THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - - - - JUNE 8, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

FOR CONGRESS

Hon. John W. Crisfield,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

UNION MEN OF TALBOT
TO YOUR POST!

THE supporters and defenders of the Constitution and the advocates of the Stars and Stripes will hold meetings in this county, at the time and places designated below. All persons opposed to Secession and in favor of again restoring the country to its original purity and patriotism by the earnest appeals of UNION MEN in the next Congress, and all in favor of CONTINUING MARYLAND IN HER PRESENT PEACEFUL POSITION, are cordially invited to be present.

Able speakers will address the citizens of

St. Michaels, Monday night 10th June.
Trappe, Tuesday, 2 o'cl'k. P. M.
Bay Hundred, Tuesday 3 P. M.
Broad Creek Neck, Tuesday 7 P. M.
Chapel, Wednesday 3 P. M.

Come out in your whole strength and give good cheer to the noble cause in which you are working.—The salvation of the country rests upon the TRUE YOEMANRY of the land. Be zealous then in a good cause that your children and your children's children may have some assurance of the peace that your forefathers intended for you. June 8.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT.

On Thursday next you will be called upon to exercise the highest prerogative of freemen on the most momentous question which has ever been presented for your consideration. The issue is not now whether a certain line of policy shall be pursued under the peaceful operation of the government, but whether the institutions under which we have lived so long and so eminently prosperous, shall be destroyed by our own hands and a reign of terror, anarchy and confusion introduced, the end of which no man can see. The great problem of self-government which it was fondly hoped, was reserved for our own happy republic to illustrate is now before the people for solution and it remains to be seen whether our forefathers were in error in committing the work of their own hands to the care and protection of their children. We are aware that many efforts have been made by all the arts of sophistry and every ingenious device, to weaken the confidence of the people in their form of government and to seduce them from their loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, which have been and ever will be their only safeguard against all the evils incident to political oppression, but we have too much confidence in their intelligence and patriotism to suppose that they will not prove true to themselves in the hour of their country's peril. The language of the father of his country comes to us in this moment of National gloom and despondency exhorting us with paternal solicitude to "properly estimate the immense value of our National Union to our collective and individual happiness; to speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to enfeeble the sacred ties which bind us together." We doubt not the prophetic eye of Washington saw the dangers which would arise from sectional animosity and his language is addressed to us of the present day. Happy for the American people if they had heeded his warning voice instead of listening to the wild ravings of such men as Rhett, Yancey and others who are now madly endeavoring to tear down the beautiful structure of our government to which he dedicated the best years of his life. The question for your discussion on Thursday next is the choice of a Representation in the National Congress which assembles on the 4th of July next. Two gentlemen are presented for your suffrages—the Hon. John W. Crisfield of the Union party, and the Hon. Daniel M. Henry the candidate of the "Masked Secession party." Notwithstanding the many efforts which have been made to lead the minds of the people into a gross error in regard to the positions occupied by the above named gentlemen, it is manifest by observing the drift of sentiment and hitherto avowed designs of the supporters of each, that one is the candidate of the Union and the other of the Disunion party. The recent cry of PEACE and anti-coercion which has been raised by one in no wise alters the fact. These men who have at the eleventh hour assumed a policy of peace which they have unanimously opposed from the commencement are not entitled to the confidence of the people and only furnish an additional argument why they should not be trusted with the reins of power. Having APPARENTLY repudiated the doctrine of secession for political ends it is but reasonable to suppose that as soon as invested with political power they will repudiate their peace policy, which is merely adopted as an expedient, and return to their cherished scheme of Secession which they will put into practice whenever the opportunity presents itself. The past experience shows this to be the case. The enemies of the Union are simply lying in wait, hugging the darling project to thier bosoms and when the opportune moment arrives, such as some sudden outbreak or popular excitement, they will throw off their disguise and endeavor to plunge our State into the vortex of disunion. But we ask what does their assumed peace policy propose to accomplish? Nothing but a continuance of the present unhappy war and destruction of the bare possibility of peace. Many of you heard the eloquent speech of the Union Candidate, Mr. Crisfield, on Tuesday last and his plan for the adjustment of our National difficulties has doubtless commended itself to every unprejudiced mind. His argument was an able and convincing one and while advocating the cause of the Union and condemning the heresy of Secession he announced his intention if elected to Congress to devote all his efforts to producing a reconciliation between the two sections of the country. He believed that by proper efforts ample guarantees could be secured for the safety of the South and the Union be restored in all its integrity. The South contends for safety and protection and the North for the perpetuity of the Union, and we ask how much better it would be to send such a man to our National Councils to labor for such a blessed result, in conjunction with the venerable Crittenden and others from the border States, than to send Mr. Henry, who, although a gentleman of honor, would be placed in the disagreeable position of having to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States while his party is committed against it. He would be reduced to the alternative of resigning and coming home, or remaining in a position in which, as a solitary representative of a disunion district, he would be powerless for good but potent for harm.—Let not the people of this Congressional District be placed in such an unfortunate attitude but let them send a good loyal Union Representative in order that the united delegation of our State may work harmoniously for the restoration of peace to our common country.

The Masked Secessionists.—The call for the meeting in this county to nominate delegates to the Cambridge Convention, was gotten up under the title of "Peace Party." In Somerset as "Southern Rights" and in Worcester as "State's Rights." During the session of the Convention Secession speeches were made and the following resolution passed:

"RESOLVED, That we are in favor of a peaceble settlement of our difficulties, and IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES GOVERNMENT as as the only means whereby peace and harmony can be restored between the contending sections, and of averting the horrors of civil war, now already commenced."

At Denton, on Tuesday, says the American Union, Mr. Henry, the nominee of the "Masked Secessionists," made the following declarations:

"That he was opposed to the enforcement of the laws.

He is opposed to re-capturing the Forts.

He was in favor of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

He is in favor of seperate State secession.

If the Government is destroyed he is opposed to re-construction.

Secession is a right belonging to every State.

Never has seen the time when, if he had the casting vote, he would vote Maryland out of the Union, but would not say that the time would never come when he would vote her out of the Union.

Maryland should not remain vascillating so as to be of no benefit to her sister Southern States.

He said the Union men were for coercion to the desolation of all property.

He declared every act of the Lincoln administration to be unconstitutional."

We have nothing more to say upon the subject. Our readers can form their own conclusions as to the kind of mask the "Easton Peace Party" is wearing.

☞ THE Union men of this State should take warning at the violent and proscriptive course against their brethren of the Border States pursued by the Secession party wherever they have the ascendency and the assertion has even been made by some of them in the town of Easton that Union men and Secessionists could not remain together. We learn by our exchanges from undoubted sources that hundreds of Union men in Virginia have been driven out of the State and others are now daily being compelled to leave on account of their Union sentiments. The same proscription exists in Tennessee; those who dare utter a word in favor of the Union are compelled to leave the State, and the Hon. Mr. Ethridge having crossed over into Kentucky to address a Union meeting has been warned not to return to his native State as there is an organized purpose to murder him as soon as he can be apprehended by the Secession authorities. The Hon. Andrew Johnson has been compelled to go armed and protected by a body-guard of devoted friends whenever he addressed a Union meeting to avoid falling a victim to the violence of the mob. This is in strict keeping with the declaration of Senator Mason of Virginia, "that all who retain Union sentiments should be compelled to leave the State." Let the people of our own State be on their guard for if the Secession party should ever be in the ascendency the same intolerant proscription will be exercised and a despotism established that will effectually destroy the plainest right guaranteed to us by the Constitution.

THURSDAY'S MEETING.—The "Masked Secessionists" held a meeting at the Court House on Thursday last, when Mr. Henry, their nominee and others spoke at considerable length.—Mr. Henry advanced nothing that requires a lengthy reply. His remarks were respectful, but void of force or point. His only plan of bringing about the PEACE which we hear so much of is for the Federal troops all to be withdrawn and sent to their homes, while the Confederate troops must not be disturbed. No doubt this would be very agreeable to his side of the question—but is that a sufficient basis upon which to build this great peace party? Wo to the seat of government and to Maryland if the Confederate forces have the whole sway. Are you, voters of Talbot, willing that the government should withdraw her troops and our whole State again become filled with a perfect whirlwind of excitement, followed by bloodshed?—If there can be a compromise effected let it be done on high, noble, and lasting grounds.

Something Rotten in Denmark.

The mail last night, brought a number of copies of the Somerset *Union*, a paper published at Princess Anne, Somerset co., containing extracts of a speech said to be made by Mr. Crisfield, in 1856, which makes him a disunionist. We want no better proof of the falsity of these charges than the fact of their not being published in the whole edition of the Union. In the copy we received there were no such charges and we presume it appeared in none that were circulated in Mr. Crisfield's own county for fear he would refute them. Keep a bright look out Union men—this is but one of the many under-hand measures that is being taken to defeat your standardbearer —John W. Crisfield.

☞ WE understand that at the Secession meeting on Thuesday last several gentlemen of the Union party, who were at a safe and convenient distance, were awfully "skinned" by some of the speakers.—As a matter of course the mild and amiable policy of the PEACE party is agreeably illustrated by the gentle and conciliating speeches of its exponents.—No doubt such efforts in the halls of Congress would speedily remove all cause of difficulty between the contending sections.

☞ THE editorial columns of the Star of Tuesday last are headed with a diagram representing the "funeral procession" of the disunion party, with suitable decorations and inscriptions such as peace! peace! &c., in large type. The mournful subject, however, had the effect to becloud the mind of the editor, as he omitted part of the inscription which should have been "Rest in peace," as it will doubtless be the proper epitaph after the 13th.

☞ WE learn it was announced at the meeting on Thursday last that all who voted for war should write their names on the back of their ticket. It is to be hoped that all those who urged and voted for the expedition to Baltimore shall inscribe their names on their tickets and hold themselves in readiness when hostilities commence.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE FOR JUNE.—The last issue of this periodical is embelished with its usual number of engravings and varied contributions from the editors as well as from other distinguished writers.

☞ REMEMBER, people of Talbot, that the present peaceful position of Maryland is owing solely to the efforts of Governor Hicks and the Union party of the the State who up to the present time have preserved us from the dangers of civil war in spite of the efforts of those who are now clamoring for your votes under the garb of peace. REMEMBER, that those men who now come to you crying *peace! peace!* are the very men who attempted to inveigle Maryland out of the Union in February last; they are the same men who made you vote at that time by *viva voce*, but failing to carry the State out then they are now endeavoring to accomplish that purpose under false colors. We say to you be not deceived, for the same conspiracy exists in this State which carried out Virginia against the will of her people. Their plans are laid and they wait but for the opportuny to put them in practice. The adjournment of the legislature from time to time is but a part of the hidden programme, whenever the opportune moment arrives the blow will be struck and the State will be hurried out of the Union before the people will have time to deliberate or prevent it. *Remember*, that in every State which has seceded the will of the people has been ignored, the deliberations have mostly been conducted in secret session and secession accomplished in the glare of a false excitement. In Virginia the question was put to the people after the State was annexed to the Southern Confederacy and her soil covered with Confederate troops. *Remember, that if the popular vote of the State on the 13th inst., should be in favor of the Disunion Candidates, Maryland will be considered as having committed herself to the cause of Secession and in less than twenty days a conflict will be commenced on our own soil similar to that which is now raging in Virginia.*

Come out then on Thursday next and cast your votes in favor of that party which up to the present time has preserved our State from the calamities of civil war.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—I saw in your last paper a statement, said to have come from the Hon. Chairman and Treasurer of the *Safety Committee*, that said Committee have expended the large sum of $954,-47, of the peoples' money, I suppose. May I take the liberty to ask those gentlemen to be so good as to specify the *items*? I, as one of the tax-payers, am desirous to know.

TAX-PAYER.

The Meeting of Tuesday.

EASTON, June 4, 1861.

A very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Talbot county was this day held in the Court House to hear the Union candidate for the first Congressional District, the Hon. John W. Crisfield.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. C. C. Cox to the Chair and appointing Howes Goldsborough and Alex: H. Seth, Esqrs., as Vice Presidents, and Wm. B. Clark, was appointed Secretary.

On taking the Chair Dr. Cox stated the object of the meeting, which was to hear the views of the Candidate lately nominated by the Union Convention which met at Denton. The introductory remarks of Dr. Cox were not only creditable to his reputation as a public speaker, but produced a most happy effect on the audience. They were chaste, dignified and appropriate to the occasion. He touched upon the momentous issues of the day and congratulated the Union party as having so able and eloquent a champion to defend their principles. His past services in his country's history were a sufficient guarantee for his future conduct and actions.—The meeting would hear the views of Mr. Crisfield and the Chair felt satisfied that they would be such as would convince their understandings and would not fail to secure their warm approval at the approaching election. That notwithstanding the efforts of Secessionionists in Maryland to prove that they were the "*Peace Party*," it was well known that they had done every thing in their power to drag the State out of the Union and plunge us into the horrors of civil strife, and now at the eleventh hour suddenly proclaim themselves Peace makers.

The Dr's. allusion to the flaming article in the "*morning luminary*" of Easton, was characterized by sparkling wit and indignant sarcasm. He apologized for introducing such a sheet into so respectable an assemblage. The editorial heading reminded him of a funeral procession, and just as the Dr. was unfolding the paper he dropped it from the ends of his fingers as something polluted with a foul disease that was dangerous to the touch and the exhalations from which might possibly be communicated to his auditory. The air and manner in which this was done turned the whole Court room into extacy. One or two persons vainly attempted to hiss, but it was drowned by shouts of applause, whilst the subject of the ridicule seem keenly to feel the withering rebuke.

At the close of the introductory remarks of the Chair, the Hon. John W. Crisfield was introduced to the meeting.

Mr. Crisfield commenced his speech by telling his countrymen that it had been about 11 years since he had been a representative in Congress, and for some time past he thought he had retired from the arena of political life. But his fellow citizens of this Congressional District had seen proper (unexpectedly to himself,) again to call upon him to serve them in a representative capacity, and that at a time when the country was in a most perilous condition. Whilst this honor had not been solicited by him, it was a time when he could not decline to accept. If his fellow citizens thought his services could in any manner promote their interests and the welfare of his distracted country he was ready to serve them. He had been nominated by the Union party of the District and was now before them as their candidate. He would undertake to present to them, his views in as clear and frank a manner as he was capable of doing. It his platform of principles met the approval of their judgement he solicited their suffrages; on the contrary if they were antagonistic to their own views of what they considered a better policy he did not wish them to endorse him. He was in favor of maintaining the integrity and inviolability of the Union. That that Union had been formed by the wisdom of our fathers—that it was not a Union of *States* but of the PEOPLE.—That in this respect it differed from the old Confederation. That was a bond of unity among the States, but this was a more perfect Union, and it dealt with us as *people* and not as *States*. This point was ably discussed by the speaker and powerfully enforced by reason and proof. He showed the folly of Secession and the disastrous consequences attendant on such a dogma, some of which we were now beginning already bitterly to feel. It was destruction alike to our liberties and our rights as a people protected by the Constitution under which we had so long and so happily lived. For the State of Maryland to talk of seceding was the height of folly and madness. In the Union she had every thing to gain, out of it all was lost. Thus far she has proved true to her allegiance. He had no doubt that she would continue her loyality. He depreceated the action of the Southern Confederacy and could not acknowledge their right to cut themselves loose from this Union as they had done. The right of *revolution* he *did* acknowledge, but there had been no cause as yet to justify the exercise of such a right. There was no wrong as yet perpetrated but could easily be remidied under the Constitution. Hence he should hesitate to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy as ignoring the very principles upon which the Union was formed. That this government should be preserved and maintained in the legitimate exercise of all its constitutional rights. He was for protecting the rights and interests of all sections, and should do all in his power to bring about a restoration of the Union upon a basis that would secure a *permanent* peace. No one could deprecate the horrors of civil war more than himself. He would do all he could to avert so awful a calamity. He then stated his plan of adjustment. He would hold out the olive branch of peace to his Southern brethren—would give them protection in all their rights and institutions. He would oppose an aggressive policy upon the part of the North—he believed they would yield and cease the agitation of the slavery question and be willing to protect the South. It is impossible for us to give a full report of the speech of Mr. Crisfield. It was so well connected by close reasoning, powerful arguments and strong illustration, that it can only be appreciated by those who heard the whole of it. To say that the speaker produced a good impression is but a trifling commendation. Every one seemed convinced of the strength and practicability of the views expressed. It was a masterly effort and will doubtless secure to Mr. Crisfield an overwhelming majority of the voters in Talbot as well as in any county of the District. After the close of this speech the meeting then adjourned. By order, WM. B. CLARK, Sec'y.

For the Easton Gazette.

To the Voters of Talbot County.

You will be called upon, on Thursday next, to elect one of your fellow citizens, to represent you in the extra session of Congress, which is to assemble in Washington of the 4th July next.—The question for you to decide, if you believe the secession leaders, is, that of peace or war. Now, in order that you may be able to estimate, at their proper value, the professions of those who claim to be the peace party of our State; it is necessary that we look a little at the position they have occupied, since the beginning of our national troubles. These men, the leaders of this new peace (?) party, claim that they are not secessionists; but, if you will look into their history for the past six months, you will be able to determine for yourselves, whether or not, they are entitled to that appellation. The first move, that was made in this county, was the calling a meeting, and passing resolutions, on the first day of January last, urging upon the Governor the necessity of calling the Legislature, in order that they might authorize the election of a "sovereign, constitutional" convention. At that meeting, the principal speaker told the astonished Union men, who were present, that Virginia would be out of the Union in less than thirty days; and requested them, in his peculiar style, "*to stick a pin there;*" that when Virginia seceded such a thing as Maryland's remaining in the Union was not to be thought of—that duty and interest alike required her to go with the South. This sentiment, I believe, was, and is endorsed by every member of this *peace* party. Virginia has seceded;—what do these men say now? Voters of Talbot, remember, that these men, who have advocated the right of secession, sympathized with seceding States, and encouraged them in their rebellion; a rebellion which the Union men told you would inevitably lead to war, now deny that they are secessionists and are crying aloud for peace! peace!! peace!!!

Why did they not cry out for peace, when, in February last, they, voted for a convention, whose only *possible* object was, to "precipitate" the State into rebellion? Why did they not cry out for peace, when the superserviceable zeal of certain citizens of the county, sent off the volunteer troops of Easton to resist the passage of Government troops, that were on their way, through the State, for the defence of the Capital? Why did they not cry out, in *thunder tones*, for peace, when their General called upon us to enroll ourselves, to wage war upon our Government?—Why did they not cry out for peace, when their representatives in the Legislature proposed to place in the hands of a committee of safety, two million dollars, and the whole military power of the State; which, if they had succeeded, would have made our territory the battle ground for the contending hosts of the North and South? How many of their party raised their voices in condemnation of *any one* of the proceedings, to which I have briefly alluded? *These very men*, voters of Talbot, who, with hypocritical whine, are deafening our ears with their clamors for peace, have been the consistent and unfaltering supporters of every act of those, who, unmindful of their oaths to support the government, have, in violation of the laws of God and their country, involved us in war, and all its disastrous consequences, will you hearken to their appeal, and trust the destinies of our State again in the hands of such men? Will you trust to those who are giving aid and comfort to the enemies of your country; to those whose sympathy has prevented our government from crushing this rebellion in the bud? Depend upon it they are only waiting for another favorable opportunity to carry out their nefarious schemes. They tell you now that it is too late for Maryland to secede; but we all know that this is as favorable a moment as we have ever had. Our government is no more opposed to secession now, than it ever has been; and will visit it with no greater punishment. If the result of the coming election shall give them any encouragement, they will soon find an opportunity to try some new scheme to involve our State in trouble. Secessionists are the same everywhere. (I speak only of the leaders.) and I have only to call your attention to their manner of proceeding in other States, to show you what they are capable of doing in ours. Virginia by an act of her Legislature called a convention, to "take action" upon the perilous condition of the country; and, by the law authorizing the convention, whatever act was done by the convention was to be *inoperative, null and void*, till ratified by the people of the State. The people, in electing delegates, declared their opposition to secession by 50,000 to 60,000 majority; but, notwithstanding this unmistakeable verdict, the convention met; and spent week after week in matters of no importance, waiting for some favorably move in the secession game. The rebel States, seeing her trembling in the balance, struck the fatal blow at fort Sumpter; Lincoln called out troops, to put down the rebellion and to protect the threatened Capital; immediately the Virginia Convention sat with closed doors; and there, 'mid scenes, fitly excluded from the light of day, succeeded in passing a secession ordinance. "A decent respect for the opinion of the world", should, at least, have prevented them from taking any further steps till the ordinance had been referred to the people; but no, this would not have been safe for their darling scheme. The State must be inextricably involved; steps must be taken that could not be retraced; and then it might be safe to go through the farce of an election. When the day of election drew nigh, a Senator of Virginia, published a letter, telling the people "that the ordinance withdrew the State from the Union, with all the consequences resulting from separation," that "the convention had formed a "Military League" with the Confederate States by virtue of which several thousand troops of the latter were in the State, and if the secession ordinance should be rejected, not only would the "League" be annulled, but that it would have been made a trap to inveigle their defenders into the hands of their enemies." "That if any were opposed to secession, honor and duty alike require that they should not vote on the question, and if they retain such opinions must leave the State." Thus, by appealing to their generosity and their fears, they have "precipitated" the State into rebellion; and she is now to be the scene of deadly strife, while those who inaugurated the movement are safe at home. Such has been the action of secessionists in Virginia. How many of the peace party leaders condemn their action? According to their teaching this is the State which our old commonwealth is bound to follow—such the men whom we must obey. Now will you believe that men who oppose such proceedings are opposed to war?

Many men who have been acting with the peace party have actually left their homes to join your enemies and make war on your government. Do the peace party leaders sanction this? Is not he a secessionist who believes in the right of secession, who approves and sympathises with the acts of secessionists, and who would follow their example if opportunity offered? Such are the men who now are horrified at the idea of making war upon their Southern brethren: brethren that are in open and armed rebellion against their government that has never wronged them; that has never wronged them because it has always heretofore been in their own hands, and under their own control. These men, who so excite the sympathy of the peace party, have been the cause of all our troubles. They have had the whole machinery of State governments in their hands; and have, by this means, carried out their wicked conspiracy, in defiance of the wishes of the masses; and are now keeping down, with an iron hand, all good citizens who are opposed to them and even forcing them into their ranks, to fight against their country. This too, would have been the case in our own State, had it not been for the patriotic course of Gov. Hicks. The Union party have, from the first, been opposed to war; they have never ceased to condemn every act that might lead to it, and to warn you of the inevitable consequences of secession: but when our national existence is endangered; when the precious legacy of our fathers is being seized by traitrous hands, and torn from our grasp; when the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of the best government in the world, have been trailed in the dust, the patriotic millions of our land are rising at their country's call, determined to crush out the treason at every cost. Those who have left the comforts of home to battle for their country, are not Black Republicans, (see Easton Star, June 4th,) but patriots of every party; and good and true Union men every where wish them God-speed. They have come, not to make war upon their sister States of the South, but upon those who have violated the laws of their country, and are trampling under foot the dearest rights of their fellow citizens. The meanest citizen, whether of New York or South Carolina, is entitled to the protection of our government at home or abroad, and she would dare to shield him in the face of the combined powers of the world: and shall the thousands of patriots in the South, who are being deprived of the dearest of all rights, the right of citizenship in the United States of America, call upon our government in vain? If these men want peace they can have it at any moment. If they lay down their arms, and submit to the laws of the land, laws which they themselves have made, peace again will "spread her downy pinions o'er our plains" and Union men every where will be willing to give them every thing necessary to ensure their protection, but if they continue in their rebellious attitude, as they have appealed to the sword, by the sword must the question be decided; and Union men cannot see any duty more clearly defined, than the duty of maintaining their government—we want peace, but we are not willing to purchase it at the price of liberty. We want peace but such a peace as will continue to the remotest generations; we want peace such as will not require a standing army of a hundred thousand men to maintain; we want a peace guarded by the interests and affection of a happy and united nation. "UNION."

St. Michaels, June 6th, 1861.

MR. CRITTENDEN FOR CONGRESS.—Every patriot in the country ought to exult at the announcement that Mr. Crittenden has been nominated, and that he has accepted the nomination for the Ashland District in Congress. With this noble old patriot returned once more to the scene of his long labors and usefulness, every friend of the Union will feel new assurance in the strength of the good cause—all will hope that a battle may yet be fought in the councils of the nation which may result in the perpetuation of the blessings of free government for all time to come.

The Union men of Kentucky are making a most gallant fight against the arts used to drag the State out of that Union to which she has ever shown herself so devoted, and, as with Maryland, the crists with her seems to be now past, for Secession will never again use to any advantage the means it has tried so successfully in accomplishing its mischievous purposes elsewhere.

We hope that Maryland will rival Kentucky in electing undoubted Union men to Congress. The necessity for sending up the right men from the Border States has never been more imperatively important during our existence as a nation.

DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—Stephen A. Douglas died at Chicago, Tuesday morning at nine o'clock. For some days the people of the United States, informed by the telegraph of his dangerous illness, have been anticipating the serious event, but even with this preparation, the public heart throbbed sadly when the fatal intelligence was finally announced.

Mr. Douglas was born at Brandon, Vermont, on the 23d of April, 1813, and died, as we have recorded, at Chicago, on the 3d of June, 1861, a Senator of the United States. Between these extreme dates nearly all the events of his life are part of the history of this country.

No mere newspaper sketch can do justice to so striking a character as that of the deceased Senator. He has been a man of mark, almost the foremost of his age. In his boyhood, and in feeble health, he struck out boldly into the Great West, with no money and no capital but a limited education, in search of mere employment, and with perhaps the slightest possible thought of either fortune or fame. At the age of twenty he settled in Illinois, and from the very hour that he made that State his home, his whole career was one brilliant success. Teaching school at first for the means of livelihood while he was engaged in the study of the law, he was admitted to the bar before he was of age, and successively and successfully filled the offices of Attorney-General of Illinois, Member of the Legislature, Register of the Land Office, Secretary of the Commenwealth, Judge of the Supreme Court, Member of Congress, and lastly, Senator of the United States; and all this by the time he had reached the yet youthful age of thirty-five years.

The following order has been issued by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 4th 1861.

The death of a great statesman in this hour of peril cannot be regarded otherwise than as a national calamity. Stephen A. Douglas, expired in the commercial capital of Illinois yesterday morning, at nine o'clock. A representative of the overpowering sentiment enlisted in the cause in which we are engaged. A Senator who forgot all prejudices in an earnest desire to serve the Republic. A statesman who lately received for the Chief Magistry of the Union a vote second only to that by which the President was elected, and who had every reason to look forward to a long career of usefulness and honor.

A patriot who defended with equal zeal and ability the Constitution as it came from our fathers, and whose last mission upon earth was that of rallying the people of his own State of Illinois, as one man, around the glorious flag of the Union, has been called from the scene of life and the field of his labor.

This Department, recognizing in the loss one common to the whole country, and profoundly sensible of the grief it will excite among millions of men, hereby advises the Colonels of the different Regiments to have this order read to-morrow to their respective commands, and suggest that the colors of the Republic be craped in mourning in honor of the illustrious dead.

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

The California steamer Northern Light arrived at New York yesterday bringing $370,000 in specie,

NEWS ITEMS.—We take the following items from the Baltimore American of yesterday:

The reports from the seat of war continue to be of an unimportant character. The indications of preparation, of constant watchfulness, and of expectation, continue to reach us from Washington, but none but General Scott and the correspondents of the New York press are aware of what is next to be done, and when it is to be done. The former will not tell what he knows, and the latter tell so much more than they know; that the field for speculation is open to all guessers. The location of General Beauregard, the ubiquitous leader of the Confederates, seems now to be satisfactorily settled at the Manassas Junction. The Richmond papers made a public announcement of his arrival there about the same time he was reported to be in Memphis, and reliable parties report that he was two days since at the Junction. The Confederates are now said to have a force of twenty thousand men there, which was daily being augmented, and the further supposition is made that the troops at Harper's Ferry and detachments stationed elsewhere, will fall back on that point with the view of fighting there the great battle of the campaign.

The Legislature yesterday received three communications from Governor Hicks. In answer to the inquiry of the Senate in relation to his seizure of arms, he denies the right to make the inquiry, but expresses his willingness to give all information. He made the seizure because he had good reason to believe that the arms were about to be unlawfully removed, and relies upon the honor of the United States Government for their re-delivery when he calls for them. In relation to the arrest of citizens of the State by the United States military authorities, he replies that no complaints or demands in relation to such arrests have been made to him; nor has he any official knowledge of their having been made.—Both communications were referred. Additional memorials were presented recommending the Legislature to adjour *sine die*.

From Fortress Monroe nothing important is reported. The Harriet Lane, on Wednesday, had a brisk encounter with a battery at Pig Point, near the mouth of Nansemond river, and directly opposite Newport News Point. The Harriet Lane received some damage, and several of her crew were wounded. What damage she did to the battery is not known.

Via Louisville we get by telegraph some late and interesting intelligence from the South. The Union Convention of Tennessee have recommended resistance to secession if seventy thousand votes are polled against disunion in the State. A strong circular against secession had been circulated by the Union men.

The St. Paul Pioneer states that one day last week Surveyor General Washburn ornamented his mansion with a splendid flag, and the same night his wife presented him with a kicking nine *pounder!*

Letter from Christopher C. Cox.

EASTON, May 20, 1861.

Hon. J. W. Crisfield:

Dear Sir.—I take this early occasion to congratulate you upon your recent nomination to Congress by a Union Convention of this District, and to render my cordial concurrence in the action of that body thus expressed. In you, as Representative, both the District and the State will, I am sure, find a bold champion of those principles dear to a large majority of the citizens of this gallant old Commonweal,h, and upon the success of which must depend all that is great and glorious in national character and renown.

Notwithstanding the reckless effort on the part of unscrupulous demagogues to rend asunder the bonds of this great Confederacy, we are still the subjects of a powerful Government, now in the eighth decade of its existence, under whose benign sway we have become a mighty nation, respected and honored wherever, on land or wave, floats the proud banner of the stars.

That Government must be maintained. No alternative is left us. The past, in the sepulchral voices of her dead statesmen and soldiers, demands it; the present, through its thousand channels of industry and interest; the future, in the reflected utterances of coming generations of men; the hopes of liberty in the earth—all demand the perpetuity of this magnificent scheme of popular dynasty.

But while the maintenance of the laws and the restoration of the Union should be the object of every true patriot's hopes and efforts, it must be remembered that peaceful measures of redress, while detracting in no regard from the dignity of the Government, furnish the only rational expectation of healthy and permanent re-union.—Dissevered States may be forced together by the strong arm of war, as the more powerful binds the weaker, but it will be the union of submission, not of voluntary acquiescence. Amity, based upon mutual confidence and esteem, and strengthened by suitable guarantees of protection to the rights of all, constitutes the only bond which can recombine the shattered parts of our Republic in completeness and strength.

Let, then, the sword, North and South, be returned to its scabbard, and let those who shall assemble in the old halls of legislation, over which broods a darker peril than ever before shadowed its massive walls, go diligently about those measures of peaceful restoration befitting a great nation in the era of Christian civilization. Let the *ultima ratio regum* be merged into that milder logic dispensed by the humble fisherman upon the banks of Jordan—and even yet the Union may be saved! Do not regard it as presumption in me, while addressing you as one of the legislators of the nation in this perplexing crisis, to add the language of that old Roman poet so much conned in our school days.

"Hæ tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subjectis——."

Pledging you my earnest support and best wishes, I am, dear sir, yours, very respectfully and truly, CHRIS. C. COX.

ELECTION IN CECIL COUNTY—*Secession at a Heavy Discount.*—An election was held in this county on Wednesday last for a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alexander Wilson. The candidates were A. McIntire, Esq., Unionist, and O. G. Kidd, secessionist.—The vote stood as follows:

	A. McIntire.	O. G. Kidd.
Cecilton,	179	09
Chesapeake City,	175	00
Elkton,	097	14
Fair Hill,	127	39
North East,	489	00
Rising Sun,	264	28
Port Deposit,	254	52
Mount Pleasant,	117	30
Brick Meeting House,	228	03
	2230	175
	172	
	2402	
Union majority,		
Scattering 13.		

GEORGE SCHLEY, Esq., was nominated at Hagerstown on Monday, as the Secession candidate for Congress from the Fifth district. The counties composing the district were only partially represented. It is believed that ex-Gov. Thomas, the Union candidate, will be elected by five thousand majority.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY FAVORED.—A few days since, in speaking of the Southern Confederacy, said it was favored by one nation. On being asked by what nation, he said it was favored by DAMNATION.