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, NOVEMBER 2, 1861. No. 46.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (10 lines,) inserted ONE OF 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 $36,00) 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.

For the Easton Gazette.

Campaign Song.

When General Scott with all his men
Gets ready for the fight,
He'll put McClellan in the van,
McDowell on the right;
And when they've swept the forces, led
By Beauregard and Lee,
They'll drive Jeff. Davis and his clan
Clear out off Tennessee;
Out of Tennessee,
Out of Tennessee,
They'll drive Jeff. Davis and his clan
Clear out of Tennessee!

Great Webster and old Harry Clay
Were Union men and true,
They lived for these United States,
And died as Patriots do;
Brave Jackson was a hero too,
From truth he never swerved,
He swore "THIS FEDERAL UNION LAND
MUST EVER BE PRESERVED!"
Ever be preserved,
Ever be preserved.
He swore "THIS FEDERAL UNION LAND
MUST EVER BE PRESERVED."

Our Fathers fought as Union men,
Poured out their blood and died;
And left to us a heritage,
A country far and wide;
They bound it by this Union band,
And bade us guard it well,
That we might be united still,
And never dare rebel;
Never dare rebel,
Never dare rebel,
That we might be united still,
And never dare rebel.

The Union boys are turning out
By thousands you must see,
To drive secession from our land,
The land of liberty;
They're coming at their country's call,
To conquer or to die;
Then rally around the Stars and Stripes,
For Union, liberty,
Union, liberty,
Union, liberty,
Then rally around the Stars and Stripes,
For Union, liberty.

"STARS AND STRIPES."

[From the Cambridge Herald.]

THOMAS HOLLIDAY HICKS.

BY EMILY B CARROLL.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." So wrote Shakespeare, and it is a truth that will apply with equal force to all placed in positions of authority, to those called upon to govern their fellow-beings, and as a general thing the higher the station the greater are the cares belonging to it. This is especially the case in our own land, where every one from the most learned to the most illiterate feels privileged to comment upon, and censure the conduct of those who may choose to go contrary to their own political opinions, and as there is such a diversity of opinions, so no man can fill a post in public life to the satisfaction of all. "If affairs were only managed in this way, the country might be saved," cries one politician, while another, equally sincere declares that is the very way to ruin the country, and propose another plan for its salvation, that is in its turn condemned by the opposite party, and so matters go on. Some one has wittily observed that if you wish to secure the unhappiness, and blacken the reputation of any man, all you have to do is to have him appointed a candidate for some prominent office, and there is more truth in the saying than many would suppose. Enemies start up from all quarters, and men who have led blameless lives, are represented as little short of demons. When Thomas Holliday Hicks was called upon to leave his quiet home to govern his native State, he was a man universally beloved. He was not called to this high post on account of his great wealth, or distinguished talents, but simply from the love his people bore him. Courteous and gentlemanly among his equals, kind-hearted and sympathizing with his inferiors, a sincere friend, a devoted husband and father, a kind master, to him might be applied that highest of praise—"Those who know him best, love him most." Yet from the time he entered his home at Annapolis, his life has been a continued trial. He has seen wife and children die, has followed to the grave the life and light of his home, has gone back to his desolated abode to find there no loving heart to lean upon, no tender accents to cheer his sorrow, no eyes to grow brighter at his approach. How he must have missed that fond wife, that dear little child. For months, and years he has borne the most intense suffering, and amid it all heavy duties were devolving upon him. For him there was no rest, no quiet. How he must have missed his own peaceful home. Yet the hardest trial of all was in. His country was in danger, the Union for which our fathers perilled their lives, was in danger. Traitors tried to rend from us our blood-bought flag, and force us out of the Union. Never was man placed in a more trying situation and never did man fill it more nobly. Unheeding threats and bribes he took his firm stand for the Union. I believe that God Himself called him to his present office for this very crisis. He was just such a man as was needed; no great statesman, no wily politician, but an honest, true-hearted man, who loved his country, and his country's honor, more than life itself. But with what a torrent of abuse he was met. Every vile epithet that tongue could frame, was applied to him, even by the people of his own State, and how this ingratitude must have wounded him, how it must have sunk in a heart already so deeply lacerated. The trials his God had sent it was his duty to bear but this last blow was uncalled for. He merited blessings in place of cursings. Had South Carolina had such a Governor we might have been spared this bloody war. But if on the one side he has met abuse, on the other side thousands of loyal hearts rise up to do him honor, to bless the honest man, and true patriot, who was his country's best friend in her hour of need, and his will be one of the names that posterity "will not willingly let die;" a name that will be remembered with gratitude and reverence in the future history of our country, and among the list of Maryland's rules, brightest will shine the name of Thomas Holliday Hicks.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—A very touching little incident occurred during the late session of the American Board of Missions, at Cleveland, Ohio. A beautiful pieced quilt was brought in and unfolded. It was accompanied with a note, donating it to the treasury of the Bord. The quilt was made by a little girl, five years old, who died from hip disease, a short time after she had finished the work. In her dying hours she had bequeathed it to the cause of missions for whatever it might bring. The quilt was put up at auction in the Convention. A bid of fifty dollars was immediately made for it; then a hundred dollars were offered, and, finally, Mr. W. E. Dodge, of New York, carried off the prize for one hundred and fifty dollars, regarding himself as the fortunate purchaser. Thus a mere child, scarce beyond an age to conceive the idea of God and her relations to Him, gave, with the work of her little hands, more money to Christianize the poor heathen, than some adults give in their whole lives.

THE BATTLE AT EDWARD'S FERRY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Col. Colburn's Account.

From another source we have the following account:—

The following account of the battle, its beginning and its consequence, is derived from Col. Colburn, General McClellan's aid, who accompained him to Edward's Ferry, and returned with him to night.

On Saturday afternoon a Captain and eighteen men of Col. Devens' Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment were ordered by Gen. Stone to cross the river at Harrison's Island, follow a bridle path which had been discovered, to the vicinity of Leesburg, and report what was seen. The Captain thought he saw thirty Rebel tents, and brought word to that effect. Acting upon the report, Gen. Stone sent five companies of Col. Devens' Regiment, supported by five companies of Col. Lee's Massachusetts Twentieth, to capture the supposed Rebel camp. On arriving at the spot they found no tents and saw no enemy. They fell back a short distance, took position, and sent work back.

Gen. Stone having information that the Rebel Gen. Evans had 5,000 men near Leesburg, and that he had sent his baggage over Goose Creek to the South, that he might not be impeded in returing to Manassas if attacked by a superior force, and perceiving that the coast was clear, concluded to attempt the capture of Evans' whole force. Col. Baker took command. Gen. Stone gave 7,500 men, being Col. Baker's own brigade and the Tammany Regiment, with cavalry and as much artillery as the enemy had, and the residue of the Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, being the best regiments he had. Now begins the conflict of statements. According to Col. Colburn, Col. Baker's orders were to cross at Harrison Island; not to go beyond the island unless his means of transportation were ample; not to move from the Virginia side of the river until his whole force was over; when he advanced to be careful in sending out scouts and skirmishers; in protecting his flanks and guarding his rear; and on no account to make a demonstration unless so posted as to feel sure of success.

Col. Baker, however, according to Col. Colburn's statement, moved forward before more than seven or eight hundred had crossed. With that number, leaving no guard at the river, and keeping up no communication with it, so that three companies, which subsequently crossed, were unable to join him—after he had been joined by the nine Massachusetts companies, under command of Col. Devens, he, with about eighteen hundred men, was attacked by Gen. Evans' whole force, with the exception of his battery, which remained on a hill opposite Edwards' Ferry, being threatened by General Stone, who made a feint of crossing in order to keep it there.

During the fight our men, although outnumbered three to one, fought with the utmost bravery throughout, as bravely after the fall of officers as before, and to the last of their ammunition.—Gradually retreating to the river, they were there ordered by their officers to throw their guns into the water, to save them from the enemy, and all that could to swim for the island. The boats were not to be found. They had been swamped in carrying over the wounded, how many of whom were drowned is not known, as swimmers were shot in the water.

General McClellan is delighted with the behavior of the troops throughout, and is in excellent heart at knowing that such men are in his command. He found neither those who were in nor those who were out of the engagement demoralized in the slightest, but eager to fight.

On hearing of the disaster he telegraphed Gen. Banks to take command, and to cross a portion of his command immediately. Accordingly, on Monday night, 4,100 men were taken across at Edwards' Ferry. Gen. McClellan found them on the Virginia bank of the river on Tuesday night.

On Wednesday a report came from the other side that the enemy was about to attack our position. Preparations were made to reinforce.—It was, however, blowing a gale, and the river was very high, seven foot on an average. The first attempt to cross was foiled, although the boat was taken a mile up stream. Luckily the threatened attack turned out to be a false alarm.

The loss in killed, wounded, and missing was estimated this morning, when Gen. McClellan left, at 625 men, of whom 79 are thought to have been killed, and 120 wounded. Gen. Stone telegraphs this evening, however, that many of the missing are coming in. The Sergeant Major and a Captain of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, at first reported lost, have returned.

While our 4,400 men were on the Virginia bank of Edwards' Ferry Gen. Lander, who was here when the engagement was reported, but rode up the river immediately, made a reconnoissance toward Leesburg with 400 or 500 men. He encountered a body of Rebels estimated at 2,000, and put them to flight, taking possession of the field, on which eight bodies were found. The only casualty on our side was to General Lander, who received a severe flesh wound in the calf of his leg.

The Fight on Santa Rosa Island.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

THE CONFEDERATES SEVERELY PUNISHED.

By the United States steamer "McClellan," (formerly the Whitney, of the Baltimore and Boston line,) detailed accounts are received of the fight upon Santa Rosa Island.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The following account of the engagement has been furnished Captain Norman, who, with Major Wm. Newby, Lieutenant Durvill and Lieut. Krunel, all of the Wilson Zouaves, arrived here from Santa Rosa, invalided.

From Captain Norman we receive a rather interesting narrative of the engagement at Santa Rosa. A decided victory is claimed for the Union side, the Zouaves fighting with the greatest bravery, and everywhere dashing down the Rebels before them. The fight lasted from three o'clock in the morning until eight, and is described as being contested on both sides with much obstinacy, the advantage in numbers, being, however, on the Rebel side.

On the morning of the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock, it being pitchy dark, the attack was made. On the evening previous to the fight the Rebels landed five hundred men on the lower part of the Island, and on the same evening two steamboats were noticed to leave Waterton, which circumstances had the effect of putting the Zouaves a little on their guard. On the muster being called, but two hundred and fifteen of the Zouaves were reported ready for immediate action, several companies of the regiment being sent to Tortugas and intermediate localities. Col. Wilson and Lieutenant Colonel Creighton were on the Island, however, with their handful of men. The steamboats, with the Rebels on board, proceeded to a point three miles below the camp, and succeeded in landing 1,000 more men, thus leaving the Rebel attacking force on the Island, 1,500 in all, the whole under command of Gen. Anderson, of the Rebel army. They remained under cover of night in this locality up to 2 o'clock in the morning, when they made a sudden and furious onslaught on the Zouaves.

The night was dark and lowering, so that a man could scarcely be distinguished twenty yards ahead. Not a sound was heard save the regular tramp of the pickets and the voice of command as it rang through the silent night air. The movements of the Rebels were conducted with the greatest caution, and the Zouaves little imagined so incensed and blood-thirsty a foe was so near them, panting for their blood, until the first shot was fired, which instantly aroused the camp. Onward, however, through the gloom of the hour the attacking party came, certain of an easy victory. They formed in three columns, one on the right taking the Gulf Shore, one in the centre taking centre column, and one on the left taking Pensacola Bay shore.

Previous to this order of march five Rebels were detailed to challenge each picket, and stop their voices forever should they give the alarm too soon. This movement was effectually done, almost at the same instant of time, but the Rebels found that, though they had five of their men against one of the Union pickets, yet they had to cope with soldiers and heroes, for the pickets fought with dogged obstinacy. The ground was contested foot by foot, and a hand to hand conflict was going on in the meantime. The main body was now fast approaching. Col. Wilson had his little party of men drawn up in line of battle, expecting the attack to be made on the right, but he, unfortunately, was deceived on this point, it being commenced on the left. About one hundred and fifty men of the regular army had joined the Zouaves from the fort, so that the whole force actually engaged was three hundred and sixty-five, pitted in deadly strife against fifteen hundred Rebels.

As the right column was coming up and rounding the hospital, private Scott was challenged by Capt. Bradford, of the Rebel army, who, without waiting for a reply, shot poor Scott dead on the spot. The gallant soldier fell without a groan. The Rebels then sent a volley through the Surgeon's tent, but finding they were attacking the hospital, orders were at once given to march towards the camp. By this time the left wing of the enemy had succeeded in entering the camp of the Zouaves, and now came the most terrible and exciting part of the conflict. The pickets being engaged with the right and centre columns of the enemy, and the main body of the Union troops expecting an attack on the right, the left wing of the assailants entered the camp almost without a shot being fired. The enemy then fired a murderous volley into the gallant band, which was returned with unerring aim, causing havoc and confusion among the Rebels.

The Zouaves, however, so sudden was the attack, were thrown into confusion, but speedily rallied by the efforts of their officers. The fighting was now conducted with a desperation on the part of the Wilson boys. They, however, did not fight with regard to order. Bush fighting was the mode adopted, and several of the Zouaves were seen to hold their ground against treble their number of opponents for over an entire hour. Various were the acts of daring and impetuous valor displayed in this unequal contest by the Federal troops. Lieut. Baker, of Company F, distinguished himself bravely throughout the whole struggle.

Col. Wilson fought valiantly. Captain Norman was cut off three times by the Rebels from the main body, and would have been taken prisoner but for his cool and determined bravery.—But for the steady action of the entire force they would no doubt have been cut to pieces.

Capt. Hildt, of the regular army, with but eighty men under his command, it is conceded did the most service of any officer in the action. When the firing first commenced he ordered his company to march down upon the island, taking the left of the battle. When about a half mile from the camp he was met by some seven hundred of the enemy, when the most spirited part of the entire conflict began. The little band of eighty men at once attacked the seven hundred, and succeeded in cutting their way through them. The superiority of the Union forces was well attested on this occasion. The command of Cap. Hildt were all regular troops to be sure, but then they were pitted against nearly nine times their own number—nine to one!

At this period of the engagement the Rebel General Anderson ordered the retreat to be sounded. When this was done the Rebels fell into immediate confusion.

The cause of the retreat being sounded appears to be a misconception as to the position of the Union forces, the Rebels thinking that they were in their front instead of in their rear. If the Unionists were in their front, between them and the mode of escape from the island, it would be quite natural that in retreating towards the shore they should overwhelm their assailants. But this mistake proved the defeat of the Rebels. In retreating they ran to the right of the island, where they were met by a body of regular troops under command of Adjutant Seely. Running to the left, they also encountered a force of Zouaves, who repelled the attack with great bravery. The Union forces now closed in on the Rebels, and they ran like sheep down to the shore pursued by their brave antagonists. The battle cry of the enemy was, "No quarter for Wilson and his men;" but they found that the first part of the sentence would be applied with truthful force to themselves.

They now pursued their headlong course down to their boats, on board of which they hurried in the greatest confusion. The boats, unfortunately for the enemy, were fast in the mud and could not be got off for some time, with all the exertions that were being made by the steamboats. Now was the time when the carnage commenced in earnest among the Rebels. The Federal troops, pursuing them to the shore and concealing themselves behind embankments and other places erected for the better defence of the island, poured down murderous volleys upon the heads of their enemy. Very little defence could be made by the Rebels, and they had to receive the balls of their victorious enemy without being able to shelter themselves in any way.

The scene of this portion of the contest is described as being dreadful—the cries of agony and the moans of the dying breaking forth through the pauses of the firing; the shouts of the victors and the curses of the defeated, the voice of command and the sharp click of the musket following shortly after—all, indeed, rendered the scene one of horror and heart sickening. From the proxmity of the Zouaves to their defeated foes every ball sped with unerring aim, and it is affirmed that on this occasion alone there could not have been less than one hundred and fifty Rebels killed. At length the flatboats were got off by the steamers, but before they got into the centre of the river one of them sunk, riddled with several bails, and many of the Rebels here met a watery grave. The morning after the battle a large number of dead bodies were found floating on the water, and nineteen lying dead on the battle field.

The loss of the Rebels is estimated at about 350; loss of Zouaves, ten killed and sixteen wounded; regular troops, six killed and twenty wounded, ten prisoners.

The Union forces took thirty five prisoners, three of whom, being Surgeons, were let go the next morning.

General Anderson, of filibuster notoriety, who had command of the Rebel expedition, was wounded in both arms in the early part of the conflict.

Maryland in the Olden Time.

Some one has handed in to the *American* office an old number of the Nashville *Banner*, of the date of February 22, 1800, which contains a letter written from this city, containing matter full of significance when we think of the events which have since transpired. Since it was written Tennessee has been precipitated into an attempted revolution, whilst our own State has been sorely tried; and now, in view of the difficulties which still exist, we would commend to our people, and to those who are to represent us in the Legislature, the action of the old patriots of the State as exhibited on the 12th of February, 1781. They could do no better than to pass once more the substances of those resolutions, which in the olden time comforted and strengthened those who were fighting for the Union.

[From the Nashville Banner of Feb. 22, 1860.]

The letter from Baltimore which we publish this morning will be found unusually interesting. The communication was written to accompany an interesting relic of Revolutionary times, a book once the property of the great patriot John Hancock, whose name is inseparably blended with some of the most stirring incidents of the struggle for our country's independence, and now donated to the Historical Society of Tennessee by its present owner. The reflections of our correspondent are touching and appropriate, and we recommend them to the attention of our readers. We wish our space would allow us to extend our remarks upon this interesting theme.

[For the Banner.]

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 15, 1860.—A few days ago, a friend of mine in this city having casually shown me a relic of Revolutionary times, I took occasion to say a good word for that favorite institution—with me—the Tennessee Historical Society, in hopes of getting said relic to add to their growing and valuable collection of such things. It is the 7th volume of the Journals of Congress, printed in 1781, and belonged to, and bears the *autograph*, in *two* places of John Hancock, President of Congress, the same bold signature so conspicuous on the Declaration of Independence. The gentleman who thus presents this interesting memento to the Historical Society of Tennessee does so on condition that, "if the Union is ever broken up, he is to reclaim it when the Stars and Stripes, Yankee Doodle, and other things of the kind, as yet in common, are divided!" On the part of the Society, I very readily accepted it with such conditions annexed.

On looking over this interesting old volume, my attention was arrested by proceedings had on the 12th of February, 1781 as follows:

"The delegates of Maryland laid before Congress a certain copy of the act of the Legislature of that State, which was read as follows:"

"An act to empower the delegates of this State in Congress, to subscribe and ratify the articles of confederation."

Whereas, It hath been said that the *common enemy* is encouraged by this State not acceding to the Confederation to *hope that the Union of the sister States may be dissolved;* and, therefore, prosecutes the war in expectation of an event so *disgraceful to America;* and our friends and illustrious ally are impressed with an idea that the common cause would be promoted by our formally acceding to the Confederation; this General Assembly, conscious that this State hath from the commencement of the war strenuously exerted herself in the common cause, and fully satisfied that if no formal confederation was to take place it is the fixed determination of this State to continue her exertions to the utmost agreeable to the faith *pledged in the Union;* from an earnest desire *conciliate the affection of the sister States*, to convince *all the world* of our unalterable resolution to support the independence of the United States and the alliance with his most Christian Majesty, and to destroy forever any apprehension of our friends or hope in our enemies of this State, being again united to Great Britain,

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the delegates of this State in Congress, or any two or three of them, shall be, and hereby empowered and required, on behalf of this State, to subscribe the Articles of Confederation and *perpetual* Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, signed in the General Congress of the said States by the Honorable Henry Laurens, Esq., their then President, and laid before the Legislature of this State to be ratified if approved. And that the said articles of confederation and perpetual union so as aforesaid subscribed, shall thenceforth be ratified and become conclusive as to this State and obligatory thereon,"

Glancing over the records of Congressional debates and the newspaper columns of the present day, do we not see many terms used in what is above quoted, to the last degree significant? Has not the Great Confederacy *to-day* its "common enemy" in the troops of "Secessionists," "Abolitionists," "Disunionists," &c., &c., as it had "tories," "traitors," and outside foes then, who are likewise hoping that "the Union of the sister States may be dissolved." Why, when we come to reflect upon it aright, there has *never been a time since the Revolution* that the Union had not its enemies; but thank Heaven they have always been put down, as they will be, it is to be hoped, as long as oppressed men need a world's asylum like this from the tyranny of the old monarchies. The free spirits of the whole earth cannot be without this place of refuge—and true men everywhere would rally to save it from *anarchy* as they did in the olden times to save it from kingly oppression. Well may the patriots of the nation, however, express surprise, that in this day there should be *within its borders* avowed foes to the Union. Yet, as we have seen—as we have been reminded by this old record, *it is no new thing;* and let the truly patriotic therefore take comfort. Maryland, as in the days long gone by, will stand by the Union of the States unswervingly; and if the storms of the Revolutionary period availed not to drive her from her moorings, no fear that her anchorage is less secure in view of the infinite blessings she has enjoyed as one of the "Old Thirteen." She is as conservative now as she was in the olden time.

French Opinion of Major General McClellan.

The Paris Pays of October 10, calls particular attention to a correspondence which it copies from the Mon teur, in which the name of Gen. McClellan is mentioned in a flattering manner. In introducing the article the Pays says: Our readers will find in this correspondence proofs of the activity which General McClellan has exhibited in the organization, not only of the army which he commands, and which is opposed to Beauregard, but also of everything which concerns the rapid despatch of military affairs about Washington.

The requisition for assistance in military *material*, made by General Fremont upon the War Department—thanks to the active supervision of the young General—was complied with in less than sixty hours. Such punctuality is rare, even among ourselves.

The correspondence alluded to is dated at New York on the 21st of September. It merely supplies a review of the week's news. It conveys the generally credited opinion that the Confederates would take the initiative in an aggressive movement. Arguing on this basis, the correspondent briefly discourses on the policy of Gen. McClellan as follows:

If such be the intention of the Confederates the imminence of a battle is postponed, for Gen. McClellan is not the man to commit the fault of advancing without being assured of every chance of success.

Each day that passes is considered by the young General as so much gained for the execution of his plan of campaign, and however well prepared the troops may be to encounter any number of the enemy that may present themselves, he thinks that three or four weeks at least are necessary for the completion of his preparatious.—*The Government now exhibits the greatest activity for the prosecution of the war. It has accomplished prodigies within a month in the organization of its army, and every branch of the service has undergone a complete transformation.*

[From the Cleaveland (Ohio) Plaindealer.]

Anti-Abolition Administration.

Some people affect to believe the Administration is not firmly and fixedly anti-Abolition in its policy. Mr. Chase, but a few days since assured Mr. H—— of this city, that such was the fact, and that the Cabinet was a unit on the subject. The modification of Fremont's proclamation shows it also. The united and almost universal condemnation of Sumner's speech by the leading Administration papers, such as the National *Intelligencer*, New York *World*, and many others, show this. The President appoints Jno. W. Dawson, editor of the Fort Wayne *Times*, to the Governorship of Utah on the basis of such sentiments as the following from Dawson's paper. Mr. Dawson (now Governor.) asks:

"William Lloyd Garrison, of the Boston *Liberator*, are you willing, for the sake of the Union, to take from the head of your columns your treasonable ensign—"the Constitution of the United States—a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell;" and run up in its place, as the motto upon which you will fight the battle for the Union—"the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws?"

"Are you, Garrison, Wendell Philips and Gerret Smith, and the thousands of men who follow your lead, and glory as a martyr John Brown of Ossawatomie, ready to declare with sincerity of heart, that this war is not a God-sent war for the abolition of negro slavery, but to maintain the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, and that you will henceforth be silent on the wrongs of the slave and the atrocities of slaveholders, until throughout all the land the Federal laws are freely obeyed?

"Will you, Henry Ward Beecher, for the sake of the Union, make your church and pulpit no longer the theatre of political gatherings and political harangues, by which the people are inflamed to take up arms in this war, as a holy crusade against the slave holders of the South? Are you prepared to say, and to verify by your acts, that the preservation of the Union and the Constitution in their integrity is more important to the people of the United States and to the true interests of humanity than the abolition of negro slavery in the United States? and will you consent that the *Independent* shall become a sincere coadjutor of your pulpit in furthering the same great end of Union, irrespective of its relations to the wrongs and the emancipation of the slaves?

"Will you, Horace Greeley, and your editorial brethren, every where, cease to use your widely-circulated columns for the same purpose for which Henry Ward Beecher now uses his pulpit and the *Independent*, and make your papers no longer the source whence the ultra men of the South derive their most potent arguments to justify their parricidal blows against the Government that has nursed and protected them?

Democrats of the North, whom the dauntless and lion-headed Douglas led through his last great but disastrous campaign, under the banner of "Popular Sovereignty," are you willing, while your hearts yet bleed over the defeat and death of your heroic and patriotic leader, to say, as you muster in hundreds of thousands of stalwart men in the army of the Union, that you will rise above party as he rose above it, and under the command of Abraham Lincoln, his Cabinet and his Generals, strike manful blows to maintain the sovereignty of the nation under the Federal Constitution, until the dying injunction of Douglas shall be realized, and all the people of the United States shall "obey the law and support the Constitution of the United States."

Add to this evidence the Crittenden and McClernard resolutions and you have the unutterable policy of this administration. Much joy may it give those who can see neither Constitution, law nor administration if a "nigger" intervenes.

AFFECTING SCENE.—"Oh, Angelina!" said a young horticulturist to his love one evening, "if you could only see my Isabella! How each day she developes new beauties—so beautiful!—Hanging over me so tendrilly—no honey so sweet to the taste!"

Angelina suddenly fell to the floor like a flat-iron.

"Villain!" she cried, "you love another!" and swooned away.

"Oh, I have killed her!" exclaimed the young horticulturist, jumping up and wringing his hands. "Oh, Angelina—don't—don't! You mustn't for the world, Angelina—I didn't mean it—I only meant the—the grapevine!" Angelina recovered.

AGE OF THE WORLD—WHAT SAYS GUANO?—The deepest deposit of guano known is 70 feet. According to Humboldt, a deposit of three centuries would not exceed more than one-third of an inch in thickness. By an easy mathematical calculation, it will be seen that at this rate it would take almost countless centuries to form the deepest guano bed. Such a calculation carries us back towards a former geological period, and proves that in past ages a greater number of birds existed.

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