THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

FOR GOVERNOR

Augustus W. Bradford,

OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

FOR COMPTROLLER,

SAMUEL S. MAFFITT,

OF CECIL COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS,

Brice J. Goldsborough,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

GRAND UNION Mass Meetings.

THE Union Men of Talbot county have the pleasure of announcing the following Mass Meetings to be held in the several districts of the county at the respective times and places herein mentioned.

On SATURDAY,	Oct. 12th,	at St. Michaels.
" SATURDAY,	Oct. 19th,	at Trappe.
" SATURDAY,	Oct. 26th,	at Chapel.
" SATURDAY,	Nov. 2d,	at Bay Hundred.
" MONDAY Night,	Nov. 4th,	at Broad Creek,
" TUESDAY,	Nov. 5th,	at Easton.

☞ The above appointments will be filled by some of the most distinguished speakers in the State, who have been engaged for the occasions. Come out Union Men one and all and hear the truth.

A Mass Meeting will also be held at

EASTON,

at an early day when

Augustus W. Bradford, Esq.,

THE UNION

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR,

AND

Samuel S. Maffitt, Esq.,

THE UNION

CANDIDATE FOR COMPTROLLER.

Will be present, of which due notice will be given

By order of

CENTRAL COMITTEE.

☞ THE cry of "*coercion*," the great shibboleth of the Secession party which has been wielded with such earnestness and desperation for some months past, appears to be entirely abandoned, and well it might be, for the mask at the present time appears to be thrown off by the Confederate States and they have attempted a war of subjugation of the border States. They have appropriated to themselves entirely the principle and practice of coercion as illustrated by the lawless invasion of Missouri and Kentucky. It appears as if the Confederate States have ignored every principle by which they have heretofore attempted to justify their own proceedings. Under the plea of State rights they have thrown off their allegiance to the general government and commenced hostilities against its constituted authorities. Under the same plea they have seized all the public property within their limits belonging to the United States and committed many attrocious acts without any shadow of justification, except the convenient pretext of State Rights. We have on several occasions adverted to their conduct in the case of Missouri which has been marked by an utter contempt of the doctrine which they have all the time put forth in defense of their own conduct. Our readers are aware that Missouri has again and again by the voice of her people through her sovereign convention expressed her determination to remain in the Federal Union, and yet she has been wantonly invaded by the "friends of State Rights," and a war of subjugation is now waged on her soil for the avowed purpose of coercing her into the Southern Confederacy. The circumstances under which she has been invaded are bad enough, but the manner in which the war has been waged is such as to call forth the indignation of every American citizen.—The St. Louis *Republican*, a Democratic journal, and lately regarded as a secession paper makes use of the following language:

"The Secessionists have undertaken to make "this State too hot for those who love the Union "and the Constitution of our fathers. Pretending "to build the edifice of Disunion on the doctrine of "State Rights, they wage war upon the State as "well as upon individuals. And their way of "waging war! Shooting into passenger trains, "lying in wait, in ambush and behind stumps, to "fire upon some defenseless traveller; placing "kegs of powder upon railroad tracks; calling citizens out of their beds at night to tar and feather "or hang them; robbing fields of their crops, or-"chards of their fruits, farms of their stock; burning bridges and depots; setting fire to barns and "dwellings, and establishing such a reign of ter-"ror as is making women and children frantic, "and driving peace-loving inhabitants from their homes by scores and hundreds."

Such is the way in which the doctrine of State Rights is applied to Missouri by men who have continually preached it as the fundamental rule of their own action throughout all the stages of the rebellion. In the case of Kentucky the violation of individual and State rights is equally glaring and outrageous. The most desperate efforts have been made to induce the people of that gallant State to sever their connection with the Union and join the cause of the Southern Rebellion but in vain. Every influence has been brought to bear in the way of outside influence, as in the case of Virginia, but without success.—In the late election for members of the legislature and State officers, they had recourse to the "peace" ruse, as here in Maryland, but every effort proved unavailing and the State signalized her attachment to the Union by a majority of nearly seventy thousand! Secession seemed dead so far as the State itself had power to determine. But this expression of her popular will is regarded as nothing when made on the side of the Union. Measures are immediately taken to coerce Kentucky out of the Union. Correspondence is carried on between Gov. Magoffin and leading secessionists in the legislature and the Jeff. Davis Cabinet in Virginia and in a short time we see the soil of Kentucky invaded by rebel troops acting under the authorities of Richmond. John C. Breckinridge, who have publicly declared that he would "*acquiesce in whatever the majority of the people fairly and fully expressed*," proved himself a traitor to his country and his State by making Secession speeches near the Tennessee line from stands decorated with disunion flags, urging on a war of subjugation against his own countrymen who had honored him with the highest station in their gift and whose magnanimity was rewarded by a betrayal of their dearest interests. This outrageous invasion of Kentucky has aroused her citizens from one end of the State to the other. Prominent State Rights men have united in the common determination to drive the enemy from her soil while the gallant Major Anderson has been summoned to take command of the Union volunteers which are now swarming from mountain and vally to defend their homes from the ruthless invader, who, we trust will be swept from before them like leaves before the wind.

☞ THE situation of the Confederate army in Virginia must be deplorable in the extreme.—The attack on Washington has been abandoned and the rebel generals are undecided what course to pursue. If they advance they encounter certain defeat, if they retire their cause will be lost and if they remain where they are their army will be melted away by disaffection, want and disease. A recent copy of the Charleston Mercury speaks as follows: "Fifteen thousand of our troops are now lying sick, scattered all around Manassas;" also "that the commissary department furnishes raw wheat flour and leaves the poor soldiers to work it into dough which has proved more fatal to the army than Yankee rifle and cannon." The soldiers at Sewall's Point, Norfolk, &c., are only half fed and miserably treated. Deserters are leaving every day and state that great numbers of the rebel troops are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Federal soldiers when they will immediately join them in crushing out secession which has been the cause of all their sufferings. The people will ere long see that secession, like the fatal Upas, sheds a deadly poison wherever it prevails.

THE ARRIVAL OF TROOPS—ARREST OF GENERAL TILGHMAN, &c.—On Thursday last the steamer Pioneer, Capt. Norman, on her regular trip from Baltimore to Easton Point via Cambridge, by direction of Brig. Gen. Lockwood, Lt. Col. Baily, of 2d Del. Reg., in command of companies B and C, Captains Chrissman and Ricketts arrived about 6 o'clock at her wharf—Capt. Knight, chief of Gen. Lockwood's staff accompanying them. Soon after their arrival Capt. Ricketts, with a guard of ten men, procured a conveyance and proceeded to the residence of Gen. Tench Tilghman, in Oxford Neck and detained him in arrest. Captain Ricketts then returned to Easton and delivered him over to Lt. Col. Baily. After remaining in the tent of Col. Baily for a few hours he was handed over to the custody of Capt. Knight who proceeded to Cambridge with the General under a guard.—It is rumored that the strongest evidence of his complicity with the present rebellion is in the hands of Capt. Knight. Gen. Lockwood will bring the matter before the government for their action. We learn that Mrs. Tilghman speaks in high terms of the respectfu and gentlemanly deportment of those making the arrest.

☞ AMONG the members of the Legislature recently arrested was the redoubtable Teagle Townsend of Worcester, whose attempt to distinguish himself at the last session rendered him an object of general ridicule. The *Honorable* member seemed to be entirely unnerved when taken in custody and begged piteously to be allowed to return to his family. It is said that he cried like a child and declared his willingness to take *any oath* they desired if he should be released and that from henceforth he would be the best Union man in the State. The authorities concluded to release him without any oath whatever, wisely considering that a man who would avow such a readiness to take *any oath* that might be proffered him could be as well trusted without it as with it.

☞ WE see in the Star a flaming announcement that J. Lawrance Jones, Esq., together with Teakle Wallis and other distinguished men have been arrested by the federal authorities.—The enormity of arresting Mr. Jones is held up to the people of Talbot and public indignation respectfully solicited. We feel sorry for Mr. Jones for he has evidently been led astray by association with men who were plotting the destruction of the government and have simply made use of him as a tool. We would caution him however when he regains his liberty never again to counsel resistance to the Government or give his official sanction to a treasonable document as he did when he endorsed the infamous report of S. T. Wallis at the late session.

☞ THURSDAY last being set apart by the President of the United States for humiliation and prayer in behalf of our distracted country, and further proclaimed by Gov. Hicks to the citizens of Maryland, it was quite strictly observed in Easton. Service was held in the M. P. Church jointly by Revs. Mr. Norris, of the above named church and Mr. Miller and Dr. Skinner of the M. E. Church. Rev. Dr. Mason also held service in St. Peter's Church. The day bore very much the appearance of a Sabbath day.

☞ OWING to the derangement of the wires, occassioned by their incessant working on last week, the operations of the underground telegraph have been suspended for a short time.—As soon however as the apparatus is in working order and the managers sufficiently recovered from the shock caused by the reaction of some of their messages, the ordinary operation of the company will be resumed.

DAMAGED WHEAT.—A number of our farmers have lost considerable by their wheat becoming damaged before being hauled from the field. The late wet spell took the farmers by surprise directly after harvest and the warm weather and showers of rain soon had the tops of the wheat shocks in fine growing order and shortly became quite green. A great deal that did not sprout became very much damaged by heating and the grain swelling.

HEAVY WIND.—There was a very heavy storm of wind and rain yesterday. Early in the night a tree in the jail yard was blown down and the sign post of Mr. Wallaston, of the "Union Hotel" was partly blown down, but the Union met with a firm support by leaning against the hotel where it even defied the storm as the Union our forefathers formed has stood the raging billows of fanaticism and disunion. They will both be straightened up again soon.

SOUTHERN SYMPATHY FOR MARYLAND.—The cool audacity with which the Southern press insists on the transfer of the evils of war from their own soil to that of the Border States would strike us with some surprise if it were not perfectly consistent with the want of principle that has characterized their every movement. While they have inaugurated the war on the doctrine of States Rights and States Sovereignty they have never for one moment respected the will of the people of this and other Border States, so often and so unmistakably expressed at the ballot-box, in the Legislature and in the Convention. On the contrary, they deliberately invade the soil of what they profess to call neutral ground; and what is equally remarkable, the peace party of this State have constantly encouraged this mode of carrying on the war while they profess to be the advocates, and the only advocates, of peace. Read the following extract from the Charleston Mercury of September 5th:

"It is clear that our Yankee enemies, always *pushing* us into our *best* position, intend to *force* us into the alternative of a campaign in Maryland, or the devastation of our sea-coast. The Carolinas, Georgia and Florida are to be defended in Maryland. It is there, by a firm and aggressive war, that the United States must, on our part, be forced to defend themselves. Immediately after the battle of Manassas, the troops threatening Richmond from the coast were removed to Washington. Let us burn Washington, liberate Maryland and threaten to march into Pennsylvania, and our coasts will be protected. Is not the invasion of North Carolina, with all its loss of men and forts, an admirable benefit, if it forces us into the only policy by which a peace can be won by arms?"

We simply wish to present this extract to the public without comment, and invite their especial attention to the fact that those who have actually inaugurated this war do not hesitate to choose between the alternative of a campaign in Maryland and a devastation of their sea coast.—That Carolina, Florida and Georgia are to be defended in Maryland. It is here by an aggressive war that the United States must be made to defend itself. "Burn Washington, liberate Maryland, threaten Pennsylvania, and *our sea coast will* be protected." Is this, we ask, consistent with the pet doctrine of States' Rights and State Sovereignty with which the Secession press so constantly abounds? What man in Maryland with honest instincts and true pride of character can read such sentiments as these without a sense of personal insult and wrong? What must be the real *intention of the Peace Party*, as it is called, when such a programme for military operations attracts their sympathies, and when they are known to be no less ardent for its successful accomplishment than the very men who are actually entrusted with its execution? Can the people of Maryland possibly be deluded into the support of such a party, when such a manifest warning of danger is given to save them from imposition and irretrievable ruin?—*Baltimore American.*

AN ULTIMATUM FOR THE "PEACE PARTY."—We hear but little of the so-called "Peace Party" in Maryland at present, its brightest luminaries having been suddenly snuffed out by the remorseless hands of Federal authority; but presuming that it has some vitality, from the fact that once in awhile a magazine of its peculiar emblems is unearthed, we would commend to it some views, especially complimentary, from that soft-spoken organ of its allies, the Memphis Avalanche. It says:

"The Peace party of the North is turning out an arrant humbug. * * * They may hold their Conventions; whine about peace, and pass their canting resolutions until doomsday; but will never effect a peace on their terms. They may lick the feet of the tyrant, if it suits them; but the South will continue to fight him, and against the Government of which he is the dictator, and against the people whom he governs, until she gets rid of them forever. * * * If they would restore peace, let them advocate the unconditional cessation of this unrighteous war, and unconditional acknowledgment of the right of the Southern people to govern themselves.—That is the only solution of the difficulty."

Now, it is possible that the "peace" organs in this region can speak more authoratively than the Avalanche, one of the chief spokesmen for the South from the beginning of these troubles; but we opine not. Only on the line which includes that coveted territory, into which it has sent some twenty thousand men to try to secure Kentucky, can peace be made, according to this Tennessee print; and if the Peace party of Maryland would only be as frank, the people here would know better what they might depend upon.

But to be more serious, cannot the people see that a more unmitigated humbug than this "Peace party" never turned up as a candidate for public favor? so unworthy of consideration, too, that it is unsparingly denounced by the very parties it affects to sympathize with. All must know by this time that peace, upon their basis, is nothing but disunion; and disunion is utter ruin to Maryland, and should be condemned by the least discerning. As well go for civil war and a division of the State, in the outset, as for the programme they commend to us, for it comes to that at last; and so let all who would shun civil war shun it.—*Baltimore American.*

PERIODICALS.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.—Leslie's Monthly for October is on our book table. It abounds with its usual choice reading, besides a large number of engravings. Among the reading matter may be found the following subjects:—"Three Pages from a Life," "Fire in a Coal Mine," "Some Snake Experiences," "Circumstantial Evidence," "On the Etemology of Humbug," "Reminiscence of a Bridesmaid—No. 4, a Wife on Commission," and many other amusing subjects. Price 83 per annum. Address Frank Leslie, New York.

GODEY FOR OCTOBER.—We have also received. Any one wanting an excellent magazine should subscribe to Godey. Its reading matter is choice and its poems are of fine taste. It contains a fine little poem called "Autumn Song," the second verse of which reads thus:

'Twas a year ago when we met you know,
In the season cool and brown, [ers,
And the autumn hours were wreathed with flow-
When the nuts were falling down—
And the wind was sying all day long
A sweet and melancholy song.

The engravings and fashion plates are also very fine. Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chesnut st, Philadelphia. Price per annum 83.

BLACKWOOD'S EDENBURGH MAGAZINE.—Blackwood for September is among the periodicals received by us. Though last mentioned it is in no wise least in value. In fact "Blackwood," "The London Quarterly," "The Edenburg Review," "The North British Review," "The Westminster Review," are of themselves a valuable library. The magazine can be had at 83 per annum or 810 for the Magazine and the four Reviews. Address Leonard Scott & Co., No. 54 Gold street New York.

☞ WHENEVER we see a man to whom the sight of the Stars and Stripes or the presence of a United States soldier is odious we set him down as one who is in his heart disloyal to his country.

NEW GOODS—FIRST OF THE SEASON.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisements of Messrs. Thompson & Kersey and Mr. Jas. H. Grace. They have just returned from the city with a very large stock of goods. Step in and examine their stock.

THE *Star* says "we doubt if the Administration could commit ANY act that would not meet the approval of the Gazette."

Judging from the Star's strong advocacy of the Southern Confederacy and its repudiation of all other government, we doubt whether the Administration *could* do anything to *meet* its approval.

LLOYD'S MILITARY MAP.—We have received from the publisher a copy of this accurately compiled and truly valuable map. It contains, in addition to a very accurate map of the whole country, a perfect volume of information and statistics in regard to the Southern States. We can recommend this publication to our readers. Price $1, or 10 copies for $5. Address J. T. Lloyd, New York.

Hon. Daniel Dickinson on the Peace Party.

In his speech at the recent Union demonstration at New York, Mr. Dickinson addressed himself pertinently to the Peace party. He said:

I am opposed to war so much that I would bring out, if possible, the old artillery of heaven to crush this rebellion. [Great cheering.]—Yonder is a mother whose son departed a few days since and was slain upon the battle-field.—Peace man, look upon her while the blood of her son is dropping from your fingers' end. Why was her son slain? Because you were encouraging rebellion and treason. ["That's true."] But yesterday a young bride was called upon to wreath the widow's weeds with the bridal wreath, and you were the cause. And why? Because you were holding out aid and encouragement to this accursed rebellion. Your hands are stained with the blood of husband. Look at that little group of children surrounding a widowed mother; at thee she looks; at thee she trembles; and her little children fall back gasping lest the murderer of the husband shall be the murderer of the children also. Raise your blood-red hands to heaven and urge on this rebellion further, you infamous wretch. [Sensation.] I care not for political parties. I care not for political organizations. I care not who acts in this matter or who refuses to act. That man that goes with the stoutest heart and strongest arm, whatever may have been his political designation, is my brother to-day. [Immense applause.]—Whether he ever acted with me before or ever will again I care not, if he so acts in this great emergency. When the ship Constitution is assailed; when the red lightenings are streaming down her masts; when she creaks and groans in every joint; when she is threatened on the one hand by the Scylla of foreign envy and annoyance, and on the other by the Charybdis of modern treachery; when her whole crew are aghast, when she is at her wits end, then, if there is hope let that hope come forward; let a hand take hold of the helm, go aloft when every sail is separating, and let every man do his duty. Let the wail of the children go on, and let not woman's prayer be heard in vain till the good ship sees the beacon of promise loom up in the distance and she sails safely on in her career. Go on, go, she is safe. The battle is over, the battle is ended, and he who has fought with me, who has finished his work, and who has kept the faith, has done better duty than all the miserable political organizations in existence; and it would be better if they were all swept in the Red Sea, like the locusts of Egypt, than one hair of this Government should ever be lost or destroyed. [Applause.] Let all honest men band themselves together to hunt down this ferocious monster, rebellion; let them all come up to the great emergency with the generosity of true American hearts. It is the great crisis in our country; and if this Government is destroyed, if it goes down in blood and tears, remember that it is the last of free government on earth. Great Britain, the most mild and constitutional monarchy, although she has not the manhood to come and face us directly, is throwing every posible annoyance in the way. [Hisses for England, and cries of "shame," which the speaker probably mistook as intended for himself, and replied, "but no, let the serpent hiss."] I say that the people of Great Britain are attempting, out of pure envy, to annoy this great republic. And I will see the time when the American people are aroused, and would cut the anchored isle of Britain from her moorings. I trust that a better spirit will prevail, and that Great Britain will learn the difference between an infamous, cut-throat rebellion and one of the great powers of the earth as a free government; and when she does that manfully and thoroughly, I am prepared to acknowledge the obligation we shall owe; but when I see her attempting to aid on this rebellion, I intend to array her before the judgment of the civilized world. [Applause.]

This is making a great crisis in human theories. The old political books are closed. Regencies, administration parties, are swept as it were to destruction. Our great act of emancipation is passed; not the emancipation of black men, but the emancipation of white men. [Applause.] The great thinking masses are brought together. Our institutions are in the crucible, and are to be tried in a furnace heated seven times hotter than it is wont to be heated, but truth is mighty and will prevail, it will ultimately prevail, it will finally triumph, and this rebellion will not only be put down, but it will be hunted from the abodes of civilization. [Cheers.] Look, look at what this great free government has done with all the embarrassments we have received upon it. Rome, in its glory, never told such a story, nor could boast any such feast as Columbians can do. There is no power since the days of imperial Rome, nor in the past, could throw forward such a mighty volunteer force in so short a time as has been thrown forward to defend this Government. It will go on increasing in energy, volume and power, until not only foreign traitors, but traitors in arms, will all be put down, and will all receive their legitimate and appropriate rewards. I look forward to the moment when I shall see the good old Stars and Stripes up in every State Capitol. [Cheers.] Upon every fortress [cheers.] upon every American vessel [cheers.] and that every American citizen shall look with pride to the great name of this free, populous, unrestricted and unfettered Union. [Cheers.]

To secure that, rebellion must not be nursed; to secure that, rebellion must not be fostered; rebellion must have hemp instead of cotton, for it is more important by far that traitors should be suspended than that the *habeas corpus* should not be. There is just one way to deal with it, one way to treat it, one way known in heaven and among men by which it can be disposed of, and that is to meet it force by force, power by power, rebellion with the authority of law, and crush it down. Our Constitution must yield to that, or that must yield to the Constitution. There is no equality between them, and there can be no comparison instituted or admitted of. One is Government and the other is rebellion, and they must struggle it out; and let him that is for rebellion go and take his place with rebellion; let him that is for Government raise the standard of Government and maintain it until the last.—There is no service in attempting to appease rebellion, and he who tries it must understand the functions and the power and the dignity of Government. Set them in battle array—let the lines be ranged, and he that is for Government let him take his place against it, whether it is by whispering treason or proclaiming it on the house-tops, covert or in open arms.

But my fellow-citizens, after my great campaign I have exhausted myself if not you.—[Cries of "go on, go on."] I ask you in this great free city where three-fourths of the public revenues are collected, the great emporium of the new world, I ask you in the name of freedom and of Government, and of law, to look this question fairly in the face, and bring him to the judgement seat of an indignant people who attempts to apologize for, or winks at this rebellion, who attempts to destroy this great citadel of liberty, I ask you to arraign him as a traitor, whether he does it as a politician or as a spy, whether he does it openly and completely, or whether he does it by making a political party to annoy. The State election will take care of itself. In this great popular movement the only danger is that it will not have opposition enough to steady its course—[laughter]—that there will not be enough opposition to it to reckon it in the column of scattering. [Laughter.] That will all take care of itself. It only goes in aid of the great and mighty movement which stirs the popular foundations down to the very centre, and rises up as high as human imagination can go, and extends on either hand to the remotest ramification of the Union. I feel deeply on this question of seeing this rebellion put down, as I know, and I feel that we owe all we are to this great and good Government. [Cheers.]

And I see, I know, and you know with me, that if this Government is put down, if this Government is destroyed, free government, free institutions will be destroyed with it. Better that this whole generation be swept from the face of the earth, for in a few years we shall all be laid in the dust, than to have our great free institutions overthrown, for they are for those who come after us. To the old men I say, firmly show the wisdom of your counsel; and to woman we say, let your gentle and feeling prayer stay up the hands of husband and brother; to the young men, we admonish you in the language of Hamlet:

"Go forward to the armies, and help crush out this rebellion."

"List! list! oh, list! if thou dids't ever thy dear country love."

Yes, come forward, fill up this army of freedom, until this rebellion is put down—until the Constitution triumphs—until the Stars and Stripes are planted firmly, and then let one great hurrah go up that will shock every monarchy of Europe, and even make this free country tremble to its popular foundation. [Loud and long cheering.]

THE steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived at Old Point on Sunday morning from Hatteras Inlet. Another British vessel with supplies of salt and fish for the Confederates had come into the Inlet, and was secured as a prize. There is nothing new from Old Point or Fortress Monroe. An expedition started from the U. States steamer Pawnee to Ocracoke Inlet to destroy the guns of the fort there. The fort had been abandoned by the Secessionists, but they were endeavoring to remove the guns. Eighteen guns were rendered permanently useless, and the fort destroyed.—Another expedition was to leave on the 21st inst., for Oregon Inlet.

SECESSIONISTS HOLDING LUCRATIVE OFFICES UNDER GOV. HICKS.

Messrs Editors.—It is generally known that the most lucrative offices under the gift of our truly Union-loving Gov. Hicks, are held by secessionists of the most bitter kind. This fact has been repeatedly spoken of to his Excellency but without the effect of producing their removal. The public interest demands that none but patriotic and loyal citizens should fill these positions, as the voice of the Union cause calls loudly for their removal. Why is it then that these undermining, deep-scheming secessionists, should be supported by the Governor of the State?—There are in the Union ranks many gentlemen as fully competent to fill these offices as the present incumbents; therefore we say *out with them instantly.* UNION.

We find the foregoing communication in the *Baltimore Clipper* of Monday last. We are fully authorized to say that the only information yet given to the Governor, in the premises, has been by means of anonymous communications and vague rumors, except in one instance. Of course Gov. Hicks cannot be expected to make removals on such evidence.

We do not think it at all improbable that some of the office holders referred to are disloyal.—And we have authority for saying that so soon as reasonable proof of such disloyalty, in any case, shall be presented to the Governor the party will be promptly removed and his place filled by a better citizen. It is the duty of the loyal men to give the necessary information; and they should not blame the Governor until they do their own duty.—*Annapolis Gazette.*

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Monday gave many interesting items from which we take the following:

Return of Seven Surgeons from Richmond.

INTERESTING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

This evening seven surgeons of our army, who were taken prisoners at Bull Run, arrived in this city, having been released from Richmond on parole of honor. The returning surgeons state that our men at Richmond are suffering very much for the want of clothing.

Sickness among the Rebels.

There are a number of the regiments of the Rebel Army, out of which there are not three hundred men fit for duty, the rest suffering greatly with sickness, especially from the measels.—Their soldiers are told that the Rebel prisoners at Washington are treated like hogs. Our prisoners are confined in three to[illegible] warehouses, the officers occupy the lower rooms and privates the upper.

Depredations of the Rebels on the Crops of the Virginia Farmers.

Along the whole line of the Potomac the Rebels have been gathering, for the use of their army, all the crops within their reach. These depredations have been so wanton and indiscriminate that Gen. Smith has detailed a regiment to assist the farmers living between the Union and the Rebel lines, in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge, to save their crops, and place them out of reach of the Rebel robbers. This not only secures the friendship of the people thus assisted, but deprives the Rebels of their chief resource for forage.

Arrival of a Fugitive from Manassas.

One of the most intelligent men in the Rebel army, who has occupied a high and confidential position, reached here on Saturday, from Manassas. He left there on Friday, and says he is totally disgusted with the Confederate movement, and that the same feeling prevails throughout more than half of the rebel army; that it is demoralized; that large numbers of the Gulf State troops are leaving, and others belonging to the other Southern coast States have left Manassas for home. He states that there is no intention on the part of the Rebel generals of attacking our lines, and that their guns are left in position and the places are garrisoned for appearance only; that the fear on the part of the Rebels is that our troops will attack them. He asserts most positively that they have not the power either to attack the Union army, or even to defend themselves against any considerable force. They view their Bull Run success as a sort of luck and chance affair, which cost them too dearly to boast much over. They were so totally cut to pieces and disorganized that, it took them quite as long to rally from it as it did the Union forces from their panic and stampede.—This Rebel officer, who escaped across the Potomac, and reached this city through Charles county, Maryland, says he was pressed into the Rebel service, is thankful he had escaped, and desires to take the oath of allegiance.

Highly Important from Kentucky.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON.

LOUISVILLE, Sep 22.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

"Kentuckians—Called by the Legislature of this my native State, I hereby assume command of this Department. I come to enforce not to make laws; and, God willing to protect your lives. Enemies of the country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger.

She has vainly striven to keep the peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who professed to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his State and country. The invaders must, and, God willing, will be expelled. The leader of the hostile forces who now approaches, is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian, making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians. Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked. Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and our State is a friend. Rally then, my countrymen, around the flag our fathers loved, which has shielded us so long.

I call you to arms for self-defence, and for the protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust in God and do our duty as did our fathers.

Signed, ROBERT ANDERSON,
Brigadier General U. S. A.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

Governor Magoffin has also issued a proclamation ordering Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by the recent resolutions of the Legislature, in reference to the expulsion of invaders. Gen. Crittenden has accordingly ordered the militia of the State to be mustered forthwith into service.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER OF COLONEL MULLIGAN.

HUDSON, Mo., Sept. 24.—Henry Bradburn, a soldier of Colonel Mulligan's command, who left Lexington on Saturday, gives an account of the fight and surrender.

The fort was surrendered on Friday, after a fifty-nine hours' fight without water; their only supply—from the river—having been cut off by the Rebels, after a severe fight, on Wednesday.

The camp ground contained no springs or wells, and embraced ten acres, with breastworks around it, except the river front. The Rebels procured bales of hemp and rolled them in advance, and under their cover succeeded in securing a position in the rear. They made but few assaults, their object being to surround the fort and cut off supplies of water, and this accomplished wait till necessity compelled Mulligan to yield.

Previous to the surrender, Col. Mulligan offered to take a position on a level spot of ground and give Gen. Price the odds of four to one in a fair open fight, but they declined.

After the surrender the Rebels mounted the breastworks mad with joy and trailed the National flag in the dust. A large amount of gold, supposed to be a quarter of a million, fell into the possession of the Rebels. It had previously been buried by Colonel M., but was unearthed by the enemy.

The brave Colonel wept like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender. The morning after the surrender his men were all released on their parole and ferried across the river.

The loss of the Rebels is not known, but is supposed to be not less than one thousand killed and wounded. Their first attack was more disastrous than the siege.

From Rolla.

ROLLA, Sept. 23.—Despatches were received on Thursday last at Springfield, by the Rebels, that Mulligan had surrendered without a gun being fired, and the Rebels had taken twenty-one pieces of artillery, six thousand stand of arms, and four thousand prisoners. Also, that Boonville had been taken, and Price was marching on Jefferson City. This is the way in which recruits for the Secession armies are obtained.

General McCullough and his force, of about four thousand disaffected Arkansas and Texas troops, was confidently believed to have left the State, going South.

The Latest.

The Rebels at Lexington Supposed to be Surrounded by the Union Troops—Further Particulars of the Surrender.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—A special despatch to the Tribune from Quincy reports that Generals Sigel and Lane had attacked the Rebel General Price at Lexington. An officer of the Government heard heavy firing whilst passing Hannibal on yesterday. He says he believes that Price is now hemmed in as Col. Mulligan was.

Some of Col. Mulligan's men have arrived at Chicago. His whole command, except the severely wounded and the officers, were ferried across the river on Saturday afternoon. Lieut. Hollinburg is the only officer who escaped.

The Quincy Whig says that a Rebel Surgeon conceded their loss to be *eleven hundred and twenty-four.*

Four hundred horses belonging to Col. Marshall's Regiment were killed by the Rebel canon, and some of the Federal soldiers after the surrender killed their horses to prevent them from serving the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—General Curtis has assumed command in the absence of General Fremont at the seat of war.

From Washington.

From South Side of the Potomac.

Reconnoissance in Force From Chain Bridge—A Rebel Battery Silenced, and a Large Quantity of Hay, Grain, etc., Secured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—This morning at eight o'clock a body of five thousand infantry, three companies of cavalry, and three batteries, left the Chain Bridge, under command of General Smith, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance in the neighborhood of Lewinsville, and to obtain forage, etc.

The result of the expedition was altogether successful. Several head of cattle and sheep, besides a large quantity of hay, corn and oats, in wagons employed for the purpose, were brought into camp.

About two o'clock this afternoon, while our troops were at Lewinsville, a large party of Rebels, consisting of about five regiments of infantry, a regiment of cavalry and six pieces of artillery, approached from the direction of Falls Church. They opened on our men with their battery and their firing was immediately responded to by Captains Griffin's and Knott's batteries. Thirty-five shots, both shell and solid, were fired from our batteries, which soon silenced the Rebel cannon, and the enemy immediately retired to Falls Church. It is not known what damage was sustained on their side. Only one man on our side was slightly wounded by the explosion of a shell.

The object of the expedition having been accomplished, our troops returned to their original position at Chain Bridge, bringing with them a man representing himself as an Aid-de-Camp to Colonel Steuart, of Virginia Confederate Cavalry, and who was taken prisoner at Lewinsville. He was dressed as a civilian with the exception of a hat, which he procured at Bull Run, originally belonging to one of our men. He was armed with a sabre, revolver and bowie-knife.

A Flag of Truce.

While the Second Michigan Regiment were yesterday performing picket duty at Bailey's Cross Roads a flag of truce was brought in by two Colonels and a Major belonging to the Confederate Army, at Munson's Hill, asking for a suspension of hostilities between the pickets which was acceded to by the commander of the Federal forces.

GEN. BUTLER AT PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Sept. 25.—General Butler addressed the largest audience ever packed into our City Hall, last evening.

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