THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING. - SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

FOR GOVERNOR

Augustus W. Bradford,

OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

FOR COMPTROLLER,

SAMUEL S. MAFFITT,

OF CECIL COUNTY.

☞ In view of the mighty events which are daily transpiring and the issue of which will determine for all time the weal or woe of the republic, it may be well to inquire for what purpose the administration of the government within its proper jurisdiction has been violently arrested, and what are the objects to be accomplished by a dissolution of the Union, the very effort to do which has so far brought desolation and distress into every section of our once happy country. It would seem that the end to be attained should be fraught with blessings of incalculable value no less certain of realization than durable in their character to justify the extraordinary and fearful means which have been adopted to obtain them. We all know that under the present Union, whose existence is so seriously endangered, the nation has made the most rapid strides in all the material elements of prosperity which have ever marked the history of any nation of ancient or modern times. Under the beneficent operations of the government which is now sought to be destroyed, we have in less than three quarters of a century, grown from an infant republic to one of the great powers of the earth; our commerce whitening every sea, our resources developed with unexampled rapidity, our wealth expanded, our individual and collective happiness increased and our influence as a nation felt and acknowledged. Our land is covered with all the evidences of enterprize, as seen in the nett work of railroads, canals and telegraphs, which have grown up in a manner unequalled in the history of any other country. The products of one section pass through an extent of thousands of miles to the other, free from all restrictions and conferring a mutual advantage. The guarantees of life and liberty and the protection of property are more certain and ample than can be found any where else. In every thing that constitutes our greatness as a nation and our happiness as a people we have been highly favored. But we have been insensible to our blessings. It seemed as if the iron hand of adversity were necessary to induce a proper appreciation of them. With even the short experience we have already had we doubt not that the people even of the seceded States would gladly be in the position in which they were just one year ago. As to the results which are to flow from a dissolution of the Union we see nought but desolation, anarchy, and ruin. Disunion, like a heavy incubus, will weigh down every material and moral interest of the country. The enterprize of the people which has heretofore been employed in promoting their mutual advantage will be perverted to the mutual injury of the two sections. In the event of a permanent separation it is impossible that any treaty can be concluded which will form the basis of a lasting and solid peace. This fact has been repeatedly urged by Clay and Webster and the most eminent statesmen of the country. So far as the interests of the South are concerned the act of Secession appears to be suicide. The two main causes which have been alleged for this ultra proceeding are the opposition of the North to the execution of the fugitive slave law and their refusal to allow the South an equal participation in the territories of the United States. And yet the very first step which has been taken to redress these wrongs has been to abandon every guarantee by which they are secured with a perfect knowledge that no equivalent whatever can be obtained hereafter. No reasonable man will suppose that in the event of a seperation the South can secure by treaty the return of fugitive slaves or any participation in the territories beyond what can be asserted by force of arms. We have heard it asserted that in case of the refusal of the North to guarantee the return of fugitive slaves the South would pass laws of retaliation confiscating the property of Northern men or imprisoning Northern citizens, which would lead directly to war, and this is the remedy to which we are invited by the advocates of Secession. Instead of procuring a redress of wrongs we are deprived of all Constitutional and legal means of redress and at the same time involved in a disastrous and bloody war in consequence of a refusal to accede to a demand which we have waived by a voluntary surrender of the instrument which alone gives it its binding force. How much better would it have been for the Southern States to have retained their representatives in Congress where they had the control of the Senate and without whose sanction not a solitary act could have been passed or appointment made conflicting with the just interest of the South. If Mr. Lincoln is really the tyrant and usurper which he has been represented he could not have performed a single unconstitutional act without subjecting himself to an impeachment and removal by the Senate. It was to meet these very contingencies without resorting to the process of revolution that proper remedies were provided in the Constitution for the abuse of power as well as other grievances that might arise in the administration of the government. By renouncing these guarantees and selecting the battle field as the arena for the decision of these questions, the Seceded States have thrown down the gauntlett and assured the responsibility of all the evils which are now afflicting the country.

☞ We notice a lame article in the Star of last Tuesday wherein an effort is made to paliate its officiousness in mistating the political sentiments of Capt. Wm. H. Harrison and A. H. Barnett, Esq. It attempts to excuse its intermedling by stating that it made no positive assertions but merely alleged that Mr. Barnett was said to hold such and such views, &c. This only renders it more inexcusable as the authority is admitted to be unreliable and yet the statement was put in such a manner as to induce persons to suppose it was an ascertained fact which was published for the information of the public generally. After misrepresenting both gentlemen the Star with great plausibility and an appearance of great candor assumes to congratulate them on their independence. It congratulates Capt. Harrison on his independent republican position and Mr. Barnett on his independent moderate position and winds up by speaking of the unheard of arrest of INNOCENT ladies in Washington who were caught transmitting information to the enemy, the attack on the liberty of the press (we suppose he means Parson Brownlow's paper) and various usurpations too tedious to mention. In defining the position of our citizens hereafter we advise the editor, as a means of facilitating his labors, to procure the poll books and go regularly through.

☞ The underground telegraph seemed to be in active operation on Wednesday last if we may judge from the various rumors current among our Secession friends. A report was in circulation that Beauregard or Johnson or both of them had crossed the Potomac and were en route for Baltimore, which news appeared quite gratifying to the friends of peace. The hopes incited by this intelligence however were soon dispelled on the arrival of the boat at Dover Bridge, but the vacuum was again supplied by the receipt of other marvellous advices directly from the seat of war which were furnished by some enterprising agent of the company to the effect that Gen. McClelland had ordered Munson's hill to be stormed and on the refusal of his panic stricken forces to advance immediately had 400 of them shot.—We see by yesterday's peper that this intelligence has not even reached Baltimore yet. The chief excellence of this system consists in the fact that news are always supplied precisely at the juncture when most needed by our Secession friends and when laboring under influences of a distressing character.

The 12th of September.—Thursday, the 12th of September, was celebrated in Easton, by the parading of military, target firing, &c. Both the Guards and Zouaves made a very fine appearance. It is no new thing to have the Guards parade our streets, and to witness their skillful performances in military tactics, but Thursday was the second or third time the Zouaves have made a dress parade and their expertness in the drill and the novelty of the thing attracted considerable attention. In the afternoon target firing was participated in. On the first round a set of gold studs—put up by Gen. R. Thomas—was won by F. Avalcer, of the Zouaves. The second prize offered by Gen Thomas, was a gold pencil—won by Jas. Gore, of the Guards. The Captain of the Zouaves—A. W. P. Robinson—offered a splendid silver goblet to the best shot out of three, of that company, which was won by Thos. Gannon, a youth of about 15 years of age. Take it as a whole the best shooting was done by seargent Loveday of the Guards and F. Avaleer of the Zouaves—each striking but four or five inches from the centre twice out of three times.

☞ The Star still insists that it was perfectly right and proper to place Thomas I. Sherwood, Esq., on the delegation to the Baltimore Secession Convention, on the ground that the gentlemen from Bay Hundred in the Convention here knew the sentiments of Mr. Sherwood better than he did himself. No other inference can be drawn as we distinctly stated in our last issue that we were authorized by Mr. Sherwood to make the statement we did. The Star attempts to justify the above practice by citing a pretended instance on the part of the Union party in nominating two gentlemen for vice presidents who were opposed to coercion, &c. In regard to those gentlemen we can only say they have always acted with the Union party, always voted the Union ticket and were present at the meeting alluded to. Can the Star say as much in regard to a number of its own nominated delegates?

☞ The Star need be under no apprehension that we have the slightest idea of encroaching on its peculiar perogatives in the line of fiction and misrepresentation of which by general consent it enjoys a monopoly in this section. Its feeble attempt at wit illustrated by a vulgar anecdote about the yankee pedlar and an attempted reflection upon our editorials, affords a sickly specimen of the exhausted condition of its resources; while the brief dialogue said to have occurred between the Union man and the military officer published in its columns we think very likely originated in the brain of the editor and has about as much foundation in fact as statements usually coming from the same source.

Delicious Peaches.—We received on Saturday week a basket of the finest Peaches we have seen this season, from the orchard of Mrs. Mary E. McKnett, in Trappe district. They weighed half a pound a piece, and were of excellent flavor. We are much indebted for this favor—who can beat it?

Kentucky.—From Kentucky we have important and gratifying intelligence. The Lower House of the Legislature, by a vote of 71 to 20, have adopted a resolution directing the Confederate forces to withdraw from the State. By the same vote the House refused to receive a resolution ordering a proclamation to be issued against both the Federal and Confederate forces.

Union Legislative Ticket.—The Baltimore City Union Legislative Convention has put in nomination the following gentlemen as candidates to represent the city of Baltimore in the General Assembly: William Price, Michael Warner, Edward Patterson, Jr., Thomas S. Alexander, Edmund Wolfe, James Stockdale, Captain N. Christopher, Dr. Wm. S. Reese, Captain J. Hugg, Stephen B. Taylor.

The Convention has done well. It has given the Union men of Baltimore a ticket worthy of the cause and deserving their fullest confidence and support.

The Secession Convention.—The State Convention of the Secession party of Maryland met in Baltimore on Tuesday last. They nominated General Benjamin C. Howard, of Baltimore county, for Governor, and A. Lingan Jarrett, Esq., of Harford county, for Comptroller. The Convention put forward no resolutions or platform of principles, but appointed a Committee to prepare an address to the people of the State.—During the progress of the proceedings a number of disorderly persons attempted to break up the Convention, by hooting, outeries and other disgraceful proceedings. The police were promptly on the spot, and removed the disorderly persons from the spot and preserved the peace during the remainder of the proceedings. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed by the Convention to the police for their prompt and energetic actiton.

Who Hoisted the Flag on Fort Clark.—Commodore Stringham has submitted a supplementary report to the Secretary of War in relation to the Hatteras Inlet affair, in which he says:

I venture to relate two incidents. The raising of the United States flag upon Fort Clark I have mentioned, and that it was a deed of noble daring was apparent to friends and enemies.

It was done by a sailor from the United States steamer Pawnee (I regret I have not his name.) He was one of a few from that vessel out of their ship, their boat having been swamped in landing troops.

The Minnesotians yet talk of an incident which occurred on board this ship. I. D. Kraigbaum, in sponging a gun, unfortunately lost overboard his sponger. Quick as thought, he plunged overboard, grasped it, swam up to the port, and was helped in by his comrades.

When asked by his officer why he did so rash an act, he replied he did not want his gun disgraced.

I am sure the Department will pardon me for relating these incidents. I can only offer as excuse the pride which I take in officers and men under my command who are thus ready to risk life in the service of their country.

The sailor of the Pawnee who hoisted the flag on Fort Clark was Benjamin Swearer, of Baltimore, Coxswain of the Captain's gig.

Arrival of Arms.—The Northern Light brought 30,000 stand of arms from California, a portion of the 50,000 stand sent to that State by Floyd.

Dr. Russell's Trustworthiness Assailed.

C. H. Ray, the editor of the Chicago Tribune, publishes in that journal a long article impeaching the fidelity of Mr. Russell's account of the Bull Run rout. He was with him a part of his journey from the battle-field to the capitol, and says:

"We do not know and we do not care what he saw, or says he saw, of the fight and the flight, before we found him; but from the errors and misstatements in that portion of his narrative with which we are immediately concerned, we should be justified in believing that he was not at the battle at all, and that the materials for his letter were gathered from some Fire Zouaves or a private of the Ohio Second, who left, terror-stricken, in the early part of the fray, and carried the fatal news of the rout and the race to the credulous rear."

From a point two miles and a half from Centreville to Fairfax they rode together, and Mr. Ray asserts that none of the incidents described by Mr. Russell, as occurring in that part of their journey, really took place. He accuses him of downright falsehood, and concludes as follows:

The truth is probably this: The imaginative correspondent left the battle ground before any confusion occurred, and when the retrograde movement was ordered. Hearing the exaggerated stories of what came to be a flight, after he got into Washington, on Monday, while the excitement was at its height, he wove them into his letters as facts of his own observation. The rout was disgraceful enough to make any man's blood cold in his veins; but it was not what Mr. Russell describes. As we have asserted, he did not see it."

Observance and Enforcement of Law.

It appears that some time since Marshall McDowell, United States Marshal for Kansas, addressed a letter to the United States Attorney General, stating that he did not deem it his duty to return fugitives to Missouri until she became more loyal, and asking for advice on that subject. The following was the reply:

Attorney General's Office, July 22, 1861.
J. L. McDowell, United States Marshal, Kansas:

Sir—Your letter of the 11th July, received 19th (under frank of Senator Lane, of Kansas,) asks advice whether or not you should give your official services in the execution of the *Fugitive Slave law.*

It is the President's constitutional duty to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed.' That means all the laws. He has no right to discriminate—no right to execute the laws he likes and leave unexecuted those he dislikes. And of course you and I, his subordinates, can have no wider latitude of discretion than he has. Missouri is a State in the Union. The insurrectionary disorders in Missouri are but individual crimes, and do not change the legal status of the State, nor change its rights and obligations as a member of the Union.

A refusal by a ministerial officer to execute any law which properly belongs to his office is official misdemeanor, of which I do not doubt the President would take notice.

Very respectfully,
Edward Bates.

Upon this letter the St. Louis Republican comments as follows:

"The President, as will be perceived by Mr. Bate's letter, is determined that the laws of Congress shall be executed and constitutional obligations faithfully complied with. He has assumed that where no law exists and the Constitution is in imminent danger he may proceed to seize hold of the most obvious means for its defence. But this is only in tremendous exigencies, when the life of the nation is supposed to be threatened and the question of whether or not a Republican Government can be maintained in strength and dignity is in danger of being instantly decided in the negative. At such times the President assumes that in the implied contemplation of the Constitution he has a right to spring to its defence, in the attitude of the Roman Dictator, lest the Republic be ruined before it can be *regularly* saved. But such action supposes a crisis which will not probably be the experience of a well-regulated nation once in a century. But because a President—the Chief Magistrate may disregard the directions of a statute at such a time it by no means follows that his subordinates may do it at any time when, in the plenitude of their private judgement, they choose to act both absurdly and disobediently. We hope that Marshal McDowell will profit by the perusal of Mr Bate's letter, and that all other Marshals will read it, and govern themselves accordingly."

It will be remembered by our readers that Mr. Jefferson sustained Gen. Wilkson in his refusal to obey the writ of habeas corpus at New Orleans during the pendency of the "Burr Conspiracy," and being subsequently called to explain the principle on which he had acted, he defined the rule of duty precisely as is done by the St. Louis Journal. He wrote as follows in a letter to J. B. Colvin, Esq., under date of September 20, 1810:

"The question you propose, whether circumstances do sometimes occur which makes it a duty in officers of high trust to assume authorities beyond the law is easy of solution in principle, but sometimes embarassing in practice. A strict observance of the written law is doubtless *one* of the high duties of a good citizen; but it is not *the highest.* The laws of necessity, of self preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are of higher obligation. To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law would be to lose the law itself, with life, liberty, property, and all those who are enjoying them with us; thus absurdly sacrificing the end to the means.

"From these examples and principles you may see what I think on the question proposed. They do not go to the case of persons charged with petty duties, where consequences are trifling and time allowed for a legal course, nor to authorize them to take such cases out of the written law. In these the example of over-leaping the law is of greater evil than a strict adherence to its imperfect provisions. It is incumbent on those only who accept of great charges to risk themselves on great occasions, when the safety of the nation or some of its very high interests are at stake."

We find in the issue of an evening paper of yesterday, coupled with an announcement that the Government had excluded the *Exchange*, the *Republican* and the *South* from the mails, the following statement, which is an utter falsehood, so far as it relates to the *American:*

That the order was "issued in compliance with the urgent representations of a committee of 'loyal and influential" citizens who visited Washington on Thursday or Friday of last week, and conspicuous among whom, we may name the Governor of the State and one of the editors of *The American.* Private malice and business rivalry, here as in New York, have had as much to do with the measures adopted for the suppression of the Liberal press, as any considerations of public policy or political necessity.

We also express the belief that the statement is false so far as relates to the Governor, as he has heretofore agreed with us in the opinion that certain sickly papers were endeavoring to provoke the Government to suspend them—and that if left alone they would in time suspend themselves.—*Baltimore American.*

A Mississippi Regiment Disbanded.—We have information from Leesburg, Va., says the Baltimore American, received from a source in which we place reliance, that on Saturday last a Mississippi regiment, stationed at that place, revolted, destroyed their arms, and started for home. The Richmond Whig is sarcastically denunciatory of the Confederate Government for the affair at Hatteras Inlet.

France and our Rebellion.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times makes some positive statements of an important character. The writer, the Times says, has excellent opportunities of being well informed on the subject, and has vindicated his reliability too often in the past to have it questioned now. He asserts, in the most explicit manner, that the Emperor Napoleon sympathizes most heartily and thoroughly with our Government in its contest with rebellion, and wishes it the most speedy and complete success—and that he will do nothing whatever to afford the Rebels the slightest encouragement for the prosecution of their schemes. The Emperor is probably influenced in this view quite as much by his foresight into the disastrous results of disunion as by his devotion to the principles repudiated by the rebellion. The capitalists of the Continent, our correspondent writes, fully share this sympathy of the Emperor.

☞ Week after week we record the atrocities of Secessionists, and still they go unpunished.—Mr. William Pool, of Roane county, was shot at Spencer on Saturday last and killed—murdered in cold blood. Mr. Pool was long and favorably known in this community as a quiet, inoffensive man and a good citizen. Some fifteen or twenty years ago he was the keeper of the jail in this place. He was here a few weeks ago, having been driven off by the Secessionists, with several others, and when things in that county seemed more quiet, he ventured to go home and was murdered. How long must this last? How long will a just retribution be delayed? How long before the sneaking cut-throats will find that there is a God in Israel, as well as a devil in hell, whose commands alone they now obey. May vengeance just, swift, and terrible, speedily overtake them.—*Parkersburg, Va., Gazette.*

A Curious Proclamation.

The Memphis Argus of August 24th publishes the following proclamation from the Mayor of that unhappy city:

To the citizens of Memphis.

Applications have repeatedly been made to me, as executive officer of the city, for protection against *indiscreet* parties who are sent out to impress citizens into service against their will on steamboats. Many of these men have been dragged from their beds, wives and children, *but never has there been a man taken who had on a clean shirt.* I hereby notify any citizen who may wish a pass within the city of Memphis to call on me, and I will furnish the same, and will see he will be *protected.* One poor man being shot yesterday by one of them *outlaws*, as they may be called, causes me to give the above notice.

August 24th, 1861. John Park, Mayor.

This confirms the truth of the statement that the Disunionists have been impressing men into their service. The operation did not attract the Mayor's attention, it seems, until somebody happened to be shot.

A Proper Distinction.—A broad distinction, says the New York Journal of Commerce, exists between those who are lovers of peace for its own sake, on principle, and those who cry peace when there is no peace, for the purpose of aiding an enemy, or with the design of embarrassing the Government. It would be well for every one who imagines himself impelled by pure Christian motives in opposing war, and counselling peace, to inquire calmly and deliberately for the means of obtaining that which he desires.—In other words, let him sit down with pen and paper and draw up a plan or treaty of peace for the present emergency. It has been tried by good men, and they have failed. The same experiment has been tried in every war of modern times. We can always name terms of peace for ourselves, but we seldom can for our enemies; and hence, in every instance where Christian nations have been plunged into war, the hearts of good men have sought with anxiety for peace from the moment of the first collision, but finding no opening, have been content to wait the time when the Providence of God should make it possible. To cry peace, peace, is no way for a reasonable man to obtain peace. If you demand a thing as a duty, show the way to do it, and when you say the country must have peace, add to it a suggestion of the practical course for the Government to pursue in laying down arms.

That the moment will come when a lasting, honorable and glorious peace can be effected, we have not the slightest doubt. We shall be ready, and we believe the whole North are ready, to welcome the moment with exultation. But we do not expect it until we see some indications of a desire for it on the other side, and when that is visible the end of the war is at hand.—*Inter.*

Important from Washington.

Washington, Sept. 11.—A large skirmishing party of Federal troops started out at seven o'clock this morning from the vicinity of the Chain Bridge, under command of Colonel Stevens, of the New York Highlanders. It consisted of several detached companies of infantry, a company of cavalry, and Capt. Griffin's battery. As our skirmishers advanced the enemy's pickets retired beyond Lewinsville, about seven miles from the Chain Bridge.

Our troops having accomplished the object of their errand, connected with the reconnoisance of the country, began to retrace their steps, when a large force of Confederates, consisting of two regiments of infantry and Col. Stewart's regiment of Virginia cavalry, with a battery of four pieces, were seen approaching from the direction of Falls Church, evidently with a view of cutting them off with their cavalry and preventing the return of our troops to their camp. The line of battle was then formed by the remainder of his forces. The Confederate battery then opened with shell, which was replied to by Griffin's battery. Several rounds were fired on each side, when our troops ceased firing for about twenty minutes in order to give the enemy an opportunity, which they did not embrace, of meeting them in line of battle on the open field. The Confederates were, for the greater part, concealed in the woods and could not be drawn out.

Our forces on resuming operations brought into action a 32 pounder, the shells from which soon silenced the Confederate battery. The same gun was then directed toward the enemy's cavalry, which appeared on the road leading to Falls Church, and soon sent them flying, a number of them reeling from their saddles and falling to the ground as the shells exploded in their midst.

WAR NEWS.

By Last Night's Mail.

There were private despatches received here late yesterday evening that the Confederate army had crossed the chain bridge and were on the soil of Maryland—that McClelland was wounded and had lost 1800 men. This set the secession element in ecstasies. A number of them yelled for Jeff. Davis and Beauregard—threw up their hats and yelled like wild Indians.

The Philadelphia Inquirer gives no such news, but on the contrary at the chain bridge there was a skirmish and the confedrates sent off. McClelland says we'll have no more "Bull Runs." In Western Virginia Rosencranz has completely routed Floyd and captured a good portion of arms, provisions and camp equipage. Floyd had five regiments and 16 pieces of artillery.

The Rebels did not raise their flag on Munson's Hill this morning. They had no review, and no sentinels paraded their ramparts as usuel. They have either evacuated the fort in strength, or else are trying to deceive us, which they will have a good time in doing.

We have not time or room to give any particulars more than the above, but that is sufficient to put to flight the idle rumors which the secessionists have been crowing over so lustily.

Operations of Federal Officers in Kentucky.

Louisville, Sept. 12.—Several guns recently in possession of the State Guard were taken from this city yesterday, and nearly a hundred were found under a hay stack in the suburbs.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, Sept. 11, 1861.

Sales as follows:

Wheat—Good new white,	1 05a1 15
Prime, do.,	1 33a1 36
Red,	1a1 06
Corn—White,	53a55 cts.
Yellow,	49a51 cts.
Oats—Maryland, (new,)	27a30 cts.

DEATHS.

Withgott.—At Wye Mills, in this county, on the 25th ult., Mary Rebecca, only daughter of Wm. H. and Rosana H. Withgott, aged 2 years, 8 months and 26 days.

HOSIERY, Gloves, Buttons, Hoop Skirts and every variety of notions now in store and for sale by James D. Mansfield.
sept 14

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF.—Now on hand a lot of superior Chewing and Smoking Tobacco; also Cigars, Pipes and best Scotch and Rappee Snuffs.
sep 14 J. P. Blake.

KERSEYS.

JUST received a nice lot of 3 kerseys which I will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for wool.
sept 14 James D. Mansfield, St. Michaels.

NOTICE.

HAVING been much annoyed by persons discharging fire arms on my premises, I hereby warn all persons from gunning or firing on my farm near Easton, as the law will be enforced against all such, without respect of persons.
sep 14-3t Moses Emanuel.

Notice to Trespassers.

THE subscriber having been considerably annoyed by guners &c., she forwarns all such trespassers from gunning or hunting on the following farms: "Otwell," "Milton," "Landaff," and "Elenboro'." All persons disregarding this notice will be dealt with according to law.
Ellen Goldsborough,
sep 3t S Bayley's Neck.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a fresh supply of **Dry Goods,** and a complete stock of **Groceries,** which he offers as cheap as possible, either for cash or country produce. In view of the terms and the demand for money he is compelled to require cash for what he sells at present, and pledges himself to furnish his goods as cheap as any known on the shore. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. The publics obt. Servant,
James D. Mansfield,
sept 14 St. Michaels.

MARYLANDERS, RALLY!

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

FOR THE

1st Eastern Shore Regiment

OF

HOME GUARD.

I HAVE been authorized by the War Department at Washington to have enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States a Regiment of Infantry to act as a

HOME GUARD,

AND TO BE STATIONED ON THE

Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The purpose of the movement is to repel invasion; to preserve the peace and good order in our midst and to protect the rights of all, and aid in the enforcement of the laws.

As it has been asserted, with a view of defeating the movement, that the Administration intend ordering the troops away from home as soon as they are mustered in, I would remark that the Secretary of War expressly pledges that they "shall be stationed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland" and used only for "Home Protection." I state this fact for the benefit of those who are willing to do all they can for their country in its present peril, but whose circumstances are such as prevents their going abroad. The necessity of this movement must be apparent to every candid and considerate mind. We are already threatened by the enemies of the country. At any moment we are liable to have civil war in our midst. In times of Revolution no one can tell into what peril a single day may place us. It behooves us to prepare, and be ready for any emergency, ere it be too late. It is high time that Marylanders were armed and prepared to protect themselves against adventuring Rebels.

The time of Enlistment will be three years, or until the end of the War.

A COMPANY

consists, when full, of one Captain, Two Lieutenants, One First Sergeant, Four Sergeants, Eight Corporals, Two Musicians, One Waggoner, and Eighty-two Privates.

Each Company will select its own officers, subject to the approval of the War Department.

The Company will be mustered into service as soon as it numbers Eighty-six men. But must afterwards be raised to One Hundred.

THE PAY

allowed for a Captain is Sixty dollars, four rations (or $3,00) per month and one servant.—Of First Lieutenant is Fifty dollars, four rations, per month and one servant. Of Second Lieutenant is Forty-five dollars, four rations per month, and one servant. Cadet, Twenty-four dollars per month. First Sergeant, Twenty dollars per month. Sergeant, Seventeen dollars per month. Corporal, Fifteen dollars per month.—Those officers who have no rations mentioned above in their pay, are allowed one ration, or nine dollars per month for board, and three dollars per month for clothing. The same allowances are also made to Privates.

Each soldier is entitled to a bounty of One Hundred dollars when discharged from service.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

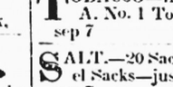
As many inquiries have been made concerning the disposition of the companies, I would remark that the Government pays each man for his full time, and assumes that he will give the whole of his time to the service. But it is the evident and written intention of the Government to afford security to the homes of us all. To accomplish this it would appear to be necessary to keep each company stationed in the neighborhood in which it was organized, as much as possible. Each company must be on muster every day. The whole force, it is contemplated, will be brought together at stated periods—say once in a month or oftener, as the exigency of the times and the public service may require. It is designated, I presume to let each company protect its own homes and neighborhood, in the main.

Such is the outline of the plan and its object. It will be modified as events and welfare of our people may demand. The details of the movement will be left to the commanding officer of the forces upon the Shore. For further particulars address, JAMES WALLACE,
Col. 1st Eastern Shore Regiment of Home Guard, Cambridge, Md. [sep 14-tf

UNION Envelopes, Note and Letter Paper just received and for sale by
sep 14 J. P. Blake.

MACKEREL.—No. 3 large Mackerel just received and for sale low by
sep 14 J. P. Blake.

CHANGE OF ROUTES.



INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE LINE. Change of Routes of the Eastern and Western Shore Steamboats.

KENT, Capt. John H. Kirwan.
PIONEER, Capt. Wm. R. Norman.

On and after September 13th will run the routes as follows, leaving Light street, foot of Camden, at 7 o'clock, A. M.:

"Kent."—For Cambridge, Denton and Landings on Choptank River, every *Wednesday*, and *Saturday*, returning every *Thursday* and *Monday*. For Annapolis and West River, every *Tuesday* and Return.

"Pioneer."—For St. Michaels and Easton, via Miles River Ferry and return every *Wednesday*. For Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, Oxford and Easton Point, every *Thursday*, returning by same route on *Friday*. Every *Saturday* for Annapolis, West River, St. Michael's Easton, via Miles River Ferry, returning every *Monday*.

Fare to Cambridge, Denton, Oxford and Easton Point,	$1 50
Fare to St. Michaels and Miles River, (round trip $1,)	1 00
Fare to West River (round trip $1)	1 00
Fare to Annapolis (round trip 75 cents)	75

Meals extra.

☞ Freight must be prepaid.

Wharf and Office, Light st., foot of Camden.
C. K. Cannon.
Jas. Hollingshead, Receiving clerk. [sep 14

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.

CIGARS, CIGARS.—Just received a general assortment of very nice cigars, for sale by
sep 7 S. T. Kennard.

TOBACCO—In store and for sale at 25 cts. an A. No. 1 Tobacco.
sep 7 S. T. Kennard.

SALT.—20 Sacks of Marshall's No. 1 4 bushel Sacks—just received by
sep 7 S. T. Kennard.

LARD.—Talbot county made Lard, for sale by the jar or pound by
sep 7 S. T. Kennard.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned session of the Circuit Court will not be held on Monday next, the 9th inst. Jurors and Witnesses are finally discharged.
sep 7 Sam'l. T. Hopkins, Clk.

Re-Opening of School.

THE Misses Robinsons' School will be reopened on the 16th of September. No deduction will be made for loss of time except for sickness or by previous arrangement. [sep 7-3t

COAL.

I AM prepared to furnish my old customers and others, with the superior quality of Coal as heretofore at the lowest CASH price. Orders received at my office,—hauling done if required. Persons on Miles river will be furnished by leaving their orders early. Terms Cash.
sep 7 R. Tharp.

$5,00 REWARD.

LOST on August 31st, a Portmonæ, containing one $10 note, two $5 notes, and as well as the loser recollects, twelve $1 notes. It also contained papers of but little value to any one except the owner. The loser being very needy, he would be very thankful if the finder will leave it with the editor of the Gazette or Star.
sep 7-3t S

State of Maryland:

Office of the Secretary of State,

Annapolis September 3, 1861.

To all Whom it may Concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that application has been made to the Governor for an SCIRE FIERI FACIAS in the case of the State vs. Richard A. Bray indicted in the Circuit Court for Talbot county at May Term 1861, for the Larceny of one pair Shoes. The application has been made by the State's Attorney and many other respectable citizens of Talbot county, familiar with the facts of the case.

The Governor will take up said case for final decision, on or after *Saturday, the 14th of September inst.*, until which time protests against the said application will be heard, and the petition in the case open to inspection, at the discretion of the Governor. By order of the Governor,
GRAYSON EICHELBERGER,
sept 7-8 Secretary of State.

PURE KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL,
combining
PERFECT SAFETY
WITH AN ECONOMICAL AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.
FOR
Brilliancy, Intensity and Softness
IT IS NOT EXCELLED.

And as a Sewing or Reading Light, it will be found even more desirable than Gas, possessing a softness and steadiness entirely relieved from the flicker which always accompanies a gas light. This light far surpasses that produced from any other Oils or Fluids now in use, and for
ECONOMY AND SAFETY
It is particularly recommended—burning at a cost of less than three-quarters of a cent per hour, and cannot be inflamed any more easily than common whale oil. Lamps altered to burn the above oil. KEROSENE OIL LAMPS of the latest and most approved Patterns, with Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, &c., for sale by
sep 7 Campbell & Goldsborough.

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.

30 SACKS ASHTON'S FINE SALT—10 do. ground Alum for sale at a small advance for the cash by
aug 24 J. Rasin.

BOX COFFEE MILLS.—A good, substantial article is now offered at 311 cts., other Hardware in proportion by
aug 17 J. P. Blake.

HOOPS! HOOPS!!—just received a large supply of Hoop Skirts—nice and cheap.
aug 31 J. H. Grace.