THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

THE RESULT IN TALBOT.

We congratulate the friends of the Union on the glorious victory achieved in Talbot on Wednesday last. Notwithstanding the superhuman efforts put forth by our opponents, notwithstanding the falseboods and misrepresentations which have been busily circulated and the menaces and threats which have been resorted to for the purpose of deterring voters from a fair expression of their sentiments, the loyal men of the county have boldly vindicated their rights and Talbot now stands forth redeemed from the thraldom of secession. It will be seen from the published returns that Howard, the Secession candidate for Governor, has carried the county by only one majority, and that the Union party have succeeded in electing their Delegates and two Commissioners, thus giving practically the control of our county affairs in the hands of Union men.—While we regret the defeat of Mr. Roe we must say that the vote he received under the circumstances was larger than could have been reasonably expected, for it is well known that he was the target at which was levelled the shafts of the entire opposition; every thing that malice could suggest, and personal hatred could conceive, was made use of against him because he had the manliness to disregard party obligations and boldly avow himself a friend of the Union. The defeat of Mr. Hall, the candidate for Commissioner, was owing solely to the fact that his nomination was made at a late period and announced in but one issue of the Gazette preceding the election. The Union candidate for Surveyor was defeated by only two votes, but the triumph of the Union party may be considered thorough and decisive. The stronghold of the enemy has been captured and the stars and stripes are now waving where lately gleamed the black flag of secession. The stain of disloyalty has been wiped out and Talbot has taken her position on the side of the Union. Our opponents are, no doubt, astounded at the result for they boasted of their ability to carry the county by an increased majority. As it is, they are mortified and humbled and are seeking various pretexts to account for their defeat. They speak of the presence of the military and the power of the government as repressing public sentiment; whereas, it is well known that not the slightest impediment has been offered to a full and free expression of their sentiments, as they had complete control of the election and the vote cast was larger than for several years past. The truth is that the people are sound in their devotion to the Union, and while men of position and influence have repudiated their sentiments and enlisted in the cause of rebellion, the *masses*, who constitute, not the *mudsills*, but the heart and framework of society, have nobly sustained the cause of their country and redeemed the county from the stain attempted to be fastened upon her.—And not only in Talbot county but throughout the whole State has the Union sentiment triumphed. The majority in Baltimore city is unprecedented, while, as we write, the news comes rolling in upon us that Frederick, Washington, Allegany, Cecil, Dorchester, &c., are swelling the vast majority by which Maryland has vindicated her loyalty to the Constitution and the Union. Where now are the men that so lately stalked the streets boasting that the Union was destroyed and that we had no government?—While gloating in the expression of their treason the people have spoken in thunder tones and proclaimed that we have a government which can not only protect the just rights of every citizen but which can and will make itself felt in the punishment of those who have dared to set at defiance the law and the Constitution.

The following are the official returns from the several districts in the county:

	Easton.	St. Michaels.	Trappe.	Chapel.	Bay Hundred.	Total.
For Governor.						
A. W. Bradford,	123	329	226	127	100	905
For Comptroller,						
Samuel S. Maffitt,	123	331	227	125	103	909
For Judge of the Court of Appeals.						
Brice J. Goldsboro',	121	331	227	124	102	905
For Delegates.						
W. H. Harrison,	123	327	230	125	104	909
David Kerr, Jr.,	121	328	230	126	104	909
For County Commissioners.						
A. Hall,	126	331	218	127	106	908
T. H. Leonard,	125	332	232	124	106	919
Jno. W. Kemp,	124	330	224	126	118	922
For Sheriff,						
James A. Roe,	125	328	227	140	87	907
For Surveyor,						
J. James Valliant,	122	330	225	126	102	905
DISUNION TICKET.						
For Governor,						
Benj. C. Howard,	273	110	237	169	94	906
For Comptroller,						
J. Lingan Jarrett,	274	109	236	195	91	905
For Judge of the Court of Appeals,						
Madison Brown,	227	109	237	195	93	911
For Delegates,						
Jno. A. Murray,	277	108	232	195	92	904
Jno. T. Godwin,	273	109	234	191	87	897
For County Commissioners,						
Corn. Sherwood,	275	110	233	198	82	897
Jonathan Leonard,	271	109	252	195	88	915
George H. Graham,	209	109	231	193	83	885
For Sheriff,						
Wm. L. Wrightson,	274	114	238	181	108	915
For Surveyor,						
T. F. Tilghman,	273	110	238	195	91	907

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Magistrates for Easton District.

(UNION.)		(SECESH.)
	Saml. Harper,	275
	Wm. B. Wheeler,	276
	Wm. T. Benny,	277
Constables.		
J. C. Davis, 123	L. M. Jones,	266
	S. Buckley,	272
Supervisor.		
R. H. Gannon, 130	Saml. Cook,	266

Magistrates for St. Michaels District.

T. H. W. Lamdin,	320
Jno. W. Dean,	284
Wm. S. Grace,	312
J. L. Lecompte,	56
For Constables.	
R. K. Murphey, 30	Wm. H. Bridges, 104
Jno. A. Nevitt, 27	
Jeremiah Marshall, 5	
For Supervisor.	
Jno. Q. Larrimore, 338	Henry Cox, 25
For Magistrates for Trappe District.	
Peter B. Mullikin, 224	Thos. E. Lloyd, 237
Josiah Higgins, 23	Jno. F. Kemp, 233
Constables.	
Saml. A. Somers, 227	Silas A. Simpson, 238
Geo. W. Frampton, 22	Saml. J. Griffin, 238
For Supervisor.	
Chas. E. Robinson, 221	Saml. B. Merrick, 239
Magistrates for Chapel District.	
Thos. Covey, 124	Lewis Willis, 195
Ed. Harrison, 12	Wm. Scott, 197
For Constables.	
E. R. Hardesty, 123	Saml. A. Meginney, 196
Danl. E. Barnett, 12	Michael Pinkind, 193
For Supervisor.	
John Christian, 117	Robinson Corkran, 198
Magistrates for Bay Hundred.	
John Valliant, 10	James M. Seth, 93
Levi Harrison, Sr., 10	Thomas Edgar, 89
For Constables,	
N. V. B. Jackson, 9	Jno. W. Baker, 109
Jno. H. Cummings, 81	Patrick McQuay, 101
For Supervisor.	
Wm. A. Baker, 109	Ezekiel Jackson, 85

On Monday last the Union meeting at Chapel was addressed by Hon. H. H. Goldsborough and R. Stockett Matthews, Esq., of Baltimore. Mr. Matthews also addressed the citizens of Easton at the Court House in the evening. The effort of this distinguished champion of the Union cause on this occasion was one of the most able and eloquent to which we have ever listened and produced a marked effect upon the audience.—His exposure of the designs of leading secessionists and the fraud and corruption which marked the whole rebellion was of the most masterly description and must have carried conviction to every unprejudice mind. We had intended to notice this speech more at length but want of space forbids. Mr. Matthews as a speaker ranks deservidly high and his success is in no small degree owing to the fearlessness with which he attacks and unmasks the insidious designs of those who are seeking to destroy the government, as well as to his remarkable force and fluency of delivery.

Consolation.

The Government of the United States has been wantonly abused and maligned for its unprecedented "barbarity," "inhuman despotism," and "cruel tyranny," by the friends of openly avowed traitors, whom the Government in kindness have taken from our midst and provided for. It will be some consolation for us to know that they have only acted at the suggestion of the Confederates, following their example, but not half way to the extent of their barbarity, despotism and tyranny. Below we give extracts which are the substance of a statute law of the so-called Confederate Government.

It is as follows:

"1. No man is allowed to remain in the Confederate States who will not acknowledge the authority of the Confederate States Government by swearing allegiance to it. He must sell his land and all his property and leave the State of his nativity.

"2. If a man, resident in the Confederate States, refuses to join the Secession army and fight against the flag of his country, he is threatened with transportation and the confiscation of his property.

"3. If a citizen of Kentucky or any other loyal State should attempt to make a speech in favor of the Union in any of the Seceding States, he will be seized at once and placed in jail.

"4. No newspaper, loyal in its sentiments, is allowed to go to any portion of the people of the Confederate States."

A Sword Presented to General McClellan.

The sword recently voted to Gen. McClellan by the City Councils of Philadelphia was presented to him on Saturday night, at his headquarters in Washington, by a committee of the Councils headed by Stephen Benton, Esq., President of the Select Council. A large company was present, and the ceremony was a most impressive one. Mr. Benton, on behalf of the City of Philadelphia, made the presentation speech, to which Gen. McClellan replied as follows:

"I ask you, sir, to give my warmest and deepest thanks to the honorable body you represent, for this entirely unmerited compliment. I could thank you better if I thought that I deserved it, but I do not feel that I do. Nothing that I have yet accomplished would warrant this high compliment. It is for the future to decide whether I shall realize your expectations and hopes that have been centered in me.

"I trust and feel that the day is not far distant when I shall return to the place dearest of all others to me there to spend the balance of my life among the people from whom I have received the beautiful gift. The war cannot be long. It may be desperate. I ask in the future forbearance, patience, and confidence. With these we can accomplish all; and while I know that in the great drama, which may heave our heart's blood, that Pennsylvania will not play the least, I trust that, on the other hand, she will play the highest and noblest part.

"I again thank you, and ask you to convey to the Councils my most sincere thanks for the sword. Say to them that it will be my ambition to deserve it hereafter; I know I do not now."

The company loudly applauded these sentiments, after which Mr. Benton introduced the members of the committee to Gen. McClellan, who introduced them to the officers of his staff. The sword was admired by all, and pronounced to be magnificent weapon. A supper, which the General had prepared for his friends, concluded the ceremony.

Death of General Sam: Houston.

As the announcement of the death of General Houston comes to us now through two different channels—Nashville and Galveston—both concurring as to the day on which the event took place, we incline to believe that it is true. It may be a harsh thing to say, but it is a truth nevertheless, that if old "San Jacinto" had died a year ago his memory would have been cherished by millions and millions of his countrymen who will now only think of him as one who, after having maintained the flag of his country on many a well-fought field, had not the moral courage to stand by that flag when it most needed his support.

General Houston was born near Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 2d, 1793, thus making him over 68 years of age at the time of his reported death. He is said to have been a descendant of the Scottish Covenanters, who emigrated to Pennsylvania early in the Eighteenth century. His father was a revolutionary officer, and at his demise, the widow, a tall, strong, athletic, woman, plunged into the wilderness of Tennessee, with her six sons and three daughters. Sam was sent to the Academy, which had just been opened there, and in a short time became a thorough master of Pope's translation of the "Iliad."

Upon being refused the study of Latin, on application, by the teacher, Sam resolved never to study any other books. He was put into a store, against his will, and he soon evinced a disrelish for this mode of life, and absconded, taking up his residence among the Indians, by whom he was well received, and among whom he remained for three years. Though but 18 years of age he was six feet tall and an expert and active hunter, hence his great esteem among the tribe. He was adopted by the Chief, and soon afterwards in an action with the British and Indians, in 1812, he received two rifle and an arrow wound. His brave and determined manner in this action soon attracted the notice of Gen. Jackson, and he was promoted to a Lieutenancy.

In a subsequent action he received a severe wound in the shoulder, which laid him up, and during his illness charges were made against him of "too much zeal in preventing the lawful importation of negroes through Florida." The charges were unfounded, but nevertheless he resigned his commission and commenced the study of law. He was a proficient scholar, and soon showed his abilities in his elevation to the office of District Attorney, and as a member of the House of Representatives. He was re-elected to the latter by an almost unanimous vote. He also took great interest in the welfare of the Indians, and was indignant at their treatment received at the hands of the whites. These troubles involved him in a series of painful and embarrassing law suits, in one of which he was fined five hundred dollars, which was remored by General Jackson.

From this time his progress was rapid. In one of his battles his loss was only 8 killed and 25 wounded, while that of the enemy was 630 killed, 208 wounded and 730 taken prisoners.—This serves as a fair sample of his fighting prowess. He afterwards became President and Governor of Texas, and he was one of the first Senators from Texas after she became a State, where he remained until 1850. He became attached to the Native American or Know Nothing party, and was strongly urged as a nominee for the Presidency by that political organization. In 1858 he was defeated for United States Senator by J. W. Hemphill, but on his return to Texas he was elected Governor. During the past civil war, he became identified with the Confederate States of America, and his good name and fame, hitherto achieved under the Union, have consequently become impaired.

Additional Intelligence from the Naval Expedition.

The bark Honduras, which arrived at New York on Tuesday, reports that on the 1st instant, at noon, when in latitude 28° 30', longitude 79° 40', experienced a heavy gale from S. E., and was struck by a white squall which carried away the main-topsail tie, parted foot rope of the fore-topsail, split the sail, and sprung the yard. While in the act of reefing the topsail was boarded by a heavy sea, which filled the deck, and broke everything movable about. At night the wind increased to a hurricane, and was obliged to scud the bark all night under close reefed main topsail.

The next morning, the 2d (Saturday,) at daylight, between Cape Fear, North Carolina, and Charleston, South Carolina, passed a large fleet of naval vessels, consisting of small steamers and two large ships.

The fleet had passed Beaufort, North Carolina, which is in latitude 34° 43', longitude 76° 39', and were between Cape Fear and Charleston—the lighthouse of which stands in latitude 32° 41' 09', longitude 79° 52' 05'. On the 2d, when seeing the fleet, the wind had abated.

A passenger on board the same vessel has sent the New York Herald the following communication on the same subject:

BARK HONDURAS, OFF HIGHLANDS, Tuesday Morning, Nov. 5.

Since receiving a pilot I learn that an expedition left Hampton Roads some days since, destination unknown. Will the following facts throw any light upon the subject? Last Friday night we had a severe gale of wind from the southeast. On Saturday morning at 1 A. M., we were signalled by a gunboat, which run across our stern. At daylight we found ourselves surrounded with gunboats, steamers and frigates. A new gunboat hailed us, but in return would not give her name. We saw some fifteen vessels nearly all hove to. They appeared to be about abreast of Savannah or Charleston. A few stragglers we met some hours later. Yours, respectfully,

D. B. PARSON.

REPORT OF THE FLORIDA.

The sidewheel steamer Florida, attached to the great expedition, reached the Philadelphia Navy Yard at noon on Tuesday. The Florida was fitted out in New York, is of 1,280 tons burthen and now ten years old. She left Fortress Monroe on Tuesday last with the flotilla, and sailed southward as far as Cape Fear. When off Cape Fear, owing to the rough sea and the derangement of her machinery, she was compelled to put back. The accident occurred on Friday last, the 2d inst. The fleet at that time had passed Cape Fear, being two leagues from shore, and while the war vessels kept close together, the transports and smaller vessels were much scattered. A number of the latter were out of sight, among them the Matanzas, the Oriental and the Winfield Scott.

As far as Captain Goldsborough could determine, the ships of war were making directly southwestward for Georgetown entrance, at Winyaw Bay, or, perhaps, for Bull's Bay, as both lay in the same line. No trouble appeared among the main fleet, and they observed a steady course southward, signalizing to the flagship Wabash during the night time. A few vessels passed the fleet coming northward. Among them two or three attached to the blockading squadron. Frequently, during the storm, the men on board the Florida could hear the drums on the war vessels beating, and the same sounds were heard after the lights of the fleet had finally disappeared.

Captain Goldsborough does not believe that more than three or four of the transports have parted convoy. The machinery of the Florida was not in the best condition when she left Hampton Roads, and therefore easily liable to derangement. She will sail again on Friday, and will be repaired to-morrow. All Tuesday night the gale was pretty high, with plenty of rain.

On Wednesday it abated but recommenced on Thursday, coming from the southwestward and blowing the ships in toward shore. Toward evening it changed to a southeast gale, less powerful, and on Friday had almost entirely ceased.

When the fleet sailed from Hampton Roads the Florida was the third in order, being preceded by the Curlew—a Philadelphia ferry boat—and followed by the Georgia. She maintained the same relative position up to Wednesday night, when she fell astern and was finally compelled to put back. Her officers and men regret the necessity that withholds them from performing their share of the service at Port Royal.

Bull's Bay and Port Royal.

Bull's Bay is situated twenty-three miles northeast of Charleston light; the entrance channel to which is along the northern extremity of Bull's Island, between that and Bird's Island.

The Bay is about ten miles long from north to south and about three miles wide. The entrance to the Bay is about three miles wide, but is obstructed by a bar, at one point of which only are soundings sufficiently deep for the passage of heavy vessels, giving fifteen feet at low water. The coast from Bull's Bay south to Charleston harbor bears the peculiar character of the whole Southern coast, being a series of Islands and the mainland. These creeks communicate with Charleston harbor, between Sullivan's Island and the mainland.

Within the northern point of Bull's Island there is a good harbor. The country about Bull's Bay is sparsely settled, and at some distance from the coast is traversed by the common road from Charleston to Georgetown, which crosses the Santee river about ten miles from the coast. The nearest town or village is Mount Pleasant, og Charleston harbor.

The harbor at Beaufort or Port Royal is the best in the State of South Carolina, and is about equi-distant from Charleston and Savannah. It is but little frequented, but has a good draught of water and is large enough to receive the entire expedition. It has water communication with the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Beaufort, the village which lies on the west side of Port Royal, is fifty miles northeast of Savannah and seventy-five miles southwest of Charleston. It lies sixteen miles from the sea, and is guarded and made of little importance by a fort which prevents the admission of vessels over eleven feet draught. The harbor, however, has plenty of water for the Great Republic, or for a seventy-four gunship.



ELECTION RETURNS!

30,000 Guns for Maryland.

Secession Completely Destroyed.

(From the Baltimore American, of Thursday.)

The election for Governor and State officers yesterday passed off quietly and peaceably, though there was quite a number of arrests made on the charge of disloyalty, which prevented a full vote being cast by the opponents of the Union candidates. The intimidation caused by these arrests is to be regretted, as there has been no doubt at any time since the 19th of April that a large majority of the legal voters of the city are devoted to the preservation of the Union. The intimidation at the April election for the Legislature, which, sustained by the authorities of the city, effectively silenced the Union sentiment, lead yesterday to a desire for retaliation, which was, to a considerable extent, practiced in all the wards.

The Judges, however, were all men of standing and character, and in most of the precincts Opposition judges were in attendance. In all other respects the election was a fair one, the greatest care being taken everywhere to prevent illegal voting. The whole vote cast was 21,009, of which the Union candidates received an average vote of 17,722. The whole vote of the city at the Presidential election in November last was 29,063. In July last the whole vote cast at the Congressional election was 24,994. It will therefore be seen that the Union candidates yesterday received an undoubted majority of the legal votes of the city, which is estimated now not to exceed 26,000.

The returns from the other parts of the State, though but few and incomplete, yet promise a thorough and overwhelming Union triumph.

Returns from the Counties.

Below will be found all the returns of the State election received up to the time of going to press. The news that reaches us is indeed cheering, and there is scarcely a doubt but that the Union candidates will be elected by the overwhelming majority of thirty thousand:

ANNE ARUNDEL.

Anne Arundel county gives the State ticket 19 majority.

ALLEGANY.

The Union candidates for Commissioner of Public Works and House of Delegates are all elected by very large majorities—not less than 2,000.

CARROLL.

The official vote of Carroll county gives 1,784 majority for the Union ticket.

CECIL.

This county gives the Union ticket 1,784 majority.

CAROLINE.

This county gives 528 majority for the Union ticket.

DORCHESTER.

Dorchester gives the Union ticket 800 majority.

FREDERICK.

The Union majority in Frederick county is 3022 The vote has been heavy. There is great rejoicing.

HOWARD.

The average majority for State ticket in this county is 300 votes.

HARFORD.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 6.—This city gives Bradford 283 majority. The county is all right for the Union.

KENT.

An extra issued from the office of the Kent News gives the Union State ticket 426 majority.

MONTGOMERY.

The majority here for the Union ticket will be about 800.

QUEEN ANNES.

Extras issued from the offices of the Times and Citizen say that the Union Legislature ticket is elected by a handsome vote. Harrison, the Union candidate for the Senate, has a majority over John Brown, of 122. Kemp and McCollister's average majority over Palmer and Goodhand is 129. The Commissioners are elected by an average majority of 131. Burgess beats Jump for Sheriff 123. Thompson beats Roberts for Surveyor 108 votes.

WASHINGTON.

The returns from this county are not quite complete yet. The Union majority in the county will be about 2,000.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE ELECTED.

SENATE.

Anne Arundel—John S. Sellman, Union.
Frederick—G. Eichelberger, Union.
Montgomery—Dr. W. Waters, Union.
Washington—Lewis P. Fiery, Union.
Prince George's—D. J. H. Bayne, Union.
Queen Anne's—Sam'l. T. Harrison, Union.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Balt. City—Union—William Price, Michael Warner, Thomas S. Alexander, Edmund Wolfe, James Stockdale, N. Christopher, Dr. Wm. S. Reese, J. W. Hugg, Steptoe B. Taylor, R. Stocket Matthews.

Balt. Co.—Union—Reverdy Johnson, John S. Berry, John S. Given, John T. Ensor, John H. T. Jerome, John B. Pearce.

Frederick County—Union—Thos. Hammond, James M. Coale, Hiram Buhrman, Joshua Biggs, Thomas Johnson, Henry R. Harris.

Howard County—Union—Thomas Donalson, Edward Hammond.

Anne Arundel County.—Union—Col. John Walton, G. W. Nutwell, Henry F. Dunbar.

Washington County.—Union—John V. L. Findlay, Samuel Rohrer, George Pearson, John J. Thomas, F. Dorsey Herbert.

Harford County.—Union—Elisha Lewis, R. McCoy, M. Love.

Cecil County.—Union—J. A. J. Creswell, Andrew McIntire, Hamilton Mortan.

Carroll County.—Union—Warran L. Little, Geo. Everhart, S. R. Waters.

Allegany County.—Union—George A. Pearre, Chas. W. White, Lloyd Lowe, A. Chamberlain.

Montgomery County.—Union—Allen B. Davis, Robert P. Dunlop.

Prince George's County.—Union—John Bowie, Sr., George W. Duvall of Geo., James J. Bowie.

Kent County.—Union—William M. Smyth and George B. Westcott.

Dorchester County.—Union—Dr. Frances P. Phelps, Sr., Dr. Thomas K. Carroll, J. Q. Lookie.

Queen Anne's County.—Union—Charles McCollister, Thomas H. Kemp.

New York Election—Heavy Union Majority.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The People's Union ticket has fully *one hundred thousand majority in the State*, except Wright, Democrat, who is probably elected Canal Commissioner.

SPRINGFIELD.

We now have perfectly authentic details of Major Zagonyi's almost incredibly brilliant achievement at Springfield. From the mind of the most skeptical they must remove all doubt as to the nature of that affair. It is the most gallant exploit of the war. While the assailants were only one hundred and sixty-two, the party they routed was full eighteen hundred strong.—The latter were not surprised, but had timely notice that our troops were at hand, and accordingly drew up in careful position to repulse them. The rebels were so thoroughly beaten that they did not attempt to return to the city, although Zagonyi's terrible detachment had withdrawn, and the place was held only by Major White and twenty-six men! These were in undisputed occupancy when Fremont's columns reached Springfield, last Sunday morning. The Stars and Stripes which Zagonyi had hoisted over the Court House, were floating there still.

Thus, to the inexpressible delight of the hundreds of its exiled citizens and their harassed families, the Southwest already is virtually redeemed. The exiles are joyfully returning to their homes. Those of the secession residents who so choose, are remaining in peace. For the national ensign means peace to all who love peaceful freedom beneath its folds. The patriots who remained at Springfield during the late rebel sway, and were subjected to relentless persecution, have borne their reverses with singular fortitude. Their heavy sacrifices seem only to have made the Union cause dearer to them. On the Monday before Zagonyi's welcome arrival, some intrepid spirits among them raised the American flag over the Court House, though the rebels still held the town! The daring lovers of that beautiful flag nearly paid for their devotion with their lives. They escaped to the woods, but had not long to hide from the foe. Though reinforced by above a full regiment, the secessionists were driven out like guilty cowards by a mere handful of Fremont's Guards. It is refreshing to remark with what evidences of joy the advent of our army is hailed in the Southwest. Zagonyi was greeted by throngs of the country population, who truthfully informed him of the rebels' strength, and tearfully expressed intense solicitude for his success. The expulsion of the traitors was celebrated by a general interchange of the warmest congratulations. Fremont's advancing columns were welcomed with jubilee. The popular feeling was, that tranquility and security had at last been restored to the homes from which the invader had driven them.

All that seemed lost in Missouri since our unsustained army retired from Springfield has been satisfactorily recovered. The powess of our soldiers has shone conspicuously from first to last. Especially has the Southwest already a history rich with memories of patriotic valor. The battles there fought have been between scanty forces of Unionists and far superior numbers of armed rebels. Gen. Lyon's little band shattered the host of traitors at Wilson's Creek, and a few scores of Fremont's men have now driven them from their stronghold in the same legion. Only our want of any permanently organized and available army enabled the fragments of the enemy's to re-combine, occupy Springfield, and ravage the loyal Southwest.

With the large and powerful army needed for the task assigned him, Fremont is now moving resistlessly toward the heart of the invaders' country. Since war must be, he will transfer it to the fields and homes of those who choose to make it.—*Missouri Democrat.*

Bad News from the Forces under Gen. Lee at Big Sewell Mountain.

A gentleman of this city, occupying a high position in the government, has just reached Richmond from Gen. Lee's headquarters. The enemy under Rosecrans was in full retreat towards the Ohio, but pursuit was impossible.—The roads were in the most awful condition.—Dead horses and mules that had perished in their track, broken wagons and abandoned stores, lined the road to Lewisburg. There was no such thing as getting a team or wagon through uninjured. The road beyond Big Sewell was if anything worse than on this side of it. To be sure the difficulties were quite as great—perhaps even greater—for the Yankees, in their flight, as for our troops in pursuing them. But General Lee was entirely out of provisions, and had not the wherewith to cook their next meal for himself or to serve the next ration to his soldiers. The general was not in the best health, and it may well be imagined, not in the best spirits. The splendid horse that was presented to him just before he left this city had been lamed in two legs, and was unfit for service. It will be absolutely necessary for Gen. Lee to abandon his position in a very short time as uninhabitable for his army, and go in to winter quarters. Where this will be—whether in the Kanawha Valley or on the line of the Central Railroad—is uncertain, but much depends on the choice as to the footing the Yankees will have in Western Virginia next spring.

A letter was received in town this morning from an officer in Major Randolph's Richmond Howitzers, stating that a considerable skirmish had been fought in the peninsula, some miles below Yorktown, on Friday, the 18th inst., in which a small Confederate force had driven back the Yankess with a loss to them of sixty killed and wounded and fifteen prisoners. Our loss was set down at ten killed and thirteen wounded.—As no other intelligence of this affair has been received in town, either at the War Department or the newspaper offices, it is generally discredited. There are rumors of attacks at various points. Gen. Huger is expecting a combined movement upon Norfolk, and Gen. Magruder apprehends the landing of a large force in Mobjack Bay. The better opinion here is that these will be but feints to divert attention from a really formidable assault to be made immediately on the Evansport battery. This assault is intended by McClellan beyond a doubt, and it may be a true explanation of the withdrawal of Johnston's army within the lines of Manassas, where they can co-operate readily, and at four hours' notice with the command of Gen. Holmes at the battery. From the information I have received, I am so confident that the attempt will be made by a heavy force from Washington to re-open the navigation of the Potomac at an early day, that I predict you will hear of a severe engagement there before this letter gets to Memphis.

The Hons. John C. Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall and William Preston, of Kentucky, arrived here by the Danvills train this afternoon, and took lodgings at the Spotswood hotel. It having been known before hand that they were on the train, a large crowd assembled at the depot to welcome them to this city, and, in response to an enthusiastic call, Mr Breckinridge made a stirring speech from the platform of the car.—His noble address to the people of Kentucky has been published in our city papers, and has excited a feeling of renewed admiration for this eminent statesman.—*Southern Exchange.*

Col. Mulligan Released.

Our special from Jefferson City this morning announces the gratifying circumstance that Col. Mulligan has been released. The release indicates the success of the commission which left here several days ago for Gen. Price's army.—Cols. Peabody and Van Horn, of the Federal side, we suppose have also been set at liberty; while on the rebel side Gen. Frost, Col. Bowen, and Henry W. Williams, have been released of their paroles given after the Camp Jackson capture.—*Missouri Democrat.*

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6, 1861.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Good new white,	1 40a$1 50
Prime, do.,	1 55a$1 60
Red,	1 20a$1 30
CORN—White,	63a68 cts.
Yellow,	55a 62 cts.
OATS—Maryland,	36a cts.

MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS—WHITBY.—At the Methodist Protestant Parsonage in Easton, on the 7th inst., by Rev. R. Scott Norris, private James E. Andrews, (of Capt. Numbers' Company of the Home Brigade,) to Miss Mary E. Whitby—all of Talbot county.

DEATHS.

RATHELL.—In this town on the 5th inst, Ella Delinda, youngest daughter of W. K. and Anna J. Rathell, aged eight months and 27 days.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR.!!—Constantly on hand and for sale, a pure Caroline Cider Vinegar. (nov 10) S. T. KENNARD.

GILLING TWINE.

JUST received a large assortment of Gilling Thread and Cotton Cord for hanging Nets and Cotton Seine Rope, which will be sold low for Cash.
nov 9 JAS. H. GRACE.

November 9, 1861.

SAML. T. KENNARD,

HAS just received per last Steamer, from first hands in Philadelphia, a general stock of Fine Rye Whiskies and French Brandies, the best ever offered on the Eastern Shore.
nov 10 S. T. KENNARD.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

October Term, A. D., 1861.

ON application of James B. Adams, Ex'tr., of the late Will and Testament of Bennett Marshall, late of Talbot county, deceased.

It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of Nov., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEAL

N. RICE,
Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot co., in the State of Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Bennett Marshall, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of November, 1862, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all the benefits of the said deceased's estate.

JAMES B. ADAMS, Ex'tr.,
Nov. 9, 1861-3t of Bennett Marshall, dec'd.

GREAT SALE
OF
IMPROVED STOCK, &c.

BY virtue of authority from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will offer at public sale, and to the highest and best bidder all the personal estate (negroes excepted,) of M. Tilghman Goldsborough, late deceased, including perhaps the most numerous and improved stock of animals and implements, ever before offered here. The standard of all this property is so notoriously high that an extended description would be superfluous. A number of

FINE BROOD MARES,
Colts and Fillies,
EXCELLENT



Saddle, Harness and Draught
HORSES,
AND MULES,
DURHAM & AYRSHIRE
CATTLE
and their grades, and
OXEN,
of grand proportions.
South-Down Sheep,
of first quality, and
Chester County Hogs,
and their grades, constitute the stock of the several farms on which they will be respectively sold while several

WHEAT DRILLS,
with Guano and Grass Seed attachment,
Horsepowers,
Wheat and Corn Threshers and Wheat Fans, Wheat and Grass Cutters, Horse Rakes, Carts, New Mud Machine, Carriages and Harness, Saddles and Bridles, an excellent LIBRARY,
HOUSEHOLD
And Kitchen Furniture,
A quantity of
LUMBER
for building and other purposes.
TWO CANOES,
and frame and material gotten out for a seine boat, constitutes the implement department and cannot fail to interest and attract the intelligent and improving farmer. Sales to commence at the
White House Farm,
in Queen Anne's county at 10 o'clock, A. M., on
Thursday, the 31st inst.,
(if fair;)
AT "OTWELL,"
in Talbot county on
Monday, the 11th of November,
AND AT
"Ellenborough"
on the following
Wednesday, the 13th.

TERMS:

On all sums of $5 and under, Cash; on all sums over $5 a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

☞ Persons who purchase property and fail to comply, the same will be re-sold, at the risk of the first purchaser, who will be charged with any loss that may accrue on the same.

JAS. N. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r.,
oct 19 of M. T. Goldsborough, dec'd
N. B.—Sales positive, weather permitting.