THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING. - - - - - MAY 18, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

FOR CONGRESS

Hon. John W. Crisfield,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

☞ Our article of Saturday last has caused the editor of the Star to go through his usual series of gymnastic summersaults and performances with more than usual celerity in the vain hope of extricating himself and his party from the dilemma in which they are at present involved. Smarting under the exposure which we have made of the designs and insolent line of policy pursued by the secession party of Talbot, and endorsed and defended by himself, it is not to be wondered at that in his editorial effusions we should see such graceful expressions as "dastardly skulkers," "three line paragraphs," "white beards," "tremulous snorts," &c., which emanations are evidently from the editor himself and are natural ebullitions when in a state of excitement. Having vainly endeavored to shield himself behind the "Safety Committee," the "Baltimore American," "Exchange," and the "excitement generally," as a last resort he endeavors to break the force of our charges by random shots at certain gentlemen whom he imagines write our editorials, trusting that his skill in this particular will afford a substitute for his failure to sustain himself or his sinking cause. We have already corrected him in the matter referred to, and his persistence in attributing our editorial matter to gentlemen who never saw it except in print, we view as an admission of his defeat and his utter inability to answer our arguments or to meet the issue between us. We are not disposed to follow his example in this laudable pursuit, but we will take the occasion to say that neither he NOR HIS LEGAL ASSISTANTS, will prevent us from indulging in such strictures as we deem necessary to expose and counteract the designs of unscrupulous men and to protect the rights of the community whenever their violation shall be attempted. We hold him now at the end of the lash and if any of the safety committee should intervene for his protection they must take the consequences of thus allowing themselves to be made use of as a shelter for the otherwise defenceless editor of the Star. He is now in the condition of a man in a morass, the more he struggles the deeper he sinks, until nothing but his ears are visible to mark his identity.

We make no boastful pretensions and aim only to present the truth to our readers in a plain and practical form, but were the abilities of the editor of the Star equal to his individual presumption and vanity his paper would be a shining "luminary" instead of a "star" of less than the tenth magnitude.

We now repeat that in our article of Saturday week we had no allusion to the gentlemen composing the safety committee of this county, but simply to the state of facts as they existed. The Star makes a laborer effort to palliate the conduct of Gen. Tilghman by certain equivocations in regard to his commission, the allowance to be made for the Baltimore excitement, &c., accompanied with the usual vituperation against Gov. Hicks, but the question is, was Gen. Tilghman the legal qualified Maj. General of this Shore? The facts are that he was not, and are proven by his futile efforts before the Legislature to have that made valid which was confessedly illegal. Gov. Hicks could not consistently renew a commission under the circumstances with any regard to the respect due to himself or his official position. The culpability in regard to the Oxford matter is acknowledged, with a plea that the act was committed when the community was in a state of agitation and it was supposed that the recent appointees would not enter upon office in Maryland. The statement however is in strange contrast with the preceding sentence which describes the General as "a staff for the public to lean upon in time of danger and to afford advice and protection to the citizens," when almost his very first act in precisely such a contingency is admitted to be an error, as it certainly was a violation of public law and private right. As to the other matters alluded to in our article the Star preserves a wise and politic silence. It acts upon the maxim that "discretion is the better part of valor" and with a prudence worthy of a better cause shuns all investigation of its own connexion with the effort to obtain the patronage of the present administration. We will not now press the matter further. The dangers with which we are surrounded demand the patriotic solicitude of every good citizen. The foundations of society are shaken to their centre, the pillars of the government have been made to tremble by the ruthless hands of men who regard neither the restraints of law, reason or patriotism. We call upon the people of Talbot county, to be on their guard against the insiducus designs of men, who having failed to accomplish the work of secession, are endeavoring to poison their minds with fine spun heresies under the garb of "Southern Rights" and which will ultimately lead to civil war, anarchy and ruin. Honorable and high toned gentlemen holding high military positions under the government have been induced to resign their commissions while the Stars and Stripes are still waving over Maryland; thus cutting themselves off in a career full of promise to themselves and which they have adorned by every attribute of the soldier and the gentleman. The same pertinacious determination is evinced in the ostentatious parade of the names of gentlemen who have thus, against their better judgments, yielded to the solicitation of friends, together with the names of OTHERS, who are thus sought to be placed in antagonism to the government with the hope of inducing them to follow their example. And who are the men who are thus endeavoring to allure others from the path of duty, under the garb of devotion to Southern Rights? They are the very men who by their voices and influence and example have contributed all they could to bring the country into its present disastrous condition, and now seeing the fearful consequences of their reckless ambition and folly, endeavor to shift the responsibility on those who have stood fast by the Union; on those who have time and again raised their warning voice against the treasonable designs of reckless demagogues, and besought their fellow citizens, ere it be too late, to listen to the voice of reason, and not to plunge with heedless blindness into the dark gulf of disunion. The schemes of these ambitious leaders have not yet been fully disclosed to the public mind, but when the smoke of the conflict shall have rolled off, leaving to the astonished view, desolated fields, ruined commerce, sacked cities, business prostrate, public and private interests destroyed and the honor and prestige of the nation gone, the nefarious designs of those men who have coolly plotted the destruction of the government with the oath of allegiance on their lips, will call for swift vengeance at the hands of an insulted and outraged people. The vindictive spirit which conceived, and at every stage has characterized these proceedings, may be recognized in the following words uttered by the Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, in a speech at Columbia, South Carolina, in November last: "South Carolina should secede, she can destroy this Union, if she cannot do it alone she can throw her arms around the pillars of the Constitution and involve all the States in one common ruin." Such was the rule or ruin policy which has inaugurated the present civil war and entailed untold calamity upon ourselves and posterity. The pretence of patriotism so often urged is a mere sham, a delusion and a snare. The lust of power and public plunder have been the controlling motives which have caused men to set their faces against the government and the constitution which they have sworn to support. We need not go very far for illustration. Incumbents who have tasted the sweets of office hold on with a death-grip even under the present administration. The grand drama which has been enacted in the Confederate States has been attempted to be played in Maryland. The secret correspondence and clandestine meetings of prominent men in our own State with leading men in Virginia and elsewhere resulted in the programme of a secession movement in Maryland. The ball was to be opened in our own county, when success was deemed a foregone conclusion, and was thence to spread with unerring progress through the State.—But the people arose with their might and throwing off the influence of party leaders came forth to the maintenance of their rights and the result was that secession received its death blow in Maryland. The movement was abandoned. The present legislature, the assembling of which was so anxiously desired and importuned for, has quailed before the voice of the people and prudently determined that a Sovereign Convention shall not be called, the iniquitous "Public Safety Bill," favorably commented on by the Star, has been thrown to the winds; and the wise, firm and patriotic course of Gov. Hicks has been endorsed throughout the State. The legislature of the State has now adjourned and we humbly trust such a body may never meet again to deliberate upon the destinies of our beloved State. "Willing to mound, yet afraid to strike," it has been demonstrated that our peaceful communities would have been thrown into revolution had it not been for the determined stand taken by a few patriotic men in defence of the rights and prerogatives of the people, and the indignant remonstrance that swelled up from all parts of the State. The position taken by our own Senator, Mr. Goldsborough, is worthy of all praise; standing forth at a time when the conservative element of the State appeared to be crushed, he boldly avowed his determination to stand by the Union and the enforcement of the laws, and to his fearless efforts are to be attributed in a great measure, our deliverance from a species of despotism that would have provoked a civil war in our midst.

ERRONEOUS REPORTS.—For some time past, reports of all kinds have been circulated hereabouts in reference to the doings and sayings of the citizens of St. Michaels, which are calculated to create a hostile feeling between the two Districts. But the cause of these evil disposed reports have been plainly seen since the glorious result of that section in the contest for the Union last winter. Among the thousand and one reports that have been put afloat one is, that because that District is almost a unit for Union, any one holding different views could not give public expression of their opinions. We learn that such rumors are without foundation. Such a principle would be at variance with the past history of that loyal and time-honored district. And as an evidence of their untruthfulness we learn on the arrival of one of the steamers at St. Michaels wharf, a short time since, three hearty cheers were given for Gov. Hicks, by the crowd congregated, at the conclusion of which some five or six favorable to disunion, (quite a number to be in a body there,) did their best in giving three for Jeff. Davis. All of which passed off in a friendly manner. The citizens of St. Michaels are opposed to excitement and overt acts from any quarter, but the "Constitution of the United States and the enforcement of the laws that that Constitution recognizes," is their fixed motto—to which, all that ever loved the Union, ought to say amen.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—The Congressional Convention, which met at Denton on Thursday last, nominated Hon. Jno. W. Crisfield. Every county in the district was fully represented and each delegation warmly contended for their friend. The following gentlemen were put in nomination: Samuel Roberts, of Queen Anns, Dr. C. C. Cox, Hon. J. B. Kerr, of Talbot, Jas. Wallis, Esq., of Dorchester, Hon. Jno. W. Crisfield and Hon. Jas. U. Dennis, of Somerset, and G. W. P. Smith, Esq., of Worcester, and T. H. Kemp, Esq., of Caroline. On the 9th vote Dr. Cox received 9 votes out of the 22—the contest then being between him and Mr. Crisfield. On the 10th vote Mr. Crisfield received 12 votes which gave him the nomination.

The proceedings were characterized by harmony and good feeling, and the nominee will receive the hearty support of all Union loving citizens.

After the convention had got through with the business for which it was called, resolutions were passed, severely censuring the course of a portion of the legislature which has just adjourned and highly commending those who took so high and noble a stand for the Union.

We shall place the name of the nominee at at the head of our columns this morning, and pledge him our heartiest support.

NEW MILITARY COMPANY.—At a meeting of a number of our citizens in the Court House, on Monday evening last, a new military company was organized and a large number of names enrolled, when the following officers were elected: A. W. P. Robinson, Captain; Ed. H. Anderson, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. H. D. Harper, 2d Lieutenant; James C. Norris, Ensign. We understand the name of the company is to be, "The Easton Zouaves."

PUBLIC MUSICAL REHEARSEL.—We are requested to say that there will be a public rehearsel, of vocal music, of the Sunday School scholars of the Methodist Protestant Church, on Tuesday evening next, under the management of Prof. John R. Mortimer, in the Church room—commencing at 8 o'clock.—There will be no admittance fee and the public are most respectfully invited to attend.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PRESENTATION.—The scholars of the M. P. Church Sabbath School have presented Prof. Jno. R. Mortimer a very handsome clasped Hymn Book, as a memento for the valuable and gratuitous services he has rendered them in the science of vocal music.

☞ Maj. H. H. Goldsborough and Gen. Anthony Kimmel, of the Senate of Maryland, and Alex. Chaplain, Esq., of the House, will please accept our thanks for copies of the proceedings of that body.

RELIGIOUS.—Providence permitting, the Rev. H. B. Ridgway will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Easton, to-morrow morning, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock.

TALL WHEAT.—We have received a bunch of Wheat from Mr. Sam. Rathell, of Broad Creek Neck, which measures over four feet. Who can beat it?

THE adjourned Quarterly Conference of the M. P. Church, will meet this morning at 10 o'clock, in the Lecture room.

ROSS WINANS, Esq., who was arrested by the federal authorities, has been released.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell stated that a naval force would be sent to the American Coast to protect British vessels, in view of the fact that letters of marque and reprisal were being issued by the Southern Confederacy.

EASTON, MD., May 17, 1861.

In an editorial of the Star of Tuesday last, I find the following in reference to myself:

"Surgeon N. Pinkney, U. S. N., we understand, will follow the destinies of Maryland and resign, should he be ordered on duty against the South."

The editor of the Star was not authorized to define my position. Being present, that privilege belongs exclusively to myself. Whenever the government shall require my services, I shall so act as to have no occasion for regret; for that act will be one of loyalty to the Union. Under no other flag than that of the U. S. will I ever serve. Towards the South I entertain kindly feelings, and no one would hail with greater pleasure than myself a peaceable settlement of the impending difficulties.

N. PINKNEY, U. S. N.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to occupy a small space in the columns of your paper for the purpose of denying certain rumors, which have lately become rife, respecting the object of the organization of a new military company, known as the "Easton Zouaves."

Of all other people the American people seem to be characterized by a military spirit, as evidenced in the number of volunteer companies everywhere existing. But above all other times the present seems to be most favorable and necessitous for the development of this feature in the American character. Everywhere North, East, South and West, men are enrolling themselves beneath one standard or another for the purpose of meeting the dangers by which they are threatened. Every village and district around us is organizing and arming all the efficient men in their limits, ready for any emergency—while Easton alone, heretofore reputed for her public spirit above her sister towns, is comparatively dormant and inactive—having from all her citizens only one uniformed company, (and that not half sustained,) when there is material enough for three large and handsome companies.

Many of our young men are anxious to be enrolled, that they may be prepared to render efficient service in the cause of the commonwealth, and protect their homes and hearthsides from the torch and sword. Many of them would join the fine company of "Home Guards," but the want of means and the pressure of the times forbid that they should expend so much in the purchase of a uniform as that of the "Home Guards"—and they cannot belong unless they have uniforms. No effort has been made to meet this difficulty by those who have the power and means. Determined not to leave themselves and their homes in such a defenceless condition they have organized a company, whose object is the same with that of the "Home Guards"—*home protection*—adopting a uniform so cheap, that it shall be within the reach of every one desiring to join. It is intended to afford an opportunity for those, who cannot for want of ability join the "Home Guards," to enjoy the advantages of a military organization. Who is prepared to condemn such an object?

But the current rumor seems to be that its organization is intended to break up the "Home Guards," by inducing the members thereof to leave their own company, and join the "Easton Zouaves." This charge is meanly false and is an unfounded imputation against the "Zouaves." The object, as above stated, (and the object all the time avowed,) stamps this with incorrectness; and I furthermore, upon the part of the "Zouaves" take this opportunity to say, that such is not and never has been the design of the new organization. On the contrary no one is desired from the ranks of the "Home Guards." We wish it the greatest success and prosperity, and earnestly desire it. Our town is abundantly able to organize, equip and arm three fine companies. Besides the company of "Zouaves" is to be a rifle company, and in this respect different from the "Home Guards," while a majority of its members could not and *would* not join the "Home Guards." We do sincerely hope therefore, that the unfounded and uncharitable report will instantly cease. This is no time to prejudice the minds of men against each other. Heart should beat responsive to heart, and there should exist perfect unity of sentiment and harmony of action. We cordially invite and earnestly solicit the co-operation of all, desirous of sustaining an active and energetic organization, which shall embrace within itself efficiency and usefulness, and reflect additional honor upon the military talent of our community. A ZOUAVE.

EASTON, May 14th, 1861.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the Union men of Talbot county was held this day as the Court House.

On motion of R. Adams, Esq., Wm. B. Clark, was called to the Chair and J. A. Johnson, appointed Secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting, which was to select delegates to the State Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 23d inst.—Mr. Clark took occasion to congratulate the Union men of Talbot for the success which had already crowned their efforts, at the same time counseling moderation and harmony in all their actions and deliberations. He said that we had indeed fallen upon evil days and most perilous times, whilst he was still for the Union, he was for it in its *purity*, protecting the rights of all sections. He was as much opposed to coercion as he was opposed to secession. He thought it folly to talk of subjugating a people who were animated by the highest and noblest patriotism, fighting for their altars and their homes. He could not endorse such a policy. He was for sustaining the Federal Government in all its Constitutional rights and prerogatives, at the same time he hoped that every one was opposed to the fratricidal strife which was now threatening to deluge our land with blood. He had never abandoned the hope of an amicable adjustment of our difficulties. If a collision could be kept off until Congress assembled there was no doubt of a happy termination of the miserable strife which now distracts our land. He thought it the duty of every one to do all that he could to pour oil on the troubled waters. The "*common weal*" should be our motto. Animated and sustained by this principle all would yet be well.—The remarks of Mr. Clark were received with great enthusiasm, and seemed to inspire confidence and hope.

On motion of Samuel T. Hopkins, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair to nominate delegates to the Congressional and State Convention:

Easton District—Samuel T. Hopkins, Dr. J. E. M. Chamberlaine, R. Tharp.

St. Michaels—Jos. B. Harrington, Alex: H. Seth, Samuel Willen.

Trappe—Thomas H. Leonard, Geo. C. Graham, B. M. Bowdle.

Chapel—H. P. Hopkins, Joseph Mowbray, Thos. Arringdale.

Bay Hundred—George Harrington, Se., Geo. Harrington, Jr., Jno. L. Smith.

The above committees retired and after consultation returned and submitted the following reports:

The district committees respectfully submit the following names as delegates to the Conventions:

Delegates to Congressional Convention:

Jno. Harper, Se., C. H. Mansfield, Jno. W. Martin, J. A. Johnson, R. Tharp, Edward D. Thompson.

Delegates to State Convention:

Wm. B. Clark, John A. Murray, Jr., Howes Goldsborough, George R. Goldsborough, Bennett Allen, John R. Hopkins, Thomas Arringdale, James A. Roe, Henry P. Hopkins, Joseph Mowbray, Charles R. Mullikin, B. M. Bowdle, Samuel Chamberlaine, Robt. H. Kemp, J. A. Johnson, Jno. B. Kerr, Wm. H. Harrison, H. F. Byrne, C. H. Mansfield, J. L. Lecompte, Dr. Wm. N. Pindell, Jno. W. Kemp, Wm. W. Bruff, Lloyd N. Valliant.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted and the above named gentlemen duly appointed delegates to the respective Conventions.

Thomas H. Leonard, Esq., submitted the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That H. H. Goldsborough, Esq., the Senator from Talbot county and those who so nobly acted with him in his masterly effort to defeat the so called "Safety Bill" which was in fact an attempted usurpation of power, deserves, as he will certainly receive, the thanks of all good constitutional loving and law abiding citizens.

In reply to query of Wm. Goldsborough, Esq., the Chair stated that the Union men of Talbot did not endorse a coercive policy upon the part of the General Government, but they wished to preserve the Constitution in all its purity and strength, guaranteeing to each State all its rights and sovereignty.

There was a large attendance at the meeting and all the proceedings were conducted with dignity and decorum. There was no jarring or division of sentiment. All seemed animated with the best feelings, unity of purpose and action characterized all the proceedings.

There being no other business before the meeting on motion of Howes Goldsborough, Esq., it adjourned. WM. B. CLARK, Chairman.

J. A. JOHNSON, Secretary.

We make the following extract from the National *Intelligencer* of April 25th, in reference to the resignation of Capt. F. Buchanan, of this county, of his post in the Navy:

CAPT. FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, LATE OF U. S. NAVY.—This distinguished officer, who for nearly two years past has been in command of the Washington Navy Yard, took formal leave of the employes of that station on Tuesday last at noon. The parting scene was very impressive and affecting. The late commandant briefly addressed the men, counselling them to be loyal to the Government whilst in its service, expressing the unfeigned regret which he experienced in severing the friendly ties which had existed between them, and assuring them that the officer (Commander Dahlgren) who had been temporarily assigned to the command, and who was well known to many of them, was eminently worthy of their highest respect and confidence, and would guard the mutual interests of the Government and themselves as anxiously and carefully as he (Capt. B.) had done.

During the delivery of this address tears coursed freely down the bronzed cheeks of the patriotic workmen, and at its close three hearty cheers were given for the retiring commandant.

No wonder indeed that there should have been such a heartfelt manifestation of feeling by these honest sons of toil in bidding adieu to Capt. Buchanan; for he was truly their friend and their counsellor. He had watched over *their* interests no less faithfully than he had guarded those of the *Government*. His administration of the affairs of the yard has rarely, if ever, been equalled, certainly never excelled; and we can truly affirm that a more patriotic heart never throbbed in the breast of an American officer. While in his keeping the American flag would have been upheld, even at the cost of the last drop of his blood; and we have heard him declare that it never should be hauled down while he or one man under his command was left to defend it. The records of the Navy Department will exhibit evidences of the precautionary measures which were adopted by Capt. Buchanan to ensure the safety of the important trust confided to him by the Government

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LEGISLATIVE.

ANNAPOLIS, May 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Wallis' resolutions with the amendment of the committee of conference were passed—ayes 11, nays 3.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—The bill appropriating $25,000 to pay the expenses of the extra session was passed.

The bill calling a Sovereign Convention previously reported upon unfavorably by Mr. Wallis, was not reported by him yesterday for the action of the House, but only delivered by him to the clerk informally, as a matter already disposed of. The subject of a Convention is where it was placed by the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, since adopted by both Houses.

The House resolutions of Mr. Wallis were received from the Senate, with the following amendments:

And be it further Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to consist of four members of the Senate and four members of the House of Delegates, four of which committee (to be selected by themselves) shall, as early as possible, wait on the President of the United States at Washington, and the other four of the said committee shall wait on the President of the Southern Confederacy, for the purpose of laying the foregoing resolution before them, and that said committee be and is hereby especially instructed to obtain, if possible, a general cessation of hostilities, now impending, until the meeting of Congress in July next, in order that said body may, if possible, arrange for an adjustment of existing troubles by means of negotiation rather than the sword.

Resolved, That said committee consist of Messrs. Brooke, Yellott, McKaig and Lynch of the Senate, and Messrs, ——— of the House of Delegates.

Resolved, That said committee be requested to report, if practicable, to the General Assembly on the 5th day of June next.

The amendments were adopted by yeas 25, nays 17, many of the members voting for them as a compromise measure under protest.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Harding, Morgan, Crompton and Goldsborough, on the part of the House.

A committee reported that the Governor had no further communication to make to the Legislature.

The thanks of the House were unanimously voted to Speaker Kilbourn, and also to M. Y. Kidd, chief clerk, Thomas W. Moore, assistant clerk, and the other officers of the House.

A joint resolution was passed by both branches to adjourn to-day to the 4th of June.

Important Letter from Gov. Hicks.

FREDERICK, May 14, 1861.

A communication from the Mayor of Baltimore to the House of Delegates, published by that body yesterday, is designed to implicate me in the destruction of the railroad bridges, near Baltimore, on the 19th ultimo; this, too, in face of the fact that I had, in a recent official communication to the Senate, positively denied any complicity in the matter.

If the Mayor's communication and accompanying certificates have induced any person to doubt my true position in the premises, I respectfully ask a suspension of judgment until a sufficient time be afforded me to collect the necessary proof, and show, as I shall be able to do most conclusively, that the destruction of the Bridges was a part of the conspiracy of those acting against the Government, and was known and proclaimed in other parts of the State, before the destruction was consummated.

Whether Mayor Brown did or did not know of this part of the programme, I am unable to say. I am charitable enough to believe that he did not know of it. His peculiar surroundings, and agitated condition of mind, at the time referred to, may reasonably enough account for his assent to the transaction. But any person who knows my opinion of George P. Kane and Enoch L. Lowe, will at once admit that I would be very slow to assent to any proposition emanating from or endorsed by them. Their introduction into my bed chamber, at a late hour of the night, to urge my consent to the perpetration of an unlawful act, was not calculated to convince me of the propriety or necessity of that act. Men do not readily take counsel of their enemies.

So soon as the heavy pressure upon my time shall have somewhat subsided, I will lay before the public a full refutation of this nefarious attempt to involve an innocent person in an unwarranted proceeding. Until that time, I request a suspension of public opinion.

THOMAS H. HICKS.

Proclamation of Gov. Hicks.

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Frederick City, May 14, 1861.

Whereas, The President of the United States, by his requisition, of date the 15th day of April, 1861, has called upon me, the Governor of Maryland, for Four Regiments of Infantry or Riflemen, to serve for the period of three months, the said requisition being made in strict pursuance of law;

And, whereas, to the said requisition has been added the written assurance of the Secretary of War, that the said Four Regiments shall be detailed to service within the limits of the State of Maryland, or for the defence of the Capitol of the United States, and not to serve beyond the limits aforesaid;

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Holliday Hicks, Governor of Maryland, do, by this, my proclamation, hereby call upon the loyal citizens of Maryland to volunteer their services, to the extent of four regiments as aforesaid, to serve during the period of three months, within the limits of Maryland, or for the defence of the Capitol of the United States, to be subject, under the conditions aforesaid, to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this fourteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEAL

THOMAS H. HICKS.

Reception of Col. Anderson at Harrisburg—He Announces that Ex-Vice-President Breckinridge is on the Side of the Union.

HARRISBURG, May 15.—Col Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, arrived here in a special train over the Pennsylvania Central railroad this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. He remained only a few minutes.

A large number of the members of the Legislature were present, with Gov. Curtin and other officials, and an immense number of people, who greeted him most enthusiastically.

The military at Camp Curtin turned out some twelve companies, who were drawn up at the depot to salute the distinguished officer. Col. George Siber was in command. As the colonel made his appearance he was greeted with loud and repeated cheers.

Col. Anderson stated in his brief conversation with Gov. Curtin that ex-Vice-President Breckinridge would join him in Cincinnati, to take command under him. This announcement created a profoundly gratifying sensation here among all classes.

Col. Anderson also stated that the European steamer which arrived yesterday at New York had brought a large quantity of improved modern arms for the federal government, and that each succeeding steamer would bring more. He expressed the utmost confidence of the final success of the federal arms, and the eventual reconstruction of the Union on its orginal basis.

Western Virginia Convention.

WHEELING, May 13.—This city has been wild with enthusiasm all day. The National flag has been flying from nearly all the principal buildings in town.

The Convention met at eleven o'clock, and delegates from twenty-five counties were favorably reported on.

Permanent officers were appointed, and Committees were appointed on State and Federal Relations.

A discussion took place between Gen. J. J. Jackson, of Wood county, and John S. Carlile. The former thought that a division of the State was premature, whilst the latter said they must have immediate and prompt action. 'We want,' said he, 'no paper resolves.'

The committee on federal relations, in the convention, to-day reported in favor of calling a general convention on the 11th of June, and appointing a committee of nine, who are empowered to order the assembling of the convention before the time fixed for the meeting of the proposed general convention, if necessary. The report was adopted, and the convention adjourn *sine die*.

Address of General Harney to the People of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—General Harney publishes an address to the people of the State, in which he says the military bill recently passed by the Legislature is an indirect secession ordinance, manifestly unconstitutional, and ought not to be upheld by good citizens. He says that whatever may be the termination of the present condition of things in respect to the cotton States, Missouri must share the destiny of the Union, and all the power of the government will be exerted to maintain her position.

The General says whilst disclaiming all desire or intention to interfere with the prerogative of the State of Missouri, or with the functions of its Executive, yet I regard it my plain path of duty to express to the people of Missouri, in respectful, but decided language, that within the field and scope of my command the supreme law must and shall be maintained, and no subterfuges whatever, in forms of legislative acts or otherwise can be permitted to harrass or oppress the good and law abiding people of Missouri.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN BALTIMORE.—About 7 o'clock on Monday evening last, a regiment of government soldiers, from the Relay House, under command of Gen. Butler, arrived in Baltimore.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. BUTLER, THE MAYOR AND OTHERS.

Immediately after the arrival of Gen. Butler, he despatched a message for Mayor Brown, in order to consult with him in regard to measures to be adopted. Not complying with the invitation, the General was making preparations to call on him yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, when His Honor was announced. Major Clemmence, of the General's staff, met him at the lower door, and accompanied him to the presence of the commander. The Mayor was accompanied by his law partner, Mr. Brune, George M. Gill, Esq., City Counsellor, and E. Wyatt Blanchard, Esq., member of the First Branch City Council.

The gentlemen being seated, engaged in a free conversation about the city of Baltimore, its past history and future prospects. Gen. Butler said that the city would have been occupied before, but for a question of jurisdiction between himself and Gen. Patterson, the commandant at Perryville. But that having been settled, and Baltimore being decided to be in the Department of Annapolis, he had brought hither a small force, depending upon the loyalty of the people of Baltimore. The Mayor regretted that it had been thought necessary to take such measures in regard to Baltimore, he believing that the city authorities were fully competent to control the affairs of the city in such a manner as would be acceptable to all parties.

The General thought differently, inasmuch as he had undoubted evidence that the city of Baltimore was continually furnishing aid and comfort to the rebels. A most murderous looking ball was produced, having a chamber for the insertion of percussion powder and a copper rammer, arranged so as to explode the powder and scatter the ball on its striking a hard substance. These had been manufactured by thousands, and sent off to the rebels. The steam gun was referred to, and the confession of one of the parties having it in charge that it was destined for Harper's Ferry. These, and many other circumstances, showing that the Commandant was perfectly posted in regard to every matter transpiring in this city, were discussed, and astonished the gentlemen present, so accurate was all the information.

The interview was prolonged to a great length, when the Mayor and his companions left, his honor assuring General Butler that the authorities would use every effort to preserve the peace of the city.

Pledges of the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to Support the Union Men of Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky.

HARRISBURG, May 14.—Governors Curtin and Dennison, of Ohio, have pledged the power of their States for the protection of the Union men Western Virginia. The Governors of Indiana and Illinois have made a similar pledge to the Unionists of Kentucky and Missouri, and also have obtained a pledge from President Lincoln that no compromise shall be entertained till the national flag again covers the entire national property.

Gov. Andrew's Message to the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 14.—A special session of the Legislature met to-day. Gov. Andrew, in his message, says: "This is no war of sections—no war of the North on the South. It is waged to revenge no former wrongs, but it is a struggle of the people to vindicate their own rights to retain and invigorate the institutions of their fathers, in the majestic effort of a national government to vindicate its power and execute its functions for the welfare and happiness of its people.

Reported Death of General Beauregard.

BOSTON, May 15.—A letter from a lady in Charleston, received here, says that General Beauregard is dead, from wounds he received in the attack on Fort Sumter.

THE MISSION OF VIRGINIA.—Mr. ex-Secretary Cobb has been making speeches in the Gulf States, and assuring the people there that they need have no apprehensions; they might go on with their planting and their other business as usual, the war would not come to their section, its *theatre would be along the borders of the Ohio river and in Virginia*. The convention between Virginia and the Confederate States, by which the control of all military operations is placed in the hands of President Davis, insures this result.

JUDGE STEWART.—It has been known to those who have conversed with our late representative in Congress, that he is not a candidate for re-election. As the fact, however, may not be generally known, we are authorized to make this statement.—*Cambridge Democrat.*

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, May. 16, 1861.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Inferior to prime white,	1 30a1 60
Red,	1 15a1 25
CORN—White,	58a63 cts.
Yellow,	53a55 cts.
OATS—Maryland,	31a33 cts.

MARRIAGES.

RATHELL—DAVIS.—In St. Michaels, on the 16th inst., by Rev. R. Scott Norris, James Bennett Rathell to Miss Lizze Davis—both of this county.

Accompanying the above notice was a very nice piece of the wedding cake, for which we are much indebted. We wish them a long and happy life.

DEATHS.

HOPKINS.—In Baltimore, on the 14th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary J. Hopkins, consort of Wm. H. Hopkins, formerly of this town, in the 43d year of her age.

Post Office Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Postmaster, at Easton, the same has been removed to his store room, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. H. Groome.

may 18-3t W. T. HARDESTY, P. M.

Shaving Saloon.

All who have beards to cut or hair to crop
Just call on us at our New Shop,
At noon or eve, by night or day,
Or any time that you can stay;
Our room is neat, our towels clean,
Our scissors sharp, and razors keen,
And every thing we think you'll find,
To suit the taste and please the mind,
And then we move our hand as true,
As any barber e'er can do,
With rapid touch we'll smooth the face,
And dress the hair with equal grace,
And all that art and skill can do,
Your money will procure for you.

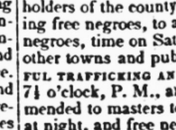
MURRAY & DOWNES.

may 18-1y Opposite Union Hotel.

ROUTE FOR THE STEAMERS

Balloon and Hugh Jenkins.

CAPT JOHN R. GRIFFITH, CAPT. N. E. NICOLS.



ON and after MONDAY, May 13th, 1861, these boats will run as follows, leaving Light Street wharf at 7 o'clock A. M.

BALLOON, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, for Kent Island, Corsica, Booker's Harrison's, and Chestertown, and return the same days, touching at Kent Island and Corsica landing both ways. Every Tuesday and Friday for Annapolis and West River, and return same days, touching at Annapolis both ways.—Every Thursday for St. Michaels and Easton, via, Miles River Ferry, and return the same day.

HUGH JENKINS, every Monday for St. Michaels and Easton, via, Miles River Ferry, and return same day. Every Tuesday for Cambridge, Oxford, and Easton, and return Wednesday by same route, touching at West River and Annapolis. Every Thursday for Kent Island, Corsica, Booker and Harrison's and Chestertown and return same day, touching at Kent Island and Corsica Landing both ways.

Freight must be prepaid.

No freight received after 6 o'clock P. M., nor before 9 o'clock A. M.

Office 124 Light Street Wharf.

may 18-tf ISAAC WINCHESTER.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Committee of Safety, of Talbot county, on Thursday the 25th day of April, it was resolved that the Merchants, Traders, Restaurant Keepers, and proprietors of all places where liquor is sold, be requested to close their places of business at 7½ o'clock, P. M., during the present state of excitement in the community.

At a meeting of the Committee on the 7th of May, a respectful petition was presented from the Merchants, Traders, &c., of Easton, asking for a relaxation of the request on Saturday nights. The petition was enforced by a Committee on their behalf. It was duly considered and the request reluctantly declined by the Committee, they being satisfied their former action was sustained by the public sentiment of the community and the following resolution was passed by the Committee and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the slaveholders of the county and those persons employing free negroes, to allow their slaves and free negroes, time on Saturday's to go to Easton and other towns and public places, and do their LAWFUL TRAFFICKING AND DEALING, and return by 7½ o'clock, P. M., and further, that it be recommended to masters to keep their slaves at home at night, and free negroes also to remain at home after dark; except on special business.

SAM: HAMBLETON, Chairman.

R. THOMAS, Secretary. may 18-3w

LAVELLA CLOTH—just received per Steamer, another supply of that same Lavella Cloth at 12½ cents, extra nice quality and pretty shades.

may 4 J. H. GRACE.

GROCERIES.—A large lot of Groceries on hand and for sale for Cash at low figures.

may 4 J. H. GRACE.

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