THE GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
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—a failure to notify a discontinuance is considered as a new engagement.

The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XLIV. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861. No. 21.

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.

Great Bargains in Lumber.

OWING to the difficulty of making collections I have concluded to offer my present stock of building materials at prime cost, for Cash. All parties in need of Lumber, Shingles, Fencing, Lathes, &c., will find bargains in my stock.

ROBERT B. DIXON.

Easton Point, April 27, 1861-tf

T. C. NICOLS, JR.,

SOLE AGENT FOR

ALLEN & NEEDLES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
Price $45 for 2000 lbs., Cash.
ALLEN & NEEDLES' FERTILIZER.
Price $30 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 questionings 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.
"Jouvin'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 ¾ and 1 plain and ¾ twiled and blue and brown denims, striped shirtings, heavy "Farmers" duch 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.

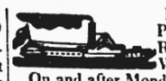
apr 6 S. T. KENNARD.

A SURE cure for Toothache, Hall's Tooth Ache Drops. Why suffer the Tooth Ache? For sale by

apr 13 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

LIME.—Always on hand and a lot just received—for sale by the bushel or barrel by

may 4 J. H. GRACE.



INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE LINE. Change of Routes of the Eastern and Western Shore Steamboats.

On and after Monday, April 22d, 1861, the Steamer Kent, Capt. John H. Kirwan, and Steamer Pioneer, Capt. Wm. R. Norman, will run their routes as follows, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, A. M.:

"KENT."—For Cambridge, Denton and Landings on Choptank River, every *Wednesday*, and *Saturday*, returning every *Thursday* and *Monday*. For Annapolis and West River, every *Tuesday* and Return.

"PIONEER."—For St. Michael's and Easton, via Miles River Ferry and return every *Wednesday*. For Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, Oxford and Easton Point, every *Thursday*, returning by same route on *Friday*. Every *Saturday* for Annapolis, West River, St. Michael's Easton, via Miles River Ferry, returning every *Monday*.

Fare to Cambridge, Denton, Oxford and Easton Point, $1 50
Fare to St. Michaels and Miles River, (round trip $1.) 1 00
Fare to West River (round trip $1) 1 00
Fare to Annapolis (round trip 75 cents) 75
Meals extra.

☞ Freight received by express steamers and forwarded free of charge; other freights must be prepaid.

Wharf and Office, Light st., foot of Camden.

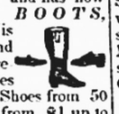
apr 20-tf C. K. CANNON.

JUST HOME

ALREADY FOR THE PRESENT SEASONS.

AND APPROACHING

THE subscriber again begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and the county, that he has just returned from the city and has now open a *NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.* His stock is (cheaper for the styles and quality than any he has) had here fore. He can sell Men's Shoes from 75 cents up to $3; Ladies Shoes from 50 cents up to $2.75; Misses Shoes from $1 up to $1.62; Youths' Shoes from 87 cents up to $1.25; Gentlemen's Gaiters from $2 up to $5; Ladies' Gaiters from $1.25 up to $2.75.



In addition to these he has shoes (of different styles and quality,) to fit children of all sizes from the largest to the smallest; and from thence up to the grown man he has from the neatest Dress Boot, for the Gentlemen, to the most durable Brogan for the Servant—all at prices to suit the times.

SHOP MADE WORK.

He also desires to remind those who prefer Home Made Work that he has laid in a large stock of Superior Material, which he will make up to order in the modern styles, and guaranteed to fit. MENDING will also be done with the same neatness and promptness as heretofore.

Being thankful for past favors from a generous public, he feels determined, by a strict attention to business and a determination to please, to merit a continuance of their favor.

apr 6 COLUMBUS ELLIOTT.

CALL AT THE

CHEAP SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a large lot of



BOOTS, SHOES, &c., of every description, to an inspection of which I invite the attention of my friends and the public generally, feeling confident I can offer as great inducements as any other establishment on the shore. My intention is to keep a stock that will recommend itself. Having had a long experience in buying goods in the Boot and Shoe line, I think I have that which will suit this market.

I will name in part, Gentlemens' Boots, Gaiters and Oxford Ties; Ladies' Gaiters, Morocco Boots and Slippers; Misses Gaiters and Morocco Boots; also Misses and Childrens' Copper toed boots, and every description of work in my line.

MANUFACTURING.—I am also prepared to make to order, all kinds of *Boots, Shoes and Gaiters*, that cannot be surpassed on the Shore for neatness and durability. So Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, can have a neat fit in a few days by leaving their measures at my store, next to the Post Office.

REPAIRING.—Particular attention paid to repairing, and persons can have their shoes repaired by leaving them with me a few hours.

Hats, Caps, &c.—I have on hand a lot of Hats, Caps, Harness, &c., which I will sell *at cost* to make room for other goods. Persons in want of such goods will find it to their interest to give me a call.

Feeling thankful for past favors I still solicit a continuance of the same.

The public's ob't servant,

apr 6. JESSE HUGHES.

CIVIL WAR DECLARED!!

AGAINST HIGH PRICES.

Ye men of fancy—
And ye men of taste—
Lovers of Yancey—
Haters of Chase—
Friends of the Union—
Good men and bad—(if any.)
Soldiers who'v'r battles won
Singly or in company—
Give a call,
One and all,
At the great emporium
Of "Long & Tannebaum."

Where you will find
A-*gent* the counter behind,
And a man—Sacker*man*—
All ready at hand,
Active and quick to show
Rich goods in many a row,
With smile of light
And words polite.

Would you have a Coat,
Nice as was ever bought,
Frock Coat or "Sack" Coat;
There't may be sought,
With Pants as fine as ever made,
And Vests of colors variegate,
The taste to please,
The purse to suit,
Sack—with ease
He's sure to do't.

Hats and Caps of every size,
And Port Monaes to keep the cash,
Whate'er he sells will prove a prize—
(In saying this he is not rash.)
All kinds of sweetest Perfumery,
All articles of Gent's Costumery,
And best of all
For great and small,
No where in town.
Is such cheapness found
As at the stand
Of L. SACKERMAN.

apr 20

READ! READ!

THE subscriber has just received a fine assortment of bottled liquors, viz:

Old French Brandy.	Sup. old Rye Whiskey.
" Peach do.	Old Jamaica Spirit.
" Apple do.	" Holland Gin.
Old Maderia Wine.	Heidsich Champaigne.
" Sherry do.	
" Port do.	

Warranted pure and to give satisfaction.

apr 20 WM. P. MACKEY.

N. B.—A prime lot of Tobacco and Cigars kept constantly on hand and for sale.

1861. 1861.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

The Last and Latest Arrival.

CHEEZUM & EMORY

HAVE just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore with a general and handsome stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which they most respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. [apr 20

NEW GOODS.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and customers generally that we are now prepared to furnish them with such goods as we keep as cheap as can be bought any where on this Shore. We have just returned from Baltimore with a good stock of DOMESTIC DRY GOODS such as Osnaburgs, twilled and plain Brown Muslin, all prices; black'd do., plaid Domestic, striped Cotton, striped Shirting, Bed Ticking, Calicoes, &c.

We have also a new assortment of
Wooden-Ware, Tin-ware,
Queens-ware,
and Glass-ware,

together with a large stock of No. 1 Family Groceries of all kinds, Flour, Butter, Lard, Cheese and Crackers.

Also we have a nice lot of Tobacco and Cigars. We will sell all our goods as low as can be bought anywhere. (apr 6) A. DODD & SON.

ED. H. ANDERSON,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

Shop 2d door below the M. E. Church, formerly occupied by Mrs. John W. Jump as a Millinery Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his former patrons and the public generally that he has now taken the above stand, and is fully prepared to execute all work that may be entrusted to his care. His customers may rely upon their work being done in the best manner, and at the time promised, with but few unavoidable exceptions to the general rule. WATCHES AND CLOCKS repaired in the best manner and warranted one year. Jewelry of all descriptions neatly repaired and polished with quick despatch.

ENGRAVING of all kinds neatly executed on reasonable terms.

Terms Cash on delivery of the work, and charges moderate.

The subscriber being thankful for past favors from his former customers, is determined by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favor.

apr 13 ED. H. ANDERSON.

OSNABURGS—now opening a large lot of Osnaburgs, 7-8 and 4-4 plain and 7-8 twilled of the very best make.

J. H. GRACE.

BLACK AND WHITE CALICO,

AN elegant assortment of very small figure and very dark. J. H. GRACE.

BLACK and black and white Poplins,
Black Bombazine,
Black Alpaca,
Black and green Debeize,
Black Crape Veils,
Black Kid Gloves,
Bl'k hem'd H. S. Han'ffs.
Black Crape Collars,
Shawls, &c., &c., &c.
Just opened a large Stock of Mourning Goods of every description.

J. H. GRACE.

SPRING DELAINES,

AN elegant assortment of Spring and Summer prints, just opened.

J. H. GRACE.

BLACK SILKS,

LOWER than they have been sold for some years, just received, also a few patterns of handsome Summer Silks.

mar 23 J. H. GRACE.

NEW GOODS

AT

THE OLD STAND

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Easton and vicinity, that he has just returned from the city, and has opened at his new stand opposite the Court House, the largest, cheapest and best stock of goods ever before offered by him, comprising in part as follows:—

Calicoes of newest styles and most durable Colors, Lawns,
Ginghams, Lavella Cloth,
also an elegant assortment of
French Cassimeres and Vestings.

He has also a large stock of plaid and striped Osnaburgs, heavy ¾ and 1 bro. muslins, bl'k do. heavy Osnaburgs for servants both plain and twilled, and a splendid article of sheeting muslin. His stock of notions is very complete embracing Hosiery, Gloves, Hooks and Eyes, pins, needles, Tape, Buttons and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Also a large supply of
Tubs, Buckets,
Brooms, Cordage, &c.,
and a general assortment of
Queensware,
Tinware,
and Family Groceries
of every description.

I earnestly solicit the public to call and examine my stock, feeling confident that as to price and quality I can successfully challenge Competition with any house on the shore.

apr 20 WM. P. MACKEY.

Weaving.

BY ISIDORE.

A MAIDEN was weaving at noonday—
A maiden with gold rippling hair,
Whose heart was as warm as the sunrays
That softly encircled her there;
And her eyes were like starlights in shadow,
And her thoughts like sweet summer air.

I knew by the light of her smiling,
She was weaving a tissue of dreams,
A web of a million of fancies
Illuming her life with their gleams—
That she saw the far future before her
O'er-tinted with halcyon beams.

I did not disturb her with questions,
Nor mar her sweet thoughts with my own,
For the sunlight that played with her fancies
From heavenly pathways had flown!
And she wound them in hues of the rainbow,
As she sat in the noonday alone.

And soon when the shadows had fallen,
An old man with gray silvered hair
Was weaving a tissue of visions
In the gloaming that fell on him there;
And his thoughts were like hues of the evening
In the chamber so ghostly and bare.

I knew by the lines on his temples,
And by the wan smiles on his face,
That from the dead past he was calling
A host of regrets from their place;
And so he kept weaving his sorrows
In a dream that was mournful to trace.

And so we are weaving forever,
Our hopes, our regrets, and our fears,
And time soon dispels every vision,
Or we summon them back with our tears;
And still we are none of us wiser
As we glide through life's current of years.

Address of the Union State Convention.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The Delegates appointed to represent the Union men of Maryland in the State Convention now assembled in the city of Baltimore, desire to address you upon the momentous issues of the alarming crisis which now agitates and afflicts our country.

We have convened without reference to former party divisions or distinctions, representing those who are actuated by a paramount desire to perpetuate "the unity of the Government which constitutes us one people," and to continue the blessings of its benign influences and transmit them unimpaired to posterity.

This is not the time to enter into a discussion of the policy upon which the Government ought to be administered; but rather to determine whether, in point of fact, we shall have a government at all. It is not a time to divide upon subordinate questions. Our duty is to unite fraternally with all those who understand and feel that the issue now is not upon the particular policy best adapted to the administration of Government. This we recognize as the great duty of every true patriot at this period of deep national affliction, when the hearts of so many of our countrymen groan with sorrow and are wrung with anguish.

Upon this basis our patriotism demands that we shall unite, and sacrificing all former differences upon the altar of our country as unworthy of us in this trying hour, to lend our aid and devote our abilities and energies to promote the honor of our country and defend the dignity of our Government, now so wantonly and ruthlessly assailed by those who from it had suffered neither wrongs nor oppression; but who, on the contrary, were the recipients of its honors and bounties.

We solemnly protest that the Federal Government has never, by the act of any of its Departments, been oppressive or even unjust to us; nor, as far as our knowledge enables us to judge, to any of the people anywhere throughout its broad domain.

Its forbearance to punish its assailants, when engaged in the most flagrant acts against its dignity and peace, has astonished not only us but mankind everywhere throughout the civilized world. So far from oppressing its citizens, it has suffered long in the vain hope of a voluntary return to reason on the part of those who, as must now be evident to all, seek only its humiliation and destruction, the obliteration of the glorious memories and traditions clustering around us as a people united in the past, the infliction of the countless miseries of the present, and the blighting of all our bright hopes, great prospects and ennobling aspirations for the future. Shall such sacrilege be permitted, fellow-Marylanders, whilst we sit idly down and bewail our fallen condition, but raise neither arm nor voice in behalf of our country? Shall we do worse, and give aid and sympathy to those guilty of this great crime against our country's peace?

Of the disaster which has befallen our country, we declare that we are guiltless. The true Union men whom we represent, and who compose a large majority of the people of the State, have steadily refused to mingle in, give assent to, or countenance the different projects intended to seduce them into hostility to their Government, or weaken its unity, by the various complications cunningly invented by the wily and persistent revolutionists within and without her borders. The people everywhere, when following their own honest instincts, have refused their countenance to acts intended to aid the overthrow of our Government.

The politicians of desperate fortunes, disappointed expectations or decaying hopes, maddened at their failure to accomplish or continue success, are the troublesome element.

Active, energetic, bold and desperate, quick to plan and daring to execute, they have presumed upon their acknowledged tact rather than their strength of numbers, to withdraw our State from that attitude of loyalty and conservatism which the undoubted sentiment of her people demands that she should occupy.

Secession for Maryland can bring nothing but ruin to her citizens—the destruction of her every interest. It converts her soil into an immense battle field—a prey to the perhaps alternate fortune of contending hosts. The scourge of war is brought to the door of every citizen, and her citizens themselves brought into desperate conflict with each other, and this is to be done at the bidding of conspirators who have fomented the troubles which unhappily afflict our country, and who, having done so, now seek to divert from themselves, in the States of the Gulf, the consequences of their acts, and place upon us the horrors and miseries which secession will inevitably entail. Our interests, our duty to ourselves, no less than our patriotism, forbid it.—Such a proposition merits and receives our scorn and indignation.

The secession of Maryland accomplishes beyond peradventure the abolition of slavery within her limits, and that speedily by bringing a Government foreign to her and inimical to that institution upon her border, and to which slaves once escaped cannot as now be recovered. It diminishes largely the value of her slaves, by the fact that if they are not sold South they will run North, and the effort to sell them South will seriously reduce their value by the large number thus thrown upon the market from Maryland and other States similarly situated, at a time of great pecuniary embarrassment. This sacrifice, among others, it is gravely proposed that Maryland shall make, to the cupidity of planters in the Gulf States, who are interested in cheap negroes, and who in turn will contemn Maryland for the condition of anti-slavery into which their machinations, aided by conspirators within her own borders, will have coerced her.

Secession is wrong, even if it could be peacefully accomplished; it is a crime and a shame; no warrant for it is contained in the Constitution given us by our patriotic ancestors; a resort to it is a reproach to their understanding who designed for us a "perpetual Union;" it cannot be defended upon any principle of right, duty or the interest of Maryland, or indeed of any other State.

Revolution can only be justified as a relief from intolerable oppression, and when the wrongs sought to be redressed are greater than those entailed in the effort to accomplish it, and when also the benefits to be derived from it shall fully compensate for its sacrifices.

Can the people of Maryland claim any such right of revolution under existing circumstances? Who will pretend that any sympton of such an oppression has at any time existed within the borders of Maryland or any other State? Nowhere upon the face of the broad earth can a people be found who have been more abundantly blessed with all the evidences of prosperity and power than those of our own loved land; and never was there a period in our past history when all the material elements of that prosperity were heaped together in richer profusion than at the very time when these wicked conspirators reduced their long-cherished plans to practice.—But for this secession movement, instead of the bankruptcy, beggary and ruin which have everywhere followed in its footsteps, we should be greeted on every side with the thrift, enterprise and prosperity resulting from the last year's overflowing harvest; and our broken merchants and unemployed mechanics and beggared laborers would this day be cheered, as of old, with peace throughout their borders and plenty at their board.

But the example of other States, and particularly Virginia, is held as good reason why we should embark our substance, our rights, and our liberties upon unknown and unexplored seas, with certain danger and sacrifice confronting us before we are launched, and with a probability of being engulphed, with all we hold dear, early in the voyage. Fellow-citizens, is it wise? is it prudent thus to act? We apprehend that you will have no difficulty to answer these questions, if you do but permit your honest judgement to control you. Can crime be sanctified in your eyes because committed by your neighbor or friend? Is it less a crime because those you love are guilty of it? And if secession for Maryland as an abstract proposition is wrong, how can it become right because Virginia has resorted to it? Is Maryland an appendage of that or any other State? bound to do wrong against her own judgment because Virginia, in defiance of the will of her people so lately and so emphatically expressed, has seen proper so to act? It will not be forgotten that the Secessionists or sympathizers with that heresy in Maryland do not in all cases openly avow it, but mask themselves behind what they are pleased to denominate opposition to coercion of the South, and this is made by them broad enough to cover all the purposes that avowed Secessionists desire.

The collection of the revenue, the protection of public property, the performance of any of the functions of Government in opposition to the dictation of Secessionists, according to their theory, is *coercion*. The use of the public ways of travel, the employment in fact of any means necessary to protect any point in danger of assault by insurrectionists is denominated an *invasion*, and relying upon the demoralization in public sentiment which they have endeavored to effect, they raise an outcry and create a mob which outrages every principle of right, and causes the shedding of the blood of the people. The right of transit of troops, when ordered by the Government, of which Maryland is a part, is made an occasion of disorder, and the institution of a reign of terror, whereby all freedom of the citizen is lost, the constituted authorities intimidated, and, in the midst of the confusion brought about, with a contempt of legal forms, an election is held in the city of Baltimore under circumstances utterly precluding the freedom of choice. The Legislature is convened, and the attempt made to place us under the control of a military dictatorship, absolute and irresponsible, with two millions of the public treasure placed in their hands, and from which nothing saved us but the stern rebuke with which the people everywhere met it. Such, fellow-citizens, is a portion of the wrongs which the revolutionary party of Maryland has sought to inflict upon you in their endeavor to carry you against your will, bound hand and foot, into the so-called Southern Confederacy.

We desire to be plainly understood. We are not insensible to the misconduct of a portion of the people of some of the Free States of the Union. We understand full well that they have not acted in that fraternal spirit which should have animated them when our slaves have made their way to their States. We know that their conduct and their failure to honestly comply with our fair expectations, founded upon constitutional guarantees, have injured us, and have enabled the disloyal portion of the people in the Slave States to wield a formidable weapon from this cause against the integrity of the Union. But we yet rely upon the awakened sense of justice of our Northern brethern to repair the wrong, and provide against its recurrence in the future. We waive no claim to our just rights when we decline to aid a conspiracy to destroy our Government. We shall look to the future, in hope and expectation, for the redress of every grievance through the constituted organs of the Government, and we are confident that we shall not look in vain.

We are not the partisans of those who have recently been called, by the constituted means appointed for the election of our rulers, to the Administration of the Government. We repudiate their dogmas upon the question of slavery; we opposed to the utmost their elevation to the places they now hold; but elected as they were by a sectional party, and upon sectional issues, which we regret and condemn, we yet hold such evils as transient and remedial, and entirely insignificant when compared with the lasting disgrace and sacrifice of every essential interest entailed upon the country by the conduct of Secessionists. The aspect of our troubles shows conclusively that the views of Lincoln and Hamlin upon the domestic policy of the country, and their election to the offices they hold, were not the *cause*, but the *pretext*, for an attempted dissolution of the Union. Their election we solemnly believe to have been desired and aided by the leading spirits of the present revolt, as the contingency which would enable them to accomplish a design, now admitted by many of them to have been long entertained, to 'fire the Southern heart,' and precipitate a Southern revolution. Shall a purpose thus planned, thus attempted to be executed, be successful? To you, Marylanders, this question has peculiar force.

Will you aid the scheme to destroy your Government? Will you place obstacles in its way to prevent it from quelling the revolt? If it is wrong to break up this Government, is it not equally wrong to endeavor to prevent the Government from restoring order and peace? Can you reasonably hope for peace from further forbearance? Has not forbearance already been exercised to apparent weakness? Has it had any other effect than to embolden the conspirators and give them time for further preparation for resistance, or it may be for assault?

In sorrow do we feel the dire necessity that exists now to support and aid the Government in every lawful act to enforce obedience to laws violated by our own brethern. It is painful to reflect that Southern men have placed themselves in such an improper attitude—but the majesty of violated laws must be vindicated.

This is the only sure road to peace—the only direct path to renewed prosperity. To yield to this outbreak now would be to establish a precedent to be followed at every recurring election. Disappointed ambition, taught by the experience of the past, would not be slow in manufacturing a popular discontent to accomplish its ignoble ends. Lawlessness, anarchy, revolution, counter revolution, would become chronic infections, until the end would be the complete surrender of our happy form of Government to a military despotism or an absolute monarchy.

The question of slavery we believe to be not seriously in the contest. If it were, how culpable the conduct of Southern Senators and members of the House of Representatives in yielding the complete power they held over the present administration, through their majorities in the Senate, and most probably in the House of Representatives? Holding in their own hands the power to prevent any wrong or mischievous act on the part of the President, none could have been perpetrated by him or his party, unless with their approval and consent. No act had been committed by Lincoln, for he was not in power when the revolt commenced, and if it could be right to attempt a revolution upon a mere apprehension, no such apprehension in view of the majorities referred to could have been seriously entertained.

It is, therefore, idle to treat this attempt at revolution as aught else than what it really is, viz: an attempt to dissolve the Union and make of our country two or more governments, wherein the principles of civil liberty will be shorn of all their fair proportions. We, therefore, appeal to you, fellow-citizens, by the love you bear your country, by all the hallowed memories and glorious recollections of the past, and your desire to perpetuate the blessings of a free and liberal form of government to your posterity, to unite with us in support of your Government in this the hour of its severest trial. Let not, we conjure you, the cry of party stay your arm from striking the blow prompted by all the honest impulses of your heart in defence of your country, its honored flag and its free institutions. If there be a party whose interests are in conflict with the perpetuation of the Union and our institutions, repudiate such party and abandon its leaders, who assuredly will only lead you to hopeless ruin, disgrace, and perhaps to an ignominious death.

Let not the vague cry of Southern Rights induce you to justify and aid Southern wrongs in this trying hour. We are alive to every right the South can constitutionally claim. We shall never cease to demand them by every constitutional means. We abate not a jot or tittle of them; but we do not recognize the present disorder as right in any sense or for any section.—The wrongs, distresses and manifold miseries following in the train of secession prove that it is not the right of any State or section; it ignores all rights, and ignominiously abandons our just claims without an effort to maintain them; it ingloriously leaves the field an immense spoil to be enjoyed by the adversary. We will not consent to this. The country to-day is divided between those who are for the perpetuity of its blessings and those who would deprive you of them. Between these you must choose; there is no middle ground. We ask you to consider well the issues before you; to take counsel of your own honest impulses; to allow the promptings of your hearts to guide you, and then we know where to class you.

Virginia on Secession in 1814.

The following article on the right of a State to secede, we copy from the *Richmond Enquirer* of Nov. 1, 1814:

"*The Union is in Danger.*—Turn to the Convention of Hartford, and learn to tremble at the madness of its authors. How far will such madness advance? Though they may conceal from you the project of disunion, though a few of them may have concealed it from themselves, yet who will pretend to set bounds to the range of disaffection? One false step after another may lead them to resistance to the laws, to a treasonable neutrality, to a war against the Government of the United States. In truth, the first act of resistance to the law is *treason* to the United States. Are you ready for this state of things? Will you support the men who will plunge you into this ruin?

"No man, no association of men, no State or set of States has a *right* to withdraw itself from the Union, of its own accord. The same power which knit us together can unknit. The same formality which forged the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. *The Majority of States* which form the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any one branch of it. Until the consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union or obstruct the efficiency of its constitutional laws is treason—treason to all intents and purposes. Any other doctrine, such as that which has been lately held forth by the *Federal Republican*, that any one State may withdraw itself from the Union, is an abominable heresy—which strips its author of every possible pretension to the name or character of a *Federalist*.

We call, therefore, upon the Government of the Union to exert its energies when the season shall demand it, and seize the first traitor who shall spring out of the hot-bed of the Convention of Hartford. This illustrious Union, which has been cemented by the blood of our forefathers, the pride of Americans, and the wonder of the world, must not be tamely sacrificed to the heated brains or the aspiring hearts of a few malcontents. The Union must be saved when any one shall dare to assail it.

"Countrymen of the East! we call upon you to keep a vigilant eye upon those wretched men who would plunge us into civil war and inevitable disgrace. Whatever may be the temporary calamities which may assail us, let us swear upon the altar of our country to *save the Union*."

Circumstances may change, but principles are eternal. If the declaration that "no state or set of States has a right to withdraw itself from the Union of its own accord," was good Southern *doctrine* in 1814, and if "any other doctrine, such as that any one State may withdraw itself from the Union," was "an abominable heresy" at that date, how has it come to pass we find ourselves denounced for holding to the faith of the Madisonian Republicans? Who has changed?

OBNOXIOUS TO BED BUGS AND FLIES.—Coal oil is said to be a sure destroyer of bed-bugs.—Apply plentifully with a small brush or feather in the places where they most do congregate.—Gilt frames, The cure is effectual and permanent. Chandeliers, rubbed lightly over with coal oil will not be disturbed by flies.

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