THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, --- AUGUST 24, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

FOR GOVERNOR

Augustus W. Bradford,

OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

FOR COMPTROLLER,

SAMUEL S. MAFFITT,

OF CECIL COUNTY.

☞ From the inception of the present rebellion down to the present time there have been so many instances of audacity and presumption on the part of the disunion leaders that a person might not only cease to wonder at any new development which might ordinarily excite attention but might really be induced to suppose that their whole policy was based upon a subversion of the plainest obligations which have heretofore existed among men and an utter disregard of the fundamental laws which form the basis of all free government. While cavilling at the slightest alleged infraction of the Constitution on the part of the president they have coolly violated every line and feature it contains and denounced the president while claiming exemption for themselves. They have censured the administration for adopting the most ordinary measures of precaution demanded by public necessity while they themselves have constantly practiced a despotism and espionage which has outraged the plainest rights of individual and communities. A great deal has been heard in denunciation of the arrest of individuals in the loyal States charged with treason while Jefferson Davis has officially directed the arrest and imprisonment of persons who were merely designated as obnoxious; and subordinate officers empowered to banish within twenty-four hours any citizen, who might be suspected of being loyal to the Union.—While the government has been denounced for suppressing treasonable combinations, the Southern Confederacy has suppressed freedom of speech and of the press and warned every Union man to leave within forty days under pain of being considered an alien enemy. This was done for the purpose of coercing every resident of the Confederate States into a recognition of the Southern Confederacy and to produce a forced unanimity and co-operation in their treasonable schemes. The conduct of secessionists in the border States has been no less violent and proscriptive so far as they could proceed with safety to themselves. Their conduct in Missouri has been beyond example intolerant and outrageous. Our readers will remember that the Sovereign Convention of Missouri, chosen by a direct vote of the people, has solemnly declared that Missouri shall maintain her position as a member of the Union and will resist all attempts to sever her connection with the general government, yet, notwithstanding this plain declaration of the assembled representatives of the people, the Secession Governor of that State in utter disregard of their will has endeavored to force the State out of the Union. He and his adherents have proved themselves traitors not only to the federal government but to their own State. On the 10th day of May, 1861, the legislature of Missouri passed an act entitled "an act to authorize the Governor of the State of Missouri to suppress rebellion and resist invasion." Under color of this act he assumed the military power of the State and immediately raised the standard of rebellion and inaugurated a civil war. After being ignominiously driven from the State he devoted his energies to enlisting troops, and he is now at the head of an armed body of Secessionists invading the State which he had sworn to protect and trampling upon the rights of her citizens. While engaged in this nefarious act he put forth a proclamation, purporting to be a declaration of the Independence of Missouri, wherein, after reciting certain alleged wrongs and "appealing to the supreme judge of the universe for the rectitude of his intentions," he declares that "the political connection heretofore existing between the United States and the people and government of Missouri is and ought to be totally dissolved and that the State of Missouri as a sovereign, free and independent Republic has full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. Published and declared," &c., by CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON,

Governor of Missouri.

Here we have the act of a man assuming to declare a State out of the Union in violation of the decision of her Sovereign Convention, and using language which constitutes a burlesque upon the declaration of 4th of July, 1776. All the evils which are now afflicting Missouri might have been avoided had she possessed a governor, like the noble Executive of our own State, faithful to the Constitution and the Union and true to the sacred trust committed to his charge. Our own exemption from the calamities of war has been owing to the stand taken by our chief magistrate; and whenever the time shall come that we shall place in the executive chair a man less loyal and true to the Union, we may bid farewell to that peace and tranquility which up to the present time we have so happily possessed.

☞ If anything has been demonstrated in the course of the present crisis it has been the marked superiority of the National over the Confederate troops. In the beginning of the controversy it was boastingly asserted that one Confederate was equal to five of the government soldiers, but we no longer hear of their braggadocia and we now find that the rebel troops will not go into action unless numbering four to one or entrenched behind masked batteries. The recent battle in Missouri in which Gen. Lyon, at the head of 5,500 men attacked and routed 23000 Confederates under McCullough may be regarded as one of the most brilliant achievements of the age. The only wonder is that the heroic General was able to maintain his ground at all against four times his number. So also in regard to the attack upon Col. Tyler's regiment of 900 men in Western Virginia by a rebel force 3400 strong. It appears that the rebels came suddenly upon Col. Tyler's men while they were at breakfast and attacked them on three sides at once, and yet under these discouraging circumstances the little band of national troops cut their way through the enemy, captured two of his colors and came off with a loss of 200 men killed, wounded and missing, while the rebels were so severely crippled as to be unwilling or unable to pursue. If with such superior numbers they can accomplish no more than this they had better go home at once. Had the federal troops attacked them under similar circumstances their whole force would have surrendered or not a man left to tell the tale. It appears to be a source of great rejoicing to them now when they are barely able to maintain their ground against one fourth their own numbers; what the consequence will be when they are met in open conflict by a force equal to their own may be readily imagined. For our part we consider them vanquished without a blow. In a few weeks the closing of the blockade around them will be felt in all its fearful reality; the dissensions among their leaders and the ominous contest between the State Rights men and those who favor a consolidated despotism, together with the want of resources to carry on the war and the prospect of speedy and inconceivable ruin, will awake the masses to a sense of their fearful mistake in overthrowing the government of their fathers and will no doubt beget a counter revolution which will eventually strangle the monster of Secession and restore the country to its wonted peace and prosperity.

☞ We observe in the Cambridge "Intelligencer" an announcement that Col. James Wallace is engaged in enrolling and mustering into service a regiment of infantry to act as a Home Guard and to be stationed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It's purpose is to repel invasion, preserve peace and order in our midst, to protect the rights of all and aid in the enforcement of the laws. We need not say that with this laudable object the movement will of course meet with opposition from the leaders of the Secession party, whose in it a check upon their cherished design to involve our own portion of the State in a revolution similar to that now raging in Missouri and other border States. They are now violently opposed to arming our own citizens to defend themselves and their fire-sides from invasion. This objection comes with an ill grace from men who three months since were clamorous for the arming of the citizens of Talbot county and demanded an appropriation of 20,000 in order to put the county in a state of defence.—They even went so far as to denounce Gov. Hicks for the alleged defenceless condition of the State.—The fact is they were in favor of the most strenuous military preparations when they supposed the management was to be under their own control and to be directed against the general government. But now that measures of proper precaution are to be adopted to preserve peace in our midst and to repel any invasion from the Confederate States they are denounced as unnecessary and likely to lead to civil war. All we can say is that if civil war is commenced it will be by the secessionists themselves as it has in every case yet where it has occurred. As to the present movement being unnecessary we reply they have furnished a good reason for it themselves by repeatedly proclaiming that Jeff. Davis would soon be here with his army, and if so it is necessary to be prepared for the emergency. Now although we really anticipate no such contingency we deem it proper to say that we have no more confidence in the Secession leaders in this State than we have in those of Missouri or any where else, and believe they would gladly embrace any opportunity to involve us in like difficulties; hence we deem it proper to adopt suitable means to repress any outbreak that may be attempted and to keep in proper restraint those who are disposed to override the law and the Constitution.

ANOTHER FIRE NEAR ST. MICHAELS.—On Monday morning last, about 2 o'clock the barn of Col. Thos. Tenant, near St. Michaels, was discovered to be on fire, which with the surrounding buildings were entirely destroyed. Also about 1200 bushels of wheat which was in the barn was consumed. In the adjacent buildings there were farming utensils, carriages, &c., which were all burned. Col. Tenant's loss is supposed to be between $3000 and $3,500. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The citizens of the county had better keep a sharp watch over the manœuvres of the hundreds of stragglers that are prowling about.

☞ A young man by the name of Stoker, whose parents reside in St Michaels, was with Sherman's Battery in the late Bull Run fight, and was reported to be killed, but we learn that his mother has since received a letter from him and he is safe. A young man by his side, a Virginian by birth, fell, but young Stoker still lives, and says he is "willing to lay down his life for his country's good."

PROTRACTED MEETING.—A protracted meeting will be commenced in the M. P. Church at Trappe, on Sunday morning, the 8th prox., under the direction of Revs. Messis. Norris and Everest. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

A DAY OF PRAYER.—The President of the United States has set apart the last Thursday in September as a day of "humiliation, prayer, and fasting."

JAMES R. PARTRIDGE, Esq., of Baltimore, late Secretary of State, has been appointed by the President, Consul to Shanghiae.

POSTPONED SALE.—In consequence of an adjourned meeting of the Circuit Court in Queen Anne's and Talbot counties on the days named in the advertisement of the sale of the Personal Estate of M. T. Goldsborough, dec'd—said sale is postponed until further notice.

AN ATTEMPT TO BURN A COURT HOUSE.—An attempt was made on Friday week to destroy the Court House at Towsontown, Baltimore county. The office of the Clerk of the Court was entered, the papers piled in the centre of the room and fired. The contents of two rooms, including the important land records of the county, were entirely destroyed. Much confusion, which will probably only be cured by legislative action, will be occasioned by the destruction of these records, though fortunately a full index of them has been preserved. The object of the incendiary is supposed to have been to destroy papers in some suit in which he was interested.

Flag Officer Montgomery, commanding the Pacific squadron, in writing to the Secretary of the Navy relative to the expiration of the two years' service of officers and men, says: "For my own part I neither expect nor desire a day's respite from active employment during the continuance of our present struggle for the maintenance of our national honor and the integrity of the Union. It rests solely with the Department to determine my sphere of duty; either on this or the other side of the continent."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.—The naval expedition which started from Fortress Monroe a few days since under command of Gen. Butler consisted of the frigates Minnesota and Wabash, sloop-of-war Pawnee, gun-boats Monticello and Harriet Lane, steamers Adelaide and George Peabody, propellers Fanny and Adriatic, with a large number of schooners, barges, etc. The vessels carry over one hundred guns, and about four thousand men.

AN ATTEMPT TO ARREST EX-GOV. THOMAS.—An attempt was made by the Secessionists at Cumberland, in this State, on Friday evening of last week, to capture ex-Gov. Thomas, while he was addressing a collection of Union men before a hotel in that place. On Saturday another attempt was made to capture Gov. Thomas, by throwing the train on which he was proceeding homeward off the track. It did not succeed.

HOWARD COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS.—The Union Nominating Convention of Howard county, met at Ellicott's Mills, on Monday last, and made the following nominations:

Legislature.—Hon. Edward Hammond and Thomas Donelson, Esq.

For Sheriff.—Plummer Ijams.

For County Commissioners.—Wm. Hughes, Wm. Rowles and Thomas Hood.

The "Peace Party" of Maryland.

It is quite evident to any unprejudiced observer that the recent action of the Union Convention here, its entire unanimity, its admirable nominations and the overwhelming majority which is to be counted on as certain for them, have driven the allies and sympathisers with Secession desperate; the best proof of which is the putting forward the very transparent "peace sham" with which they seek to dupe the intelligent masses. Beaten almost to a dead halt in the recent Congressional election, afraid even before that to appeal directly to the people in "Convention," their efforts to make a respectable exhibit in the coming election in Maryland are only pitiable. That they will succeed in palming off their new "peace" programme upon the intelligent masses here, even with the help of that magazine of "irresistible logic" held somewhere in reserve as a support of "States Rights," there is little hope. On this point especially the Union men of the State desire nothing better than to witness an encounter between the best "peace" advocate the Secessionists can produce and the true-hearted and patriotic champion of the Union they have nominated for the Chief Magistracy of the State.

It is pleasant to reflect that the people are just now too earnest and vigilant to be easily made the victims of any of the shallow arts usually relied upon by the Secession school to deceive them. The tactics to be observed cannot well mislead anybody. The plain issue put forward by the Union men is the determination to stand by the Constitution and the Union to the last extremity. Our rights *within* the Union are perfectly consistent with this, and upon it all are ready, as they ever have been, to stand or fall. To be sure the effort is making to identify, if possible, in political principle all who support the Union with the President and Cabinet at Washington. It is a nicely devised plot, but so far as it is put forward here it has not even the merit of originality. It appears to be a scheme originating with that celebrated lottery vender, Hon. Ben Wood, of the New York *News*, and is quite worthy of its alleged paternity, but has already been demolished at the point of its birth by that staunch patriot, the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, in condemnation of all such policy.

But look at these "peace" advocates and their antecedents; consider how much claim *they* have to the title they have assumed as the "peace party." Not in all the history of the past, not since parties were known in this country, has so gross a misnomer been witnessed as in the case in hand. Not denying that their every sympathy is in full exercise for the men now in arms against the Government, allied with them in every possible way from the very start, manufacturing pikes, hiding away muskets, revolvers, cannon and powder with which to aid them at the first possible chance; defeated in their effort, they roll up their eyes with a kind of humble resignation for the present, and *sotto voce*, boast that they but "bide their time" for plunging the State into a war such as that bestowed by their allies upon Missouri. Remembering the warnings received by the people of Maryland, it would seem that, if they could be imposed upon to the slightest extent by such trickery, they would deserve the worst fate that can befall them as a consequence. On every point they have had the amplest opportunities to be thoroughly informed. The evidence is ample that the Government is dealing with a tremendous conspiracy, something that has been on foot for years, looking to its destruction. So often has this been shown that it appears a needless task to multiply the proof in our columns. But for the purpose of showing that nothing but a radical breaking up of the whole system of free government is contemplated by this "peace party" which, in the South, is led by the Hon. Jefferson Davis in armed array, and in the North by the Hon. Benjamin Wood, under the white flag of a non-combatant, we will quote a few lines from the Augusta *Chronicle* of December last, sentiments fully sustained in the speech of Governor Brown, of the same State, the other day: "Some of the *wisest* and *best* citizens propose a hereditary *Constitutional Monarchy;* but, however good that may be in itself, the most important point to discover is *whether or not the people are prepared for it.* It is thought, again, by others, that we shall be able to go on for a generation or two in a new Confederacy, with additional safe-guards—such as, for an instance, an *Executive for life, a vastly restricted suffrage*, Senators elected *for life* or for a long period, say *twenty-one years*, and the most popular branch of the Assembly elected for *seven years*, the Judiciary, absolutely independent, and for life or good behavior."

Now the people know that more rapid strides were never made, scarcely, in the same time, towards absolute power, than have been taken by those in arms against the Government, and the tone they are more recently assuming proves this. What we have quoted above was—like many other sentiments promulgated from time to time of the same tener—put forward as mere feelers. Let us hear what they have to say *now*, under a more full or growing assurance of success in their attempt to break up our Government and to found another upon its ruins. We will quote from a recent number of the Richmond *Whig:* "The break down of the Yankees, their utter unfitness for empire, forces dominion upon us of the South. We are compelled to take the sceptre, and it is our duty to prepare to wield it with dignity and effect. We must adapt ourselves to our destinies. We must elevate our race, every man of it—breed them up to arms—to command—to empire. The art military should constitute a leading part of every white man's education. The right of voting should be a *high privilege*, to be enjoyed by those only who are worthy to exercise it. In a word, the whole white population of the South should be brought into a *high toned aristocracy*, duly impressed with a sense of its superiority to Yankee trickery, and of its own functions, and its obligations to freedom and civilization."

We have armed rule here avowed as the only rule to be recognized, whilst the men who are to do the fighting will have to consider voting the "high privilege" of a "high-toned aristocracy!" With our people fully advised of what this new "peace party" has in store for them, if they can only cripple the Government so that their friends and allies at Richmond can come in, of course they will endeavor with great alacrity to forge chains for their hands by joining this "peace party."

To those claiming as "peace" advocates the right to push every body differing with them into the ranks of the Administration, we commend the words of the recently nominated Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, Hon. H. J. Jewett. In his letter accepting the nomination he says:

"In one section of the country a rebellion exists—the laws are put at defiance—the Union of the States ignored—the Constitution set aside, and another, at once the offspring of an apology for this rebellion, sought to be substituted in its stead. In the prosecution of its designs the parties instigating and leading this rebellion have seized upon the property of our Government, driven its officers and soldiers from their posts of duty, and by armed violence have sought to humiliate our flag and to overawe the Government. These parties had, no doubt, carefully calculated the chances of success, and having no sympathy in common with the great body of their people determined at all hazards, and at any cost of treasure and blood, to attempt the execution of their unwise and wicked purposes. *With such men I have no compromise to make—to such I have no terms to offer, other than an unconditional submission by them to the Union, the Constitution and the laws.*"

☞ Revs. J. G. Brown and W. W. Hicks, of the East Baltimore Conference and E. W. Thomas of the Rock River Conference, sailed from Boston for India on the ship Compeer, on Thursday week.—Sun.

We think this country affords a field of labor sufficiently large, just at this time, to keep in employ every Missionary within her border.

Kentucky's Armed Neutrality—Trouble with Tennesse.

The Louisville Journal of the 14th instant, thus alludes to the position of Kentucky and the complaints of Tenpessee:

We have it from good authority that Governor Harris, of Tennessee, wants to know what those gus are coming to Kentucky for if Kentucky is to remain neutral, and that he avows a determination to consider the act of bringing them as hostile. We have no special authority to respond to his Excellency's demand for information, but we can tell him, that upon the supposition that our people propose to remain neutral, their neutrality as they have avowed is to be an armed one, and they cannot readily understand what sort of armed neutrality they can have without arms.

The Union men of Kentucky believe they have a right to obtain arms if they can, and they have been exercising the right, and are exercising it and mean to continue to exercise it. When Tennessee maintains armies at Camp Boone, Camp Trousdale, Union City, in fact all along the Kentucky line with the notorious and even the avowed purpose of being ready for a Kentucky emergency, when she sends regiments to the very verge of Kentucky, at Cumberland Gap, for the open purpose of confronting our State at that important point; when she sends her officers into Kentucky to arrest and bear off Kentucky citizens without process of law, seizes Kentucky steamboats and Kentucky railroad cars, chaining them upon her own side of the line; and when, in fact, she does not hesitate to proclaim that she will precipitate her legions upon Kentucky whenever, in her opinion, Kentucky neutrality shall be violated, it would seem to be quite time for Kentuckians to think of arming themselves. If Governor Harris supposes that he can keep ten thousand bayonets gleaming upon our frontier with the published determination of an invasion of our State in a contingency to be decided by himself, and that we, through fear of offending him and drawing upon ourselves his vengence, shall omit to make any preparations for self-protection, he is a mere insolent fool.

Governor Harris says he shall consider the act of bringing guns into Kentucky hostile. We wonder then why he didn't "flare up" when Governor Magoffin sent an agent to New Orleans who purchased and forwarded to Kentucky all the guns he could get, and when the Governor and the Secession members of the Legislature made a strenuous effort to obtain an appropriation of five or six millions of dollars for the arming of our State. Harris and his Tennesseeans rejoiced in that movement and applauded it and tried to promote it, yet now they threaten to consider any importation of arms into Kentucky as a hostile movement to be met and resisted by Tennessee. Well, if Tennessee thinks she must meet and resist it, let her begin. Next week is as good as next year, and to-morrow is as good as either. Kentucky, earnestly devoted as she is to peace, has borne quite as much from Tennessee as she knows how to bear without getting mad, and if she has got to bear any more she would quite as soon have it an open invasion as anything else.

Evidences of Dissatisfaction.

[Portsmouth correspond. Richmond Examiner, 9th inst.]

Yesterday the Portsmouth Transcript, edited by two of the staunchest friends of Mr. Secretary Mallory, of the Navy Department, declared that if the Government "finds its workshops deserted in a short time we shall not be overwhelmed with surprise," and "that not a day passes that the new Government is not losing popular confidence here." I am sorry to confirm the fidelity of this statement; indeed, the editors have stated the disease in moderate style. They could not have been far wrong had it been declared that we are on the verge of local revolution. As evidence on this score, the machanics in the blacksmiths' department threw down their trade implements this morning, because of the arbitrary Government and insulting exactions of naval officers. They retired in a body to City Hall, and will unquestionably despatch a committee to Richmond to obtain redress of their insufferable grievances. If your correspondent, with true regard for Mr. Mallory and an eye single to excellence of governmental arrangement, may advise, he would counsel a restoration of civilians to their superintendent positions, with judicious safeguards against the outrageous infractions of civilian rights which the military authority rarely fails to essay where there is a sign of power to warrant arbitrariness. If you could see these tyrannies in operation then your columns would teem with indignant articles.

HOT WEATHER, DIRT AND DISEASE.

The weather for the past four days has been intensely hot. I fear we may have much sickness in September if great attention is not paid to the preservation of health. The atmosphere is impregnated with all kinds of impurities, arising from the battle field and the camp. The foetid odors proceeding from the decaying bodies of men and beasts, and the offal and filth of camp, are enough to produce fevers and epidemics.—He who has never visited a fresh battle field and a camp on a grand scale can never imagine the immense amount of decaying matter scattered about. This putrid mass, exposed to the burning heats of August and September, must have a very deleterious effect upon the health of the soldier. The filth at Manasas is beyond conception. No one seems to consider what will be the result from its accumulation and decomposition. The soldier talks over his battles and looks forward for other victories. Death is disregarded, and a human corpse is regarded scarcely more than that of a dumb beast. The General is actively engaged in planning other campaigns, or preparing for defence, and all seem to forget and overlook the sanitary laws which must be observed to preserve health.

I hope Dr. Stone and other eminent medical gentlemen here will take this subject in hand, and cause every known means, to produce and preserve health, to be used. If something of the kind is not soon done, we will loose more from sickness than in battle. The vigorous, strong, active and healthy can only win victories.

The 'Peace' Advocates and their Tactics.

Whilst the "peace" advocates denounce the Government for defending its existence against the persistent assaults of Mr. Jefferson Davis and his armed hosts, they are absolutely blind to the fact that from the very first the war has all come from that side. If those who for no good cause have taken up arms against the Government will only lay them down again, and return to their duty as good citizens, the war these peace politicians so much deplore need not last twenty days!

But if they are sincere in their homilies on this subject why not address a few earnest remonstrances to their friends at Richmond! Why limit all their efforts to those who never lifted a finger in armed array until tens of thousands were in the field to assail them? Will these "peace" men be content with nothing less than the seizure of the Capital and the "subjugation" of the Government? Coming into States that have not yet seceded, and more, States which have solemnly and deliberately repudiated the doctrine of Secession—coming into these States with their armed thousands—will they still claim that they are on a peaceful mission?

The truth is, that a more iniquitous attempt to overthrow the liberties of a great people, by force of arms and upon false pretences, was never perpetrated on the face of the broad earth.—The wonder is that men can be found willing to lend themselves to so disreputable a deception. If they are for *war*, let them so declare it. Let them have the manliness to stand up and avow their purposes, and not cry "peace!" "peace!" when every action and every thought means war! The people of Maryland are tired of this shameless farce—this trifling with important issues. Not a man in the State but knows that the Secessionists here have aided, and are aiding, to the extent of their means, the forays going on just over the line—all can name the very men who have gone from here with the blessings and substantial aid of the "peace" party to fight; yet still the shrill piping of "peace" is heard from those who have taken that method of making war. There is something noble in the errors of those who are willing to go to the field of battle to expiate them, if need be—there is nothing to respect in the attitude of those who stay behind to beg for "peace" when they mean war!

Battle in Western Virginia.

COL. TYLOR'S REGIMENT OF 900 MEN SURROUNDED BY 3400 REBELS—THEY CUT THEIR WAY THROUGH THE ENEMY—CAPTURED TWO OF HIS COLORS, &c.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—The following are all the particulars we can learn of the battle at Cross Lanes, near Summerville, on the 26th (Monday,) which appears to have been a bloody affair.

The Seventh Ohio Regiment, Col. Tyler, was surrounded while at breakfast and attacked on both flanks and in front simultaneously. Our men immediately formed for battle and fought most desperately and bravely, while they saw but little chance of success.

The enemy proving too powerful for Col. Tyler's force he sent forward to his baggage train, which was coming, three miles distant, and turned it back toward Gauley Bridge, which place it reached in safety.

Companies B, C and I suffered most severely. They, particularly, were in the hottest of the fight, and finally fought their way through fearful odds, making dreadful havoc in the enemy's ranks.

The Rebel force consisted of 3,000 infantry and 400 cavalry and ten guns.

The Federal forces after cutting their way through the enemy's ranks were much scattered, but soon formed again and renewed their fire, but received no reply or further pursuit from the enemy.

Our loss is not yet definitely ascertained, but not over two hundred are missing of the nine hundred men engaged.

The Rebels' loss was fearful.

[From the Boston Journal.]

Horrible Tragedy on Board the Boston Bark Czarina.

THE CAPTAIN, SECOND MATE, CARPENTER, AND A SEAMAN KILLED BY THE MATE.

The Mate Killed by the Crew.

STATEMENTS OF EYEWITNESSES.

The bark Czarina, of Boston (late Dwyer, master,) arrived at this port yesterday morning. She was from Cronstadt, June 21, and Elsinore, July 5. She was brought here in charge of Mr. Serrit, first officer of the bark B. D. Metcalf.

On the 30th of July, at 3 o'clock in the morning, while asleep in his state-room, Captain Dwyer was attacked by his first officer (Mr. Curtis) and instantly killed with a hatchet. About an hour afterwards Curtis attacked the second mate (Mr. Cammett, of Boston,) with the same weapon, and murdered him. The crime was committed on deck. On the afternoon of the next day (the 31st,) Curtis shot the carpenter off the jib boom. Immediately after this last atrocity Curtis ran aft and shot one of the seamen named John Livingston, whom he killed instantly.

He also at the same time fired at Mr. Alexis Treskofskey, a passenger, the ball grazing the man's right shoulder.

Curtis was thereupon attacked by the crew, who beat him so badly that he died at seven o'clock the same evening.

The mate, after killing Captain Dwyer, destroyed all the ship's papers. The steward was the only American left on board after the tragedy, the crew having all been shipped in Cronstadt.

The telegraphic announcement of the tragedy which appeared in the morning papers put the Harbor Police on the alert, and as soon as the Czarina arrived she was boarded and all on board brought ashore. The vessel was then placed in charge of landsmen.

The passenger and crew were subsequently taken before the United States Marshal, where an investigation took place.

The names of the crew are:—Charles Percival (steward,) Hendrich B. Blumal (a Swede,) John Shaw, Fred Britner, George Gilderson, Henry Came, James Wilson, Carl C. Neibur, Carl S. Surzbolern, Alexis Treskofskey (a passenger.) Curtis was an Irishman, and was shipped by Captain Dwyer at Queenstown, Ireland, on his outward passage. It is said that he had boasted of having committed murders in California.

From interviews with the most intelligent of the crew we gain the following particulars of the affair:

STATEMENT OF CHARLES PERCIVAL.

On the 15th of July, 1861, Captain Dwyer and his first officer had a dispute about the condition the vessel was kept in. After that no more trouble of consequence occurred until the 30th. Some time during the middle watch the mate killed the captain in his berth with a hatchet, and then killed one of the seamen with the same weapon. After that he made a rush at and killed the second officer and shot the carpenter on the jib-boom and killed him. On the following day the crew made up their minds to prevent his doing any more harm, and finally killed him.—The ship Metcalf hove in sight; we hoisted our colors, union down, and we sent our boat on board and explained matters, when Mr. Serritt, first officer of the ship, came on board and brought the bark to Boston.

STATEMENT OF JOHN SHAW.

John Shaw, a seaman, was selected as the most intelligent of the crew, and told his story, as follows:

I shipped in the "Czarina" at Havre; the name of the captain was Dwyer; he went from Boston; the first mate was an Irishman named Curtis, who joined the vessel at Queenstown, Ireland; the third mate was named Emmeth; the crew numbered ten, all but four of whom shipped at Cronstadt, where we took on board a Russian passenger; on the first day we left Cronstadt, the twenty-second day of June, where the first indications of trouble in a quarrel between the captain and mate about the management of the vessel; the captain had used all hands well and was liked by all, but all of us feared the mate, who treated us badly; had no more trouble until the 15th of July, when the captain and mate had another quarrel at the supper table, and the captain called all hands aft to put the mate in irons; the mate had drawn a revolver on the captain and said, "Go away from me; let me alone, I am a desperate man;" he said he would shoot the first man who dared touch him; the mate was not ironed; the difficulty between the captain and himself was settled by themselves.

The next trouble was on the morning of the 30th of July; I went to the wheel at 4 o'clock, and about half-past 4 saw the second mate on deck drunk; the first mate was also on deck with a bottle under his arm and a tin cup in his hand; after the second mate became quiet, the mate called to a man named John to come forward with him; the man obeyed, and the next I saw of him he was overboard with a cut on his head from a hatchet; all the watch had been sent below except myself and the steward; I shouted "a man overboard!" and threw him the spanker sheet, which he caught; the mate came aft with his hatchet and cut the sheet, saying, "You can go to hell with the captain."

The mate then struck the second mate on the head with his hatchet, and with a revolver pointed at them ordered the carpenter and another man to throw him overboard; they obeyed; both men swam after the ship for at least fifteen minutes, and the mate stood on the house laughing at them; the vessel was going about two miles an hour at the time; the mate said to me "you need not be afraid, I am not going to hurt you yet;" the rest of the watch were now on the quarter deck; he made a cut at one man with his hatchet and missed; he then struck at another and hit him in the back; to the carpenter who stood near he said "I shall not hurt you; I want to use you; you may go forward;" the mate then set all hands to getting down the largest boat and fitting her out; we got up the mooring chains for ballast; he told me he was going to leave the ship and set her on fire, and as for the crew they might go to hell with the vessel.

At 2 o'clock he called for men to come aft and throw the captain overboard; four of us went down and brought him up; he was lying in his berth, with his head cut open; his fingers were also cut; I sewed him up in the bed clothes, and we threw him overboard; the mate called us all aft, and, standing on the house, said, "I am captain of this ship, and will shoot the first man who disobeys; I would think no more of shooting one of you than of shooting a dog!" We were then set to work on the boat again, and got down a studding-sail boom for a mast.

At dark we left work on the boat, and the mate, assisted by one of the men, put us all in irons, where we remained all night, except that two men were let out at a time to keep watch and work the ship. On the morning of the 31st we were at work on the boat again; at 8 o'clock we saw a vessel astern; the mate ordered all sail set to get away from her, and she was soon out of sight; at two o'clock in the afternoon I heard a noise, and saw the mate running aft, with blood streaming from his head, where the carpenter had struck him with a maul; he turned and fired at the carpenter, who jumped over the bows on to the guard chains. As the carpenter put his head above the bulwarks the mate fired again, and the carpenter jumped overboard. One of the men then struck the mate on the head with the hammer of an adze, so that it went into his skull about two inches, and he fell on the deck.

I put the wheel down and we hove the vessel to to save the carpenter, but he had sunk before we could reach him; the passenger was also shot in the arm by the mate; we then stood away for a vessel that was in sight, which proved to be the British bark Harlequin, of Glasgow for Montreal; we stood across her bow with our colors union down; we hailed and told the captain what the matter was, and asked him to come on board; he said he could not leave the ship, but by our further request he sent his mate, who came on board in our boat; I stopped on board the Harlequin; the captain asked if we had a navigator on board; I told him we had one man who knew a little about it, but not enough to take the vessel to port; he said he could not spare any one from his vessel, but gave us the latitude and longitude, and pointed the course for us to pursue.

The mate died at 7 o'clock that evening, not having spoken since he was struck. I searched him and found a pocket-book with $33 51 and three studs—all the property of the captain.—For the next three days the vessel was navigated by one of our men, until we fell in with the American ship B. D. Metcalf; we hailed the ship and told them that our captain and second mate had been murdered and we had killed the first mate to save our lives; he told us to send a boat, which we did, and his mate came on board and took charge of the bark to Boston; there was no trouble on the remainder of the voyage.

SARZA. We have long supposed this celebrated drug, had come to be an exploded humbug, but we are assured by those skillful in the healing art, that not the Sarsaparilla itself is to be blamed for this conclusion, but the miserable worthless preparations of it that have been palmed off upon the community—preparations which contain about as much of its virtues as they do of gold dust. It is a commercial fact that almost all of the Sarsaparilla gathered in the world, is consumed in the old countries of Europe, where the science of medicine, has reached its highest perfection, and where they known the best what to employ for the mastery of disease. Hence we are glad to find that we are now to have a compound of this excellent alterative, which can be relied on, and our community will not need be assured, that anything Doct. AYER makes, is worthy of their confidence. He has been for years engaged in eliminating this remedy (see adv'g cols.) designing to make it his "CHEF D' OUVRE" which should add the crowning glory to his already enviable reputation.—(American Celt, New York.

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S., continues to devote his special attention to the practice of his profession in all its various branches.

Easton, Aug. 17-3t

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, Aug. 23, 1861.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Good new white,	1 63a81 10
Prime, do.,	1 12a81 13
RYE—New Maryland,	48a50 cts.
CORN—White,	52a56 cts.
Yellow,	47a50 cts.
OATS—Maryland, (new,)	27a30 cts.

HOOPS! HOOPS!!—just received a large supply of Hoop Skirts—nice and cheap.

aug 31 J. H. GRACE.

REMOVED.

DR. L. C. COX having removed to "Perry Hall," near the Royal Oak, will continue the practice of

Medicine and Surgery,

from that point. [aug 31-3t S

WANTED

FOR the balance of the year, a good negro WOMAN, without children, to COOK and help Wash and Iron, for a small family. Application may be left with Dr. C. C. COX, in Easton, or with the subscriber.

L. C. COX,

aug 31-1t S "Perry Hall."

CHOICE GROCERIES,

TEA,

COFFEE AND SUGAR,

Loaf, Cut-Loaf, Granulated and Coffee-Crushed.

Country Cider Vinegar,

Family, Extra and Super Flour,

Middling, Shoulders, Hams. Cheap for cash.

aug 31 JAS. H. GRACE.

Post Office Notice.

THE public are hereby notified that the Post Master at Easton, will be prepared from this date to exchange Envelopes and Stamps of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue up to Thursday, the 5th day of September—after which time the old issue will not be received in payment of letters mailed at this office. W. T. HARDESTY, P. M.,

aug 31-1t Easton, Md.

30 SACKS ASHTON'S FINE SALT—10 do. ground Alum for sale at a small advance for the cash by

aug 24 J. RASIN.

BACON & LARD.—A prime lot of bagged and plain Hams, Sides and Shoulders, at city prices for the Cash, also a nice article of country Lard by the lb. or quantity in store and for sale by (aug 24) J. RASIN.

TOBACCO—A prime article, at 25 cts. per pound, also a superior article of Fig Leaf, Twin-brother, Wandering Jew and other brands, in store and for sale by

aug 24 J. RASIN.

GROCERIES.—The subscribers keep constantly on hand an assortment of best Family Groceries which they sell at reasonable prices for cash only.

aug 24 A. DODD & SON.