THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

GRAND UNION Mass Meetings.

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

" SATURDAY. Nov. 2d, at Bay Hundred,
" MONDAY Nov. 4th, at Broad Creek,
" TUESDAY, Nov. 5th, at Easton.

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

To the Voters of Talbot.

Remember that on Wednesday next you will be called upon to decide, so far as your votes can determine, the most momentous question that has ever been presented to your consideration. It affects the destiny of our State for all time to come. The people of Maryland are to determine whether the government established by Washington and his co-patriots of '76, and under which they, in common with the people of the whole Union, have so long prospered, is to be repudiated, and our State cast adrift without rudder or compass and subject to anarchy and civil strife. If ever there was a time in the history of our country which called for a display of patriotism and a total sacrifice of individual and party interest, it is the present. It is no time now to be influenced by party feeling or sectional prejudice when the country is on the brink of ruin and our own State attempted to be dragged from her position in the Union to experience a worse fate than that which has befallen Virginia, Kentucky or Missouri. Up to the present time we have been happily exempt from the ravages of war and are at this moment the only people south of Mason and Dixon's line in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace. Now, we ask, why is it that Maryland has escaped the disastrous consequences of the present rebellion? Why is it that she is now in a State of profund quiet, while every other Southern State is experiencing the calamities of war? The answer is obvious to every reflecting mind. Our opponents dare not deny that it was the firm attitude of Gov. Hicks in resisting the importunities of leading Secessionists and setting his face against the Southern rebellion, which has saved us from revolution and its attendant horrors. Who does not know that if such a man as Enoch Louis Lowe, or the present Secession candidate for Governor, Benj. C. Howard, had been in the executive chair, that Jeff. Davis and his rebel army would have been welcomed upon our soil and we should have been brought into direct collision with the general government and with each other. Who does not remember that Mr. Lowe said that the "battle-ground should be the Susquehanna and not the Potomac," thus intimating that the scene of the conflict would be in our own State and not in Virginia? It is well known that the sentiments of Mr. Howard on this subject are identical with those of Mr. Lowe, yet we find that the latter gentleman is now in the rebel army in Virginia engaged in waging war upon his own State, while the "peace" candidate for Governor is aiming to occupy the gubernatorial chair for the purpose of inveigling Maryland into the ranks of secession. We earnestly invoke every man who is in favor of the maintenance of the Union and who wishes to preserve our State from revolution, to dedicate the short interval between this and the day of election to the service of his county. Remember that every vote cast for Mr. Howard is in effect, a vote for AN ORDINANCE OF SECESSION, as much so as if the direct question was put to the people for their decision. Our enemies may deny this but the time for quibbling is past. Every intelligent person knows that he is the candidate of those who favor Secession and if elected it will be a notification to the country that Maryland wishes to dissolve her connection with the Union and she will be treated accordingly. The Southern Congress will claim her as part of the Southern Confederacy and every consequence will follow which would result from an ordinance of secession ratified by the people. If you wish therefore to avert revolution and to preserve the peace of the State come out and give your support to the Union ticket and induce your friends and neighbors to follow your example. Regard not the taunts and jeers of your enemies. They may call you Black Republicans, Lincolnites, Submissionists, &c., but remember that you have a higher duty to perform than to regard the sneers and epithets of political opponents. The utterance of such calumnies is only an evidence of THEIR want of patriotism while it can bring no discredit upon you. Let your own patriotism be manifested by rising far above all feelings of pride, passion or resentment and remembering only your duty as loyal citizens of this great republic. Avoid the example of those men who profess Union sentiments and evidence their sincerity by voting the disunion ticket. THEY are Union men when the Union is not assailed and when their services are not needed; when their country is in danger they plead "coercion" and take the position of noncombatants under cover of which they afford aid and comfort to the enemy. After the battle is fought and won they may perhaps be willing to fall into line, but if we can do without their services now we surely can in the hour of victory. Let the honest yeomanry of the land, they who constitute the pillars of society and who in case of disaster would bear the heat and burden of the conflict, come forth to the support of their own institutions and all will be well.

☞ As usual just before the election the Star resorts to a few clap-trap expedients, of which the following in its last issue is a sample:

"All who want to be drafted to fight against the South should vote for Bradford, and the whole war ticket, but those who would avoid being drafted," &c., "should vote for Howard."

We query whether any more contemptible device was ever originated to entrap the ignorant and unsuspecting. The author of this miserable shift would be ashamed to make such an assertion in decent society and skulks behind his editorial cover while he thinks some fool might be seduced by an appeal which certainly would never be addressed to any intelligent man. He knows full well that there is not a soldier in the federal army but who joined of his own free will and that the government has expressly prohibited drafting. On the other hand there are thousands in the Confederate army who have been dragged from their farms and their shops and their various occupations and IMPRESSED into the rebel service to fight against their country. Some are even natives of Talbot from whom letters have been received announcing the fact. There is one even now in the vicinity of Easton, who, although a Union man, was impressed into the service in Richmond, and yet subsequently made his escape and is now engaged in the service of his country. If Maryland should join the Southern Confedetacy her citizens will not have the privilege of being drafted, they will be pressed into service as they are everywhere else in the seceded States.

☞ At a grand banquet given to Earl Russell a few days ago, he made a speech in which he rather favored the acknowledgement of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as all genuine Abolitionists do. During his remarks on American affairs he said, SLAVERY MUST, SOONER OR LATER CEASE FROM THE FACE OF THE EARTH. This is a representative of a country which the Southern Confederacy is pleading with to acknowledge its independence and protect its slave property.

LOCAL ITEMS.

☞ LET every friend of the Union who can do so, attend the meeting at Chapel on Monday next, and also the meeting at Easton on Tuesday. Distinguished speakers from Baltimore are expected to be present.

☞ OUR fellow-townsman, Dr. C. C. Cox, has been appointed by the War Department, Brigade Surgeon of the Maryland Volunteers. He will, we understand, be assigned to the Eastern Shore Division, which will not necessitate a change of residence or interfere with his professional duties.

RESIGNATION AND NOMINATION.—The nominating convention of the Union party met in Easton, on Tuesday last and nominated ABNER HALL, as candidate for County Commissioner, in place of Peregrine Groome, resigned. Mr. Hall is well known to most of the citizens of our county, having been in public business for many years. This nomination from all we can understand gives very general satisfaction. Mr. Hall is one of our most esteemed citizens, his business qualifications are undoubted and he will make an excellent Commissioner.

A VALUABLE HORSE DROWNED.—Mr. Wm. Lynch, who keeps a livery stable, and runs hacks to and from the Steamboats had a valuable young horse drowned on Friday night of last week, while attending the Steamer Balloon, at Easton Point. From some cause or other the horses attached to the hack commenced to back and being near the edge of the wharf they could not be stopped until horses, carriage and all were overboard. Fortunately there was no one in the hack at the time. One of the horses was cut loose and his life thereby saved, but the other was drowned.

PURSER JOHN N. HAMBLETON AT HOME.—Purser Jno. N. Hambleton, of St. Michaels District, arrived at his residence, "Perry Cabin," on Saturday last, after a long cruise. On Monday night a large number of his friends, with the St. Michaels Band, gave him a serenade. When the Band struck up the 'Star Spangled Banner," the Purser could remain silent no longer—his patriotism and love for that emblem of justice and liberty could no longer be supposed. He made a few appropriate remarks from his piaza, but while scanning the past blessings of our country and thinking of the dark cloud which now overhangs it, he could no longer dwell upon such a state of affairs. His friends having a large U. S. flag with them he was enwrapped with the Stars and Stripes and all received a hearty greeting. None know the value of that flag better than those who have faithfully stood by it in many climes and seen the respect it commands. Purser Hambleton still stands by his country's flag, the reports to the contrary notwithstanding before his arrival.

Disgraceful Proceedings at Chapel.—

On Saturday last, the day appointed for holding the Union meeting at Chapel, occurred one of the most disgraceful scenes which it has ever been our lot to record in this county. At three o'clock, the hour appointed for the meeting, H. H. Goldsborough, Esq., commenced to address the citizens who were then assembled. He stated in the offset that he would make use of no language that could give offence to the most fastidious, and had proceeded for three quarters of an hour, during which he was listened to with profound attention and the most perfect order prevailed, when a man by the name of Wm. Slaughter came driving furiously through the crowd, uttering offensive epithets to those assembled, and alighting from his carriage, came up in front of the speaker. In a few minutes James T. Slaughter, a brother of the first named, came dashing through in the same manner and making the same exclamations, after which he too joined the crowd. The one who first arrived then commenced to interrupt Mr. Goldsborough, using the most offensive language, denouncing him as a Black Republican, &c. He was repeatedly requested to desist but paid no attention whatever, except to abuse, and Mr. Goldsborough was compelled to continue his remarks during constant interruptions for a half hour longer, at the end of which time Perry G. Stevens arrived and commenced addressing certain questions and indulging in comments and offensive remarks which rendered Mr. G. unable to proceed. He again and again in the most respectful manner, requested them to refrain from interrupting him, but without success. At this time one of the Union men remarked that it was a shame that their meeting should be interrupted, that they had never interrupted the meetings on the other side, &c. These words were no sooner uttered than there was a rush made for him, a general melee ensued and the meeting broken up. This is the third time that Union meetings have been broken up in this district within a few months past. That it was a planned thing there is no earthly doubt and shows a determination to crush out Union meetings by violence. The participants in this disgraceful outrage were arrested by Capt. Rickets, by order of Capt. Christman, commander of the U. S. troops in this vicinity and are now confined at the camp. Some of the "Peace" men are indignant that their brethren should be interfered with by the military and suggest the civil authorities as the proper persons to interpose. We would like to know why the civil authorities have not interposed before on similar occasions. If we had waited for THEIR interposition we would not only have had no Union meetings but our friends would probably have been driven from the polls.

☞ THE Star's campaign CANNON was discharged last week, but if we mistake not, it "crippled" more at the breach than it did at the muzzle. Mount your old "blunderbuss" and touch her off again. But stand from behind.

SAILING OF THE GREAT GXPEDITION.—The great fleet of naval and transport vessels comprising the Expedition to the Southern Coast sailed from Fortress Monroe on Tuesday morning at daylight. The steamer Wabash took the lead, when a gun was fired as a signal for the movement of the whole fleet. The Cahawba brought up the rear. The vessels, about fifty in number, formed in line a few miles down the Roads, and went out between the Capes in splendid style.

The Baltic had in towe the Ocean Express, the Vanderderbilt, the Great Republic, and the Illinois towed the Golden Eagle. The morning was one of the most beautiful of the season, and the scene presented by the vast fleet, all moving seaward in line of battle array, was probably the grandest spectacle ever witnessed on this continent.

The Southern Empire and its two great orders—"Liberty for the Few—Slavery in every form for the Masses!"

"Slavery," says the erudite Keitt, "is a primordial fa[illegible]ted in the origin of things.—As a corollary [illegible]is, it may be safely deduced that the exis[illegible] by of mechanics and laborers in organized soc[illegible] was the result of the partial and progressive e[illegible]mancipation of slaves!" * * * "History tells us also that when the working classes stepped out of bondage by the process of emancipation, they branched into four recurring subdivisions—the HIRELING, the BEGGAR, the THIEF and the PROSTITUTE—which have no general existance in slave countries, *unless there have been a commencement of emancipation!*" Consequently, in the opinion of Mr. Keitt, wherever, in the South—"a slave country"—the white mechanical or laboring clases are free, they are distinguished as "*hirelings*," "*beggars*," "*thieves*" and "*prostitutes!*"—(*Speech in Ho. Reps., Daily Globe, Jan.. 15, 1857.*)

In this pretended statement of historical fact, so opposed to all history, and in its manifestation of intense and uncompromising hate and hostility to the white working clases, Mr. Keitt entertains and expresses nothing that has not for a quarter of a century distinguished the sentiments of the whole oligarchal class of secessionists.—As early as 1837, in the twenty-fourth Congress, Senator Hammond, then a representative, announced "*the people*" as "*the mob—the sans cullotes;*" and Gov. Pickens, in the same Congress proclaimed this "universal" "great truth," that "all society settles down into a classification of capitalists and laborers. The *former* will own the *latter!*" "If laborers," he urged, "ever obtain the political power of a country, it is in fact in a state of revolution."

In the judgement of these "potent seignors;" and of the oligarchical school they represent, all the evils of our political and social systems result solely from the unnatural freedom of the mechanic. A miserable and mischievous farce, indeed, to them, is the ridiculous modern attempt to sustain this liberty of the white laborer—to maintain in independent manhood beings by the irrevocable decrees of nature merely "mud-sills!" The "whole class of manual hireling laborers are essentially slaves," says Hammond; but the white slave, "hired by the day," "is not cared for," and "scantily compensated;" while the negro "is hired for life" and "well compensated!"—"The *great evil* of free society," says the Charleston Mercury, "is, that it is burdened with a SERVILE class of MECHANICS, *unfit for self government, and yet clothed with the attributes and powers of citizens!*" "Two hundred years of liberty;" says Fitzhugh, "have made white laborers a pauper banditti!" In the opinions, indeed, of these worthy patricians, "free society is a failure," "a monstrous abortion," "is radically wrong and rotten—rotten to the core!" Hence their pet political maxims—

"*Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man?*"

"*Slavery is right and necessary, whether WHITE or black!*"

In the philosophical speculations of their "*Sociologies*" as to the comparative capacities of the white mechanic and negro for the enjoyment of social rights, and their relative natural positions in the social scale, "*food and raiment*, which are the main wants of *animal life*," are assumed not only as the primary wants of both, but as the highest and most important wants of the white mechanic. Our patricians cannot conceive nor understand how the white working man's nature can be of any higher or nobler order than that of the negroes. Education and the refinements of polite life, the recreations and enjoyments of the social circle, to their view are manifestly as far above his highest capacities as they are foreign to all the necessities of his grovelling nature. "The ordinance of God," exclaims Keitt, "has condemned mankind to labor; and certain employments are incompatible with mental cultivation." "Universal equality was not bestowed by the Almighty, and cannot be created by human law." Domestic slavery, therefore, being the system in which food and raiment—the main wants of animal life—are most certainly secured, and in the highest degree, why should not slavery be equally the natural condition of both? Why should not the white mechanic and his sons be—

"The rich man's serfs by day,
And their daughters his slaves by night."

Accordingly, in his "Political Economy of Slavery," Mr. Ed. Ruffin, of Virginia, and a number of others in similar works, influenced by a magnanimous wish to return the white working man to his "natural and normal condition," elevating him "morally, socially and politically," to an equality with the "well fed" and "well cared for" negro, have elaborated very practical plans for the reformation of besotted free society! But the statesmanlike scheme of Mr. Fitzhugh, of Virginia, in his "Cannibals All, or Slaves Without Masters," is remarkably not merely as a great political proposition of the nineteenth century, but for its noble philanthropy in endeavoring to restore to civilization the enlightenment and affluence of the brilliant but barbarously ignorant and impoverished "Age of Chivalry."—"*A negro slave*, says Mr. Fitzhugh, *is worth about $700, but a white slave, "by reason of his harder working nature," would be worth $1,000. Give, therefore, a capitalist owning $1,000 one white slave, a capitalist owning $10,000 ten white slaves, and the millionaire a thousand!* He modestly shouts—"LIBERTY FOR THE FEW, SLAVERY IN EVERY FORM FOR THE MASSES."

There is no misunderstanding the grand end contemplated in all their projects. It is not as many have presumed, the establishment of a constitutional monarchy like that of England, in which the masses would be personally free, but a crushing military despotism like that of Rome under the Empire, in which the two great orders of society would be master and slave.

Early in his mischievous political career, Calhoun, that incarnation of oligarchical despotism, boldly defended slavery, not merely upon its impregnable ground of constitutional right, but in the abstract, as "the safest and most stable basis of free institutions." His friend and disciple, Governor McDuffie, argued that "domestic slavery is the corner stone of our republican edifices," because, in its nature and properties, "it supercedes the necessity of an order of nobility, and the other appendages of hereditary institutions;" and Senator Hammond, in the Twenty-Fourth Congress, while describing the slavery system as "an aristocracy," lamented that "hereditary institutions had been swept away!"—with singular boldness, indeed, in the face of the American people, boasting of their achievements in all the arts of civilization, and of their progress in constitutional liberty.

They have steadily advocated their favorite form of despotism; but Disunion—the immediate disruption and destruction of our republican system, which is but the inchoate movement in the establishment of their plans—they have not dared to broadly place upon the distructive ground of their despotic principles! They are not so insane as not to know that even the hated mechanic and laborer will not voluntarily, or without a struggle, surrender their liberties and rights! For the purposes of Disunion, therefore, some demagogueical claptrap, captivating the imagination of the masses, and exciting their passions, while it deceived their judgments had to be resorted to decoy them into revolution.

"Some factious phrase by cunning caught and spread,
That guilt may reign, and wolves and worms be fed."

Hence the invention of the terms "State Rights" and "State Equality."

They know that war must attend disunion, and lead to the creation of standing armies under the plea of defence. Those armies they will take care shall be constituted for their purposes, and once safely out of the Union, those armies, like the Pratorians of Rome, will be certain and all-powerful engines in the establishment of their daring despotism upon the ruins of our republican liberty, either through the expulsion of the white working man, or his degradation to a condition of slavery.

A SOUTHERN MECHANIC.

Washington, Oct. 27, 1861.

The War Tax.

One of the most effective arguments (as they no doubt suppose,) of the Secessionists of Maryland, to induce the people of the State to oppose the war, and of course to elect their friends at the coming election, who will be expected to use all their efforts in behalf of secession, is the tax to be levied upon the property holders for the payment of the interest upon the debt created for loans made to support the government in its present efforts to put down the rebellion. In all countries, government is established for the protection of the inhabitants from anarchy, and it is found necessary that those who enjoy such protection should bear their proportionate part of the expense necessarily incurred, hence, our city corporation affairs, we have to pay for our police, health, street, harbor, and other departments, besides the interest on our debt for internal improvements to bring business to our city,—and a heavy drag it is too, upon our resources. The State government, for the support of education, the Legislature, the interest upon the debt for internal improvements, &c., levies taxes also, which the people have long borne, and which, but for the rebellion now brought upon us, which has deranged every business operation in the country, would probably have been dispensed with after the present year. The general government, since the war of 1812, has never had occasion to levy a direct tax, the resources of the government from duties on imports having been found always sufficient, or nearly so, with incidental receipts from other sources, and the sales of public lands, to meet all its requirements, except in time of war. The formidable rebellion, which has entailed upon the present administration by the lack of nerve in its predecessors to crush it in its incipiency, together with the treachery of those in that administration, which has enabled the secessionists to make greater headway than they otherwise could have done, has rendered it necessary for the government to borrow large sums of money to meet the exigencies of its position, and like all prudent financiers they have made provision to secure to the lenders the interest on the money thus borrowed.—By the calculation which has been made, the proportion of Maryland will be about 14 cents on the hundred dollars, and if the State will make the necessary arrangements to undertake the collection, a deduction of 15 per cent. is to be made; thus the whole tax will be nearly reduced to the same amount now paid as State taxes,—and, in ordinary times, might be paid out of the State treasury without any recourse to an additional direct tax upon the people,—but, at present, some inconvenience will be found necessary to be borne in the premises, and who is there having a spark of patriotism will not cheerfully strive to make the sacrifice to aid in the maintenance of the best government upon the face of the globe? Let the National Government be destroyed, and of what avail will be our State and municipal governments?—and to what far greater oppressions will we be subject, if as is wished by those who oppose the levying of a United States tax, we are placed under the control of the Southern oligarchy? Will *they* not require taxes to be collected to defray the enormous expenses they are incurring?—and destitute as they are, and ever will be, of foreign commerce to any extent, upon which to collect duties, there is no probability of the debts now accruing ever being wiped off, except by repudiation, and no other way to pay the usual expenses of government than by *direct taxation*, which will be *perpetual*, (for one of the cardinal doctrines of the South Carolina school of politicians is *free trade and direct taxation* for the support of government,) whilst the United States tax can and will be dispensed with by the 1st day of January of any year after peace is proclaimed. Therefore, those may be influenced by the mercenary considerations presented in this tax business, will find themselves woefully disappointed if the Confederates shall get the control of Maryland; for, instead of the 14 cents on the $100 they escape from under the United States government, they will find from the very commencement of their identification with the Southern Confederacy, they are subject to a tax of fifty-cents upon the $100. In a late number of the Baltimore Sun will be found the following reference to the direct tax which the Southern Confederacy Congress has already established:

"The Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, under special condition, is authorized to issue not exceeding $100,000,000 in treasury notes. The act also provides for a tax of *fifty cents on every hundred dollars worth of real estate, slave, merchandize, bank and other stock, money at interest*, (excepting Confederate bonds.) It also taxes at same rate *cash on hand, cattle, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos, pleasure carriages, &c.* Any family whose property is less than five hundred dollars is exempt from taxation. Colleges, schools, charitable institutions are also exempt. Said notes are to be funded in bonds running for twenty years, at eight per cent. interest."

"Each State will constitute a tax division, under a chief collector, who will have superintendence of the collection operation."

If, therefore, any one is so lost to all sense of patriotism and public virtue, as to hesitate about supporting such a government as we possess, and can be induced from the consideration of the payment of the taxes necessary to sustain that government to unite with those who are endeavoring to upset it, then they will find that they will really verify an old and trite adage, but one very impressive, of "*jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.*"—*Baltimore Clipper.*

THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.—The report that Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners to Europe, proceeded via Texas and Mexico, is confirmed by the following extract of an intercepted letter from a citizen of Richmond to a friend:

"I have just bidden farewell to Slidell, who is about starting for Europe with Mason. They are going through Texas, and will sail from a Mexican port.

The State prisoners at Forts Lafayette and Columbus, New York, were removed on Wednesday to Fort Morgan, Boston harbor. The list of prisoners in the New York papers includes Mr. Henry May. Mr. May is in Balt. city on parole, one of the conditions of his liberation being that he shall report himself at certain intervals to a designated officer.

Arms, Equipments and Clothing for the Federal Army.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The steamer Arago, from Southampton, on the 16th instant, arrived here this morning bringing a complete supply of arms, equipments and clothing for twelve thousand men.

Among the passengers are Mr. Quiggle, late United States Consul at Antwerp, Major Havelock, of the British army, and Col. Alex. Enstoff, late of the Russian army.

The Blockade of Savannah.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL SCHOONER.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—A private letter states that the sloop-of-war Dale captured a schooner, laden with rice, while endeavoring to run the blockade of Savannah for Cuba.

Rumor of Treason Discredited.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—At noon to-day the Navy Department had best reason for disbelieving the rumor that the private secretary of Capt. Dupont has absconded with all the maps and charts and sealed orders of the Naval Expedition.

BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

ROMNEY TAKEN AND THE REBELS ROUTED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

ALL THEIR CANNON AND NUMEROUS PRISONERS TAKEN.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.—The Wheeling papers of Friday announced that General B. F. Kelly had started from Piedmont with two regiments for New Creek, and that his destination was understood to be Romney, Va., to attack the Rebel army occupying that place.

Private despatches received here this evening announce that General Kelly attacked the Rebels at Romney on Saturday morning, and after a severe battle of nearly two hours succeeded in routing them, capturing all their cannon and a large number of prisoners. The despatches say that the Federal loss was small and the Rebel loss very heavy.

Official Confirmation of the Taking of Romney.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Lieutenant-General Scott to-day received the following despatch from General Kelly.

ROMNEY, VA., Oct. 26, 1861.

Sir:—In obedience to your orders I moved on this place at 12 o'clock last night, attacked the enemy at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and drove in their out-posts. After a brilliant action of two hours completely routed them, taking all of their cannon and much of their camp equipage, and many prisoners. Our loss is trifling, but cannot say to what extent.

B. F. KELLY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

Springfield Recaptured.

The Rebels Driven Out, and the Union Flag Raised on the Court House.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—A despatch from Gen. Fremont, dated on Sturday evening, announces that Major Seagoni, at the head of a small force, drove two thousand Rebels from Springfield, and took possession of the town, raising the Union flag over the Court House. The advance will occupy the town to-night.

The Battle of Fredericktown—Jeff. Thompson Pursued Twenty-two Miles.

PILOT KNOB, Oct. 26.—Gen. Plummer has returned to Cape Girgeadeau, and Col. Larkin occupies Fredericktown. Jeff. Thompson's Rebel army has been pursued twenty two miles beyond Fredericktown, where the chase was abandoned. The Rebels were greatly demoralized, and will doubtless continue to retreat.

It is reported that the bodies of 200 Rebels killed in the battle of Fredericktown were left on the field. Our loss was six killed and forty wounded, one mortally.

Confirmation of the Recapture of Springfield by the Federal Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The following despatch was received here this evening:

"HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
"NEAR HAMANSVILLE, Missouri,
"Oct. 26, 1861.

"*Captain McKeever, Assistant Adjutant General:*

"Yesterday afternoon Seagoni, at the head of my Guards, made a most brilliant charge upon a body of the enemy drawn up in line of battle at Springfield, 2,000 or 2,200 strong. He completely routed them and cleared them from the town, hoisted the National flag upon the Court House and retired upon a reinforcement which he has already joined. Our loss is not great.—This successful charge against such very large odds is a noble example for the army. Our advance will occupy Springfield to-night. The number of the Body Guard engaged was but three hundred.

"J. C. FREMONT,
"Major General Commanding."

Gen. Fremont's Body Guard numbers three hundred.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

Gen. McClellan Complimenting his Troops for their Gallantry.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Gen. McClellan has issued an order speaking in terms of highest praise of the men composing the detachments of the Massachusetts Fifteenth and Twentieth, and the First California, New York and the Tammany Regiments, for their gallant conduct at the battle near Leesburg, on Monday last. He speaks of the extraordinary obstacles they had to encounter, and asserts that the same bravery and activity under less trying difficulties, would insure a brilliant success. He does not attribute the reverse to any error of General Stone, but relieves him and his men of all responsibility for the result.

The boast of Rebels in the Richmond papers of the 23d instant, that they captured six of our rifled guns at Leesburg is the purest fiction.—We had only three pieces of artillery in that engagement—two howitzers and a small rifled gun. The howitzers were thrown into the river to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and were found there yesterday by a detachment of our soldiers. These pieces were commanded by Lieut. French, of the Rhode Island Battery, who has been brought to this city wounded. He states that his men stood their ground firmly and fought desperately. Five of them were shot down by his side, and when compelled to abandon the field they dragged the howitzers to the river by hand and threw them into the water.—The Rebels got only the one small rifled iron gun.

Army Order from Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Gen. McClellan today issued the following order:

"The Major General Commanding the Army of the Potomac desires to offer his thanks and to express his admiration of their conduct to the officers and men of the detachments of the Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, First California, and Tammany Regiments engaged in the affair of Monday last, near Harrison's Island.—The gallantry and discipline there displayed deserved a more fortunate result, but situated as these troops were, cut off alike from retreat and attacked by an overwhelming force, it was not possible that the issue could have been successful. Under happier auspices such devotion will insure victory.

"The General Commanding feels increased confidence in General Stone's Division, and is sure that when the troops comprising it next meet the enemy they will fully avenge this check, for which they are not accountable."

The Duc D'Aumale on the Union Commissions of the Orleans Princes.

The following letter has been written by the Duc D'Aumale to one of his friends in France, announcing to him the resolution adopted by his nephews:

TWICKENHAM, Oct. 7, 1861.

My Dear Friend:—My two nephews are Aides-de-Camp of General McClellan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army. I have this moment received the news. I am moved and delighted therewith. These young people are acting like persons of their age, their race and their country. The smell of powder attracts and draws them *to the right side.* They are fine young fellows. May God guide and guard them.

HENRI D'ORLEANS.

Governor Curtin, in accordance with instructions received from the War Department, has issued marching orders to eight regiments.

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

PRIZES CAPTURED IN THE GULF.

On the 30th ult., the Ezilda, and the Joseph H. Toone, was caught after a hard chase of five hours, at the entrance of Bairrataria Bay. The Ezilda was commanded by an ex-U. S. Naval officer named Wm. Anderson Hicks, of Mississippi, who resigned from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in March last, and was an officer on board the Sumter when she left Mississippi.

The following is a list of the cargo of the prize schooner Ezilda, transferred to United States storeship Nightingale, for transportation to New York:

61 bags coffee, 2 bags peas, 41 boxes fish, 3 bales printing paper, 1 bale white war, 60 kegs olives, 11 cases muskets, 5 mats do., 6 flasks mercury, 26 loose muskets and bayonets, one case sabres.

The following is an invoice of goods found on board prize schooner Joseph H. Toone, captured by United States steamer South Carolina, near Bairrataria Bay:

Two packages tobacco, 1 case cigars, 1 do. conserves, 5 do. guns, 17 do. do. 38 do. do. percussion caps, 2 do. guns, 7 packages do., 69, 100 lb., lead, 900 lb., quicksilver, 100 bags coffee, 1 case sigars, 12 bbls. cigars, 2 packages do. 1 case paper, 1 do. conserves, 1 do. tobacco, 7, 710 pigs lead; 12 bottles quicksilver, 200 kegs powder, 18 cases merchandize, 1,238 blankets, 65 packages paper, 2,000 pairs blankets, 22 revolvers, 1 box, 5,000 percussion caps, 1,557 guns, 20,000 percussion caps, 203 guns, 100 bags coffee.

The following is a list of the deck load of the prize schooner Falcon, taken out and put on board this vessel when the schooner was sent to New York:

7 hhds. sugar, 20 bbls. rosin.

Also, deck-load of prize schooner G. G. Baker & Co.:

17 bbls. whiskey.

The officers and crew of the fleet are in fine condition, and enlivened by their success, their prizes amounting, in the short space of three months, to the number of sixteen.

Four Hundred Rebels Lay Down their Arms.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 30.—A party of four hundred Rebels at Diggers' Mills offered to lay down their arms and return home, if secured against arrest by the Federal troops. Gen. Henderson, of the State militia, agreed to the terms, which Gen. Prentiss sanctioned. The party threaten vengeance if the terms stipulated are violated.

GRAND MASS MEETINGS

AT CHAPEL,

Monday Evening, at 2 o'clock

AND

AT TRAPPE,

On Monday Night, at 7 o'clock.

Distinguished Speakers from Baltimore and from our own county will address the above meetings. Every Union man that can make it convenient should attend.

Constitutional Union Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR

Augustus W. Bradford,

OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

FOR COMPTROLLER,

SAMUEL S. MAFFITT,

OF CECIL COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS,

Brice J. Goldsborough,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

County Ticket.

For Delegates.
WM. HENRY HARRISON,
DAVID KERR, JR.

For Commissioners.
ABNER HALL,
T. H. LEONARD,
JNO. W. KEMP.

For Sheriff.
JAS. A. ROE.

Surveyor.
J. JAMES VALLIANT.

DISTRICTS.

[NOMINATED.]

Easton District.

For Constable.
JAS. C. DAVIS.

For Supervisor of Roads,
R. H. GANNON

Trappe District.

For Magistrates,
PETER B. MULLIKIN,
JOSIAH HIGGINS,

For Constables,
SAMUEL A. SUMMERS,
GEORGE W. FRAMPTON.

For Supervisor of Roads.
CHARLES E. ROBINSON.

[INDEPENDENT.]

St. Michaels District.

For Magistrates,
T. H. W. LAMDIN,
JOHN W. DEAN,
WM. S. GRACE,
JAMES. L. LECOMPT.

For Constables,
R. K. MURPHY,
JOHN A. NEAVITT,
JEREMIAH MARSHALL, JR.

For Supervisor of Roads,
JOHN Q. LARRIMORE.

Bay Hundred District.

For Magistrates,
JNO. VALLIANT,
LEVI HARRISON, SR.

For Constables,
JNO. W. BAKER,
PATRICK MCQUAY.

For Supervisor of Roads,
WM. A. BAKER.

During the conflagration of Canton, caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our Government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Stick to it Doctor; and if our Government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracts that are very barren. (*Reformer, Trenton, N. J.*

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