THE GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY
WILLIAM H. COUNCELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within *one month* of the time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription—a failure to notify a discontinuance is considered as a new engagement.

The Easton Gazette.

VOL. LXIV. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861. No. 42.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (10 lines,) inserted ONE OR THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, post-paid, will receive prompt attention.

STATEMENT

Of the Expenses of Talbot county,

For the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1861, made out and published by order of the county Commissioners, in pursuance of section 9, of article XXVIII of the Code of Public General Laws, which provides that

"The county commissioners shall make out and publish annually in at least two newspapers published in their respective counties, if there be two, *a detailed minute and accurate statement of the expenses of their said counties, specifying therein each particular item of expense, and for what, and to whom paid*, and shall also deliver to the sheriff of their respective counties as many copies of such statement as there are Election Districts in the county, at least ten days before each general election, and the Sheriff shall within six days after the receipt of such copies, set up one of them at the place of holding elections in each election district; and the Clerk to the county commissioners and the Sheriff who shall fail to perform the duty imposed by this section, shall each forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars."

Levies payable out of the estimate for Court Expenses. for May term, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. T. Hopkins, clerk of Court	$1,308 62
I. C. W. Powell, States At'y	1,233 00
S. Sparklin, Sheriff,	408 12
James Lt. Martin, Att'y	405 00
A. P. Jump Att'y	146 67
Whit Cox, Standard keeper	30 50
Wm. T. Benny, magistrate	5 15
Thomas Hughlett, examiner	6 00
Dr. Charles H Rose, inquest	5 00
Isaac P. Cox, cl'k of school	10 00
Alex Larimore, pension	25 00

GRAND JURORS.

Nicholas Willis,	15 05
Isaac W Jump,	16 00
Jno Talbott	12 00
Gus A Skinner	16 80
Wm B Martin	17 20
R Arringdale	13 60
Jno F Willis	13 20
Jno W Martin	16 00
Abner Hall	13 20
Jno D Nabb	15 20
Chas M Jump	16 00
Jacob R Wollen	14 70
E R Armngdale	16 40
Charles R Mullikin	15 60
John Reese	14 33
Wm Harrison	20 80
Wm L Wrightson	21 60
Jno L Hopkins	15 60
J B Bennett	12 80
Wm H Powell	16 80
Geo R Goldsborough	14 40
F A Wrightson	18 80

PETIT JURORS.

Wm K Lambdin	35 70
Jno Chilcutt	23 10
J T Harrison	27 40
J C Adams	31 60
J R Caulk	25 50
R A Dodson	29 30
Jno F Kersey	21 00
Spedden Orem	20 40
Thos C Nicols	21 00
J C Wooters	31 50
A Harrison	27 30
Jno Small	33 00
Silas Sullivan	22 75
B M Bowdle	16 00
J Leonard	34 40
Wm Bridges	37 80
Wm S Denny	37 80
Jacob Morgan	30 80
W S Callahan	29 40
Jno A W Powell	22 50
P Groome	21 00
Ferdenand Johnson	28 50
Jos V B Wright	17 50
Jas B Adams	33 60
George Hale	3 40

TALISMEN.

W H Thompson	1 50
J H Grace	1 50
John Satterfield	1 50
Jesse E Shannahan	1 50
E L F Hardcastle	1 50
Geo H Dawson	1 50
Jesse E Shannahan	1 50
Saml H Benny	6 15
Wm H Nabb	6 00
Jas A Mason	6 00
Jos L Plummer	6 00
Bennett Allen	6 30
Chambers Harden	6 45
Jno Satterfield	6 00
Charles H Grace	6 00
Jno F Kemp	7 35
Ed Ray	6 45
Jos L Plummer	3 00
Edward Ray	3 10
Jas H Ridgaway	3 50
Jno R McQuay	3 60
Jno Mason	3 00
W H Thompson	3 00
Chambers Harden	3 15

BAILIFFS AND CRIER.

Wm H Shepard crier to court	28 00
Whit Cox bailiff to court	31 00
Wm Collins bailiff to G. jury	16 00
Wm H Bostic bailiff to court	36 00
Wm H Bostic " "	5 00
Whit Cox " "	5 00

CONSTABLES.

B Buckly	2 00
L M Jones	2 00
R K Murphy	2 00
R R Butler	2 00
Silas A Simpson	2 00
Geo W Merrick	2 00
Jos H Brown	2 00
Kemp R Caulk	2 00

WITNESSES TO THE GRAND JURY.

N E Nicols	75
Geo W Haddaway	1 50
Thos O Martin	1 35
Jesse Mullikin	1 20
Barnett Parrott	1 35
Wm Willis	3 60
Robinson Corkran	1 35
Anna Faulkner	80
Robert Faulkner	80
Jno T Ford	1 35
A H Whitman	1 85
Saml H Haddaway	1 40
Robt W Ross	1 20
Argelas Hennessee	1 20
Jas T Mullikin	1 20
Saml Somers	1 15
A W Neal	1 20
David Chapman	1 20
Jas F Chaplain	1 20
A H Bromwell	4 60
Thos Barwick	1 20
Thos E Lloyd	75
Lem Johnson	75
Saml Sneed	1 35
Jno T Ford	1 05
Barner Sudler	1 05
Risden Frampton	75
F G Wright	75
Richard Thomas	75
Saml Hambleton	1 50
King Hayes	3 00
Samuel Plummer	1 35
James Harrison Jr	1 35
Charles Denson	1 35
James Ll Martin	75
T N Chance	75

WITNESSES TO COURT.

James M Seth	10 20
Margt Ann Wheatley	2 30
Elijah J Morgan	2 70
Wm D Rice	1 35
John McLockland	7 20
Charles Wilson	7 00
Dr J S Chaplain	6 90
Wm P Reed	6 25
Hugh Harris	2 10
Asbery Blades	2 30
Thos Sewell	3 70
Josh W Cummings	3 70
Reuben Marshall	3 70
Jno R McQuay	2 80
John H Ford	2 70
Joseph W Jefferson	2 70
Robert M Dawson	1 35
Caleb Stanfield	1 35
Thos B Leonard	1 15
Hy Banning	1 15
Jno Benson	1 15
H Clay Dodson	10 80
Jno Graham	8 40
James Merrett	4 50
Thos Jefferson	2 70
Jas Jester	1 40
Chas Robinson	9 75
Geo W Merrick	1 25
Jas Covington	8 25
S B Hopkins, Jr	4 50
S B Hopkins, Jr	2 25
Geo Loveday	9 75
Geo W Garey	11 25
Frances Aberla	75
Michael Pinkiud	1 05
Wm Duyer	1 00
Jas Framptom	2 30
R A Stevens	1 70
James Collier	3 30
James Ayres	15 00
Hester Bryan	15 00
Thos R Price	15 00
Dr F M Lloyd	8 70
Saml Somers	8 70
Jesse Mullikin	9 60
Wm McClayland	9 00
Jos Bartlett	6 75
Saml Smith	6 75
Wm L Wrightson	5 85
Jno W Kemp	4 95
Jas Harrison	9 45
Frances A Wrightson	4 80
Josiah Higgins	6 00
Peter H Fairbank	3 75
Jas Todd	12 00
Isaac H Henry	12 65
Geo H Dawson	11 20
Dr E M Hardcastle	10 80
Mat Merrick	12 60
Wm Cryer	10 50
Jas Lloyd	10 50
Wm H Lecompte	10 50
Wm Collins	6 40
Jas Moore	10 50
Wm Fairbank	9 10
Quimby Price	9 00
David Pritchett	4 60
Alex Dyott	14 20
Henry Hare	16 20
Silas Simpson	6 75
Jas H Scott	1 20
David Pritchett	1 15
L H Delahay	1 00
Jas D Bromwell	2 40
Josiah Higgins	3 60
Bill Lewis	1 50
R Cooper	2 30
Lewis Gibson	7 20
Barnett Parrott	2 70
N Willis	1 40
Chas R Mullikin	1 20
Chas Bond	2 70
Jas Weston	3 15
Jas Kirby	3 15
Wm W Gealand	7 35
E L F Hardcastle	7 20
Kemp R Caulk	10 85
T B Merritt board for jury in Trice's case	17 50
Wm H Richardson witness	9 00
Polk Russum	8 70
Whit Cox bailiff	2 00
Wm S Denny juror	2 05
B M Bowdle	2 00
R A Stevens talisman	5 10
B F Lambden rent for house for election	8 00

Witnesses where parties were convicted but did not sell for enough to pay the expense of prosecution

Moses Eqnanuel	11 50
Thos J Pritchett	7 20
Wilson Johns	7 20
Burnhart Klempert	2 40
B Buckly	1 50
Moses Hertz	1 50
Wm Ford	5 60
Lewis Johnson	7 20
N Newman	7 20
Jas Newman	7 20
Sallie Newman	7 20
Anne E Roberts	6 75
N Rice register	2 30

By order of the Commissioners for Talbot county,

THOS. K. ROBSON, Clerk.

sep 28

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.

Not "Small Business."

A speaker at a Sabbath School Convention for the encouragement of Sabbath school teachers, and as repelling the idea that their vocation is only "small business,", remarked that he was standing, a few months back, on a wharf that commanded a view of New York bay. He saw a little steam-tug, toiling and puffing away with a huge ocean steamer at its side. That looks like very small business, he said to himself.—That great steamer with her huge engines and those mighty sails, all still, and the hands idle on deck, with their arms folded, while the little tug is straining away with all its powers—that certainly is small business. But on second thought he seemed to see the monster out in the broad ocean, where she could have space to develop the powers that lay hidden from his view, and he said to himself, it is not so small after all.—So it was with the Sabbath school; and that humble, faithful teacher, who sits patiently Sabbath after Sabbath, towing as it were her precious, weighty charges, immortal souls, out to the great ocean of active life, where they shall have a chance to develop the hidden powers of their being, is not doing a "small business," but one that shall tell upon eternity, and be known and felt as long as God shall exist.

"How are you to-day?" inquired a doctor of his patient.

"A little better, thank you."

"Have you taken any dinner to-day?"

"Yes, a little goose."

"With appetite?"

"No, sir, with apple sauce."

The Blacksmith and His Sons.

STRIKING WHILE THE IRON'S HOT.

A Blacksmith of Brooklyn, New York, and his four sons have enlisted during the war in the 14th Regiment.

With head erect and lips compressed,
He throws his hammer by;
The purpose of his manly breast
Is now to do or die.

He seeks the camp. "Put down my name,
(My boys will mind the shop,)
If the traitors want my heart's best blood,
I'll sell it drop for drop."

"And here comes now my eldest boy,
My son what would you do?"
"Father, my brother will drive the trade;
I've come to fight with you."

"God bless him! Well, put down his name,
I cannot send him home.
But here's the other boy, I see;
My son, what made you come?"

"Father, I could not work alone;
The shop may go to grass;
I've come to fight for the good old flag;
Stand off here—let me pass."

"Yes, put him down—he's a noble boy;
I've two that are younger still.
They'll drive the plow on the Flushing farm
And work with a right good will."

"My God! and here comes one of them!
My son, you must not go!"
"Father! when traitors are marching on,
I cannot plow or sow."

"Well, thank God, there is one left yet,
He will plow and sow what he can,
But he's only a boy, and can never do
The work of a full-grown man."

With a proud full heart, the blacksmith turned
And walked to the other side,
For he felt a weakness he almost scorned,
And a tear he fain would hide.

They told him then, his youngest boy
Was putting his name on the roll;
"It must not be," said the brave old man;
"No, no, he's the light of my soul!"

But the lad came up with a beaming face,
Which bore neither fear nor cares;
"Father, say nothing—my name is down;
HAVE LET OUT THE FARM ON SHARES.

And now they've marched to the tented field,
And when the wild battle shall come,
They'll strike a full blow for the Stars and Stripes,
For God and their Country, and Home.

Shall Maryland Remain Neutral?

In view of the rapid march of events, and of the imperative necessity that exists on the part of Maryland for assuming some more decided attitude than she has yet held since the commencement of our national troubles, her people are called upon to take into earnest consideration the various pressing reasons why—like Kentucky—she must no longer stand idle, whilst the government to which she is under so many obligations is struggling to maintain itself, and at the same time seeking to defend the Border States against impending aggression. Not until now fully aware of the wicked intentions of the Secession leaders to wage a war or "conquest" upon innocent communities—utterly incredulous of their determined purpose to appropriate the Border States in defiance of the earnest appeals of the latter—we believe the time has at length come for an *active* and *determined* manifestation on the part of Maryland, as one of the aggrieved, to the end that the Government may be sustained to the utmost in its efforts to put down a rebellion remorseless in its designs for selfish aggrandizement, and fraught with so much of evil. In the outset of hostilities many of our people, carried away by their sympathies, were disposed to excuse the wrongs perpetrated upon our own rights and interests along the border as "military necessities;" but as time more fully develops the selfish purposes of the aggressors, the necessity is becoming more apparent for opposing them to the uttermost if we would save ourselves from the worst calamities.

Every day develops more plainly the fact that the Government of the United States is contending against a thoroughly devised conspiracy, and that the rush upon the Border States, the determination to make them the theatre of military operations, is no mere accidental movement, growing out of the gradual developments of the conflict. And if our people here want additional proof to that already given, let them scan the following paragraph, which we quote from a speech delivered by Howell Cobb, in Georgia, several months ago:

"The people of the Gulf States need have no "apprehensions: they might go on with their "planting and their other business as usual: *the "war would not come to their section;* its theatre "would be *along the borders of the Ohio river and "in Virginia.*"

Recollect now that the Charleston *Mercury*, the organ, *par excellence*, of the Cotton Oligarchy, has insisted on transferring the war to the soil of "Maryland" after *burning Washington:* that every day witnesses some new aggressive movement upon Kentucky and Missouri, and that these invaders are only held in check, close at hand, by the National troops; and the *deliberate* character of their policy, therefore, admits of no question whatever. What should induce us, then, to stand supinely by whilst the best men in the nation are placing themselves betwixt us and the threatened danger? Is it not time to arouse ourselves and review that action, or that policy, which, honorable at first, is no longer honorable or practicable now, if we would sustain our character for patriotism untarnished?

It is not our fault, in any sense whatever, that these troubles have come upon the land. The Secession leaders, driven mad by thwarted ambition, deliberately chase the arbitrament of the sword; and by no rule of right ought they to be allowed to make the innocent people along the borders suffer for their guilt. They must be *driven back*—they must be kept away from our soil, and from the soil of Kentucky; and what right have we to expect citizens of the United States to come from New York, or Wisconsin, or Illinois, to do that which we are unwilling to do ourselves? We have talked of "meditation," of "sympathy," until these terms have been thrust back into our very faces with expressions of contempt and disgust, whilst the purpose has at the same time been avowed to make us subservient to their aggrandizement, even if was involved therein our destruction. No community ever strove harder to keep clear of a great evil than has Kentucky. All that the most earnest pleading could be expected to accomplish she assayed from the beginning in her appeals to the magnanimity of the Confederate leaders to let her alone. Driven at length to abandon her coveted "neutrality"—a position taken for the most worthy purposes—she has girded herself to second the efforts of the General Government in a manner and with a courage that promises to make good her old renown; and is it right for Maryland, another Border State, whose interests are identically similar, to refuse to stand by *her* in the position so gallantly assumed?

To be sure, we have called upon the General Government to fire "one hundred guns" in honor of what Kentucky has done, and we have furnished the spectators to make up the pageant; but are we to content ourselves with this? The banks of the three great cities north of us have taken one hundred and fifty millions of the loan to sustain the Government, whilst in too many cases we glance over our shoulders at its war loan, as if in distrust of our government, our benefactor, in its efforts to sustain itself whilst fighting our battles.

In this connection, let us hear from an old-fashioned document which in another Revolution dealt with a "neutrality" which, like our own, was outliving its good name. It comes to us with the date of 1778, and reads in this wise:

"Whereas, certain of the inhabitants of this "State, during the course of the present "ernel war, waged by the King and Parliament "of Great Britain against the people of these "States, *affected to maintain a neutrality which "there is reason to suspect was, in many instances, "dictated by a poverty of spirit and an undue at-"tachment to property;* and whereas, divers of "the said persons, some of whom advocated the "American cause until it became serious, have, "notwithstanding the forbearance of their coun-"trymen, and contrary to the faith pledged by "their paroles, ungratefully and insidously, by "artful misrepresentations and a subtle dissem-"nation of doctrines, fears and apprehensions, "false in themselves and injurious to the Amer-"ican cause, seduced certain weak-minded per-"sons from the duties they owed to their coun-"try; and it being repugnant to justice as well as "good policy that men *should be permitted to shel-"ter themselves under a government which they not "only refuse to assist in rearing, but which they "daily endeavor to undermine and subvert—be it "enacted," &c.

The lines we have placed in italics above speak for themselves, and are directly applicable to those who, from "poverty of spirit" or an "undue attachment to property," refuse to aid the Government in defending them against the war *forced upon it by the Confederates;* and if the Legislature of New York had been less determined in the times which "tried men's souls," it is possible we might never have had the government which has been the beacon light of liberty for three-quarters of a century. And must we suffer under such a stigma, possibly, as this, because we will not appreciate the demands of a sublime crisis in our fate as a great and free Commonwealth? Must a painful and misplaced sympathy for gigantic crime paralyze our senses and blunt our patriotism, or shall we arise like Kentucky and vindicate our ancient renown?

There must come a time when the world will pronounce upon the part we act in this great drama, and it will then be, perhaps, too late to escape that verdict we might be glad at any sacrifice to reverse. No State, however insignificant, can afford to suffer its escutcheon to be dimmed for any cause; least of all in that where free government on this continent is at stake, and which, by every law, human and divine, Maryland is bound to act well her part as a sustaining power. Not the only crisis in which the Government has been tried and from which it has emerged triumphant, let us bear in mind the words of the Father of His Country, in the Message wherein he dealt with the rebellion he had suppressed:

"While there is cause to lament that occur-"rences of this nature should have disgraced the "name, or interrupted the tranquility, of any part "of our community, or should have diverted to a "new application any portion of the public re-"sources, there are not wanting real and sub-"stantial consolations for the misfortune. It has "demonstrated that our prosperity rests on solid "foundations by furnishing additional proof that "my fellow citizens understand the true princi-"ples of government and liberty; that they feel "their *inseparable union;* that, notwithstanding "all the devices which have been used to sway "them from their interest and duty, they are now "as ready to maintain the authority of the laws "against licentious invasions as they were to de-"fend their rights against usurpation. It has "been a spectacle displaying to the highest ad-"vantage the value of republican government to "behold the most and the least wealthy of our "citizens standing in the same ranks as private "soldiers, pre-eminently distinguished by being "the army of the Constitution, undeterred by a "march of three hundred miles over rugged moun-"tains, by the approach of an inclement season, "or by any other discouragement. Nor ought I "to omit to acknowledge the efficacious and pa-"triotic co-operation which I have experienced "from the Chief Magistrates of the States to "which my requisitions have been addressed."

Here we have the testimony of the founder of the republic on record forever that in that serious crisis of our fate as a free government *Maryland did her whole duty.* What have we so far, in a greater crisis, too, that shall stand in the far future as our vindication with the friends of free government? Shall it be said that the patriotic action of our present true-hearted Chief Magistrate must alone stand between us and the censures of the world and of posterity? Shall we be content with what *one* noble patriot *would* have done could he have found love of country and admiration of free government here to second his efforts? We repeat the question—is it not time to consider these things, with the opportunity for redeeming our fair fame fast fleeting from us? That the Constitution will triumph is beyond all question; triumph without us, despite of us, if we will not act the part to which, as a great State, as one of the Old Thirteen, we are entitled. The reputation of a State is a glorious thing to consider, to fight for, to vindicate. It is the best heritage of its children in every land, and it must not be coupled with aught but that which savors of the highest honor. The other Border States are in the line of their duty—shall Maryland halt, undetermined, in the rear?—*Balt. American.*

To the People of Baltimore.

Fellow-Citizens:—As a candidate before you for a seat in the Legislature, I deem it proper to explain to you my views and opinions touching this solemn crisis in our National affairs. Later in the season, when my health shall have been entirely restored, I hope to address you, orally, as you may appoint.

The question which you have to determine is whether a combination of disappointed politicians shall be able to break up your Government? This is the true question. For if such a combination shall be too strong for your Government, then in truth you have no government at all. It is a mockery—a delusion, but no Government. But in the event which we confidently anticipate—of a restoration of the Union—you will have for all coming time the strongest and the mildest, the most energetic and the most benignant Government that ever the world saw.

Washington and his compatriots achieved our liberties, and put them in that form of civil polity in which they have come to our hands, and all we are asked to do is to defend and maintain them, and to transmit them unimpaired and unmutilated to those who are to come after us, whose title to their possession and enjoyment is at least equal to our own. We cannot, we must not disappoint them in what they have a right to expect to receive at our hands.

The great and glorious inheritance left us by our fathers *is our whole country.* Our right to the Cotton States as a part of our country is as indefeasible and as sacred as our right to the soil of Maryland on which we were born. We must not consent to accept a torn and mutilated patrimony. To take away a part not only impairs the whole but destroys it. The preservation of our liberties depends upon our keeping it entire.

We must, therefore, look this great occasion in the face and determine what our duty requires us to do, and then do it. What then are we to do? We are to establish the precedent—to settle the doctrine—now and forever, that no State or combination of States shall ever attempt the experiment of Secession hereafter. We are to ordain and fix the rule and settle the procedure under it, that the supremacy of this Government is not to be denied or questioned by any State, or division, or section of the nation. The great principle and the details must be settled, in order that every future President, no matter what manner of man he may be—whether he be a lion like Jackson, or an imbecile like Buchanan shall, in the event of any insurrection or rebellion upon a large or small scale, know what to do, and how to act promptly for its suppression, and for the condign punishment of its instigators, aiders and abettors.

This is the task set before us. It is the work which God has assigned to this generation, and we can, in nowise, put it aside. Our liberties are entrusted to our keeping, and we are bound by obligations as solemn as can appeal to the conscience of man to hand them over perfect and entire to those who are to come after us.

And that we shall restore the Union and bring back our erring brethren to their duty, I can no more doubt, than I can that God is just.

We may refer, without irreverence, for our instruction to the dealings of God with his own favored people upon an occasion in many of its features not unlike the present. It was then the tribe of Benjamin, having wrought great wickedness and lewdness in the land, and would not hearken to the voice of their brethren, that the children of Israel went up, by the express commands of the Lord, against them in Gibea for two days, and were repulsed each day by the Benjamites with great slaughter. Then came the children of Israel and all the people of the house of God, and wept and sat there before the Lord and fasted that day until even, when they inquired of the Lord by the mouth of Phinees, saying: Shall I yet again go out to battle a gainst the children of Benjamin, my brother, or shall I cease? And the Lord said go up, for to-morrow I will deliver him into thy hands. And we are further informed, in the simple but solemn language of the sacred page, that the battle was sore, and the Lord smote Benjamin before Israel. Even so shall we go up against our brethren and smite them with the edge of the sword, for it is they that have wrought this great wickedness in the land.

It is idle to say that the South can never be subjugated. We have no desire to subjugate the South. They know there is a covenanted equality for each and every State, awaiting its return to the Union. They know in reality there is no such thing as subjugation in the case.—They ought to know that God has no attribute which can take sides with them in a rebellion so unholy as this. And if they prefer to suffer the extreme ills of an open and armed resistance to the laws, we know that their suffering is voluntary. Let the consequences, therefore, be upon their own heads.

It is idle to talk of our sympathy with the South. Heaven knows that I have as much sympathy for the suffering innocent masses of our Southern countrymen as any man that lives. But this is not a war of sympathy. It is not a matter of mere sentiment. It is not an affair of the drawing-room. It is a great epoch in our history, the result of which is to be worked out by the roar of great guns and the rattle of musketry. Sympathy has nothing to do with it.

The direful struggle has been brought upon the country in mere wantonness. There was no cause for it; and now that we are in the midst of it, the innocent must suffer with the guilty—the guilty may not suffer at all. Great battles are yet to be fought, and sorrow and mourning, and grief and anguish yet to wring the hearts of millions unconscious of guile or wrong. The flower of the land will be mowed down like the grass of the field; the lovely of the land be bowed down in sorrow for the "unreturning brave." May God be kind to them. It is all we can say. But our duty remains unchanged. We must strike for our institutions, and strike we will, though every blow shall pierce our own hearts.

The cry of sympathy for the South is out of place. It is raised by men who ought to have been women, or by politicians who have staked their all upon the success of the rebellion, and who must stand or fall with it.

If we should be weak and recreant enough to permit our cherished institutions to go down without putting forth the strength we possess to save them—if we give heed to the idea that the South can never be subjugated, or permit our minds to be diverted from our duty by the pratings of weak, or the devices of wicked men, how shall we stand before the great assize of mankind? With what odor shall our names go down to a wronged and defrauded posterity?—Our fathers could look the giant power of England in the face and successfully resist it in the field, but are we so degenerate, so besotted, as to shrink and skulk from the subordinate duty of preserving the rich inheritance they won for us? There is but one choice given us, and that is between the discharge of our duty like men and the eternal infamy of turning our backs upon it.

It is true that eleven States have attempted to go out of the Union. But what of that? How does that alter the case? Does it change the character of our duty? What is the implication? It is that if it were a slight insurrection, or a rebellion confined to a diminutive area, we should be very brave with the whole power of the Union at our backs in putting it down. But the rebellion of eleven States is more than we can be expected to encounter! We have courage to do what is reasonable, but must not be pressed too hard! Now are we content to lay ourselves open before the world to this sort of construction? I, for one, cannot believe it.

On the contrary, I regard it as fortunate rather than otherwise, that the rebellion, as it was to come, should be of a character sufficiently formidable to afford a fair test of the strength of the Government. To reduce one rebellious State to its duty would have been a precedent, but a precedent of no impression; but to bring back eleven States from a condition of open rebellion to that of obedience and submission to the laws, is a different affair altogether. It will be a lesson not to be forgotten for centuries.

It is a fortunate conjuncture, moreover, that we are called to the establishment of this great precedent under auspices which forbid the appropriation of it, when established, to the profit of any political organization comprising and wielding, within itself, the numbers and the might of the nation. Things have been differently ordained. Providence has so taken care of us that no political party is to be enabled to use the calamities of civil war as the means and the occasion of perpetuating its own party supremacy. From present appearances the most probable result of the war will be the cleaning out of all political sects and parties, and the establishment anew of the popular sovereignty upon the basis of those great first principles which the founders of the Republic looked to as the consummation of their toils and privations.

Let the war come, therefore, with its train of accumulated horrors. Our duty is to meet and prosecute it with all the energy of which we are capable. If God so will it that the struggle is to be fierce and bitter and protracted, that the hate of infuriated brethren is to meet and rival in deadly conflict upon many a field of gore, and that the weaker party is to yield at last only because it is exhausted and can fight no longer; if the storm is to rage until every blade of grass and every green thing that grows is swept from the face of our suffering country, even let the war come. We did nothing to bring it upon the land, and our plain duty is to fight it out.

We are bound to believe that this great and memorable era in our history upon which we are now entering is intended to effect our moral and political regeneration. The accomplishment of this object must be a work, not only of time, but of great and manifold suffering. It cannot be effected in a day, nor by a mere battle—a peace and a proclamation.

The nation is to pass through the changes of its appointed retribution according to the decrees of that sovereign will which doeth all things well. We shall then start upon a new career with surer guarantees of peace, happiness and glory than we have ever yet known. Future ages will then look back to this epoch as the second birth of our institutions—as the trial which established and confirmed the great principle of man's capacity for self government which our fathers of the revolution originated as an experiment. The war itself, in this view of it, will be consecrated by the blood and the treasure it may cost for everlasting remembrance, and the great battle-fields now undistinguished upon the map, and which are to register their own names in characters of blood upon the sod, will be visited by the pilgrims of long ages to come as the hallowed scenes of our country's renown. The men of far off countries will tread lightly upon the spots where heroes fell to rise no more, and linger with emotions of patriotic pride upon many a plain where the last charge was sounded and the crowning shout of victory ascended to the vault of Heaven. WM. PRICE.

Man and His Saviour.

A very old German author discourses thus tenderly of Christ:

"My soul is like a hungry and thirsty child, and I need his love and consolations for my refreshment; I am a wandering and lost sheep, and I need him as a good and faithful Shepherd; my soul is like a frightened dove pursued by the hawk, and I need his wounds for a refuge; I am a feeble vine, and I need his cross to lay hold of and wind myself about; I am a sinner and I need his righteousness; I am naked and bare, and need his holiness and innocence for a covering; I am in trouble and alarm, and need his solace; I am ignorant, and I need his teaching; simple am I foolish, and I need the guidance of his Holy Spirit.

"In no situation, and at no time, can I do without him. Do I pray? he must prompt and intercede for me. Am I arraigned by Satan at the divine tribunal? he must be my Advocate. Am I in affliction? he must be my helper. Am I persecuted by the world? he must defend me. When I am forsaken, he must be my support; when dying my life; when mouldering in the grave, my resurrection. Well, then, I will rather part with all that it contains than with thee, my Saviour, and God be thanked, I know that thou art not too willing to do without me. Thou art rich, and I am poor; thou hast righteousness, and I sin; thou hast oil and wine, and I wounds; thou hast cordials and refreshments, and I hunger and thirst. Use me, then my Saviour, for whatever purpose, and in whatever way thou mayest require. Here is my poor heart, an empty vessel; fill it with thy grace. Here is my sinful and troubled soul; quicken and refresh it with thy love. Take my heart to thine abode; my mouth to spread the glory of thy name; my love and all my powers, for the advancement of thy honor and the service of thy believing people. And never suffer the steadfastness and confidence of my faith to abate, that so at all times I may be enabled to say from the heart, "Jesus needs me, and I him, and so we suit each other."

MARTIAL LAW.—This term, much used in the present crisis may be defined as military law originating in an emergency, and, for the time, superseding the ordinary courts of justice. Martial law is supreme, and suspends the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus;* that is, there is no escape or appeal from its verdict. Persons charged with treason are summarily tried by a court-martial instead of a grand jury; public or private property may be seized, and, in short, anything may be authorized which the public safety seems to require. It is necessarily susceptible of great abuse, and is only to be justified in emergencies of the most imperative and perilous nature.

A young man of good standing recently proposed an honorable marriage to a young lady out West, when he received for an answer:

"Get out, you feller! Do you think I'd sleep with a man? I'll tell yer mother!"

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