our company of States, and the counsels which have led her that downward road are not the safest guide that we could choose for Maryland.—Nor does it by any means follow that what is wisest or best or most honorable for her is so for us. We are on different sides of a great navigable river. No natural boundary separates us from the great North. No other State is interposed between us and them. We cannot escape the position of being all that separates them from their capitol, and only a miracle like that which opened the Red Sea for Israel can save Maryland from becoming one great grave yard if she assumes to bear the brunt of the battle of Secession."

Judge Bond's Charge to the Grand Jury in Reference to the Recent Riot.

At the opening of the May term of the Baltimore Criminal Court, Judge Bond, delivered the following important charge to the grand jury in reference to the occurrence the 19th of April:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—But a short time ago you were adjourned by the court to this day, in the hope that when you came together again it would be only to be congratulated upon the continued good order which gave such small occasion to your labors, and to be finally discharged for the term. During that interval, however, a riot has occurred in our midst, and a state of things, since continued to exist, which demands a thorough investigation at your hands for the punishment of crime and the vindication of the good fame of this community.

On the 19th of April a body of United States troops, on their passage to the federal capital through our streets, in obedience to the call of the United States authorities, was assaulted by a riotous mob, their way barricaded, and numbers of them killed or seriously wounded. The escort and protection given by the Mayor of the city, aided by such force as the police authorities deemed sufficient, did not ensure the safety of the troops. The mob overcame this and the city authorities were powerless for their protection. Several of our citizens, innocent of evil intention on their part, were killed on the spot, while others, both of our citizens and those of our sister States, then wounded, have since died. The excitement and alarm which have prevailed in our city since that time has been appalling.—The peaceful pursuits of trade are almost entirely abandoned; the laborer no longer has his hire, and our citizens await in anxiety the re-establishment of law in our midst to assure them of safety to their wives and children.

It is your duty, gentlemen, under the solemn oaths you have taken, impartially to inquire into these occurrences and to present such persons who may be known to you, or shall be shown before you to have borne a part in this riot.—The very existence of society depends upon your faithful discharge of the duty now devolved upon you. You are charged to "*diligently* inquire and true presentment make." The law throws upon others the responsibility of deciding the guilt or innocence of the parties whom you may thus present. If either of you has any knowledge or means of discovering the truth, you are bound to make it known, and to adopt every other lawful means of bringing to the bar of justice the authors of the present troubles, their aiders and abettors. And your investigation, gentlemen, is not to be confined to the occurrences on that day alone. You will inquire whether there was preconcert and preparation, and by whom. You are bound to present those who aided in obstructing the railroad, preventing the safe conduct of the troops, and assisted in impeding their passage at the same time.

Gentlemen, it is your duty to inquire whether any of our own citizens were without justification or provocation fired upon by the troops and killed. We protess to live under a government of law and order, imposed by the people themselves, in a civilized age and country, and subject to the just restraints of Christian humanity. If such proceedings as have lately disturbed our city, invaded our peace and filled our homes, our wives and children with terror, are to be passed over without punishment, or adopted as lawful and pardoned as excusable, the life and property and home of no citizen is safe. Besides the loss of life, the violence done to property—the breaking into stores, the assuming unlawful authority, the irregular and illegal arming of troops without compliance with the militia laws of the State, and the attempt by organizations unknown to the law to usurp lawful government, also deserve your attention.

In this connection, gentlemen, I call your attention to sections 159 and 160 of Code of Public General Laws, respecting the obstructing of railroads, which are as follows: "159. If any person shall place anything, or cause anything to be placed on any railroad in this State, calculated to obstruct, overthrow, or direct from the track of such railroad any car, vehicle or carriage; traveling or passing on such railroad; or shall break or injure in any manner any railroad in this State, with the view or intent to obstruct or overthrow any car, vehicle or carriage, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than ten years.

"Section 160. If the death of any person shall be occasioned by the overthrow or obstruction of any railroad car, vehicle or carriage, produced by the placing of anything, or obstruction on any railroad, or by breaking or injuring any railroad, or any bridge attached thereto, in violation of the preceding section, the person so placing the thing or obstructing, or breaking, or injuring, shall be deemed guilty of murder." And to section 203, respecting the injury of telegraphs within the State, which is as follows: "Any person who shall willfully, and with intent to interrupt the operations of the telegraph, injure or destroy any of the poles, wires, or other works of the telegraph companies now or hereafter incorporated in this State, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or confined in the jail of the county or city where the offense was committed not more than twelve or less than three months, at the discretion of the court."

The Court has now, gentlemen, discharged its duty in laying before you what has occurred and your duty under the law in consequence. The responsibility is now with you. To the fulfillment of duty you are sworn as well as myself. I have only to add, gentlemen, that the tumult of popular passion should not disturb the deliberations within the halls of justice. The potent voice of the law should be heard above the din of jarring strife—else, all security and stability gone, there will be nothing left of our social fabric worth the effort of preservation.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following document has just been issued:—

WHEREAS, the existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution and the preservation of the National Union by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force, in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the 15th day of April, in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary:

Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States, forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as Infantry and Cavalry. The proportions of each arm and the details of enrollment and organization will be made known through the Department of War.

And, I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight Regiments of Infantry, one Regiment of Cavalry, and one Regiment of Artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men, the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one or more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army, and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteer and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as that body assembles.

In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted, for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of Constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and, with these, of happiness and prosperity throughout our country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this, the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth. (Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A Court Room Scene.

In a recent trial of a liquor case, which occurred not a thousand miles from Worcester county, the witness on the stand was under examination as to what he had seen at the defendant's domicil, which he said he had visited a number of times.

"Did you ever see any spirits there, or anything you regarded as spirits?" asked the presiding justice.

"Why, yes, I don't know but I have," was the reply of the witness.

"Do you know what kind of spirits?"

"Yes."

"How do you know it?"

"I kinder smelt it."

"Well, now," said the judge, straightening himself up for the convicting answer, which he supposed would be given, "will you please tell me what kind of spirit it was?"

"Spirits of Turpentine!"

The explosion of mirth that followed this answer, fairly shook the court room.

As soon as it subsided, the witness was discharged, the opinion being that his testimony was not to the point.

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