THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING. --- AUGUST 24, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

Peaceable Secession.—Of all the doctrines that have ever been palmed off on the credulity of mankind, fraught with danger to their peace and happiness, that of peaceable secession under a plausible pretext, is entitled to the pre-eminence. When the idea of disrupting the federal union began to assume to a tangible form in the minds of Southern disunionists, it was perfectly understood that no scheme tending to such a result would receive support at the hands of the people which implied a violation of law or involved the disastrous consequences of war. Hence it became necessary to inculcate a doctrine that would commend itself to the masses as one which did no violence to the Constitution and the exercise of which Constitution one of their inalienable rights. It was plainly discerned that every law abibiding citizen, while perfectly willing to exercise any right not inconsistent with the laws of the land, would at the same time refuse to lend his support to any measure, however politic or expedient, in conflict with the Constitution and the Laws of the country. It was also foreseen that the right of revolution, acknowledged by all civilized nations in cases of extreme grievance, could not be successfully invoked, for the reason that the great body of the people might not regard the cause of complaint sufficiently great or remediless to warrant the overthrow of their government by this dernier resort of an oppressed people. The object to be accomplished, it is true, was the same as that of revolution and the consequences no less momentous and deplorable. The design of the leaders of this movement was to effect all the purposes of revolution by a more easy and direct route. To this end it became necessary to clothe their dark designs under the plausible name of "Peaceable Secession" as best calculated to enlist the sympathies of the people under a double pretense; first, that the right itself was not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; second, that its exercise was to be peaceable and bloodless. This doctrine of Secession has never been seriously entertained by any considerable portion of the American people until within a few years past, and has been repudiated by nine tenths of the American statesmen. After the nomination of Mr. Lincoln and when it was determined that his election should afford the pretext for the exercise of this alleged right, it became more than ever necessary to indoctrinate the people with this dangerous heresy in order that when the time came for action there might be no hesitating, no faltering on account constitutional scruples which might rise in the hearts of loyal citizens when called upon to assist in subverting the government of their fathers. To accomplish this purpose it became the policy of Secession leaders to canvass every portion of the South and to "instruct the Southern mind" in the peculiar features of the new faith. The government was spoken of as a LEAGUE, the Constitution as a COMPACT, the RESERVED rights of the States expounded, and the Union denounced as a matter of "accident and not necessity." This was the object of Mr. Yancy in his tour through the border States during the last campaign. He was the great apostle of the Secession creed and his visit here was to instruct Marylanders in the tenets of the new faith. With the subtlety of a jesuit he adapted his language to the particular locality to be influenced. As he progressed northward his tone and sentiment assumed a modified form artfully contrived to win the people into the support of his schemes. We all remember his speech in Easton in October last. He came, he said, "to reason with us as one frank and honest man would with another," and with this candid announcement he enlisted the attention of his audience while he proceeded to introduce his subject and expound his favorite topic so far as he deemed it prudent under the circumstances. It is true he did not boldly advocate a dissolution of the Union, as he did in more Southern latitudes, for the reason that he did not deem us yet sufficiently strong in sectional prejudice and feeling to embrace with avidity the ultra dogmas of the Southern school, but according to our strength "he ministered unto us," and with honeyed tongue and silvered phrase endeavored to seduce us from our allegiance to the Union. The Southern mind was by this means brought into a state of preparation by which the secession movement was accepted in some of the States as a legitimate and proper remedy for Southern grievances, while in others it promoted a forced acquaintance, which, without such schooling, would have been impossible. The people were taught, first, that revolution, under the plausible name of Secession, was naught which do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States; secondly, that its exercise was to be of a peaceable character. Now, how was it carried out? On Saturday night, the 5th of January last, a caucus of the Secession Senators from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Missippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas was held in Washington, at which it was resolved to assume the political powers of the South and for the purpose of controlling all political and military operations, they telegraphed a plan of seizing forts, arsenals and custom houses and advised the State Conventions then in session and others about to assemble to pass Secession ordinances, and at the same time for the purpose of deceiving the government, to retain their representation in the National Congress. They also advised the assembling of delegates at Montgomery on 13th February. They also resolved to take effectual measures to induce Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia to follow the other States. Maryland was to be influenced by appeals to popular passion with a view of bringing her into conflict with the general government. In conformity to this programme, the forts and arsenals were seized, the treasury plundered. United States Soldiers captured, the National Flag pulled down and insulted, vessels seized and the political and military power taken possion of by the Secession leaders.—On the 6th of March the Montgomery Congress passed an act authorizing Jefferson Davis to raise a military force of 100,000 men and on the 15th of April the war was commenced by the attack on Fort Sumter. The subsequent operations of this peace movement were marked by the military occupation and subjugation of Virginia, the attack upon federal troops passing through Baltimore, the invasion of Kentucky, the menace on Washington, the invasion of Missouri for the purpose of coercing her out of the Union, the destruction of the property of Maryland citizens, raids committed upon Maryland soil, the banishment by proclamation of every Union man from the Southern states and a reign of terror introduced equalled only by the darkest days of the French republic.

Under the plea of "peaceable secession" the people have been betrayed into a revolution as bloody as it is without justification in the eyes of the civilized world. The absurdity of the doctrine is only equalled by the madness and infatuation with which it has been embraced and the utter ruin which is sure to follow its consummation. Would that every American citizen had been impressed with the truth of the following declaration made by Daniel Webster in the Senate of the United States: "Secession as a revolutionary right is intelligible—as a right to be proclaimed in the midst of civil commotions and asserted at the head of armies, I can understand it; but as a practical right, existing under the Constitution and in conformity with its provisions, it seems to be nothing but an absurdity, for it supposes resistance to government under the authority of government itself, it supposes dismemberment without violating the principles of Union; it supposes opposition to law without crime; it supposes the violation of oaths without responsibility; it supposes the total overthrow of government without revolution."

☞ We observe that the editor of the Easton Star is still laboring in the rod in which we left him a week or two since, our attention being called to the fact by his cry of "Who writes the articles in the Gazette?" Being unable to withstand our strictures he has left the editorial sanctum and called to his aid the DETECTIVE POLICE with which he is now busy endeavoring to ferret out the author of our productions. In this department he is in some respects peculiarly fitted, his PRYING propensities enabling him to attend much better to other people's business than his own. He has been successful so far in tracing the paternity of our articles to three sources and in the process of this investigation we are led to expect some interesting and startling disclosures. He intimates pretty clearly that if we do not stop writing against the Secession party he will expose us to the public. He has thus advertised his inability to answer our allegations and appeals to the public for protection. We have no desire whatever to take advantage of his present helpless condition but we cannot help feeling pity for the man who is always ready to make an attack upon a political opponent and the moment he is turned upon begs for quarter and like a whipped child cries to be "let alone." We understand perfectly well that it is utterly impossible for him to conduct an editorial controversy on any subject without entering into personalities and hence his extreme anxiety to discover the author of certain articles which have appeared in the Gazette, thinking that if he cannot answer the arguments he can at least calumniate the individual who writes them. In this laudable employment for which he is by nature fitted, we will leave him a full monopoly. We are aware that he has on several occasions endeavored to injure us pecuniarily by intimating that our paper ought not to be supported on account of the sentiments which we honestly entertain and advocate to the extent of our humble ability, but in this respect also we shall avoid his example and shall leave him to enjoy what advantage he may obtain by this violation of editorial courtesy. It is true that our advocacy of Union principles has caused the withdrawal of a few names from our subscription book, chiefly in Seceded States, but this has been more than counterbalanced by others which we have received so that we have no cause of complaint. We have no desire to enter into a personal controversy and the columns of the Star and Gazette will be an ample testimony as to which has evinced a fondness for this species of disputation.—The idle threat of the editor only excites our contempt. His own vulnerability is so well known that we hardly anticipate even getting him at close quarters. We wish him success in his efforts at identity, merely stating that his own is so STRONGLY marked as to be easily distinguished in whatever vocation he may be engaged.

The Burning of Hampton.—The destruction of this town by the Confederates constitutes one of the greatest pieces of vandalism we ever heard of. It was so glaring an outrage that it has been disowned by the Secessionists who have been trying to throw the responsibility on Gen. Butler. The Baltimore Exchange for days after the act was known to have been committed by Gen. Magruder persisted in charging it upon the federal troops. The presence of a few Union men there was a sufficient reason for its destruction. The inhabitants were given only ten minutes to leave and in some instances the houses were fired over their heads and aged men and helpless women were compelled to rise from their sick beds and walk for miles to a place of safety.—Where are those who so roundly denounced this act when it was thought to have been done by Gen. Butler?

LATEST FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A skirmish between the Federal forces and the Confederates in the Kanawha valley took place on the 20th. The Confederates attempted to carry the barricades erected by the Union troops, and were driven back with the loss of fifty killed and a number wounded. It was reported that O. Jennings Wise had been captured.

GEN. MCCULLOUGH.—It is reported in yesterday's paper that Gen. McCullough died the day after the battle at Springfield.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FIRE NEAR ST. MICHAELS.—We learn that the barn of Mr. Jos. B. Harrington, near the town of St. Michaels, with about 1000 bushels of wheat were destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. How the fire is supposed to have originated we have not understood.

The Cambridge Convention.—The candidates that represented the counties of the State in the late Gubernatorial Convention at Baltimore will meet in Cambridge on the second Thursday in September for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Eccleston.

THE FARMER'S FOUNDRY.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that Mr. Wm. Mason has taken and is now carrying on the Farmer's Foundry.—He has purchased the entire stock of material kept by Mr. Keilholtz, his predecessor, and is now engaged in manufacturing a lot of new work for the approaching season. Mr. Mason is a most excellent mechanic and attentive to business and we doubt not will give entire satisfaction to all who may see fit to patronize him.

MILLS DAMAGED BY THE RAIN ON MONDAY NIGHT.—The tremendous fall of water on Monday caused the ponds of the mills of Gibson W. Wright and James Bartlett, Esqs., to rise so fast that the dams gave way—which completely emptied the ponds of water and doing considerable damage.

We learn that on Mr. Wright's examining the ruins caused by the freshet, his attention was attracted to something sticking up in the mud—where the day before it was covered by water—and on approaching it found it to be a gun—an old State's musket, and several others lying flat upon the mud near it. They are supposed to be the same that were taken from the tailor shop of Mr. Mullikin at the Trappe, some time since.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Saturday, August 17.—R. E. Carmichael on the Bench.

State vs. Anna Miller, (f. n.) presented for stealing one middling. Not guilty. Martin for defendant. —— State vs. Moses Dickinson, (f. n.,) presented for stealing one bag of meal. Not guilty.—Martin for defendant.

Monday.—State vs. Susan—a bound girl—presented for stealing a bonnet, &c. Guilty. Jump for defendant. —— State vs. Rachael Robinson for stealing two dresses. Guilty. Jump for defendant.

Tuesday.—State vs. Anna Mills, f.n., tried on three cases—for stealing geese and chimes. Not guilty. Martin for defendant. —— State vs. Chas. Bond, slave, for stealing one goose. Not guilty.—Martin for defendant.

Wednesday.—State vs. Wm. McDaniel Trice—for murder of Joseph Caldwell, f. n. Continued up to Friday. The Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Martin for defendant. —— James Merrett for assault and battery on C. Corkran. Fined 25 cents. —— States vs. Richard A. Bray, for stealing a pair of shoes. Guilty. Martin for defendant.

Alfred P. Jump, Esq., was appointed Auditor of the Court on Thursday last, in place of H. H. Goldsborough, Esq.

EDITOR GAZETTE:

My attention having been called to an editorial in the 'Easton Star' of Tuesday last in which I am represented as a "violent partizan," 'advocate of war,' 'sustaining Lincoln's administration in all things,' &c., &c., I deem it due to myself to say to the public that the Star man is not authorized to define my position. This is something that I could do for myself if I thought that the public were sufficiently interested in my political opinions to justify me in such a step.—This, however, I will say to the Star, whatever my judgment approves in the efforts of the administration to put down this most unjustifiable rebellion, and to preserve that Constitutional government under which our country has been so prosperous and happy, I do not hesitate to endorse, and shall continue to do so, on all proper occasions, regardless of the imbecile ravings of those who are trying to frighten Union men from their duty, by denouncing them as Black Republicans. W. H. HARRISON.

August 21, 1861.

THE FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD.—New volumns of the four Reviews and Blackwood commenced July, 1861.

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CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

☞ Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

Mr. Bradford's Letter of Acceptance.

BALTIMORE, August 15, 1861.

A. W. Bradford, Esq., Bedford Springs, Pa:

DEAR SIR—At the State Union Convention assembled this day in Baltimore city, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for Governor and Comptroller of the State, you were *the unanimous choice of the Convention* for the office of the Governor of the State of Maryland, and the undersigned were appointed a committee to formally notify you of your nomination.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. EVANS,
J. B. RICAUD,
J. B. SEIDENSTRICKER,
EDWARD HAMMOND,
W. B. HILL. } Committee.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, Aug. 21.

To Hon. Alex. Evans, Hon. J. B. Ricaud, Hon. Edward Hammond, J. B. Seidenstricker, Esq., and Wm. H. Hill, Esq., Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN.—Your letter of the 15th instant informing me that the State Union Convention which assembled in Baltimore on that day I was "the unanimous choice of the Convention for the office of Governor of the State of Maryland," has been received, and a more immediate reply only delayed by reason of my absence at the time from home.

I receive with the liveliest sensibility the intelligence which you communicate, and desire to tender through you to the members of the Convention my profound gratitude for this mark of their confidence.

I accept the trust they thus confide to me, deeply impressed with its extraordinary importance at this time, and earnestly determined, to the extent of my humble abilities, to discharge the duties which it involves.

Feeling as I have ever done the clearest conviction that all the interests of Maryland find their surest guarantee under the Constitution of the United States, the fearful circumstances that now surround us only enforce that conviction, and must demonstrate to all that not merely these ordinary interests, but the very salvation of our State and her immunity from the devastations of civil war upon her own soil, are all at this moment intimately identified with the maintenance of that Constitution, the support of the Government now engaged in defending it, and the adherence under all circumstances to that Union of the States which it was its chief purpose to perpetuate.

Entertaining these views it is only necessary for me now to say that my efforts at all times, whether as the chosen candidate of your Convention, or the chief magistrate of the State, should their nomination be endorsed by the people, will be chiefly directed to the discharge of the paramount obligations which the faithful pursuit of the objects I have indicated must always necessarily impose.

I have the honor to be, with sincere regard, your obedient servant, A. W. BRADFORD.

THE Washington correspondent to the New York Herald of the 16th gives the following item:

EFFORTS OF THE REBELS TO REVOLUTIONIZE MAYLAND.—The efforts of the rebels to gather Maryland into the secession fold have not been abandoned. It was noticed some weeks ago that a considerable rebel force had been concentrated in the upper part of Accomac county, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. It appears that there are about fifteen hundred or two thousand rebels there under arms. General Tilghman, of Talbot county, Maryland, who was deposed from his militia rank last spring by Gov. Hicks, and subsequently restored by the State Legislature, is organizing the disunionists in the lower counties of Maryland. He is about to proceed to Accomac, take command of the Virginia forces there, and march them up into the middle of the Eastern shore of Maryland, as the nucleus for the formation of a rebel army there, which shall, if it can do nothing else, control the elections in the fall so as to secure a disunion majority in the Legislature, and enable the secessionists to pass a secession ordinance, or perhaps more immediately enforce an ordinance of secession that may be passed by the present Legislature at its adjourned session.

In reply to the above we give the following from the Baltimore American of Tuesday last:

OXFORD, Talbot county, Md., Aug. 19,

To the Editors of the Baltimore American:

Sir.—You will oblige me by giving an unqualified denial to the report contained in the New York Herald of the 16th, viz: that I am raising troops on the Eastern Shore of Maryldnd, and about to take command of a large body in Accomac, for the purpose of promoting the Secession of Maryland, and stating that I have sent to the Herald full and explicit contradiction.

Your obedient servant,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

EX-POSTMASTER FOWLER DOING WELL.—Fowler, the defaulting New York Postmaster, is pleasantly located at the city of Tepic, Mexico, about fifty miles from the Pacific, and employed as the chief agent of Messrs. Barron, Forbes & Co., the wealthy bankers and manufacturers.—Both of the principals are now in Europe, and Mr. Fowler has entire charge of their affairs.

RETURN OF FUGITIVES.—The Annapolis Gazette of Thursday says that a few days since three negroes came up the bay in a small boat, landed at the Naval Academy and asked to be sheltered there. Col. Roberts immediately delivered them to the Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

SPEECH OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—The Bohemia arrived at Quebec from England on Monday last, and brings additional foreign news. The Queen in her speech in relation to American affairs says:

"The dissensions which arose some months ago in the United States have, unfortunately, assumed a character of an open war. Her Majesty, deeply lamenting this result, has determined, in common with the other powers of Europe, to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties.

NEWS ITEMS.

We take the following items from the Baltimore American of Monday:

From Washington.

The intelligence from Washington states that the Confederate army is slowly advancing toward the Potomac with the view of entering Maryland and of an ultimate demonstration against Washington. In view of this contingency the War department has issued an order directing all commanders of accepted regiments in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and Michigan, to act in compliance with the requisition directed to the Governor of each of those States, requesting them to forward immediately to Washington all volunteer regiments that may now be enrolled, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped, uniformed or not. Regiments not full will be allowed to recruit after reaching Washington. Equipments and other supplies will be provided at Washington. Every facility is to be afforded for the rapid concentration at Washington of troops from these States.

All the military departments composed of the States of Delaware, Maryland and portions of Virginia, with the city of Washington have been united and placed under the command of General McClellan. Major Generals Banks and Dix are thus placed under the command of General McClellan.

From Missouri.

The St. Louis journals bring full particulars of the battle near Springfield. The narrative in detail corroborates in the main the telegraphic accounts heretofore published, and more than confirms the heroic bravery of the lamented General Lyon, and the Union troops against overwhelming numbers.

Foreign Passports.

The State Department gives notice of the adoption of a general system of passports for persons entering or departing from any port to a foreign country.

Union Men Driven from the South.

Via Louisville we have some telegraphic despatches from the South. Jefferson Davis has issued a proclamation ordering all residents of the seceded States who do not recognize the Confederacy to leave within forty days, on pain of being condemned as alien enemies. Suppose President Lincoln was to issue a proclamation ordering all those in the unseceded States not loyal to the United States to leave under similar penalties, how loud would be the howl of indignation from those who will see nothing but what is just and proper in the tyrany exercised by Mr. Davis?

The Battle at Lovetsville.

The Southern despatches continue to report a battle with a portion of General Banks' column, in which two hundred and fifty Federal troops were killed and over a thousand taken prisoners. The battle is said to have taken place at Lovetsville. A skirmish did take place at Lovetsville a week ago, in which a scouting company of New York troops attacked a company of irregular Confederate cavalry and captured seven of the men and a number of horses, having themselves suffered no loss.

Union in Kentucky.

A "peace meeting," called at Louisville on Saturday evening, was converted into an enthusiastic Union meeting. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the true path to peace was through a "cessation of the war now being made on the Union."

Southern Account of the Missouri Battle.

The Southern account of the Missouri battle has come to hand. Gen. McCulleugh, in a letter, admits a loss of three hundred killed and five hundred wounded, and estimates the Federal loss of three hundred killed and five hundred wounded, and estimates the Federal loss at from 2,300 to 3,000—rather more than the latest direct account, which places the entire loss in killed, wounded, and missing at about 400. He speaks of the capture of many prisoners, and the pursuit of Gen. Siegel's forces as far as Springfield; but the despatch of which Gen. McCullough's letter is a part, admits that five of his regiments became panic stricken and fled, and could not be rallied. Another Southern despatch says that the whole Federal force was captured! The Confederate troops are now encamped in and around Springfield.

From Fortress Monroe.

There is nothing important from Fortress Monroe. Major-General Wool assumes command there to-day. A flag of truce on Friday brought down Corporal Hurlburt, of the First Connecticut Regiment. He expresses the opinion that the Confederates are preparing to attack Fortress Monroe! He also brings a letter from some of the Federal prisoners, praying for a settlement of the National difficulties and their release.

We clip the following additional items from the Baltimore American of Wednesday:

From Missouri.

Despatches from St. Louis report the small skirmishes at the town of Commerce and Charleston between the Federal and Confederate troops. Both these towns had been taken possession of by the Confederates, and forces were sent by General Fremont to retake possession.—At Commerce the Confederates retreated, but at Charleston they showed fight and were finally routed, leaving behind them four dead and seventeen prisoners.

Some four hundred Confederates were surprised near Fredericksburg, last Friday, and twelve prisoners and all the camp equipage captured. A despatch from Jefferson city, says that while a body of troops were coming down the river on the Government steamer they were frequently fired upon, and one killed and seven or eight wounded. Some troops on a railroad train were also fired on, and one killed and six wounded.

Russell's Letter.

By the steamer Canada, spoken off Cape Race, we have foreign advices to 10th inst. American affairs continued to occupy the attention of the English press. Mr. Russell in a second letter on the Manassas battle says there were no daring deeds on either side, and no desperate struggle except by those who wanted to get away. There was not he says a bayonet charge made by the Federal infantry, and there was not a charge of any kind made by the Confederate cavalry; that there were no hand to hand encounters, no batteries taken, etc., and in short that the fight was a very tame affair.

Secession Papers Destroyed.

The office of the Sentinel, an anti-war paper published at Easton, Pa., was destroyed by a mob on Monday night, and the member of Congress from the District burned in effigy. The same night the Jeffersonian office, at West Chester, Pa., was destroyed, and Ambrose L. Kimball, the editor of the Essex Democrat, a Secession sheet published near Boston, tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail.

Western Virginia.

The Western Virginia Convention yesterday passed an ordinance for the division of the State, and the erection of a new State to be called Kanawha. The ordinance is to be submitted to a vote of the people of Western Virginia.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Who are the Friends of Peace?

The readers of this paper do not need to be informed that we sedulously labored, in our humble sphere as public journalists, to prevent a dissolution of the Union, and that when measures to this end were so far consummated as to result in the passage of "Secession Ordinances" and the overthrow of the national authority in a portion of the States, we just as sedulously labored for a preservation of the public peace. In proof of the great lengths to which we were willing to go in pursuit of the latter object, we need only to remind our readers that, while profoundly deploring and condemning a dismemberment of these States, as no less a crime against law and humanity than a blunder likely in the end to pluck down ruin on its authors in common with the country at large, we were among the first to broach the policy of peacefully recognizing the ultimate independence of the "Seceded States," if it should be proved that the great mass of the people residing in them were clearly averse to further political association with their brethren in the loyal States. To this effect we wrote as follows in the Intelligencer of 21st of March last:

"If the developments of the ensuing year shall leave no doubt respecting the determination of the people in the Seceded States to maintain their present attitude towards the United States, we shall advocate the policy of their recognition by our Government, and this, among other questions, might be referred to the arbitrament of a National Convention, which would be called to make arrangements with especial reference to this matter. In the meantime, and equally in behalf of both Governments, we shall not cease to inculcate the duty of patience and the arts of peace."

It of course belonged to the very essence of our proposition that any arrangements for the recognition of "Southern Independence" should be taken by the only national authority which, according to our views, was competent to deal definitely with this momentous question. And as we equally foresaw that it would be impossible to remit the decision of this question to the arbitrament of a National Convention unless the public tranquility should remain unbroken, we were careful to add, in immediate connection with our recommendation, and with a view to the ultimate end proposed, that "*in the meantime, and equally in behalf of both Governments, we shall not cease to inculcate the duty of patience and the arts of peace.*"

In pursuance of this policy, we ventured to suggest the *expediency*, on the part of the National Government, of withdrawing the Federal garrisons from Forts Sumter and Pickens, that all grounds of hostile collision might be removed; and at the same time urged the duty on the part of the Confederate authorities of refraining from all attempts at the violent occupation of these military posts, the jurisdiction of which belonged in every sense to the Government of the United States. No obligation, save that of forbearance and condescension towards a revolutionary movement, rested on the Government of the United States in respect to the disposition it should make of its own forces stationed in its own forts, but every obligation of prudence, combined with every dictate of right, reason and law, to deter the Seceded States from attempting to take forcible possession of these places.

We have repeatedly adverted to the fact that the deplorable attack on the handful of men shut up in Fort Sumter took away from us the ground on which we were standing in the support of a peace policy. When it was simply a question whether the Federal Government should be permitted to send a fresh supply of food to its famishing garrison, peacefully occupying its own military post, the Government of the Confederate States, acting on the theory that the rights accruing from an ordinance of secession are paramount to those nominated and defined by the Constitution and laws of the United States, proceeded to the forcible reduction of a fort in the actual possession of the Federal authority. The act of violence, following in the wake of similar, if less humiliating, aggressions against the rights and property of the United States, produced a feeling of deep and general resentment, which naturally made the public mind impatient of appeals in behalf of a forbearing policy towards those who, in pursuit of their predetermined purposes, recognized no obligation of forbearance towards others. They who had been the first to discard "the arts of peace" could hardly expect by that unfortunate wager of battle to strengthen the hands of the men who were sincerely laboring, in the first place, for a peaceful re-adjustment of Federal relations, or, if that were found impracticable, for a peaceful separation of disaffected States.

As early as the 6th of March last the "Southern Congress," sitting at Montgomery, authorized General Jefferson Davis, as President of the Confederate States, to raise a military force of 100,000 men. It was not until the following 15th of April, and after the war "had been commenced" by the reduction of Fort Sumter, that President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 volunteers. To what ultimate purposes the "war" might be conducted by its originators was at the time publicly intimated by Mr. Walker, the Confederate Secretary of War, when, speaking on the eve of Sumter's fall, he held the following language:

"No man could tell where the war *this day commenced* would end; but he would prophecy that the flag which now flaunts the breeze here would float over the dome of the old Capital at Washington before the first of May. Let them try Southern chivalry, and test the strength of Southern resources, and it might float eventually over Faneuil Hall itself."

It is in the presence of such facts, and in the prospect of such threats, sustained, moreover, as the latter were, by the consenting voice of the more violent and inflammatory of the Secession press, that we are doomed to hear from certain disloyal parties and prints incessant tributes to the "blessings of peace."

We concur in all such tributes, but the source from which they proceed does not always inspire us with entire confidence in their sincerity, and their very utterance on the part of some implies a rare degree of effrontery. They who were the first to disturb the peace of the nation are not well selected as the oracles of this divine evangel. We hear much said at the present day by these equivocal "peace makers" in deprecation of "invasion," but it is instructive to remark that by this term they mean only the Southward march of the national army in support of the national authority. The hundred fold "invasions" of the Federal Government, as witnessed (long before that Government had raised its finger) in the seizure of United States forts, the rifling of United States mints, the firing on the United States flag, the capture of United States soldiers, the pillage of United States arsenals, and the appropriation of United States ships and revenue cutters, all pass for no account with these sturdy and vehement denouncers of Federal "invasion." And, reduced to the mere aspect of its territorial relations, and apart from all considerations of relative rightfulness, on which side has the "invasion" been more "ruthless" since the war began by the act of the Confederate Government?—The events passing before our eyes afford an easy answer.

On one hand we have the Federal Government "invading" Virginia only for the sake of defending the National Capital against a menaced attack, and of dispersing a hostile force congregated in its neighborhood. On the other we have seen the loyal State of Maryland "invaded" by an insurrectionary body of men, and her property "wantonly" destroyed; we have seen Kentucky "invaded" and an arsenal within her borders stripped of its cannon and muskets; and while we write Missouri is "invaded" for the purpose of forcing upon her people a deposed and self exiled Governor, and of driving out of the Union a State which prefers to maintain unimpaired her Federal relations.

And has it come to this, that a revolutionary Government possesses, in defence of *its* existence, rights of war superior to those attaching to the Constitutional Government established by our fathers and cemented by their blood? How is it that "invasion," justifiable and holy when loyal States, becomes 'infamous' and 'atrocious' the instant it is waged in defence of rights and immunities secured by the Constitution and laws of the whole land?

When, therefore, we listen to fervent adjurations in favor of "peace," we are constrained to inquire what sort of a peace it is meant to commend to our acceptance; for if it be a plea in behalf of that "peaceable secession" which vindicates its claim to recognition by a rash appeal to arms, we can have nothing to say in behalf of any such political solecism. Among the last to abandon the hope or to remit unceasing labors for the preservation of peace, we shall be among the first to welcome its return, provided it be such a peace as consists with the safety, honor, and integrity of the loyal States and the Union. But for a peace which consults only the interests, convenience, and caprices of a revolutionary Government, and which leaves to that established by Washington in the field and Madison in the council only the poor privilege of accepting the terms created by insurrectionary sebism, we have no such preference as leads us to espouse with forwardness the cause of political violence against the cause of political right, as we understand their relations. From all the havoc and bloodshed incident to this most unnatural and unnecessary conflict we turn as sorrowfully away as any among the most zealous advocates of "peace" can possibly do, and we have the sad consolation of knowing that, if our humble counsels had been heeded by the patrons of Secession, we should not have been called to mourn over a divided land, or over States discordant, and therefore belligerent. But it passes our comprehension to discern the grounds on which the friends of Secession *and peace* can claim a right to be heard before the friends of Union *and peace;* for "peaceable secession" has from the first been little more than a nominal pretext under which to claim impunity for flagrant acts of war against the peace and dignity of the National Government.

The Response.

The order was only issued from the War Department yesterday. To-day the Government has received responses from the Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, and Michigan. The Governors, in every case, respond heartily to the call for reinforcements, and assure the administration that all the troops in their respective States, whether formed into regiments or not, shall be immediately sent to Washington. The number of men ready to startt has been ascertained to be about as foilows:

From Pennsylvania, about		20,000 men.
" New Jersey,	"	6,000 "
" New York,	"	25,000 "
" Connecticut,	"	8,000 "
" Massachusetts,	"	10,000 "
" Vermont,	"	5,000 "
" Rhode Island,	"	8,000 "
" New Hampshire,	"	5,000 "
" Maine,	"	8,000 "
" Michigan,	"	5,000 "
Total,		about 95,000 "

Ample arrangements have been made, and will be completed by the time the men arrive here, by which they will be speedily formed into companies, uniformed, armed, drilled and provided with suitable rations and camp equipage. Besides the above, it has been ascertained that there are in the above States, an equal number of men to those enumerated above, who will be raised and sent to Washington, during the first week of September, making the two hundred thousand men spoken of in my former despatch. —*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

STABBING AFFAIR IN DELAWARE.—One of those horrible affairs which too frequently disgrace civilized communities occurred at Farmington, Kent county, on Saturday night last; the particulars of which, so far as we have been able to learn, are as follows: John T. Taylor, of Felton (formerly of Maryland,) had for some time past been addressing the daughter of Mr. Noah Holden, in opposition to the wishes of her parents and friends, and on last Saturday, while on a visit to James Davis, at Farmington, Mr. Taylor called for her and they left together and went to Harrington for the purpose of being married. The minister at this place refusing to perform the ceremony, having had orders not to do so, they went in pursuit of another and finally accomplished the desired object. They then returned to Mr. Davis's. After the family had returned, Mr. Holden, his son and son-in-law went to the house and demanding admittance, which was unsuspectingly granted, they proceeded to the room of the newly married couple. Taylor, hearing them cry "shoot the damned rascal," sprang from his bed and meeting them, a fracas ensued, in which young Holden inflicted several severe wounds with a knife upon the person of Taylor, the worst of which was in the abdomen, piercing completely through the walls, having the bowels exposed. Taylor managed to escape from the assassins and ran to a neighboring house, where he still remains. His recovery is doubtful. At the present writing the offenders have not been arrested.—*Milford News.*

The Reported Capture of the Sumter.

The New York Post of Monday evening says:

By the arrival of the schooner Hannibal, Captain Wentworth, at this port from St. Thomas, we learn that news was received at St. Thomas on the third of August that the Rebel privateer Sumter had been captured by one of our men-of-war, name not understood. This report was received by a steamer which had arrived at St. Thomas from Curacoa.

It is stated that the Sumter had lost a man in Curacoa, and being unable to find him, left for a cruise, to return in a few days. Meantime an American man of war came into port, and lay in wait for her. When the Sumter returned she fell into the hands of our frigate, and was at last dates lying in the port with a Union flag flying.

The Foreign Government and the Blockade.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—As much is said about the attitude of European powers threatening the blockade, after special inquiry at the State Department, there is authority for saying that in the instance when the United States steamer Niagara was off the station of Charleston for twenty-four hours Lord Lyons brought the subject to the notice of the United States Government. With that exception, which happened twelve weeks ago, *no foreign Government has expressed a word of discontent to this Government concerning the blockade.* On the contrary, it is universally respected by foreign Governments, although some of their subjects are very active in endeavoring to evade the blockade and very clamorous against it.

News from the South.

Union Men Banished from the Confederate States —Forty Days' Notice to Quit.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.—A despatch from the Nashville Union and American to the Louisville Courier, says that Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation ordering all residents of the Confederate States who do not recognize the Confederacy to depart within *forty days*, under pain of being condemned as alien enemies.

The Rebel Congress had resolved to adjourn on the 19th, to meet in November next.