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BY
WILLIAM H. COUNCELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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The Easton Gazette.

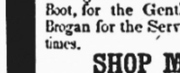
VOL. XLIV. EASTON, Md., SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861. No. 28.

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.



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
AND APPROACHING
SEASONS.

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 heretofore. 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—Sackerman—
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

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" 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.

ASURE 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.

[From Arthur's Home Magazine.]

A Prayer for Strength.

BY F. H. STAUFFER.

Oh! I have very often err'd,
And made a mock deferr'd;
I have been fickle, vile, and vain—
I bow my head in conscious shame.
Has sin defiled me with its touch?
Have I been righteous overmuch?
If so, O Lord, mark out my way,
And teach me what to do and say!
Not for the works that I have done,
How pitiful would be their sum!
Not for the prayers that I have said,
Nor yet for tears that I have shed.
But because I confide in Thee,
But because Thou did'st die for me,
In that sweet promise I believe,
"O come to Jesus Christ and live!"

(BY ESPECIAL REQUEST.)

Taken from the Eastern Times, of Bath, Me., Apr. 5, 1861:

Patriotism Demoralized.

It is sickening to a person of patriotic impulses to contemplate the changed sentiment which has come over our American people in relation to the claims of the Union, as framed by our fathers, upon their respect, veneration and support. It is not long since it was deemed little better than treason to even to calculate the value of the Union; and for a person to weigh it against any pecuniary, ambitious or personally selfish advantage was little less shocking to a true heart, than it was to the heart of the zealous Apostle of old for Simon Magus to propose to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit with money.

But times have changed, and now the Union is flouted, its flag is trampled under foot, her protection is scorned, and her existence is not only menaced but actually dissolving. Senators stand up in their places in the National Capitol and deny their allegiance to the federal government, and declare it a foreign power to them; they recommend to the States which they represent to seize the property of the nation and its strong holds, and appropriate them to state purposes; and the forts are seized and the guns turned against their rightful owners, while the government looks on, mortified, chagrined and helpless!

States revolt, declare themselves no longer a part of the Union, and that the Constitution is only articles of limited partnership, of temporary obligation, and then demand the surrender of the national defenses, and send commissioners to treat for their transfer! Not only so, but such rebel commissioners are parleyed with, and encouraged to believe their overtures will be met in a spirit of amity and friendship. The national humiliation does not stop here, but Senators gravely propose to surrender fortifications to rebles and seceders, to withdraw the federal troops, to let the laws go unenforced, and to recognize the independence of those who have basely stolen the public property! Nor is this all. It is not enough that revenue cutters are surrendered by traitors in epaulettes, that navy yards are seized, that forts and arsenals are possessed by usurpers, that a veteran army chieftain should become an arch traitor, that Governors of States should be deposed for refusal to perjure themselves and swear disloyalty to the Government to which they owe service, but even the revenues are stopped, and the national mint seized, and its treasure taken and turned over to a rebel dynasty!

And yet there is no treason! Not an official allegation of treason has yet been preferred!—Not a cord has been straightened by the weight of a rebel! Not a traitor has graced a rope's end! When the Union is falling into fragments not a burst of indignation has gone up to Heaven; not a proposition has been made to crush out rebellion; but we are told that peace, *concession, conciliation* and compromise are imperiously called for!

Now these things have not always been. It was not so in 1832 when, "by the Eternal," Gen. Jackson issued his immortal proclamation. It was not so, at a latter day, when *Southern* members were so shocked because a petition for a *peaceful* dissolution of the Union was presented in Congress, that they suggested the summary *expulsion* of the honored and venerable member presenting it, though he explicity disclaimed all sympathy for the petition, moved its reference with instructions to report against it, and presented it simply because he would not deny the right of petition. We ask the reader to peruse with care the following extract from a speech delivered in the House of Representatives at its recent session, and to compare well the facts it presents with the spirit now prevailing in the land:

On the 25th day of January, 1821, John Quincy Adams introduced the petition of forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Mass., praying for a peaceful dissolution of the United States. Desiring that the right of petition should be recognized, he moved its reference to a committee, with instructions to report against its prayer.

When the petition referred to was presented, Mr. Hopkins, of Va., asked "If it was in order to burn the petition in presence of the House."

Mr. Wise, of Va., asked "If it was in order to move to censure any member presenting such a petition? and to move that the House do now proceed to inquire whether a member has offered such a petition to this body, and to proceed accordingly."

Mr. Merriwether, of Ga., "Did not think that such a petition should be allowed to come within the walls of this House."

Mr. Campbell, of S. C., "Did not think that a petition of such a character should be thus lightly passed over."

Mr. Gilmer, of Va., resolved:

"That, in presenting to the consideration of this House a petition for a dissolution of the Union, the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) has justly incurred the censure of this House."

Mr. Marshall, of Ky., moved the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Federal Constitution is a *permanent* ferm of Government and of *perpetual* obligation, until altered or modified in the mode pointed out in that instrument." * * * "A proposition, therefore, to dissolve the organic law, is a direct proposition to each member to commit perjury, and involves the crime of high treason;" * * * "is a wound at the Constitution, the existence of the country, and the liberties of the people of these States."

"It struck him with horror, it stupified him; he had not believed it possible that there could be men *wild enough* in the country, and *mad enough*, to make a proposition that the Government of the United States should terminate its own existence, and then to submit it to the members of that House, inviting them to submit perjury or moral treason." "Coming from any quarter, it was sacrilege. The Union was the only means of safety and liberty."

Mr. Wise asked for a voice from the tombs, that the Farewell Address of Washington might be heard. After extracts were read, he said, "that the anti-slavery party was against the Government; was an English party. Yes, while the English Abolitionists were moving on Jamacia, and contemplating to make their next demonstration on Cuba; while they were establishing lines of a commercial marine, connecting England and the West Indies with this country, and thus opening the way for a military marine to follow, which, at the first sound of the tocsin, would pour in armies of trained free blacks upon the whole South, this proposition to dissolve the Union was simultaneously brought forward"—Can any ardent Southerner present so formidable a list of grievances now? "And how happens it that men, who held these sentiments, should be found bringing forward Tory plans for upturning the Government?" "It was a British abolition disunion party." Speaking of Mr. Adam's motion to report against the petition, he adds: "What did that amount to? No more than this, that it was not expedient to dissolve the Union just at this time; not yet; not now. They had not yet lost all their love for that Union recommended by the Father of their Country." "This very ex-President was the very man who, for the first time, invited the Congress of the United States to receive, discuss, deliberate upon, a proposition to break the Union of the States. It pointed to that which, should God spare his life, he expected to witness before ten years passed over his head—the election of a black Representative to a seat on that floor.—English influence at home and abroad was in league to dissolve this Union." "Go on; you shall have your reward. Go on with this, your moral treason, and carry it so far as to come within Chief Justice Marsdall's decision in Burr's case; and you shall get your hemp. There were no dissolutionists in his section of the country. If they dared to show their faces in his section, they would meet with a very speedy and a very summary disposal." So spoke Henry A. Wise, now one of the leaders of this organized armed rebellion.

Mr. Underwood, of Ky., said: "They had no right to dissolve this Union; but were bound to sustain it. Because he knew that to dissolve the bonds of this Union, and separate the different States composing this Confederacy, making the Ohio river the line, and Mason and Dixon's line the boundary, he knew, as soon as that was done, slavery was done in Kentucky, Maryland, and a large portion of Virginia, and it would extend to all the States south of this line. The dissolution of the Union was the dissolution of slavery.

Mr. Botts, in his remarks, stated that a similar resolution, some three or four years ago, was prepared by a member from South Carolina.—Mr. Wm. Butler, of that State, desired to know to whom he referred; he replied Mr. Rhett.* Mr. Rhett then disclaimed any serious intention in the resolution, that "he only proposed it as an amendment to a proposition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; that he had no expectation of passing it or taking a vote on it."

South Carolina talks very much of *status quo* just now. What was her *status quo* in 1842?

Mr. Marshall further said: "You may dissolve—God in his mercy forfend that you ever should. But you will never do it but by force. Never! Never!" "Will they tell the American people that the people of Massachusetts have a right to dissolve their Union. It is the detestation of the South to abolition that makes her a Unionist. And it is the love of the North for abolition that has brought her in favor of dissolution." "It goes beyond Southern nullifiers. The Convention that sat at Columbia never took the ground that Congress had power to dissolve the Union."

From the Cambridge Intelligencer.

An Unconstitutional War.

Mr. Daniel M. Henry, in his speech accepting the nomination for Congress, asserted that "almost every act of the Administration was unconstitutional," and defiantly asked, by what authority is the seventy-five thousand of militia called into the field." Inasmuch as the resolutions of the convention which nominated Mr. Henry declare that the Government "is waging an unconstitutional war," we may serve the double purpose of enlightening Mr. Henry, and refuting the position of the convention, by showing by what "authority the militia has been called into the field."

A single quotation from the laws of the land, and a slight acquaintance with the history of the country, will show that the course of the Government is neither without the authority of law, nor without the authority of law, nor without a precedent in history. At the second session of the Second Congress, in the year 1792, the same state of things which now exists seems to have been anticipated by that body. The necessity for an energetic government was, even in the nation's youth and weakness, plainly felt and foreseen. The question of organizing and calling out the militia being before the House, Hon. W. Vans Murray, of Maryland, said, *"It was surely the duty of Congress to define, with as much accuracy as possible, those associations which are to justify the Executive in its interposition of military force. The bill he had in view, he hoped, would attempt to mark with precision the objects the Constitution looked towards under the words, 'execute the laws of the Union and suppress insurrections.'"* The views of Mr. Murray prevailed. And it was ordered on the same day (April 23d, 1792,) that *"a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill or bills for calling forth the militia, whenever necessary, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."* Mr. Alexander White, of Virginia, Mr. Elridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Mr. William Vans Murray, of Maryland, were appointed to be the said committee. This committee on the following 17th of the same month, presented a bill drawn for this purpose. The first, second and third sections of the bill as finally passed were conceived in the following terms:

"Be it enacted, &c., That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action, as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion, and such officer or officers of the militia as he shall think proper, and in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, or as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combinations two powerful to be suppressed by ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act; the same being notified to the President of the United States by an associate justice or district judge, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed; and if the militia of a State where such combinations may happen shall refuse or be insufficient to suppress the same, it shall be lawful for the President, if the Legislature of the United States be not in session, to call forth and employ such number of the militia of any other State or States most convenient thereto as may be necessary; and the use of militia so to be called forth may be continued if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the ensuing session.

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith and previous thereto, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time."

The bill was debated on that day, and was briefly resumed a day or two afterwards. It was passed by the House on the 26th of April, 1792. Having been communicated on the same day to the Senate, it was, by unanimous consent, immediately read three times and passed by that body. It was signed by President Washington on the 3d of May, 1792.

It was under the provisions of this act that President Washington, in the year 1791, called forth the militia of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia for the suppression of what is popularly known as the "Whiskey Insurrection in the western part of the State of Pennsylvania." In his message to Congress, under date of November, 1791, after reviewing the proceedings and transaction of the Government in relation to that event, he held, in conclusion, the following language:

I entertain the hope that the present session of Congress will not pass without carrying to its full energy the power of organizing, arming and disciplining the militia; and thus providing, in the language of the Constitution, for calling them forth *"to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."*

To carry out this view, Congress, in the year 1795, passed a law which is identical with the law of 1792, save in certain omissions and modifications of phraseology in the second section.—These changes, however, were only designed to give the act greater strength, and the President greater power. For instance, the following words of the act of 1792 prescribe as a condition preliminary to the actual calling out of the militia, a formality which is dispensed with by the act 1795; "the same (that is, the existence of combinations too powerful, &c.) being certified to the President of the United States by an Associated Justice or the District Judge." Nor was this omission made without reason. For it seems to have been foreseen what recent events have proved, that the very existence and authority of justices and judges might be swept away by combinations of extraordinary power. Such has been found to be the fact in the case of those "combinations" that have taken the form of the organized secession of States, with the consequent resistance made to the execution of the laws of the Union.

It will be seen that this law, in its first and second sections, provides for three distinct emergencies. 1. For the case of invasion, or imminent danger of invasion, "from any foreign nation or Indian tribe." 2. For the case of an "insurrection in any State against the government thereof." 3. For a case in which "the laws of the United States shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law:

"Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed. * * *

"And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire to their respective abodes within twenty days after this date."

Thus it will be seen that in treating our present national complications, the Government at Washington have acted according to the strict letter of the law. Not only so, but they have followed the example set them by President Washington himself, in a similar, though lesser emergency.

We have treated this subject with more than our usual elaborateness, with the hope of hushing this libellous cry of "an unconstitutional war." * * * * * But Mr. Henry is a true gentleman, and an educated lawyer, and his opinions are, therefore, entitled to respectful comment. His ignorance, however, upon this important branch of his profession, is without excuse. We cannot conceive how he could have committed himself to a position which so seriously affects his standing at the Bar. This incident will go far to confirm, what we have before intimated, that he is not the man for the place to which he aspires. The man who is called to take part in the coming Congress, should be thoroughly acquainted with the theory and practice of our government.

But we have followed this subject for the more especial purpose of defending the Union men of this District from the charge of supporting an "unconstitutional war." The Union men know the correctness of their position, and will even dare to hold and defend it. They view this subject from a stand point which neither of the extremes occupy. They are neither with the Southern Rights, nor Northern Rights Party.—They are for their Country. And in this respect, they have the advantage of Mr. Henry and his confederates. They can interpret the Constitution and the Laws without bias and without prejudice. And that Constitution they stand ready to defend, by whomsoever assailed; and those Laws they are determined to enforce, by whomsoever administered. They, therefore, indignantly repel the insinuation that they are supporting unconstitutional measures, and demand of their accusers the proof. Mr. Henry has made the charge. Let him sustain it, if he can.

The Origin of the Custom of Reading Sermons.

It began in the time of Queen Bess, of England, the head of the Anglican church. In those early times of Protestantism in her realm, the greater number of the lower clergy were yet so ignorant that they, for want of sufficient study and knowledge of the glorious and saving truth of the Word of God, preached the most trifling, unedifying and wretched sermons, which were by no means calculated to enlighten the minds of the people with true religious knowledge.—This sad condition of the church being represented to the Queen, she issued an edict, commanding all preachers in the land, belonging to the English church, carefully to write and to read their sermons in their public church ministrations. Hence the general custom of reading in that branch of the Christian church, which has prevailed ever since, and is in perfect agreement with the use of their "Book of Common Prayer."—*Lutheran Observer.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR:—The insensate editor of the Easton Star (a petty sheet I have long ago learned to detest,) for some time has been dazzling the eyes of his secession friends by circulating fallacious reports concerning the peace-loving denizens of our quiet town, in connexion with the conservative community in general, which may, if not objectional to you, call forth a few sentences in refutation: though, to speak honestly, we don't believe there are *many* credulous enough to be duped by the circean chicanery of the secession caitiff, and led into the lethiferious abodes of *modern lesefiecoism* by such nefarious expressions as have *honored* the dingy pages of that *eclipsed Intinary* since the Waterloo defeat of last winter.

After eloquently adverting to the "great change" which took place in the minds of the Unionists immediately after the secession riot in the city of Baltimore, the loquacious egotist closes by heaping upon them the most wanton abuses for re-asserting their rights, or backsliding from the ranks of his own party, which cause, they had then so *cordially* and *ardently* espoused.

Relative to that "great change" we pronounce the entire a palpable falsehood. The Union party, or a portion of it at least was in a depressed condition, it is true, things being misrepresented to them by some of the unprincipled vagrants of the editor's party, or more timorous of their own; but they soon emerged from the gloom, having penetrated the clouds of falsity, and with quintuple energy flew to the Union car, giving it an impetus sufficient to drive it over the secession dray amid the pean of the conquerer and the dirge of the conquered. It is true those who convened in Easton, April 23d, were apparently speachless; but it was because of the flagrant threatnings and reckless anathemas pronounced upon them by the ingrates of the editor's party. Even in our quiet little town one of the same sort publicly said "persons expressing Union sentiments *now* ought to be hung!" But even *then*, such expressions was to us as "sounding brass and a tinkling symbol."

Truly a "great change!" "Some inquiring after Jefferson Davis, some after Gen. Beauregard," and others concerning the news from Virginia," while all like a mighty phalanx were ready to take up arms against the Government which gave them birth, and strike from the uplifted standard the Stars and Stripes under whose folds they had been fostered. Ah, yes! they were so eager to fight, says the Star, "that in their patriotic enthusiasm" some of them volunteered to go to Baltimore to whip the Northerners, and doubtless "would have fought like tigers, &c.," but it failed to say under what false pretenses such a feeling was excited in the bosoms of those men by rank secessionists on that occasion; it failed to tell that such a move was only made to inflame the mind and assist in carrying the State out of the Union, and it further fails to tell that the tax-payers of the county have got to dance to a part of the tune of this PATRIOTIC trip.

The Starry potimaitre isn't content with chastizing the community in general with his secession lash; but goes into personal calumny, beginning with the heroic Gov. Hicks and his "Union horn, (which God grant we may never cease to "blow,") then dashing some of his contaminated spleen upon the fair pages of the Baltimore American; wontonly censuring the Unionists of Baltimore city for re-asserting their rights after that rowdyish riot, countenanced only by such godless creatures as the editor of the Star; then succinctly alluding to the officers which the Governor "commissioned" (which act of Governor Hicks is surely fraught with wisdom,) and closing the *beautiful* representation by licentiously speaking of the St. Michaels Band going to Annapolis to serenade Gen. Butler—the ideal of *democrisy*—and Solomon Plummer, one of our most respectable citizens, "shaking his white beard" and giving a "tremendous snort and presto!" and the Unionists damning the South from "Hillsborough to Tilghman's Island."—What a farrago of nihilism! What a conscionable method to extricate oneself from such a place as marks the position of the editor and his disciples! What means such egotistical demagogues use to shield their fallacious philosophisms from public inspection! It reminds me of the time the cowardly editor sought refuge behind the pump to shun a "thumping."

Mr. Star, it is none of your business when we serenade Gen. Butler, nor who goes. If Mr. P. goes, and shakes his "white beard," it is none of your business; nor would *you* think so either, had Mr. P. not become disgusted with the contemptible principles of your party and taken his exit, possessing too much honesty to be longer duped. He is a gentleman of unimpeachable character, which you well know. He never seceded from *debt* nor principle, which is more than can be said of many, and with us all he is uncompromisingly for the Union, ready to frown down the sophistry of such rebels as you are and exclaim in the voice of "many tongues,"

We'll never by the Star be duped,
And led by foul ambition;
We'll *never* join the fractious South,
Nor *yield* to abolition;
But will unfurl the "Stars and Stripes"
And seek 'neath them protection,
And *never* have with rebels vile
A shadow of connexion.

So the conceited editor of the Starneedn't think of getting recruits in our town to swell his hazy ranks; because our citizens at this time are like burnt children, "afraid of the fire," yet, if he comes, we'll treat him as we treated him last Saturday, far better than he deserves. ANON.

ST. MICHAELS, May 23, 1861.

"I Can't Afford to Serve God."

"Zach," said a lady teacher in a mission school to a rough-ragged boy, "why don't you try to serve God?"

Looking shrewdly at his teacher, Zach bluntly replied:

"I can't afford to serve God!"

"Why not?"

"Because," said he, "I work in a ship-yard, and as I only earn eighty cents a week, I steal what wood I can and carry it off with the chips to make out a living."

"It is wicked to steal. Suppose you give up stealing for a month, and see how you can make out."

The poor boy promised. In three weeks he went to his teacher and said:

"I gave up stealing, and my master raised my wages to a dollar a week without being asked."

Shortly after his old habit got the mastery over him so far that he took up a stick of wood to carry off. But his promise and the command of God flashed upon his mind, and he threw down the wood, saying in his heart, "I won't steal any more. It is better to starve than steal."

That was a heroic speech, and that child of poverty and sin became a hero by that act of resistance to temptation. I am pleased to be able to add that he made up his mind to serve God, and is now a happy member of the Church of Jesus Christ. Instead of saying, "*I can't afford* to serve God," his language is, "*I can't afford to neglect the service of God.*" That poor boy has learned the great lesson of life. I hope, my child, you too have learned it by a shorter and more pleasant method, and that you too are saying for yourself, "I CAN'T AFFORD TO NEGLECT THE SERVICE OF GOD!"

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