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.

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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.

To All Whom it may Concern.

HAVING disposed of the "Hardware and Agricultural" department of my business and being about to start in a new enterprise it is necessary that all my accounts should be closed as speedily as possible. I therefore request all persons indebted to me to come forward and settle. (oct 12) T. C. NICOLS, Jr.

COAL! COAL!!

THE subscriber has now in yard at Easton Point, several good kinds of Coal, suitable for Stove, Furnace or Range, which he offers for sale.

TERMS.—$5 per Ton 2240 lbs., Cash invariably on delivery of order,—if furnished in August a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed. Orders left at Dawson & Bro's., will be promptly attended to.

aug 3 ROBERT B. DIXON.

Young Ladies' Institute.

SITUATED upon a beautiful eminence in the western part of the City of Wilmington.

Grounds embrace nearly two acres; house heated throughout, and thoroughly ventilated.—Two pupils occupy a room. Board and Tuition in English per scholastic year, $150 payable quarterly in advance.

Music, French and Drawing at Professor's prices.

Next session commences first Monday in September.

REV. THOS. M. CANN, A. M.,
aug 17-3m Principal and Proprietor.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned intend to apply to the Commissioners for Talbot county, to have the road leading to Double Mills, in District No. 2, made a public road, to be worked by the county, and so changed, as to run down the division line between Captain Robson Leonard and Mrs. Mister.

ROBSON LEONARD,
H. E. BATEMAN,
J. L. HOPKINS,
JAS. COX,
HENRY COX,
JAMES A. RIDGAWAY,
T. PARSONS,
oct 12 CHARLES SMITH.

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

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

aug 24 J. RASIN.

[From the Baltimore Clipper.]

"I Will Not Fire Upon that Flag."*

BY A. JONES, U. S. A.

"I will not fire upon that flag,"
So glorious and so fair;
I will not harm the hand that bears
The immortal standard there.

I will not fire upon that flag,"
The rainbow of the skies
Hath given her glory all to thee,
And bathed thee in her dyes.

"I will not fire upon that flag,"
Streaked with the morning light—
While the vestal vault of heaven
Lends thee her orbs of night.

That flag! its glorious stars and stripes
A father's blessings bear—
And with the rustlings of its folds
Is blent a mother's prayer.

Beneath the shadow of thy folds
I long once more to turn—
As wings the dove its homeward flight!
Before the impending storm.

Bright vision of my youthful days—
Banner of heavenly dyes—
Thy radiant glories o'er me shed,
And fix my dying eyes.

Heaven preserve that gallant flag,
That banner of the free—
Come weal, or woe, what ill betide,
"I will not fire on thee."

*—A young soldier in Beauregard's army, named Hicks, of Baltimore, was recently shot for declaring he would not fire upon the American flag.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

Hon. Edward Everett on 'The War.'

The opening lecture of the annual course under the auspices of the Boston Mercantile Library Association was delivered in Music Hall on Thursday evening, by Hon. Edward Everett.

The announcement of the name of the distinguished speaker, coupled with the interesting and important subject of his address, drew an immense audience which crowded every part of the hall.

At the invitation of the presiding officer, Rev. Rufus Ellis, of the Chauncey Street Church, offered an appropriate prayer. Mr. Everett then rose to deliver his address, and was received with enthusiastic rounds of applause. It was the request of Mr. Everett that the papers should refrain from making full reports of this address, and our readers must be content with the following abstract.

MR. EVERETT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Everett began his address with the remark that it was sometimes stated that the season for words had gone by, and the time for deeds had come. This was no doubt to some extent true; but as the war could not be brought to a triumphant close, except by the continous efforts of the loyal population of the Union; it was of the first importance that the public mind should be fully informed as to the character and efforts of the struggle, and deeply impressed with the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war. It was to offer some suggestions on these topics that he had the honor to present himself to the audience.

He would say, in the first place, that the struggle in which the United States were engaged was in no degree of an aggressive character; though the greatest pains were taken by the leaders of the rebellion, at home and abroad, to produce that impression. A more audacious imposition on the credulity of the world was never attempted. This attempt to break up the Union is not an affair of to-day or yesterday, it had its origin thirty years ago in the "nullification" movement, the rise and progress of which were briefly sketched by Mr. Everett. The limits of the occasion did not allow him to dwell at length on this part of the subject, but he was disposed to think it would have been better for all concerned if that attempt to break up the Union had been allowed to run its natural course. "If the serpent of nullification had been strangled by the Hero of New Orleans in 1832, the Hydra of Secession would not have shot forth its poisoneus heads in 1861."

General Jackson, with rare discernment, had declared in 1833 that "the tariff was only the pretext for the nullification movement—disunion and a Southern Confederacy were the real objects. The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question." Events were not slow in fulfilling this remarkable prediction. Mr. E. then briefly sketched the rise and progress of the anti-slavery discussion in Europe and America, after the general pacification of 1815.—Both of the great political parties in this country had discountenanced it, but it was impossible it should be repressed where speech and the press were free; and the South was fully as much to blame as the North for making it an element of party politics. When it had reached a dangerous height, fearing that the war of opinion and sentiment might lead to collisions of a more dangerous character, Mr. Everett observed that, for the sake of bringing into action an element of conciliation, he had assiduously devoted himself for three or four years to the attempt to give new vitality and strength in the hearts of his countrymen to the only patriotic feeling with which they continued to beat in unison—reverence and love for the memory of Washington, and sacred regard for the place where his ashes rest.

Mr. Everett then sketched the progress of the disunion movement, which grew more active as the election of 1860 drew nigh. The project included the capture of Washington and of the seizure of the archives, the exclusion of the President elect from the seat of government, and the installation of Mr. Jefferson Davis in his stead. Subsidiary to this project was a plot to assassinate the President on his way to Washington, concocted by a band of desperadoes, "but wholly without the privity, I cheerfully believe (said Mr. E.) of the leaders of the disunion movement."

South Carolina seceded. She would not wait for overt acts, because she knew none would be committed. Her bad example caught to the other Cotton States, who equally with South Carolina were absolutely without practical grievances. These events happened in the *interregnum* between the old and new administrations.—But the flag of the Union still floated over Sumter; Washington was saved by Joseph Holt and General Scott; the Cabinet was purged of its traitors; and the Cotton States still stood alone.

In this state of things the leading Disunionists cast about for the means of drawing in the Border States, and especially Virginia, as the most influential, several of whose leaders were at heart Disunionists, through the masses, especially in Western Virginia, were loyal. Two measures were resorted to for the purpose of effecting this object; one a measure of consummate legislative astuteness; the other of desperate violence. The value of slave property is sustained in Eastern Virginia, and proportionably in all the Border States, by the domestic slave trade, in the prosecution of which thousands of slaves are annually sent to the cotton and sugar growing States. The Secession Government at Montgomery early passed a law forbidding the introduction of slaves from States not belonging to the Confederacy. This struck a blow at the vital interests of Virginia, but still Secession did not flourish within the precincts of Mount Vernon.

The second measure was then determined on, and the inhuman resolve was adopted to let loose the dogs of war. The Secessionists of the Cotton States had been told that, with the first drop of blood, Virginia would join them, and they determined to assume that dread responsibility. For this reason, and without the slightest plea of military necessity, Fort Sumter was attacked.—Having given a brief description of the bombardment of Sumter, Mr. E. observed that it had two effects probably not anticipated by its authors. *Their* object was "to fire the Southern heart," but it had fired the Northern heart still more intensely. Then it had the effect of transfering the burden of the war from the South, which concocted and inaugurated it, to the shoulders of poor Virginia which, against the convictions and wishes of the masses of her people, had been engineered by her politicians into the contest.

That the attack on Sumter was a preconcerted and deliberate act of war shown by the manner in which the intelligence was received at Montgomery, and the threat of the Confederate Secretary of War, that before May the Secession flag should float over the Capital at Washington. From motives of policy this braggart menace had been since disclaimed as the unpremeditated sally of an individual; but it was echoed at the time by the whole Southern press, and subsequent events showed that the Seceding States were armed to the teeth, and ready for an advance on Washington, which was instantly commenced.

So little truth is there in the assertion that the war is a defensive war on the part of the South. A more aggressive war was never waged; for if it succeeds it destroys the entire framework of our complicated system of government; splitting the Union in two; instead of one General Government, with its establishments and expenditures, creating two, with all their burdens and liability to collision. Nor would the process of disintegration stop at two confederacies; but if the principle were established that every State might secede at pleasure, it would end in the total breaking up of the confederate system.

Mr. Everett then rapidly sketched the evils which, in the short space of six months, Secession had brought upon the country, in the temporary prostration of our influence abroad, the piratical war on Northern commerce, the necessary closure of the Southern ports; the interruption of commercial and social intercourse; the vast armies on foot; the boundless expenditures by both parties; the repudiation by the South of $200,000,000 of debt due the North; the horrors of the battle field; the languishing prisoner, the wounded, the slain; and all these efforts and sacrifices, trifling in comparison with those which must yet be made, if the South madly protracts the war. In view of all these calamities, brought on the country by eight or ten ambitious men, may we not, Mr. Everett asked, exclaim, without a breach of Christian charity—

Is there not some hidden curse,
Some chosen thunder in the stores of Heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath to blast the man
That seeks his greatness in his country's ruin?

Mr. Everett then dwelt for a few minutes on the effect of Secession on the foreign relations of the country. In our future controversies, foreign governments will be less likely to do us justice than ever, when they see us clenching each other's throats, in the death gripe. He pointed out the amazing fatuity of the Disunionis, who, a few years ago, were willing to go to war with England for a few frozen acres of Maine and a corner of Oregon, and are now madly throwing away twenty States.

Mr. Everett then alluded to the certainty that Secession, if recognized and established, instead of giving peace to the country, would result in the constant recurrence of border wars. Will treaties prove more binding than constitutions? acts of ratification more sacred than oaths of allegiance? The present causes of dissension were then reviewed, and it was shown that they would continue to exist in increased force, and new ones be superadded. He then appealed to the teachings of history, and referred to the examples of other countries, in reply to the arguments of seceders at home and the journalists and orators abroad, who maintain that the rupture of the Union will be beneficial to the country. He instanced the cases of the British Empire, Spain, Italy and Germany, to show the unreasonableness of such a doctrine.

After some further remarks on the absurdity of the notion that the disintegration of the Union would promote the welfare of the country, Mr. Everett closed with an appeal to the patriotism of all classes of loyal citizens.

The address was commended by all as the most finished of Mr. Everett's many oratorical efforts, and as adding new laurels to his well earned fame. It was full of that splendid diction, glowing imagery and matchless eloquence which have given its author the proud distinction of chief among our masters of oratory. Its pathetic lamentation over the condition of our country, its terrible denunciation of the originators of this unholy rebellion, and its magnificent outburst of eloquence as he portrayed the sad disasters which a few months of civil war have brought upon us, roused the whole audience to the highest pitch of patriotic enthusiasm. But when in conclusion he call'd upon all—"old men and young men, maidens and matrons"—to come forward for the salvation of the country, and pictured the glory of a restored and united Union, whose laws should only be felt in their blessings, the excitement knew no bounds, and Mr. Everett took his seat amid a tornado of applause and cheers which nearly drowned the "Hail Columbia" of the band.

After the close of the lecture Mr. Everett received many congratulations from his friends, who crowded around to express their gratification and delight.

The Comptrollership.

The Court of Appeals has filed its decision in the matter of the State vs. Jarret and Harwood, in which was involved the question of the right of Dr. Claude to hold the office of Comptroller. The Court decides that Jarret is Comptroller *de jure;* that Purnell was, at the time of his resignation, the legal Comptroller in virtue of his election in 1857, because he was entitled to hold the office until his successor should be appointed and qualified, and because Jarret did not legally qualify until he did so under the special Act of Assembly passed at one of the extra sessions of the Legislature. Thus, of course, Dr. Claude, as the legally appointed and properly qualified successor of Purnell rightly held the office until Jarret qualified.

In the matter of the contest between Jarrett and Purnell as decided by the House of Delegates, the Court says it cannot review the action of the House, because there was before it no record of the proceedings.

This decision does not place Jarrett in office. Other proceedings would have to be had to effect that end, but for the fact that Dr. Claude, has, we understand, abandoned the matter, and delivered up the books and papers to Jarrett.

Thus ends a tedious, provoking, and, to the State, expensive case; inaugurated by partisan feeling, and affording a brilliant example of the beauties of our State Constitution.

Diabolical Attempt at Robbery and Murder by a Negro--Execution of the Villian by the Citizens.

Our town, which has so long "pursued the even tenor of its way," was suddenly thrown into the wildest excitement on Friday morning last by a report that a vile attempt at robbery and murder had been perpetrated upon the family of John Cloak, Esq., one of our oldest and wealthiest citizens, residing just beyond the eastern limits of the town, by a negro man named Jacob Hamilton.

It appears that on the night previous, his two daughters—both young ladies—having retired to bed, the younger one was aroused from sleep between twelve and one o'clock by the extinguishment of the light, which is habitually kept burning. She called to her sister to light it, who, in attempting to strike a match, received a severe blow on her arm and another in the face. She commenced screaming, but was stopped by being choked, and having a person's fingers run in her mouth. The mother, hearing the screams, came to their door and asked "where is the light," when a terrible crash was heard on the side of the door, near her head. By this time Mr. Cloak had arrived with his revolver. The younger daughter (both having escaped from the bed, and the younger from the room,) succeeded in lighting a match, which burned sufficiently long for her to identify their would-be murderer, who proved to be the negro above mentioned. In the meantime Mr. C. fired three shots from his pistol, when the negro dealt him a severe blow on the forehead, and knocking his revolver from his hand. They then "clinched," and Mr. C threw him on the bed, but the negro, being a Hercules in strength, easily pulled away, and commenced feeling on the floor for the pistol. Not finding it, he concluded to escape, which he did by descending the stairs and forcing a back door open. It is utterly impossible to imagine the feelings of Mr. C. whilst standing in utter darkness, defenceless, and powerless from exertion, loss of blood and the infirmities of age, not knowing what his fate might be! Yet, great must have been his relief on hearing the villian making his escape.

Whilst this struggle was going on the ladies succeeded in escaping from the house through a window to the roof of a portico, in front, and thence down a ladder which a colored man-servant (who had come to their assistance,) placed upon his shoulders to make it sufficiently long to reach them.

They were compelled to stand in the yard for a considerable length of time, in a drenching rain, bare foot, and in the greatest anxiety for the fate of the aged husband and parent—nor were they yet sure of their own safety. Finally, all entered the house again, and the horror in which the remainder of that terrible night was spent by them can better be conceived by the imagination of the reader than by any description we can give.

Upon examination, Mr. Cloak was found to have received a severe gash just above his forehead, some three inches in length and to the bone, besides being bruised badly on the body and hands; his wife also got a cut on the head; his eldest daughter was severely choked, her right eye badly swollen and inflamed from the fists of the scoundrel. All were badly bruised. The younger daughter was also choked, besides having her feet badly cut by the broken glass.

On Friday morning, Mr. Taylor, (Mr. Cloak's tenant) proceeded to town for the officers of the law to arrest the negro, when he met the latter going to his work, (the negro was in the employ of Mr. T.,) and gave him instruction concerning his day's work. In a short time the officers arrested him and he was taken before Esquire Walcott for trial. Soon crowds commenced gathering in various places near the office. A panic was evidently seizing the populace, and hatred deepened as the trial progressed.

After hearing the case the 'Squire issued a committment, and delivered the culprit to the officers of the law for conveyance to jail, but as soon as they were clear of the Magistrate's door the indignant crowd seized him. He was then hurried down Main street, a vast crowd following after, and the boys crying "hang him," "lynch him," &c.

He was taken to a beech tree over Sharps mill-pond, where preparations were made for his execution. While the preparations were being made, he was allowed to stand and witness their movements, the crowd all the while telling him to "confess." He refused to do so, declaring his innocence in the most earnest manner. His countenance expressed no sympton of fear, and not a single cry for mercy escaped his lips; indeed, his expressions were indicative of dogged sullenness than timidity—apparently not a nerve trembled.

When the rope was properly adjusted he was led to the tree. Before placing the noose over his head several persons cried "give him time to confess." He still declared his innocence. His feet were then pinioned and his head put through the noose—being placed on a rail, one of which was laid at the root of the tree and the other held by a number of persons. Still he denied his guilt. A handkerchief was then tied over his eyes, when he was heard praying. Upon again being asked if he was guilty, he said, "Yes—I won't go in bad company any more." Simultaneously he was pushed and the rail dropped from under him, and he was left swinging in the air. He died in a few minutes.

He was left hanging from 9¼ A. M., to 3¼ P. M., at which time Coroner Dorothy summoned a jury, who after examining witnesses, returned a verdict that "Jacob Hamilton came to his death by strangulation caused by hanging, by persons *unknown to the jury!*"

A *post mortem* examination of the body was made, and the neck, between the first and second bones was found dislocated. A pistol-ball was also found in the right thigh, embedded some six or eight inches, giving comforting evidence that Mr. Cloak did not discharge all the loads of his pistol in vain.

Hamilton was a young man about 25 years of age and had formerly been in the employ of Mr. Cloak about two years. He had been engaged in putting up stoves and making other preparations on Thursday, preparatory to a party to be given to Mr. C., by his daughter, in honor of his 72d birthday. It is supposed he secreted himself in the garret. He was born in Thoroughfare Neck, and there attempted to ravish the daughter of one of the most respectable residents of that section some six years ago. To escape the law he went to sea, and was absent several years. It is reported that he had in his possession a gold watch and lock of hair taken from a white woman he had murdered in Boston. This last, however, is a rumor, and (we have since learned that the hair has been found in his trunk,) as such we give it.

The family of Mr. Cloak are doing well, their wounds rapidly recovering. Dr. Daily has the case in charge.

The room where the transaction occurred presented a horrible spectacle on Friday morning.—The fragments of a wash bowl, pitcher, lamp, chair and stand, which the negro had hurled at his victims, lay scattered over the floor, and in every direction traces of blood could be seen.

Hamilton's pants, which, it is thought, were torn off him during the scuffle, were found in the room next morning, together with a ribbon in one of the pockets, both of which were identified befor 'Squire Walcott.

With regard to the manner of his execution we will add that our citizens are opposed to lynch law, as also to letting the negro go unhung, which, they well knew that were the law permitted to take its course, such would be the result; for, the extreme sentence would doubtless be "sixty lashes on the bare back, and sold to the highest bidder." This, we believe, is the opinion of a legal gentleman who was here at the time. The question was, whether the negro, who deserved death long ago, should be permitted to again violate law and outrage society, or whether they should violate law in a single instance for the purpose of relieving society of a demon. They took what they regarded the least evil, and hence—Jacob swung.—*Smyrna Times, 17th instant.*

A week or two ago, while a portion of Sickles' Brigade was at Port Tobacco, in Charles county, some printers who were in the ranks asked and obtained permission from the Editor of the *Times* to publish one issue of a paper. They called it the "Excelsor Port Tobacco Times," and some of the articles were so good that the Editor of the *Times*, albeit strongly tinctured with the Southern heresy, republished them in his paper. We subjoin some of the pieces:

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE IN MARYLAND.

"What do you soldiers want in Maryland?" is a question that greets us at almost every step. We reply that the march into Maryland was called for by the utter disloyalty of the people—and the fact of this disloyalty is so apparent that we have no need to argue it. It is indeed conceded by many, but there are others who do not seem to comprehend what loyalty really is. They say, "why we have done nothing," and yet they are in communication with the enemy—their sympathies are with him and they are clearly giving him that "aid and comfort" which the Constitution expressly declares to be treason.

But supposing them not to have committed any overt act which can be taken as tangible evidence of treason, do they so little comprehend human nature as not to know that their feeling of sympathy with treason must lead them to treason itself if they are not checked?

Again, complaints are uttered of the severity of the troops, when, on the contrary, the utmost forbearance on our part has characterized our whole march. Look at it! The property of men *known to be at this moment in the Rebel army* in Virginia has been returned to their families (although it ought, by every rule of modern warfare, to be confiscated to the government) in the hope that the people might be thereby induced to remain quiet and return to their allegiance.

Yet there have been cases where this leniency has been so abused that the moment our backs have been turned, treason—*active, armed treason,* has again begun its work. Can such actions lead to a continuance of such forbearance? Do these men not see that a second visit to southern Maryland will be necessitated and that the true loyalists will be carefully culled out from the traitors.

Treason is a serious crime and one followed by the severest penalties. It is not to be talked about flippantly nor committed with impunity. The Government is in earnest—the people are in earnest, and rebellion must be and *will be* crushed, and traitors will receive the dread penalty of their crimes. It is a fearful thing for a man to be so led away by false reasoning or wicked designing men as to become a traitor to his country or to aid and comfort its enemies.—Treason is a crime against the Government, against man, and against God. Its punishment is DEATH, and the punishment is just.

SHOW YOUR COLORS.

We meet with many men who are loud in their profession of devotion to the Union. We hope they are really Union men, but we confess it seems strange to us that they do not greet us more like Union men are in the habit of doing. We are their friends—we come down here to protect them—we have left friends and home and all that we hold dear to fight for the Union, to protect the Union men and to uphold the Stars and Stripes. Under these circumstances it seems strange to us that not a Union flag has been raised to greet us on our oftentimes tiresome march. Why don't the Union men of Charles county fling out the star-flecked ensign of the Union so that their principles can be known and by all men? *It is a glorious old banner.* Under it we have lived many years, and under it, so help me God, we will die, if need be, defending it with our dying stroke. Fling it out to the breeze then you Union men and let our hearts be cheered to know that there are many yet, even in Charles county that have not bowed the knee to the Baal of Secession.

"THE SHIRT-TAIL PARTY" is the classical cognomen applied to a set of traitors who haven't the courage to act out what they really think.—It is the party which holds "mutual admiration meetings" called "peace conventions," and which, while the cannon of Beauregard threaten the nation's Capital strive to divide the sentiment of the loyal and thus weaken the cause of Union and Liberty. To this party many of the citizens of this section of Maryland professedly belong and to them we propose to address a few words.

We say a *few* words because our wont is not to talk but to *fight.* The Book of Books tells us that "no man can serve two masters." "Either he must love one and hate the other, or hate the one and love the other." Nor can a man be both for Union and Secession. He must be either the one or the other. He must be either for the Union or for its enemies. There is not, there cannot be any middle ground. Those who are not with us are against us. We have found this during the past nine weeks fully exemplified.—We have these men of peace engaged in furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy in every shape and form that lay in their power. Their neutrality consists in helping the enemy. We respect no such neutrality. Self-preservation, if nothing else, demands that we prevent any such model peace men from carrying out their peacefully beligerent propensities. An open enemy is always more respected than a traitorous friend, and these hypocritical chaps who sport the white feather and under that work out their treasonable intent, will be less leniently dealt with than those who openly avow their rebellious designs and flaunt the hybrid standard of rebellion in our very faces.

DON'T BELIEVE IT.

The enemies of the Union are industriously circulating stories in this section concerning our Brigade and its designs. They represent us as a band of plunderers whose sole end and aim it is to oppress and maltreat and plunder the peacefully disposed citizens of southern Maryland.—*Nothing* can be farther from the truth. Our mission is not to destroy but to protect. We intend to do what we can to prevent southern Maryland from being hurled into the dread vortex of rebellion. We intend to protect the loyal men and uphold and strengthen their hands.—No loyal men need have any fear. He will not be disturbed in the quiet possession of any description of his property. Traitors, who false to their country and their birthright, have dared to raise their hand against our Union, or who have aided and given comfort to its enemies may expect to be dealt with as the laws of their country provides. None but the guilty dread the majesty of the law. Those only need fear. We are no plunders. We are peacefully disposed soldiers of the Union and any one found plundering will be dealt with according to military law and usage.

St, John's College.

We confess to a sort of humiliation in making record of a piece of Secession vandalism which was perpetrated in our city last week. With no disposition to blame the Government for its merciful leniency towards the rebels in our midst, we cannot repress our indignation that such leniency has left them possessed of the power for evil which they do not hesitate to exercise whenever opportunity offers. Bold cowards are always troublesome. While perpetrating the grossest outrages they unblushingly "quote Scripture to suit their purpose," and protest that they are conscious of doing no wrong. Of this class we have many in our little city, who, guilty long since of treason, have gone unwhipt of justice so long that they believe they have now *carte blanche* to do as they please. And they *do* as they please, but they always please to commit their outrages in such a plausibly legal manner as to leave the public is stupid amazement whether they should be wondered at for their subtlety or punished for their rascality.

The act of vandalism to which we refer is the virtual destruction of St. Jonn's College. At a meeting of the Trustees of that Institution, held last week, the organization of the College was completely broken up and its venerable associations utterly destroyed, for no other reason than that all of the Professors, but one, were Union men. Accordingly, blinded by their treasonable proclivities, the majority of the Trustees passed a resolution declaring the chairs or *all* the Professors vacant, but immediately elected the *one* Secession Professor to fill the chair from which they had deposed him. Thus the College is left without a President or Faculty, and is virtually broken up; the only mark left of its former venerable name being a Grammar School, under the special guardianship of a select committee.

It is not material, just now, to make any argument upon the impropriety of this act. It is well known that the College has never had a fairer prospect of remunerative patronage; that the rebellion, which has closed the Southern Colleges, had given an unexpected impetus to our venerable Institution which it might never have attained in times of peace. These matters of fact need not be adverted to, even, except to swell the enormity of the vandalism to which we refer.

We content ourselves with recording the fact that a considerable majority of the Trustees are Secessionists—that they determined to give no aid and comfort to any Union man—and, that, therefore, they have deposed all the Union Professors in the College. Thereby they have virtually destroyed the College and forfeited the State's donation; but thereby they have vented their secession spleen, and committed the last (as we hope) act of vandalism which they will be permitted to perpetrate in our State. At its next session the Legislature will take cognizance of the matter, and place the College in the hands of men who will not abuse their trust.

For the present, we are content with giving the names of the Trustees who have so shamelessly violated their duty. At the meeting we speak of there were fourteen Trustees present. Those who voted to destroy the College in the manner we have indicated were nine in number, to wit:—Judges Legrand and Bartol, of the Court of Appeals, Ex-Gov. Pratt, Geo. Wells, Nicholas Hammond, Daniel M. Thomas, James Murray, Joseph H. Nicholson, Edwin Boyle.

The Trustees who voted against the proposition were:—Gov. Hicks, Alexander Randall, Judge Tuck, Frank H. Stockett and Dr. John Ridout, Sen.

We feel bound, in justice, to add that the deposed Professors have no superiors in their profession. One of them has served the College faithfully during the last twenty years; and another accepted his chair after the most urgent entreaty from the Trustees. They have been deposed without an hour's notice; and their only *fault* is that of being loyal citizens.—*Annapolis Gazette.*

The Expedition Against Mexico.

France, Spain and England had ordered large reinforcements, naval and military, for the Gulf of Mexico and Cuba. The French tripartite treaty against that republic had not been signed, but great pressure was being made by the commercial men and stockholders of England on the Cabinet in Loudon, urging immediate action in the matter. Referring to the condition of Mexico, the Times remarks:

"There is a point at which patience becomes baseness, and this point has been reached at the present time as regards our relations with Mexico. There are injuries to which no government can expect its subjects to submit tamely. When a Christian State, reckoned as one of the family of nations, decays and degenerates; when the evils both of tyrany and anarchy are combined; when in one city forced loans are levied by a dictator, and houses plundered by brigands and insurgents; when generals, in arms against the government, seize peaceful foreigners, and extort a ransom by a threat of shooting them, the country in which these events take place passes out of the pale of civilization. It cannot expect that its sovereignty should be respected, that its territory should be held inviolate, that other nations should bow to the decisions of its tribunals, or acquiesce in its atrocious taxation. Mexico is in this state. It is idle now to say that the English and French and American settlers are there as unbidden guests, and that they must abide by the laws and bear with the calamities of the republic. The republic, in fact, does not exist. All that does exist is a feeble and vicious race, overridden by contending factions, which in their fierce hatreds, show the only energy which is to be met with in the country. * * * * While these savage and bigoted half-casts are cutting throats, hanging, shooting, even burning each other, the little colonies of foreigners who carry on the mercantile business of the country may be gradually destroyed. The only hope for the world would be that stronger and, with all its faults, a more estimable race would come in and conquer the land and possess it."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—*A woman burned to Death.*—On Sunday morning last a shocking accident occurred to Miss Mary E. Dillen, residing about two miles above this place, on the Choptank River. She was sitting by the fire, preparing potatoes for dinner, when her clothes took fire. No one being present to render assistance, she started for a Spring a short distance from the house to extinguish the flames, but before she reached it, every vestige of clothing was burned from her body, even to her stockings. We learn that the flesh was completely roasted, and so painful was the injuries received, that she died on Sunday night. The body presented a most shocking spectacle.—*American Union.*

The new postage stamps are too pale, and are to be altered, so that the lines shall appear plain and of a brighter red.

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