THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, --- AUGUST 3, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

PUBLIC MEETING!

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION MEN of Talbot county, are requested to assemble in County Meeting, at the Court House, in Easton, on

Tuesday, the 13th Aug. inst.,

at 2 o'clock P. M., to appoint Delegates to represent this County in the State Convention, which is to assemble in the city of Baltimore, on Thursday, the 15th inst., to nominate a candidate for Governor, Comptroller, and Judge of the Court of Appeals. Let every Union man be at his post, and by his presence and efforts prove that his *heart* is in the great cause of his country's good. {aug 3

☞ NOTWITHSTANDING the boasting of the Secessionists at the result of the battle of Pall's Run it appears from the actual returns that they have nothing to exult in and that such another victory will be to them equivalent to a defeat. The whole amount of forces under Gen. McDowell was about 50,000 while that of the Confederate forces as testified to by their officers and others who were captured, was not less than 90,000. It is true that less than one half of either force was actually engaged in the battle, those on the Federal side not being over 15,000, but in every instance where the enemy appeared in the open field they were routed, and battery after battery was taken until the arrival of Gen. Johnson's forces obliged the national troops to retire in the face of superior numbers. Neither is it true that the panic or rout communicated itself to any considerable portion of the army, but existed amongst teamsters and civilians, who flying by the main road gave distorted and magnified accounts of the disaster.—It turns out that the loss on the Federal side does not exceed from 800 to 1000, as reported by Wm. S. King, Surgeon U. S. A., after careful examination. The loss of the enemy according to their own estimate is from 2000 to 3000 and is supposed to be even heavier. Certain it is, that they were so disabled that they did not attempt any pursuit. They still remain behind their entrenchments and will never leave them until forced out. The result of the campaign so far is by no means disheartening to the national cause. In every contest on the open field our troops have been victorious. They have defeated them again and again in Missouri, and utterly routed them from Western Virginia. The temporary check at Bull's Run is owing simply to the Superior force of the enemy and his unwillingness to fight except behind entrenchments, screens and ambushes.

MYSTERIOUS VISITORS.—Some fifty, (or probably more) men, representing themselves as deserters from the federal army, have passed through and by Easton, during the past week. It has been reported here that from three to four hundred have landed in small boats in the Bay Side District, in this county and divided in small squads and made their way up the country. Some say they are from New York regiments, but the most of them say they are from Maine.

If these men really are SOUTHERN men and deserters from the federal army those hereabouts who profess such a hatred to that section and had such an abhorrence of her "filthy," "half-starved," and "lousy" soldiers, have wonderfully changed. They appear to be the particular pets now, of those who have heretofore, with their whole energy, heaped curses upon their heads.

P. S.—Since the above notice was written a letter has been received by a gentleman here, from a prominent citizen in Centreville, Queen Anne's county; in which he says,

"For the last two or three days our town has been considerably excited by the appearance among us of suspicious persons who came here from your town, having letters from some of your prominent citizens to citizens of our place, who have paid them particular attention and gave them directions to other places upward," &c.

☞ THE Star of Tuesday last after stating that it hardly thinks our article merits any lengthy notice assigns as a reason for retiring from the controversy that "our formidable pronunciamento" contains no more threats against liberty of the press and speech in Maryland. This is an admission that there was nothing in our first article to which any exception could be justly taken, for it will be observed that on Saturday last we quoted and endorsed the identical language which proved so offensive to the sensitive nerves of the writer in the Star and which caused him to make the blunder from which he is now trying to extricate himself. As we wish to offer no impediment to his flight we will let him go for the present, promising that if he makes his appearance in the open field we will pay him our very best respects. The remainder of his article appears to be a kind of editorial soliloquy, such as might be reasonably expected of a man who has lost his reckoning.

☞ THE Legislature met at Frederick on Tuesday, the 30th July. The only danger to be apprehended to Maryland at this time is from this body of men. Notwithstanding the remonstrance of the people they will continue to meet in session for no purpose whatever but to take advantage of some outbreak or sudden excitement which they hope to turn to the account of secession. The conspiracy exists in Maryland as it does in every other border State. Nothing stands between us and revolution at this moment but Gov. Hicks. Let the Union men stand firm so that if the experiment is ever made it may meet with such a rebuke that its advocates will not be likely to make another attempt.

☞ WE observe in the last Star an account of an alleged battle fought at Bull's Run between the Federal army under Gen. McDowell amounting to 67,000 men and a confederate force under Gen. Beauregard amounting to 13,000 men resulting in the overwhelming defeat and rout of the Federal forces, &c. We are at a loss to conceive what could have induced the Star to attempt such a hoax on the credulity of its readers unless it fears that an exposition of the truth might injure the Confederate cause. Whenever a cause needs such unfounded statements to sustain it, it must indeed be reduced to the last extremity.

A NEGRO SHOT.—On Sunday morning, the 20th inst., a white man by the name of Trice, was lodged in Easton jail on the charge of shooting a negro man. We have heard but little of the particulars. Both Trice and the negro, we believe, lived near the Choptank river, in the Trappe District. The negro expired in a short time after receiving the load—which took effect somewhere about the breast.

HON. J. DIXON ROMAN.—We are pleased to learn from a gentleman, who saw and conversed with Mr. Roman, a day or two since, that he has recovered from his late illness, and is now in the enjoyment of excellent health.—*Clipper.*

Sufferers from Scrofula and Scrofulous afflictions, clean up! Why wear your Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores? Why have the life twisted out of you by Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and Gout? Why suffer Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases to rot the bones in your body, or the flesh off your bones? Why let your sluggish blood drag and scatter its distempers through your veins? AYER'S COMP. EX'T. of Sarsaparilla cures these complaints, and cleanses them out of the system. Use it faithfully and you bring to society a healthier, cleanlier, and far more acceptible member. Democrat, Baltimore, Md.

HEAVY THUNDER STORM.—On Wednesday night last this vicinity was visited by a very heavy thunder storm—lasting from about 11 o'clock at night until six or seven the next morning. The thunder was very heavy and the lightning vivid. The earth, which has not been blessed with a very copious shower for some time, received a bountiful supply of water. Vegetation of all kinds and the corn crop—the most forward varieties of which probably depended upon it for maturing—will give a rapid growth from the soaking rain of Wednesday night.

SURGEON PINKNEY.—Our distinguished fellow citizen, Dr. Ninian Pinkney, surgeon U. S. N., has been assigned to duty at the Insane Asylum, Washington, temporarily converted into a United States Hospital.

The Doctor has been on a visit to his family for several days and we are glad to see him looking so well.

DR. COX AT LANCASTER.—Dr. C. C. Cox, of our town, delivered the bi-ennual oration before the Literary Societies of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Penn., a few evenings ago, to a large and intelligent audience.

Subject—"The Duties and Responsibilities of American Youth." The address was characterized by the managers of the Institutions, as, "able, eloquent and instructive."

WE have been requested by the Captain, to say that the "Home Guards" will meet at the Court House, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, for drill, and for the transaction of important business.

THE NEWS.

The following items are taken from the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday:

—— The prisoners confined at Fort McHenry were yesterday afternoon placed on board the steamer "Joseph Whitney," Captain Loveland, and left our harbor—the destination being, it is said, Fort Hamilton, in New York harbor, where they will hereafter be confined. The following are the names of those sent: Charles Howard, John W. Davis and William H. Gatchell, Police Commissioners; Richard H. Alvey, John H. Busick, Dr. Ed. Johnson, T. C. Fitzpatrick, C. M. Hagelin, S. A. Lyon and J. E. Murphy.—Charges of treason have been preferred against all these parties, but no indictments have yet been found. Col. George P. Kane, late Marshal of Police, did not accompany them, but remains in the Fort—he having been already indicted by the U. S. District Court lately in session here. Two companies of the New York 20th regiment acted as an armed guard to the steamer during the transfer.

—— The Southern journals indulge in a good deal of gasconcade on the Bull Run affair, of the 20th Their leaders, however, do not appear to have looked upon the result as giving so much cause for rejoicing. The dispatch of Jeff. Davis to his wife is not over-elated, and he has the good taste to avoid the exaggerations and bombast which some of the Georgia and New Orleans editors have fallen into. If the victory was as great as they allege it was, why did they not follow it up? The events show that they were not entirely certain whether they were beaten or not, and they were therefore afraid to pursue.

—— Foreign men of war multiply in our harbors,—the foreseen result of our civil war. Her Britannac Majesty's steamer Gladiator arrived at New York yesterday from a cruise all along the Southern Coast—doubtless to see if the blockade is enforced. France is represented as well as England, in the gun boat Jerome Napoleon, arrived on Saturday—to be joined by another man-of-war, hourly expected.

—— Congress has passed the bill introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, making an appropriation of two millions of dollars to pay the expenses of transporting and delivering arms and munitions of war to the loyal citizens of the States of which the inhabitants now are or hereafter may be in rebellion against the government of the United States, and to provide for the expense of organizing them into companies, battallions, regiments, or otherwise, for their own protection against domestic violence, insurrection, invasion, or rebellion.

—— Captain Wm. P. Allen, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, E. P. Dougherty, of the New York Seventy-first, and Orlando Waldorf, Second Wisconsin, have arrived in Washington, having escaped from Sudley Church, where they were detained as prisoners. The sentinel fell asleep, and they leaped from a window and escaped to the woods. They report that there are about two hundred and fifty of our wounded at Sudley Church, that no hospitals have been burned, and that the sufferers are well cared for. They say the rebels acknowledge 1,500 killed in the Bull Run engagement. Could get no idea as to future movements. The rebels would not bury Fire Zouaves and Fourteenth Regiment men. They buried everybody else.—Among the surgeons captured are Dr. Periquet, of the New York Seventy-first; Drs. Winstan, Swift and DeGraw, of the Eighth New York; the surgeons of the New York Fourteenth; and all these surgeons are employed in attending to the wounded soldiers. The enemy claim to have forty-two federal officers and twelve medical men among their prisoners. Col. Slocum, of the Rhode Island Regiment, died after three days' suffering of his wounds. Col. Wood, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, is a prisoner at Richmond.

—— The last advices from Winchester state that none of Gen. Johnson's troops had returned to that place up to Sunday noon. Two or three regiments were reported to be on the way from Manassas to Leesburg. General Lee has been assigned to the command on the Upper Potomac, in place of General Wise and General Garnett, with orders to [illegible] and fall upon Goneral Rosecrans, successor of General McClellan. The 12th Wisconsin Regiment, under Col. Starkweather, is guarding the river at and above the Monocacy Junction. They had a brush with the enemy's cavalry on Saturday, killing two and capturing several of their horses.

—— Gen. Bank's force is encamped in a strong position in Pleasant Valley, near Sandy Hook, and is daily strengthened by fresh arrivals of troops.

—— General Butler has ordered all the slaves who have come into Fortress Monroe from Hampton to be returned to their owners. Those whom he cannot return at once, he puts at work, and keeps an account of their labor, to be given to their masters when demanded. The firing of the houses at Hampton was done without his authority, and he sent the engine at the Fort to extinguish it and prevent the spread of the flames.

—— On Sunday the steamer Pocahontas arrived at Georgetown from Baltimore, with a heavy cargo of flour and provisions for the army. She was under a strong guard of military, taken from Annapolis, to protect her from river pirates.

—— Owing to the strenuous exertions of the Provost Marshal of Alexandria, the *morale* of the military there has been much improved. He continues the good work of destroying whiskey wherever he finds it on the premises of those who sell it improperly to soldiers.

—— The President has declined, for reasons which he deems incompatible to the public interests, to communicate to the House of Representatives the grounds upon which the Police Commissioners of Baltimore were arrested and imprisoned.

—— There was a report yesterday that Colonel Phelps, with his four regiments at Newport News, had been warned to quit that post within twenty-four hours, but the report turned out, like a good many others in circulation at this time, to have been unfounded—the flag of truce which was sent by the rebels being for some other purpose. If there had been a real intention to assault Newport News, within twenty-four hours, the warning would not have been thus given.

The Baltimore American of Wednesday, furnish us further items:

—— There is no news from Washington farther than relates to the reorganization of the Army and preparation for furture operations. The idea of an advance upon Washington is not believed at Washington. The entrenchments from Alexandria to Arlington Heights are believed to be too strong to be broken, and an advance by crossing the Potomac above is thought to be too dangerous a manœuvre to be attempted by a sagacious commander. The accounts from Washington, both public and private, represent that the vigorous reformatory measures adopted have already had the most beneficial effect. Under General McClellan the Army for the first time recognizes that it has an efficient head. Among the measures abopted is the passage by both Houses of Congress of a law restricting the sale of liquor to the troops.

—— In the United States Senate yesterday the resolution legalizing certain acts of the President being under consideration, Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, spoke in opposition thereto. The bill to suppress insurrection and sedition was taken up, and after some discussion was postponed.

—— The House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill increasing the number of Cadets at West Point, and requiring the Cadets to take an oath of paramount allegiance to the United States. A bill increasing the number of Midshipmen in the Naval Academy was also passed. A resolution was passed proposing, with the consent of the Senate, an adjournment on Friday next.—A bill appropriating $1,200,000 for the construction of twelve steamers of light draft, to pursue privateers in creeks and rivers, was also passed. In the Oregon contested election case the seat was given to Mr. Shiel.

—— Mr. Toombs has resigned the position of Secretary of State of the Confederate States, and is succeeded by Ex-Senator Hunter, of Virginia. The Richmond Bank Convention have recommended the issue of treasury notes to the amount of $100,000,000 by the Confederate States.

—— From Harper's Ferry we learn that General Bank's Division is being rapidly reinforced. Batteries have been planted to command all the crossings of the Potomac.

—— The Maryland Legislature assembled at Frederick yesterday, but no quorum being present in either House, an adjournment necessarily took place until to-day. It is thought that the session will be a short one.

—— An arrival at Boston brings intelligence that Antigua, one of the British West India Islands, has been nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and two thousand lives lost.

—— From Port-au-Prince we learn that the difficulty between the Spanish Government and the Haytians has been settled. On the 6th inst., a Spanish war fleet of six steam frigates appeared off the town and made the following demands: that an indemnity of two hundred thousand dollars be paid and a salute of twenty-one guns be fired, the compliment not to be returned by the fleet. On the 9th, these demands not seeming likely to be complied with, all foreign residents had notice to leave the town within forty-eight hours, and great consternation prevailed. When half the allotted time had elapsed, a compromise was effected, the money question was submitted to arbitration, and the salute was mutual. The fleet then retired.

We have the following additional items from the Baltimore American of Thursday:

—— The lull continues and there is nothing important from the seat of war on the line of the Potomac. An order has been issued by Gen. McClellan prohibiting officers or soldiers from leaving their camps or quarters except upon important public or private business, and then not without written permission from the commander of the brigade of which they may be a part.—Gen. Bank's division is encamped in Pleasant Valley, with his outposts extending to Harper's Ferry and down the Potomac to a point opposite Leesburg. All the regiments whose time is up have returned home, and the division is rapidly filling up with the three year troops. From Fortress Monroe there is nothing new or important.

—— The Missouri State Convention have adopted rigorous measures to relieve the State from the civil war brought upon it by Governor Jackson. The offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State have been declared vacant, the incumbents having left the State, and a Provisional Government was promptly appointed by the Convention. It is stated that Gen. Watkins, in command of the State troops in Southeast Missouri, has resigned, and strongly urged the troops under his command to disband. This step is said to have been caused by the contemplated act of Congress relative to the confiscation of property, as Gen. Watkins is a large property-holder. Rumors seem to increase at Bird's Point and Cario of an intended attack by the Confederates on those points.

—— A quorum of the Legislature was in attendance at Frederick yesterday and both Houses organized. The first business in the House was the adoption of a message to the Senate proposing the appointment of a Committee to agree upon the time and place of adjournment. The session will be a short one.

—— Intelligence from Texas states that Fort Fillmore is now occupied by ten companies of United States troops, and that Col. Canby had sent an expedition to recapture Fort Bliss held by the Texans.

—— The United States Senate yesterday laid upon the table the House resolution, proposing an adjournment on Friday. The other proceedings of the day were unimportant.

—— The House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill transferring the control of the United States Marshals and District Attorneys from the Secretary of the Interior to the Attorney General. Mr. May sought to introduce resolutions in relation to the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, but they were ruled out.

—— A rumor reached Clarksburg, in Western Virginia, on Tuesday, that Col. Tyler, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, with 3,000 Union troops—a portion Gen. Cox's army—had met Gov. Wise with 7,000 rebels at Bulltown, and that 600 Union men and 1,500 rebels were killed.—There appears, however, to be no confirmation whatever of the report as far as we can learn.—Bultown, the reported location of the battle, is on the Little Kanawha, and considerably off the line of the Great Kanawha, which has hitherto been the scene of Wise's movements.

—— New Jersey is to furnish five more regiments for the war, and Gov. Olden has already, in response to the requisition of the War Department, taken measures for their organization. The services of some three or four regiments have already been tendered.

Reported Bloody Battle in Virginia.

Fifteen Hundred Rebels Killed—600 Union Men Killed—Retreat of Ex-Gov. Wise.

Lieutenant R. R. Bromwell, of Company F Fifth Ohio Regiment, arrived in Cincinnati on Saturday, having left Camp Union, on the Little Kanawha, on Friday. He says that the report of the capture of Wise, mentioned in our last issue was premature, but he adds that his escape is now impossible, and he must surrender sooner or later. Gen. Cox is in Charleston, the enemy flying at his approach, although numbering six thousand, while the force with him did not exceed five thousand.

Gen. McClellan, in order to effectually net the valiant rebel Ex-Governor, had sent the Tenth and Thirteenth Ohio, and two Indiana regiments, from Buckhannon, to Kanawha Saline, and they had successfully cut off the retreat of the rebels, while all the roads on the north and east are guarded. The whole United States force, exclusive of three months volunteers, numbers about nine thousand men, and all are anxious to meet the enemy.

The health of the troops is excellent, not a man being sick in the Fifth Regiment. Gen. Cox is highly esteemed by both officers and men, and it is the universal desire that he shall be continued in command, notwithstanding his term of service has expired. Should he succeed in capturing Wise, the last vestige of the enemy will have disappeared from Western Virginia.

LATER BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The New York papers received here contain a despatch from Clarksburg, Western Virginia, of a rumored fight between Colonel Tyler, with a force of three thousand Virginia (Union) Volunteers and Ex-Governor Wise at the head of 7,000 Confederate troops, at Bellston. Six hundred Federal and fifteen hundred Confederate troops were killed and wounded, and Gen. Wise was retreating.

The Constitution.

If the people of the United States needed any additional evidence to prove, that their present system of constitutional government, once effectually destroyed could never be restored, they have it beyond all doubt in the events of the past year—to go no further back—within which great and thoroughly organized parties have been broken into utter fragments upon as trivial a matter, comparatively, as the construction of a political platform for the purpose of a Presidential campaign. With all the cohesive elements that danger of political defeat and consequent abdication of power could supply, with a community of interest in the spoils of office which, to the men engaged, were as the breath of life in their nostrils, after marching shoulder to shoulder in so many political campaigns, they yet failed to agree upon as simple a matter as that which involved their own party organization. Falling into utter ruin, they still have the assurance in their fragmentary condition to attempt to combine for a final assault upon that Constitution which is the last best hope of the people and of the oppressed of every land. Worse than this, they expect the people at large to forget all love of country, all reverence for the work of their fathers, and aid them in a march to ruin. Will they succeed? Unable to agree upon anything as yet but a course which looks to tearing down, can we expect anything from their ability in the furture to reconstruct? If they cannot even now agree amongst themselves upon as slight a thing, comparatively, as the famous "two-thirds rule," will they ever be able to present the people any instrument like our present unequalled charter, bearing all over its face evidences of self-denying patriotism, of the noblest forbearance, of the truest and most comprehensive love of country?

When we think of the circumstances under which the Constitution was adopted, how does it enhance our wonder and our gratitude for the invaluable gift! Need we remind our readers that it was accomplished under a concurrence of circumstances so fortunate that it would seem the miracle of the age in which it occurred—that it was done under a condition of things such as never can occur again with the people of this continent? Bound together by mutual sympathies begotten of mutual perils and sufferings, strongly impressed with their own feebleness, individually, by their long and terrible struggle for mere existence, and led by men whose lives proved their devotion to their country, the generation seemed especially designed for the great work which devolved upon it of preparing an instrument to stand, not as the charter of our rights alone, but as the model code for a world suffering under kingly oppression. Looking back to that dark period in the world's history, reflecting upon all that was needed to make us one in sentiment then, and glancing around on our divided condition to-day, what hope is there of our ever agreeing upon anything which can in the slightest degree approximate to that great and comprehensive bond of Union whose safety is threatened by the struggles of the hour, and who that believes in the necessity for government at all, as indispensable to everything that makes life desirable, but must almost despair at the perils that environ that great instrument now, unless the people come to the rescue?

And if we are systematically taught to hold in light estimation this noble guaranty for the rights of the citizens to life and property, if the great code is to be treated as mere waste paper, because it stands in the pathway of those whose revolutionary purposes must be carried out across its torn fragments, will any written code that may hereafter be attempted to be substituted for it be respected; will life and the security of property ever find immunity again, except such as may be attained by the strong hand? Selfish ambition seldom or never counts the lost of its advance on the road to power, and whilst it has in all ages of the world made its way through fields of blood and across broken constitutions to obtain its evil ends, the people for whom in its fierce career it forgets not to forge chains, may repent in untold woe the easy assent they have given to its plausible appeals, or to its peremptory demands.

If there had been no other bad result springing from the revolutionary sentiments now in vogue, the discarded reverence we have witnessed for the wholesome restraints of law, as dependent on the Constitution, should appall every good citizen. If none regard the law—it oaths to support the Constitution, the *paramount* law, may be broken or disregarded with impunity, of what avail are the laws of the State, or of the municipality? By what right does any man hold his property if the very laws to which he looks for protection he teaches his neighbor to disregard? What becomes of the decrees of courts, if the very law which created these same courts and provided them with the ensigns of power ceases to be respected? And if step by step we decend to that state of anarchy when all law is disregarded, who shall be blamed if wealth finds itself at the mercy of destitution under the new rule it is trying to inaugurate—the rule of the strong hand?

When Secession advances its banners in the midst of any law-abiding community, these are the serious dangers that menace every individual and every interest in that community, and it is of little account to us, comparatively, what New Orleans or any far away region may do in the premises, if we take pains to destroy all that gives to life and property its security here.—Treason against the Constitution as a mere sentiment in the abstract even, must in the end produce these bitter fruits—for entering every household it strikes at the foundation of all law by destroying all wholesome restraint; and the plain results of its fearful insurrection would be, if it should succeed, to overthrow everything which holds society together. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature," and fully aware of the perils which menace them if the Constitution could be destroyed, the real people will never consent to its abrogation in favor of any political nostrum commended to their attention by the ambitious political charlatans who are attempting to mislead them. To the people of Maryland, of all others, it is the very charter of life; for they well know, that, shorn of its protection, they would at once become the prey of every evil, and let these would-be revolutionists present something better entitled to our reverence before they call upon us to abandon this.

It will not be abandoned. It is treason to the human race to suppose that this marrel of all time can be buried out of sight by the rubbish of the present period, at the behest of a few disappointed and scheming victims to the lust of ambition. The heart of the nation is arousing itself anew to defend this legacy of Washington and his illustrious compeers to the whole human race.—And for Maryland—the very abode of patriotism in all time past, where a proud love of country and devotion to its legendary glories have become traditional—what can Maryland do but devote herself to the preservation of this great charter of liberty for humanity itself? What can her people do individually but teach the rising generation the deepest reverence for it? Glorying forever in the fact that no assaults upon it can be charged upon her as a State; clear of the taint which clings to ultraism on either hand, let the splendid statue she has raised to the Father of his Country never have withdrawn from his outstretched hand that symbol of the labor his life was devoted to consummate; let no son of Maryland ever blush to look up to the stern effigy which silently appeals to all by the force of an illustrious example to be true to their whole country.—*Baltimore American.*

Gov. Letcher's Proclamation.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes:

Gov. Letcher's proclamation, calling out the militia of this part of the State, has created a disagreeable sensation among the thousand of non-combatants and secret Union submissionists.—There are, undoubtedly, a great many men of business in Richmond and other cities, whose affairs require personal attention, who will suffer greatly by this proclamation; and some of these are patriots, willing to do anything in their power in defence of the country. But there is a class of Northern men, settled and doing business in these cities, especially in Richmond, who have no sympathy with us in this war, and who, in their secret hearts, sympathize with the people of their native country. It goes hard with these to be called upon to do military duty. It is a great pity there is not some law to compel the thousands or loafers that are seen day after day on the streets, and at the hotels and other public places here, to do military service or quit the country.

These are the very men who are exempt, for the very reason that they have no local status, or fixed business or habitation. Some of them belong to the city, and the rest are a class that are seen in all great centres of excitement, particularly in capitols. The same men or their counterparts, were seen at Washington, are seen at Richmond, and bye the bye may be seen in New Orleans or New York. They have a more extensive acquaintance than any other persons; are on shaking hand terms with all the public and prominent individuals in the country, and have more news than an army of reporters, and talk more than an assembly of lawyers. There are quite a number of these gentlemen in Richmond at present. Could not the militia law be amended so as to reach them? On the whole, Gov. Letcher's proclamation is not popular.

STORIES OF BARBAROUS TREATMENT CONTRADICTED.—We are gratified at the opportunity afforded of contradicting the rumors of barbarous treatment by the Confederates of the Government soldiers after the battle. From troops passing through here, and particularly from the members of the Michigan regiments, who have a large number of wounded with them, we learn that every attention was paid to the wounded which the most humane could have desired; one soldier affirming that when he called upon the man who had shot him down for some water, the Confederate supplied him from his own canteen.

We repeat that we are glad to learn this, for, revolting as the character of this contest is to every American feeling, it is much to learn that needless barbarities have not accompanied the terrible slaughter at Manassas, as at first charged; and it is to be hoped that the same regard to the dictates of humanity will be observed everywhere.

If the press of either section were half as eager to say those things which are calculated to soften the feelings of the two sections toward each other, as it is to parade sensation paragraphs and to deal in the horrible, a vast deal of evil might be prevented. Let every humane act of either side be chronicled, then, if only for the honor of the combatants as Americans.—*Balto. American.*

A GREAT EXPLOIT WITH A RAILROAD TRAIN.—On Saturday, when the passenger train into Milwaukee was leaving Child's Station, the engineer discovered a child creeping across the track. The train was too near the child, when it was first seen, to be stopped, and, as the only chance for escape, the engineer put on a full head of steam, in the hope of throwing the child off the track, instead of running over and crushing it. Providentially the effort succeeded, and the little thing was thrown off and rolled down an embankment five or six feet. The engineer immediately reversed his engine, and, as soon as the train had been sufficiently stopped, jumped from the engine and ran to the child. When taken up it was partially insensible, and was carried to the depot, from whence a physician was sent for. In a few moments the physician arrived, and a close examination discovered no other injury than a slight bruise on the thigh, where the pilot of the engine struck when it was removed from its dangerous position on the track.

FLORIDA.—The Troy Union says that as an instance of the expense which the country has been at for the sake of those States which are now in rebellion, look at Florida. In 1820 Florida was purchased by the United States, and cost $5,000,000. The population of the country was then one-third what it is now. It therefore cost the people a sum which would now be equivalent to $15,000,000. About that time there was Gen. Jackson's war, and in 1840 the Florida war with the Greeks and Seminoles, which cost about $100,000,000. So that the actual cost of Florida to the people of this country has been not far from $105,000,000, and that when our population and wealth were much less than they are now. Will any one give in to the claims of the secessionists who demand that Florida has professed to withdraw from the Union, she be "let alone" and the United States lose the immense sums which have been expended?

A MARYLANDER DROWNED.—We find the following in the New Orleans Picayune of the 19th instant:

We learn by a telegram from Baton Rouge, received this morning, that Mr. Philip F. Thomas, assistant engineer of the C. S. navy, attached to the C. S. steamer McRae, fell over-board on Sunday night last, when within six miles of Baton Rouge, and was drowned, although every effort was made to save him. The body has been recovered, and will be buried to-day. Mr. Thomas was a nephew of ex-Gov. Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.—The eloquent oration delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett, in the city of New York on the 4th of July, has been printed in full, and is now for sale in neat pamphlet form by Mr. James S. Waters. Portions of the Address which, on account of its length, were omitted in the delivery, are included in this pamphlet.—*Baltimore American.*

SOUTHERN COTTON AND NORTHERN SHIPPING.—In one of his recent letters to the London Times Mr. Russell relates a curious suggestion made by a French gentleman, now in New Orleans, to some ardent cotton planter there. He stated to them that even if the blockade were broken by England and France, as they hoped it would be, the available shipping of these two nations would not suffice to carry the cotton crop to Europe, and that without the aid of the immense mercantile marine of the Northern States Southern cotton would lie and rot in Southern ports, even were they open.

PRINCE NAPOLEON COMING TO WASHINGTON.—The Washington Star says that it seems to be understood that the visit of Mr. Frederick Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, to New York, was as a special messenger from the President and Governor Seward to invite the Prince Napolean and the Princess Clothilde to pay a visit to Washington, and while here to make the White House their home.

LOST HIS BACON.—Hon. T. B. Clay, son of Henr. Clay, while endeavoring to smuggle several wagon loads of bacon to West Tennessee, for the use of the Rebels in that quarter, was intercepted by a company of Union troops, who not only seized the merchandise as contraband, but obliged Mr. Clay and his wagoner to take the oath of allegiance to the National Government.

TWENTY THOUSAND RIFLES.—The steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, now due at New York, has on board twenty thousand rifles of the Austrian pattern, said to be the best rifles ever made. Fourteen thousand of them are for the State of Pennsylvania, and the balance of New York.

According to the last census, the population of Spain is 15,688,000 souls.

The second Quarterly Meeting of Talbot Circuit, (M. P. C.,) will commence at the Trappe, on Saturday morning, August the 10th, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

R. SCOTT NORRIS,
J. W. EVEREST.

Dr. Montarde's.

"PAIN KILLER,"

IS AN IMMEDIATE AND UNFAILING CURE FOR **CHOLIC, DIARRHEA** AND ALL DISEASES OF THE **Stomach and Bowels.**

It can be had in bottles of different sizes—from 13 cents up to 50 cents.

ju 13 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH, Ag'ts.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, July 29, 1861.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—New white,	1a81 05
Red,	1a81 06
CORN—White,	65a69 cts.
Yellow,	51a53 cts.
OATS—Maryland,	31a31 cts.

DEATHS.

PASTERFIELD.—In Trappe district, on Tuesday morning, the 30th ult., Charley C. Pasterfield, in the 2d year of his age.

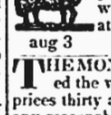
"Sweetly sleeps our darling boy,
We would not wake thee dearest; nay,
We would not rob thee of thy joy,
Thou'lt soon awake in endless day."

MACHINE OILS— MACHINE OILS—
in Store and for sale by
aug 3 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

CAMPBELL'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.—No family, individual, or traveler should be without it. ☞See advertisement.
aug 3

FRESH supply—BEDFORD MINERAL SPRING WATER—direct from the Springs—to be had at the Drug Store of
aug 3 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cash for Wool.



THE highest market price will be paid in Cash, for any quantity of washed or unwashed Wool, delivered at Easton Point.
aug 3 R. B. DIXON.

THE MONTGOMERY FAN—acknowledged the very best fan in use. Two sizes, prices thirty and thirty-four dollars. Delivered any reasonable distance without charge for delivery. T. C. NICOLS, JR.,
aug 3 Easton, Md.

Wrought Ploughs, for Flushing.

MILES' Improved—all sizes. Peacock's, all sizes; Wiggins, all sizes; Deat's or Ball, all sizes; Eagle, do. T. C. NICOLS, JR.,
aug 3 Easton, Md.

EXAMINATION.

AN examination of the pupils of the Easton Academy will take place on

Thursday and Friday, the 8th and 9th insts.,

The public are invited to attend.
aug 3 SAM'L. HARPER, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE Circuit Court for Talbot county, will meet on

Monday, the 12th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

Jurors, Witnesses and all persons under recognizance will be required to attend. Magistrates will return their recognizances without delay.
aug 3-3 SAM'L. T. HOPKINS, Cl'k.

COAL! COAL!!

THE subscriber has now in yard at Easton Point, several good kinds of Coal, suitable for Stove, Furnace or Range, which he offers for sale.

TERMS.—$5 per Ton 2240 lbs., Cash invariably on delivery of order,—if furnished in August a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed. Orders left at Dawson & Bro's., will be promptly attended to.
aug 3 ROBERT B. DIXON.

SELLING OFF
and
At Reduced Prices.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue his present business, will sell at reduced prices all the Stock of Implements which he has on hand, such as PLOUGHS, HARROWS, CASTINGS, and everything that he has at his Foundry.

As the subscriber intends going to farming he will take in exchange, any kind of Stock at a fair price, or for the cash he will sell at a very reduced price.
aug 3 C. KEILHOLTZ.

Town Commissioners' Room,
EASTON, August 1st, 1861.

THE Commissioners of the town of Easton, will meet at their Room in the Court House, on

Wednesday, the 28th,
Thursday, the 29th,
Friday, the 30th of August next,

and hold a session on each of those days from 3 o'clock, P. M., until 5 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of hearing appeals and making abatements in the assesable property of the taxable in habitants of the town.

By order of the Board,
LEVIN H. CAMPBELL,
aug 3-3 Secretary.

TRICOPHEROUS.—A delightful and popular preparation for the hair, on hand and for sale by (july 13) DAWSON & BRO.

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