THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

☞ The charge of Judge Carmichael to the grand jury on Monday last was such as might well cause a feeling of profound regret in the breast of every loyal citizen of this county. We have just passed through an exciting political contest in which Maryland has demonstrated her loyalty to the Union by a majority unprecedented in the history of the State, and we had hoped that the topics which had agitated the public mind would be permitted to rest and that all parties would acquiesce in the expressed will of the people. Least of all did we expect to see a subject which had been settled at the ballot box revivified and receive a fresh impulse by being introduced into our courts of justice. We have no desire to do his Honor injustice but it must be evident to every unprejudiced mind that his charge on the above occasion was aimed almost altogether at those who had evinced by their language and conduct a loyalty to the government of the United States in its efforts to suppress the present rebellion. The grand jury were given pretty distinctly to understand that it was their duty to present as *conspirators* all persons who had given such information to the government of the disloyal acts of certain citizens as led to their arrest. Thus then the threat is held over Union men that if they inform the government of the acts and proceedings of men who are endeavoring to subvert the Constitution and to paralyze the government in its efforts to enforce the laws they will be indicted by the grand jury and punished as *conspirators*. In a matter of the gravest import, affecting the very existence of the republic, the witnesses are to be punished while the *conspirators* themselves are to go scott free. In accordance with what they understood to be the recommendation of his Honor, the grand jury have assumed the reins of government for the time being and have seen proper to indite certain officers of the United States Army acting in the legitimate discharge of their duty, under order from Gen. Lockwood and Gen. Dix, whose instructions emanated directly from the government at Washington and which required those officers to afford protection to Union men every where and to repress such manifestations of disloyalty as might tend to disturb the public peace. Under these circumstances we are at a loss to conceive how Gen. Dix, Gen. McClellan or even the President and Cabinet can escape. Gen. Scott may possibly be exempt from the fact of his being on the retired list and about to leave for Europe. As however the grand jury seem animated by a laudable desire to reform abuses of every kind, national as well as local, we will take the liberty of bringing to their notice certain offences which they seem to have lost sight of, but which we have no doubt will receive their most rigid scrutiny if we may judge by the zeal they have already manifested. It is well known that shortly after the 19th of April the armory at Easton was taken possession of by certain individuals and the arms put in condition to be used, as was supposed, in behalf of the Southern Confederacy, then and now engaged in war against the United States. At all events we have understood that the proposition was made to take possession of the building in the name of the Southern Confederacy. Now we think it of sufficient importance to inquire *by what authority* this illegal seizure was made and the extra tax levied on the county? Again, shortly after the battle of Bull Run many persons representing themselves as deserters from the United States army passed through our county, receiving aid and encouragement from a number of persons while thus violating the laws of their country; this subject would seem to demand investigation. Within a short time past a number of our prominent citizens have gone down to the Southern Confederacy for the purpose of engaging in the rebellion, and still later, a number of youths, misled and induced by others, have gone on the same iniquitous errand and are now engaged in fighting against the Union and against the State of Maryland. We respectfully suggest to the grand jury the propriety of ferretting out all such persons as may have enticed, persuaded or assisted them in this work of treason in order that they may feel the just punishment of the law. Union meetings have been broken up by violence, Union men have been threatened, frantic exclamations of joy have been uttered at the rumored approach of an invading foe, well calculated to "afford aid and comfort to the enemy," while treason in various forms has stalked abroad. All these things we commend to the attention of the grand jury, and would respectfully suggest that their time and energies would thus be more profitably occupied than by interposing their arm between the government of the United States and the suppression of the rebellion.

Harmony Amongst the Confederate Chiefs.

The fact is made known in the papers of the disloyal States that Jeff. Davis and Gen. Beauregard are openly at loggerheads; the long deferred report of the battle of Manassas, prepared by the latter, having been suppressed by the head of the Southern Confederacy. It is added—but not definitely known—that Gen. Beauregard is off South somewhere, having left "in a miff."

Added to this feud between these leaders, we have Gen. Walker, of Georgia, resigning his position in high dudgeon; complaining sharply, in a letter to the Confederate Secretary of War, that he had been wrongfully superseded, and that he would no longer serve the Confederacy, but confine his endeavors in the cause of rebellion to the State of Georgia!

When we remember, also, the speech of Governor Brown of that State, several months since, in which he denounced the purposes and actions of the Richmond set most unsparingly, the allegiance of the "Empire State of the South" would seem to hang by a slender thread indeed; more especially as Gen. Walker—formerly a distinguished officer of the regular army—is understood to have the affection of his own State in a marked degree.

Then we have the Charleston *Mercury*—the organ of the organs of Secession—denouncing in good set terms the "wretched policy" of the Confederate Government, and groaning over its omission to defend that State from invasion; whilst the term "wretched policy" would seem to be endorsed in the Executive message, which dolefully bewails present and future prospects.

All this is slightly indicative of a break up, notwithstanding we know that military despotism has something in it wonderfully tough and enduring so long as it can make itself dreaded by those it subjects. But from other quarters comes evidences of weakness. If every other proof was wanting, its ferocious threats to hang and destroy would appear to settle the question; only desperation dealing in terms of coercion like these.

Recent disasters are not likely to sweeten the tempers of the leaders. The Floyd and Wise difficulty will perhaps reach the culminating point when the plundering Secretary, in his flight, reaches Richmond. That such men should be able to act harmoniously together in a cause the very basis of which rests on a despicable selfish ambition, is not to be expected. Each has his own purposes to serve, and most of them, it is more than likely, would not hesitate to sacrifice the public there in the same manner they sought to sacrifice all who trusted them here. Like the necromancer who raised an evil spirit, they may be fated to be torn in pieces by what they are powerless to control; and when we think of the past career of too many of these men, little expectation need be entertained that their labors will end in harmony.

☞ We must offer our readers an apology this morning, for many little deficiences in our paper—having been so unwell that we could not give it proper attention.

The proceedings of the County Court and many other things have been omitted this week, but will appear in our next issue.

Those Interrogatories.—We observe in the last Star a number of interrogatories addressed to us, and requested to be answered through the Gazette. To the propounder of these we will say, a fool ought to be answered according to his folly:—Let him wait and see.

HON. H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, has been indicted by the grand jury of this county for giving information to the U. S. troops of the breaking up of the Chapel Union meeting, which led to the arrest of the guilty parties who are permitted to go unpunished.

PERIODICALS.

Westminster Review.—In the Westminster Review for October may be found the following: 1. Mr. Goldwin Smith on the study of history. 2. Biography, past and present. 3. A visit to the Mormons. 4. Count Cavour. 5. The Apocalypse. 6. The Rival American Confederacies. 7. Trades' Union—by Professor E. S. Beesly. 8. Contemporary Literature.

Two articles in this number of the Review are of special interest to American readers. The one on the History, Religion, Manners and Customs of the Mormons, is replete with information and presents a concise view of that singular people. Mormonism is undoubtedly the great religious phenomenon of the 19th century.

"The Rival American Confederacies" will amply repay perusal, as an exposition of British views and expectations on the present crisis.—The writer looks forward to the end of the present conflict as the destruction of slavery, and thinks the Northern States might acquiesce in a temporary division of the Union to accomplish such a result. The writer consoles himself with the idea that the blockade, although attended with some evils, will result in good by breaking down the cotton monopoly of the South and rendering the English manufacturer independent of America.

Frak Leslie.—Leslies' Monthly is also among the periodicals of the month, on our table. Leslies' Monthly is replete with choice reading matter, witticisms, fashion plates, engravings of leading military men, &c. Address Frank Leslie, New York.

Godey for December.—Godey for December is in no wise inferior to previous numbers.—Every lady ought to subscribe to this old and magnificent work. The next number will commence with the new year, which will be an excellent time to commence the subscription. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

The Little Pilgrim.—We receive no periodical that gives us more pleasure to notice than it does the "Little Pilgrim." It is ably and tastefully conducted and is about the best work published to give children a taste for reading.—It is edited by Grace Greenwood and can be had for the small sum Fifty Cents per annum by addressing Leander K. Lippincott & Co., Philad.

Dorchester Items.—We take the following items from the Cambridge *Intelligencer* of Saturday last:

On Sunday morning last, three soldiers belonging to Company G, of the 21 Delaware regiment, while confined in the guard house for some misconduct, espied in the possession of another soldier confined with them a small bottle, containing as they supposed, whiskey, which they drank. It proved to be, however, a bottle of tinctures of *arnica* and *aconite*, two deadly poisons, which produced the death of two of them, named Saml. D. Bracey and Gottlieb Griesinger, in less than three hours. The third soldier narrowly escaped. He has now nearly recovered. The two that died were interred with military honors on Monday evening last in the Methodist Episcopal burying ground of this place.

The burial ceremonies were very impressive. The Delaware and Maryland Regiments both attended the funeral. They formed into line at the camps, and marched in double-file to the grave. The Delaware regiment headed the procession, followed by the Home Guard, which was also followed by the officers of both, Col. Wharton and Col. Wallace bringing up in the rear. At the grave a short, appropriate and impressive address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Condon, the Chaplain. After which three rounds were fired by the Guard, when the soldiers retired in order to their camps.

Military Movement.—General Lockwood left here with his staff on Tuesday with the intention of moving into Accomac and Northampton counties on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.—His force is now concentrating at a point in Worcester county. Col. Wharton's Second Delaware Regiment has been ordered there, and about two hundred of Col. Wallace's regiment volunteered their services for the expedition.—These under Captains Henry, Graham, Keene, and Watkins, left here on Wednesday in the steamer Balloon. The rest will go as rapidly as possible.

Our citizens universally express great regret at parting with Col. Wharton and his officers.—But we hope for their return in due time.

Since Gen. Lockwood left, despatches have been received that the rebels are sending reinforcements over the bay from the Western Shore of Virginia.

Secession Preacher.—Rev. Mr. Mitchell was arrested at Elkton, on Sunday last and brought to Cambridge in the steamer Balloon.—He is still here on his parole. It is said he had been praying in his church for the success of the rebellion. We hope the Government will not keep him here. God knows this people is afflicted enough with Secession preachers already.

The Arrest of Mason and Slidell.

We here append the following expositions of international law on such subjects by British jurists, taken from the National Intelligencer, which appears to meet the above cases precisely, and which should abandon all hope by the Rebels of England interferring in the matter:

"The limits assigned to the operation of war against Ambassadors by writers on public law are that *the bellegerant may exercise his right of war against them, wherever the character of hostility exists*: HE MAY STOP THE AMBASSADOR OF HIS ENEMY ON HIS PASSAGE; but when he has arrived in the neutral country, and taken on himself the functions of his office, and has been admitted in his representative character, he becomes a sort of *middle man*, entitled to peculiar privileges, as set apart for the preservation of the relations of amity and peace, in maintaining which all nations are in some degree interested."—(pp. 565—66.)

Of similar purport is the exposition of Dr. Robert Phillimore, in his late great work entitled Commentaries on International Law. He is "Advocate of her Majesty in her office of Admiralty as Judge of the Cinque Ports," and universally approved. He says:

Page 309—"As to carrying off military persons in the employ of a belligerent, or being in any way engaged in his transport service, it has been most solemnly decided by the tribunals of international law, both in England and the United States of North America, that these are acts of hostility on the part of the neutral, which subjects the vehicle in which the persons are conveyed to confiscation at the hands of the belligerent."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell taken Prisoners on the High Seas—The Fire at Norfolk, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 15.—Old Point and Fortress Monroe were electrified with joy to-day on the arrival of the steam frigate San Jacinto with the important news that she had captured those arch-traitors and would be "Ambassadors of the C. S. A." to England and France, James M. Mason, of Virginia, and John Slidell, of Louisiana.

The San Jacinto was, until lately, on the Coast of Africa, but for the past six weeks has been cruising in the West Indies, where she overhauled an English steamer in the channel of the Bahamas, and took from her these *distinguished* Rebels, on their way to England and France, as Ministers of the "Southern Confederacy."

The San Jacinto will soon proceed to New York with her "distinguished guests." Commander Wilkes reported the news at headquarters in person.

The steamer Belvidere having been repaired will leave for Port Royal early to-morrow with mails and despatches, etc.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Lieut. Fairfax and thirty-five armed men went from the San Jacinto with five officers, who boarded the steamer and picked out the Commissioners. Messrs. Mason and Slidell made feeble resistance, but were induced to leave with Lieut. Fairfax. The captain of the steamer raved and swore, called the United States officers "piratical Yankees" and other abusive names.

One of the Secretaries of the Rebel Commissioners, name Eustis, also showed resistance; but himself and colleague accompanied their employers to confinement.

The English steamer took them on board knowing who they were, their destination and business. All the documents and papers of Messrs. Slidell and Mason were seized.

Mr. Slidell had his wife and four children on board, who were allowed to proceed to Europe.

Commodore Wilkes came ashore and had a lengthy conversation with General Wool. He expressed his opinion that he had done right, and said that right or wrong, these men had to be secured, and *if he had done wrong he could do no more than he cashiered for it.*

Slidell and Mason asked permission of Gen. Wool to send open letters to their friends, which was granted.

The Merrimac is still in the dock, and it is the opinion of intelligent men that she will never float. She is being encased with three layers of inch boiler iron.

Fortress Monroe, Nov. 16.—The steamer San Jacinto sailed hence to-day for New York with Messrs. Slidell and Mason on board.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day, but brings down no newspapers nor any intelligence of any kind.

The recent fire at Norfolk consumed a large quantity of stores, including nearly the entire supply of oil in the city.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding leaves for Hatteras Inlet to-night, having in tow two schooners laden with framed houses for the troops, and other stores.

The steamer Belvidere will also leave for Port Royal to-night.

Arrival of the Steamer Adelaide.

The steamer Adelaide, of the Bay Line, reached here on Saturday morning about 9 o'clock, having been detained in the bay by the strong northwest wind which set in during the night. On Friday afternoon the steamer William Selden came down from Norfolk with over one hundred refugees, nearly all of whom would proceed North. Their principal reason for leaving Virginia is owing to the enormous cost of provisions. We are assured by respectable and intelligent men that the retail rates were enormous. An ordinary quality of bacon could not be obtained for less than 35 cents per lb.; butter 50 to 60 cents; coffee, but a very little in the place, and held firm at 60 cents per lb; eggs 37 cts. per dozen; apples $1.50 per peck, and scarce at that; Irish potatoes 75 cents per peck; sweet potatoes, plenty, and selling at 25 cents per peck; lard 30 cents per lb.; cheese at 25 to 30 cents; salt for table use was exceedingly scarce, and one house on Main street held it at $12 per sack. All the wholesale shoehouses of Norfolk had nearly sold out all their stock, and did not expect to replenish soon. Coarse army brogans commanded $2.50 per pair, and gentlemen's wear was very scarce.

THE EASTERN VIRGINIA EXPEDITION.

Progress of Gen. Lockwood—Latest from Accomac—Three Thousand Rebels Disbanded—The Union flags Raised on Secession Poles—General Dix's Proclamation Well Received.

Information was received last night at Headquarters from Accomac county of the most gratifying character, giving assurance that the expedition despatched by Gen. Dix to the two Eastern Shore counties of Virginia will meet with little or no opposition.

On Sunday the flag of the Union was hoisted at Drummondtown, the county seat of Accomac, on a pole which bore the Rebel flag the day before. The people of the county had submitted to the authority of the United States, and declared their intention to do so in advance of the arrival of the troops. A flag of truce was sent by Gen. Lockwood to Drummondtown on Saturday. On Friday night 3,000 Rebel troops disbanded, most of them drafted militia. Wherever the officer who bore the flag of truce went, he was importuned for Gen. Dix's proclamation, which had been sent among them the day before. We annex some extracts from his statement. Meeting some of the disbanded men he asked them why they had broken up so suddenly?

"The reply was they had got Gen. Dix's proclamation, and believing they could not stand out against the force we were about to send against them, they thought it better to disband.—But others came up in the meantime who were a part of the militia, and they boldly answered that they never did want to go into the business, and had all the time disapproved of it, but were compelled to do it by hot-headed Secessionists."

"The greater part of the persons I met were of the disbanded militia. Three cheers for the Union were given with such zeal and zest as to make me conclude that there was something more in them than expressions arising from fear. I met many in squads of five, ten, twenty, &c., and they would sometimes run across the fields to meet us, expressing the deepest gratitude for the deliverance from oppression and want, for they are in want of many of the necessaries of life."

"I will here state that along the road I was besieged for Gen. Dix's Proclamation, a few copies of which had been scattered about the country through which I passed. It had even reached this place yesterday. When it had got among the militia organizations it was made the pretext for giving open expression to their latent feelings of opposition to the Confederate rulers."

"The great majority of the people, I believe, look upon the troops about to be sent among them as their deliverers from cruelty and oppression. Hurrahs for the Union were quite frequent. At one place the American flag was hung out. It was a curiosity to the people, and they looked in astonishment when they saw that one was owned in their very midst."

We may conclude that the people of Northampton will follow the example of Accomac.—The secret of the success of the expedition is to be ascribed to the large and well-disciplined force sent into those counties. It is always a measure of humanity, as well as a right military rule, to employ a force so overwhelming as to prevent bloodshed. If half the number of troops had been sent, there would no doubt have been resistance, and very likely a sanguinary and protracted guerrilla warfare, for which the country is well adapted.

We believe that the same exhibitions of returning loyalty will be made in other distrtets of country when we go into them with a like preponderance of force, and that the deep-seated feeling of attachment and devotion to the Union which lives in the hearts of a majority of the Southern people, will break out into open expressions when they feel that they are to be protected and sustained.

Another letter dated on Sunday says:

This morning a forward movement into Virginia took place—first an advance of cavalry, next the Fifth New York (Zouaves from Federal Hill,) followed by the Wisconsin Fourth, five companies of the Twenty-first Indiana, five or six companies of the Sixth Michigan, Nimms' Boston Artillery and an independent cavalry company of Pennsylvania. It was a glorious and a most imposing sight to see as they wound around our camp and entered a wood about a quarter of a mile distant. We have here, beside the Purnell Legion, a portion of the Sixth Michigan, the Seventeenth Massachuetts, and some companies of the Second Delaware Regiment.

The United States revenue gunboat Hercules, Rufus Coffin, Lieut. Commanding, arrived in port about ten o'clock yesterday from a cruise in Pocomoke Bay and Tangier's Sound, and brings information from the Eastern Shore of Virginia up to Monday night. Brigadier Gen. Lockwood was still at Newtown with 5,000 men, and also had 1,000 men at Snowhill. He designed marching to Drummondtown and establishing there his headquarters.

The place was held by a squadron of cavalry, and the National flag was waving over it. The greater proprotion of the inhabitants are Union in feeling, and received the proclamation of Major Gen. Dix with delight.

In a few days Gen. Lockwood would move into Northampton county, with a force sufficient to overcome any opposition from the Secessionists, who would be obliged to succumb.

Lieut. Coffin left Gen. Lockwood on Sunday, and on his way to his vessel found that a number of bridges over the streams south of the Pocomoke river had been burned, and trees feiled and placed over the roads, compelling them to take a circuitous route.

On Saturday, four boats, with armed seamen, were despatched from the gunboats Hercules and Reliance, lying in Pocomoke Bay, under the charge of Lieutenants Tompkins and Gambrill, of the Reliance, and Lieut. Hall, and Quartermaster Berry, of the Hercules, to Syke's Island, in that bay, near the main land of Accomac county, and of which possession was taken. Formerly there were about 140 inhabitants on the Island, but on account of the apprehensions entertained that they would be impressed into the Rebel service, all but 30 had left. These gladly received the proclamation of Gen. Dix, and were promised the protection of the United States.—The Hercules and Tiger will return to those waters as soon as they can re-coal, and with the Reliance, Captain McGowan, will cruise along the Virginia shore in connection with the military forces.

Annual Report of the 'Union Dorcas Society' of Easton.

The time has arrived when, according to its rules and regulations, this Society and its Patrons call for its report.

During the year which is about to close, Providence has graciously smiled upon us and blessed our humble endeavors, by His assistance, much good has been done; but there is yet a large field of labor opened unto us.

The pensioners have not been exempt from suffering; sickness has visited them and four have been taken from labors to reward. We have paid 164 visits and assisted 13 persons our list will, in all probability, be doubled during the year upon which we are about to enter,—hence the need of greater exertions on our part, and to you, officers and managers, would we say, go on in the noble cause you have espoused, weary not in well doing for "in due time you shall reap if you faint not." He that said "blessed are the merciful," will also say unto you "inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethern, you have done it unto me."

To you Patrons, who have, from year to year given your abundance, by your smiles and contributions, said, "it is more blessed to give than receive," and who, as we journeyed on in this work, have bidden us "God speed," would we return our sincere thanks for your manifold kindness, and flatter ourselves, it is useless to multiply words to induce you to still aid us in this praiseworthy cause. To another class would we now turn our attention—to those who have never felt that "giving to the poor was lending to the Lord;" and who have never experienced the pleasures of benevolence. The winds of adversity have never blown o'er your tide of prosperity. Providence has blessed you in crowning your labors with success, in giving you abundant crops and from his bountiful hand has poured many blessings upon you; not merely for your own good, but that you may be the almoner of his bounty; say not then, "I will pull down my barns and build greater," when suffering humanity demands your attention. When you, with your happy family are gathered round your cheerful fireside, think you of those destitute ones near you? Of those, perhaps who have broken the last loaf and God only knows from where the next will come! Could you go with us to the abodes of the poor and hear their plaintive sigh and see their eyes glistening with tears as they mournfully relate their tale of suffering and woe, could you one moment feel their extent of anguish as they lift their eyes to Heaven and pray to the "Father of the Fatherless" to succor them in this their time of need, then, no doubt the adamantine heart would be softened and mercy would eloquently plead in their behalf.

Winter with its piercing winds and drifting snows, is fast hurrying on; then it will be that our society will feel the necessity for greater activity, what they have done will be but a drop in the mighty ocean of Charity. We are now in the midst of a desolating war. Who has not felt it? Its foot prints may be traced into every household. Some, who, in the past were clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day, are now reduced to a state of beggary. Many, who have heretofore willingly aided us, are no longer able.

Then if the rich have felt the touch of war, and have been deprived of some of their luxuries, what must be the condition of the poor!—a sad picture presents itself in the case of those poverty stricken ones; even the comforts of life are denied them; want is no stranger at their door, and their hearts sicken within them as they contemplate the future. Then you who have never realized the meaning of Want, or felt the grasp of poverty, turn not a deaf ear to our entreaties, but as God has freely given you, freely give to those who have not been the recipients of so many blessings. You will finally appear at the same bar with Christ's poor—let them not rise up in judgment against you, for it is said, whoso stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor, he shall also cry himself but shall not be heard. Should you be prompted to assist us, and the inquiry should arise, "what shall I give?"—we would with another say,

"Give alms, the needy, sick and pain,
The orphans mourn, the crushed complain.
Give freely, hoarded God in rust,
A prey to robbers and to trust.
Christ through his poor a claim doth make,
Give gladly, for our Saviour's sake."

Treasurer's Report.

Balance for 1860,	$6 31
Received from Annual Subscribers,	59 59
Donations in cash,	131 60
Received,	$197 40
Expended,	178 39
Balance, Nov. 1st, 1861,	$19 01

Mr. Councell,

Editor Gazette:—It will doubtless be well remembered by you, as well as by many truly worthy men among your readers, that it has been my practice to notice publicly false reports and even surmises in reference to me whenever I discover their existence, and however contemptible the source to which I trace them, may ordinarily be considered. Hence no one who knows me, and respects your privileges as the proprietor of a public journal will be surprised at this communication published in your columns.

I have learned, upon good authority, that, in one portion of our county, at least, I have been for some time held as one strongly suspected of practices considered treasonable. My ears have been even long enough to have heard, in the course of attending to nobody's business but my own, the substance of a conversation between a person holding some petty office under the government, and a good Union man, in which the propriety of having me arrested was canvassed. So far as I have discovered, the ground upon which it is suggested is, that I was seen in close conversation with Mr. George Valliant, lately of St. Michaels, just at the moment of his departure for the South. It is due to truth, although, by no means to such men as have thus marked me, and appear still to hold me under surveillance, to state that the main one of my objects in going to that place on that very day, was to see that very young man upon the very matter of his going. Suspending any evidence I may happen to have at my command as to a conversation held by me the day before with one of his best friends who encouraged me in my expressed determination to see him and advise him *not to go*; I even flatter myself that there is no honest man of any political persuasion who would not take my simple explanation of any fact, as good against the suspicions of the rest of mankind, or any circumstantial evidence under oath of such men as would become spies and informers.

I did emphatically in my conversation with him use all proper persuasion to induce him to remain amongst us, and did fairly present to his mind the difficulties he was about to encounter.

Had it come to my knowledge after ascertaining his probably settled purpose to go that he was in want, it is even possible I might followed a habit, which entitles me to enquire if there be living any man of any political persuasion, who has made known to me an absolute want and I have not fairly ministered to it.

To his credit be it said that he intimated no want, and equally to his credit that he freely admitted the propriety of my declining to give him letters to gentlemen in Virginia, for which he had written to me the day before, and which I had actually promised when, at a time prior to the existence of such warfare as caused the Administration at Washington to put a stop to open and free intercourse between Maryland and the Southern States, he had first expressed to me his desire to go.

Had I been a *Constituted* officer of the government specially to attend to such cases, it would have been my duty, or had I been overflowing with patriotism, according to the learned Dr. Johnson's definition of the term, it would have been my pleasure slyly to have followed him to Baltimore in the afternoon boat and used such influence as I might have to cause his arrest. I will not say had I been a politician of the "nulla vestigia retrorsum" "on to Richmond" school, learned in the maxims of the higher law, and without better employment in my special calling, it may be, that upon mere suspicion of his intention, I ought to have laid information before some potent justiciary of the vicinity and used my abilities to convince such a functionary, (by a logical process which his self-esteem might prevent him from recognizing as "ad absurdum") that being a "loyal citizen" and by consequence a close follower of "ordained rulers" in all their paths, and thence an emanation from their *necessary* powers, it was his inherent province to force the young "rebel *in posse*" into a *narrow cell* and, a posterion to execute the penalty of an unlimited suspension of the Habeas Corpus immediately over his head, *by a rope not more tenacious* than one of sand.

Returning from such digressions I call the attention of the people to the fact that at least one moral may be extracted from the narrative I have given of my own case.

The one which most naturally suggests itself to me is, that under the continuing development of a system of espionage such as it would seem has been inaugurated even in our own quiet community, most especially considering that by chance it may in the turn of things happen to *work more than one way*, any man may at some time or other be suddenly consigned to a prison for an unlimited time through the secret agency of men whose conscience makes such cowards of them that they dare not make an open accusation—men whose sworn testimony would not, with an enlightened community, weigh as a single feather against his simple word of explanation it confronted with his accusers.

In fact the mere suspicion on the part of such men that he has done an act the opposite of that which he has really done may cause him to be watched with increasing suspicion, and for the very purpose of still more deeply involving him in the appearance of crime, until the sum of evidence may mount so high as to stagger a whole community by rumors recital of his enormities.

It may be very speciously plead that in our experience here there have not been any cases so bad as my imagination has just given birth to, and that when arrests have been made amongst us the officers have been very polite and the men quite orderly for green soldiers, and that, the government being in danger, it must protect itself by extraordinary means—a man might have a good deal of powder and a great many guns which he *might* use in hindering the government from protecting itself. So likewise it might happen that he had not more than it has been customary for him to have, or none at all, and yet the patriotic suspicions of people of whom he thinks not, except to be kind to them, may cause his family to be roused in alarm, their privacy invaded, and insults of such a nature offered that such violence on the part of excitable men may ensue as to result in continued and more extended suffering to innocent and virtuous families.—But the possibility of danger from them to the government may be held up to justify all this and an act of violence on such an occasion proves their in-dwelling malice—such is no accepted maxim, "It is better that ninety-nine guilty ones should escape than that one innocent one should suffer," will hold good until the great day of judgement when all will be known.

Honestly differing with this great big lubberly coward "Mr. Government," as some people make him appear, concerning the advantage to be gained by offending men honest enough to express their disagreement to the opinions of his agents in many things, all I ask of him is to let me protect myself at all times against all comers in whatever guise, by the means which seem best to me whether by resistance "ri et armis" or by "trying myself by my country," when he is so engaged in protecting himself that he cannot protect me in a more *civil* manner than some here about seem to want him to do.

If hereafter, in expressing my opinions as to the acts, those men who appear as his vice-gerents in *our land* I shall be thought to offend, I shall hold myself bound to fight it out in open court if I may, with a stone from behind masked batteries if I can, or haunt them with grim shadows staulking forth from political!! prison!! walls if I must. But I regard in no trifling light as the tri-une spirit of the constitution righteous and merciful venerable as the "Ancient of days" calling aloud to his people from mid the darkness around them, "even before Abraham was, I AM." Whilst I would not knowingly foment any such reaction of the public mind as that any man should be made the victim of a sudden outburst of popular vengeance, I shall be far from being expected to be proclaimed by you Mr. Editor as either a prophet or the son of a prophet if you shall hereafter find occasion to record the fulfilment of the prediction I now make. If there be spies and informers amongst us and they go on with their peculiar "patriotism," men older than I will live to see them justly and thoroughly rewarded for it in a mode perfectly consistent with the most genuine support of the "Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." Honest repentance can save, but such as may not thus be saved will in vain call aloud in their trouble, for Legislature and Home (!) Guards. Not men in soldiers clothes from a distance will save them from the force of that mighty "stone," sound, just, enlightened and lawfully organized public opinion which, "whoever falleth upon it shall be broken and upon whomsoever it shall fall it shall grind him to powder."

A few words more which by way of illustration, I make as it were personal to yourself. If, contrary to the real opinion I entertain of you, it should happen that, for the publication of a communication which may run counter to the grain of some friends who have written for and been in the habit of reading your paper, you shall require any more valuable consideration than in that sense of independence it will evince, whilst I shall, between ourselves be a little disappointed in you. I shall only a little the less freely welcome you to the full privileges of a "Son of the Soil" if hereafter, as the result of *honest toil in your craft*, you shall become the possessor of a *snug farm* in our county—I will even still further bear you in my memory. Should it even happen that not content with such a result from honest toil, you should seek at a small cost to enter upon the estate of some other land-holder, confiscated on the ground of sympathy (!) with rebels and traitors, an easy way for which it may be adroitly attempted to prepare by some would be scullion of some prodigious magician of the North who but seeking to,

Double—double
Toil and trouble

may profess the skill to melt up the *livers, gizzards and hearts!!* of *political fanatics, per diem patriots, selfish money changers* if such there be as are too often found polluting our Legislative Halls, into a matchless balsam wherewith to heal the wounds of a bleeding country you may safely count me as that friend who will, in special accordance with the Constitution and the laws, made in pursuance thereof lend my best aid in making your title clear to a mansion in the earth.

Unarmed!! citizens forsooth; Government!! Soldiers to enforce the laws upon them and protect brave patriots in their rights; oaths of allegiance to be administered. Such are the thoughts of some, as whispered by little birds into my ear. You will look upon much that I have written as but a portion of the imagination—there may be all in all more of reality to others, than you think, yet hoping that it may not be so—that the little birds may all along, as in my own case, have whispered falsehoods.

I remain, Yours, &c.,
nov 23-1t THOMAS R. HOLLIDAY.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Laboratory of our celebrated countryman Dr. J C. Ayer. Scarcely could we have believed without proof what is seen there beyond disputing.

They make a barrel of solid Pills, about 15,000 does, and three barrels of Cherry Pictoral, 120,000 does, per diem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point! 170,000 does a day!! Fifty millions of doses per year!!! What acres and thousands of acres of sick beds does this spread before imagination! And what sympathies and woe! True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but alas, much of it is. This Cherry Drop and this sugared Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—the inheritance our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected, and only watching and waiting shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This red drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just bursting into womanhood is stricken also. Affections most assiduous care avails not, she is still fading away.—The wan messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little medicament shall go there, their last, perhaps their only hope. The strong man has planted in his vitals, this same disease. This drop by his side is helping him wrestle with the inexorable enemy; the wife of his bosom and the cherubs of his heart are waiting in sick sorrow and fear lest the rod on which they lean, in this world, be broken.

O, Doctor! Spare no skill, nor cost, nor toil to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give.—[Galveston, Texas, News.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 21, 1861.

Sales as follows:	
Wheat—Good white,	1 68a1 70
Common,	1 20a1 40
Red,	1 35a1 38
Corn—White,	70a73 cts.
Yellow,	63a66 cts.
Oats—Maryland,	40a41 cts.

MARRIAGES.

Jones—Bowers—At the M. E. Parsonage, Easton, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. E. Miller, J. Thomas Jones, of Harford county, to Sally Y. Bowers, of Talbot county.

White—Leonard—At the same place, on the same day, by the same, James White, to Ellen Leonard, both of this county.

DEATHS.

Dawson—At West River, Maryland, October 8th, of typhoid fever, Sophia, wife of Capt. Wm. H. Dawson, aged 52 years.

Dawson—October 11th, of same fever, Capt. Wm. H. Dawson, aged 56 years.

Sherwood—At "Cromwell," the residence of her son, Thos. I. Sherwood, Esq., Mrs. Ann Sherwood, in the 92d year of her age.

BATH BRICKS, for polishing knives, &c., for sale by (nov 23) Dawson & Bro.

STOVE POLISH—Carburet of Iron, the best article in use for polishing Stoves, Grates, &c., for sale by (nov 23) Dawson & Bro.

ETNA FIRE KINDLING—A convenient article for Housekeepers and others, just received and for sale by
nov 23 Dawson & Bro.

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