THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING. - DECEMBER 14, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

☞ We perceive in the last Star under the editorial head a labored communication purporting to be a justification of the grand jury in presenting United States officers for acting in obedience to the orders of their superiors, and for failing to present other individuals who have been guilty of the highest crime known to the civil law We are perfectly aware that the unfortunate dilemma in which the grand jury are placed, and the exposition of their proceedings during the recent session of Court, have [illegible] some defence which it was hoped [illegible] them from the weight of [illegible] are deservedly [illegible] in question beyond evidence that the [illegible] under a sense of his own [illegible] directly or indirectly,) it [illegible] felt it our duty, as a public journalist, to lay before the public. We pass over that portion of it which speaks of the "monstrosity" of the charges which we have made, as well as of their alleged "baseness and malignity," deeming these expressions merely an effort to propiciate public opinion and to induce a repudiation beforehand of anything that might be alleged against such "well known and respectable men." Neither do we say anything of the manner in which the grand jury were summoned or drawn by the clerk, but we simply speak of the facts as they exist and as they are patent before the community. We will remark, however, as long as the political complexion of the members has been alluded to, and that the said jury was made up of members of the "Southern rights and Union parties," and that "unanimity of sentiment characterized their proceedings," that the unanimity referred to may be easily understood when we state that out of the twenty three members, nineteen belonged to the so-called Southern-rights party and only four to the Union party. We do not wish to be understood as casting any reflection upon the manner in which the grand jury was summoned or organized but simply state it as a fact in connexion with the assertion that it was composed of members of the Southern Rights and Union parties. That the members were unanimous in sentiment on this subject we are convinced is not the fact, and that the few men of the Union party who were present, were were passive spectators of proceedings which they disapproved and which they were powerless to prevent. The writer of the article in question, in proceeding in his defence, remarks upon the necessity of laying aside all party prejudice, and in reference to the grand jury makes use of the following extraordinary language: "partizan or personal feelings had no controlling influence over their proceedings. All the members of that body doubtless felt that now, while our country was afflicted with grievous civil war, was a fitting time for each and every man to divest himself of partizanship." Really a person would suppose from the circumstances under which this language was used that it was intended in irony. The whole facts connected with the action of the grand jury, and the results of their investigations, disclose nothing more plainly, than that their whole proceedings in reference to the matters in controversy were dictated by a vindictive opposition to the United States government and sympathy with the Southern rebellion. It is evident that this was the main incentive to their diligent investigation into everything that related to United States officers and which led to numerous presentments against them, and to their careful avoidance of everything that might tend to criminate persons whose active sympathy with the Southern Confederacy had caused them to violate the laws of the land. If any man can arrive at any other conclusion he must be utterly blind to the developments of the last few weeks which have disclosed the humiliating spectacle of a grand jury of Talbot county attempting to veto the acts of the United States government. We have often wondered at the infatuation which could conceive that a State had a right to nullify the laws of the whole country, but that a single county, or a few individuals in a county, should assume to set at defiance the constituted authorities of the land we consider the climax of audacity. We suppose, however, that this is only the doctrine of State rights in its more amplified sense, and we shall no doubt at some future time, witness a similar usurpation of power on the part of an election district in a county. It will be remembered by our readers, that in our editorial, which appears to have caused such commotion in the ranks of rebel sympathizers, we simply called attention to notorious violations of the law which had occurred in our midst, and which no man could have been ignorant of who had an ordinary knowledge of passing events. We will venture to say that the cases we speak of were more widely and more generally known than those which received such prompt attention from the grand jury; they had been canvassed in public and in private and it would appear singular indeed if we could not bring these things to the notice of the tribunal whose special duty it is to examine them, without having the responsibility thrown upon us to do that which it was the sworn duty of that tribunal to perform. Why did they not require the judge to make good his assertions in regard to illegal arrests and to produce his evidence to support the charges made in his opening address? We would like to know whether he spoke from mere rumor or whether he was an eye witness of the facts? The judge called their attention to certain offences alleged to have been committed, and waived the same; the only difference is that in one case they went promptly to work and presented a number of innocent persons, and in the other case they assumed a masterly inactivity and called on us to do that which their own oaths required them to do and which the county paid them for doing. We repeat what we have said before, that if they had shown as much alacrity in examining one side of the case as the other [illegible]olts would have been equally obvious and un[illegible]ble. The attempt to make us the scapegoat [illegible] direction of duty is as ridiculous as it [illegible] We are perfectly aware of the object [illegible]re summoned to appear before them [illegible] Knowing that they did not de[illegible]h investigation, it was thought [illegible]earance of so doing by bold[illegible] charges, hoping in the [illegible]nal knowledge of the [illegible]mitted to state noth[illegible]n knowledge. If [illegible] had a personal [illegible] with the de[illegible]vernment, [illegible]o doing, [illegible]bettied [illegible] who [illegible]ly, we doubt ver[illegible] summoned to be[illegible] going such [illegible] tip to tip.

personal ignorance they thought fit to run the risk, and no doubt congratulated themselves upon the fact that those persons who have turned traitors to their country did not make us their confidants and place the evidence of their guilt in our hands.—Now it appears singular to us that we should be expected to be the depository of the designs of those who were about to take up arms against the government, when it is well known that we would have been among the last to whom they would have confided their iniquitous schemes.—If the grand jury, instead of summoning us, had summoned the confidential friends and associates of those who have disappeared from among us and who are now in the rebel army, and had pressed an earnest investigation of the charges, they would doubtless have elicited that proof which they affect to believe does not exist. If they have summoned such persons we are not aware of the fact.

But the writer in the Star says, the "crime of treason is perhaps the most difficult of all crimes to establish," "that fighting against the government would have to be established by two witnesses before a case of treason could be made out." We venture to say that there is not a lawyer in the State of Maryland who would risk his reputation by making such an assertion.—Treason against the United States consists "in levying war against them, *or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.*" The statute of Maryland prescribes the punishment for treason against the State, and the assertion above quoted that treason consists only in fighting against the government is not admitted by any civilized nation. Treason may be committed in many ways; for instance, in giving information to the enemy to be used against the government, in furnishing arms or provisions; according to high authority it may be committed by a person who merely attemps to furnish supplies; if he even starts on his destination he is liable to the charge and may be arrested and punished. According to the article in the Star, however, no person can be convicted of treason unless he is taken from the ranks of the rebel army with two witnesses, we suppose from the same place, who can testify to the fact of his fighting against the government. Such is a definition of treason with a vengance.

A word in regard to our own connection with the grand jury. We have never desired to appear in the character of an informer and the statements made in our editorial were intended simply to call attention to notorious violations of law which we will say are not doubted by any man in the county who has the least knowledge of what has transpired in our midst. Notwithstanding the intimation that we should have supplied the necessary information to make out a case we are at a loss to perceive how we could do that which we thought *their* especial duty, unprovided as we were with the powers and prerogatives which belonged to them alone. But we were not an intruder upon them; we merely appeared as other summoned witnesses. As we have before remarked, we appeared before them a second time at their instance, and questioned as to who was the author of the article in the Gazette, of the 23d ult., and in regard to the interview the writer in the Star uses the following language: "If the grand jury had wanted to gratify any personal pique towards him, they might have presented him for libel, or for declining to answer the question which he says he emphatically did do, they would have had him committed for contempt." Many thanks for their forbearance. We did refuse to answer their impertinent question and if it was a legal one as has been asserted, and the object was to get at evidence which they supposed might be obtained from another individual than ourselves, which they alleged *was the object*, then they were derelict in duty in not reporting us to the Court according to their own admission. Neither will their assumed leniency excuse them, for they have no right to gratify their sympathies at the expense of the public interest.

As for the intimation that we might be reported to the Court or committed for contempt, we never had an idea that such a thing would be attempted, for we saw plainly through the whole proceeding. We know perfectly well, and so did every grand juror in the room, that it was but an expedient to discover the author of the obnoxious article, and that having failed the subject was dropped. This is the substance of what occurred on the occasion and we leave it to the public to judge whose conduct was most disreputable throughout the whole transaction, or, that of this august body whose act we have scrutinized.

☞ There has been no news of a very startling character for several weeks past. The people in all directions are daily expecting a movement to be made somewhere. The Southern press appear to be getting very impatient and are beginning to urge the rebel army to make a strike. Owing to the effectual blockade of the Southern ports provisions of almost every sort are so scarce that when they can be had at all it is at an alarming high price. Bacon is selling at Richmond at 24 to 26 cts. per pound, butter at 50 to 55 cts. and other things in proportion.—Coffee, there is none in market. There is the greatest excitement now existing throughout the Southern States on account of the high prices for provisions and the working of the federal fleet on the gulf States. Charlestonains consider themselves in anything else than an enviable position, and the great Southern 'torch-lighter'—the *Mercury*—is down on the "black flag" which was said to be raised in Charleston when the Union forces landed at Port Royal, and says it is advocated by none except a few that keep a respectable distance from the fight. The great flotilla which has been fitting out by the government will soon make its mark along the Mississippi and Nashville, Tenn., and other important points are in daily fear of being overpowered by the federal arm. So much so that the Southern Congress was to have removed from Richmond to Nashville, but has since determined to await the result of events, lest their sitting might be *interrupted*. During all this time Gen. McClellan is holding the main body of the Southern army at bay on the Potomac. To move forward would be to them certain destruction, to abandon their stronghold in Virginia would be an acknowledgment of the failure of their wicked schemes.—But something must be done. The people of the Southern States are urging it. They are tired of the war, and Gov. Letcher of Virginia thinks Davis & Co.'s grand army has been inactive long enough. He urges a forward movement.

Election of Rail Road Officers.—On Wednesday last, the Stockholders of the Md. and Del. Rail Road Company assembled in the Town Hall, in Easton, and elected the following officers, to serve the company the coming year:

President—Hon. H. H. Goldsborough.

Treasurer—Reuben Tharp.

Directors—James Dixon, Samuel T. Hopkins, John Goldsborough, Henry Straughan, James Merrick, N. H. Coverdale, Esqs., and Dr. Henry Roussett.

The full proceedings of the meeting were handed in too late for to-day's paper.

A Large Eagle.—A few days since an eagle suddenly darted down upon a duck, in the yard of Mr. John C. Adams, at Ray's Point, but before it could make off with its prey Mr. Adams [illegible] it. The eagle measured 6 feet, 10 inches, [illegible] tip to tip.

Arrival of Troops.—Soon after the steamer Pioneer delivered her freight at Easton Point wharf on Thursday night, she started for Cambridge where she remained all night, and yesterday morning again arrived at the Point with three Companies, belonging to Col. Wallace's Home Brigade—numbering about 250 men—as follows: Company H—Capt. Charles R. Mullikin; Company F—Capt. Thomas Numbers; Company I—Capt. —— Evins. They have encamped for the winter by the side of a thickly-set pine woods on Dover road—belonging to Mr. Edward Woodall. The whole force is under the command of Major William Kirby.

We learn that the remainder of the Home regiment have gone to Saulsbury, under the command of Col. Wallace. Cambridge, which has been the head-quarters of the forces in this section for so long a time, is now entirely clear of soldiers.

For the Easton Gazette.

Ed. Gazette: Enough has already been said, probably, concerning the action of our late Grand Jury, to place such action in its chief points, before the people. Yet I desire to say a word concerning part of that action in detail. I have seen a copy of some presentments and am prepared to say that a culpable neglect of 'diligent inquiry' is evident on the face of them. One would suppose that such a body—a body into whose keeping are to a great extent committed the most vital interests of a whole community—would be cautious at every point, particularly when they were about to arrogate to themselves unprecedented powers and consummate extraordinary proceedings. Aiming to break down a long recognized characteristic of our government that the laws of the nation were paramount and those of the State subject thereto, and to establish that heresy upon which all our present lamentable troubles are based, they should have at least been careful to present all things truly. Yet, no such care has been observed. Vague rumor has been the basis of action and men have been presented upon the evidence of such a phantom witness for offences in which they never had the slightest participation. And that too when an ordinary degree of inquiry would have disclosed all the jury desired to know.

I refer to the presentment of A. G. Hennisee and Sol. Colburn, for aiding the arrest of Jesse J. Leaverton. I would like to see the man who would say upon his oath, that either of the officers above named were parties to that arrest. The truth is they were not even cognizant of it until the party was confined. There is no necessity for the presentment of those officers falsely. Upon trial they would be certainly acquitted and the anxious solicitude of the jury for vengeance disappointed. A little inquiry would have enabled them to have successfully implicated the said officers in the arrest of Robert A. Dawson.

Such laxity of inquiry is inexcusable and the community is authorized to complain, because thereby two such flagrant violations of the supreme laws of the sovereign State will escape legal vengeance, when the proofs of their deepdyed guilt were so abundant and so easily to be obtained from witnesses anxious to testify. Truly the constant caucusing between the chief of the jury, the Judge and the State's attorney was ill-conducted to lead to such blundering results.

I can account for it but upon one theory. The presentment of United States officers for the performance of their duty under oath was an experiment and a somewhat dangerous experiment withal, which, consequently, upset, to some extent, the discretion of the dignitaries and made their action a "wee bit" hasty and imperfect.—This attempt to exalt the State and dethrone the nation, to verily the false doctrine of these late days, to dictate judicially to the people, practically to enunciate from the temple of law and justice a theory at war with both the declarations of the one and the teachings of the other had not quite the sanction of their unprejudiced judgments nor quite the approval of their conscience and therefore haste to be rid of the task led to defective completion. There was also another distinguishing influence. The action to be had was intended to feel the pulse of the "diseased" body politic to ascertain just how much medicine of such kind it could bear without a convulsion and they were not quite sure they were not about to administer an over-dose. This reasoning is perfectly consistent with the conformity of the mind. The man who is conscious of an upright purpose, awake to the obligations of his position and determined to perform neither *more* nor less than his whole duty proceeds to the discharge of that duty calmly, constantly, cautiously and discreetly. As the juror to discover the guilty party and put him into the hands of the law surrounded with all the necessary preliminaries of his successful prosecution, without a defective presentment, which will liberate him at the very outset of his trial and turn him loose upon the community, emboldened by such mischance of punishment, for other transgressions. But when the juror attempts the execution of law which does not exist, to bring to punishment the innocent to gratify personal malice, when he attempts to legislate and administer his own law he finds himself at sea and though the Judge may hold the chart and the Prosecutor the helm, the course of the ship is unsteady and erratic and the hazzard is she will be wrecked upon the beshore of some blundering action and the whole crew submerged. Who can tell in these times of revolution and change what a day may bring forth.

Camp Wharton, Cambridge, Dec. 4, 1861.

The above communication was written for last week's paper, but was received too late for publication.—Ed.

A Letter from the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

We have been permitted to make a few extracts from a letter received by a friend from a member of company C of the 2d Delaware regiment now encamped near Drummondtown.—Though it was not written for publication it contains items which will be of interest to the public:

Drumondtown, Va., November 28, 1861.

Mr.——

My Dear Sir:—I have often thought of writing to you since I left your pleasant little town, in which I enjoyed myself so much. We have been moving about since we left Easton, from one place to another, and here we are now, and this will, I suppose be our winter quarters. We have commenced cutting timber and will soon have the quarters built. The men's barracks will be 72 by 20 feet—one building to each company. The officer's quarters will be built of boards and some little distance from the men's. After I left Easton I went to Cecil to vote, from there to Cambridge, from Cambridge to about eight different camps, this being our last. We are now in camp near Drumondtown, Va., and it is one of the poorest and most God-forsaking looking towns that you ever heard of. And the people, are at least one hundred years behind the times. On our march from Newtown to this place we passed two or three deserted rebel batteries. We have met with no armed rebels and will not I suppose, on this peninsula. There are I suppose between five and six thousand Federal troops down here. Whether they will all winter here or not I cannot tell. I here learn that some are to go away on the next fleet. I would not care if the 2d Delaware was going too. No doubt our time will pass to rather dull music this winter. I wish we were away on more active service.

* * * We have but very few men sick—only one in my company. Torbert has been appointed Adjutant of the Regiment. * * * Simpers will be 1st Lieutenant.

Of 7 troops have found and brought in 16 or 18 cannon, of different kinds since we have been down here. Most of the cannons had been buried. They were in the hands of the citizens of the two counties of Va.

The Va., militia soon disbanded when we started down. I guess there will be no further trouble here; the citizens express a desire to be protected by the troops. Trade has been opened and clearances have been issued for a great many vessels to trade with the Northern cities and Baltimore. Indeed it was most time for many of the people down here were almost starving.—The poorer class are nearly all Union men.—There are two or three stores in this town, but all put together have not one good wagon load of goods.

* * * * * * *

Remember me in the kindest manner to my friends in Easton. * * * Hoping you are well and doing well and expecting and hoping to hear from you soon, I am very dear Sir, yours very truly, —— 2d Del.

Legislative.—Mr. Bayne, of Prince George's, submitted the following preamble and resolutions to the Maryland Senate on Tuesday last:

Whereas, Maryland, in her recent election, has dispelled the incubus which has been impending for soms months past, and by her verdict through the ballot-box has defined her political status beyond controversy, and has placed herself in a prominent position among her sister States; we therefore deem the present an appropriate time to adopt some legislative action indicating the popular sentiment in reference to the subject of fugitive slaves. Some parts of Maryland, and particularly the western border counties, in close proximity to the grand army located along the Potomac river, have sustained severe losses in consequence of escapes into the line of said army. We believe this fratricidal contest in which we are now engaged is for the vindication of the Constitution and the restoration of the integrity of the Union; an adverse policy would, we also believe, not be in accordance with the dictates of military prudence or political expediency. A war waged for the extinction of slavery would lead to the annihilation of the Union party in the Border Slave States and add to the catalogue of deplorable events.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a Joint Committee, to consist of three members of the Senate and three members of the House, be appointed by the presiding officers of the respective Houses, and that the said Committee proceed to Headquarters at Washington and request an interview with Major General McClellan on this momentous question, and solicit the adoption of some plan to prevent the admission of fugitive slaves within the lines of the army.

Resolved, That the present position of Maryland entitles her to protection of property in slaves; also,

Resolved, That said Committee on their return report to both Houses the result of their conference.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations on motion of Mr. Briscoe.

On motion of Mr. Eichelberger, an order was adopted requesting the Governor to transmit returns of the election of Senators.

On motion of Mr. Goldsborough, leave was given to the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Foreign News.—Foreign files have been received by the steamer *Africa*. The news of the capture of Messrs. Slidell and Mason had not been received, but events had prepared the British mind for receiving the intelligence without much surprise or indignation. The James Edger was supposed to have been on the watch for the English mail packet La Plata, on board which vessel Mason and Slidell were reported to have taken passage. According to the *Scotsman*, there had been some communication upon the subject between Her Majesty's Government and the United States Minister, Mr. Adams, and the latter had denied all knowledge of any orders from our Government for the seizure of the Rebel agents. The *Scotsman* further says that the legality of such an act by the Adger had been laid before the law officers of the Crown, and they had given the opinion that "according to the interpretation of the law as laid down in former decisions, the relations of Britain to the American belligerents are perhaps such that there might have been fair legal grounds for the American cruiser seizing the mail steamer as a prize, even in British waters, if it could have been shown that she knowingly harbored the persons and property of enemies of the United States in the shape of the delegates and their despatches." This opinion is published by the London journals generally without any denial of its correctness or question as to its legality. The arrival of the privateer Nashville at a British port, immediately after having wantonly and uselessly destroyed an American merchant vessel, occupied British attention to the exclusion of nearly all other topics. The apprehension that the United States Government would make the fact a cause of quarrel seems to have been at least as equally general as the apprehension on this side has been that the affair of the Trent would bring the two governments into collision. Some of the British journals express the opinion that it would be unsafe to give the Nashville any advantages in port beyond what might be absolutely necessary to make her seaworthy; while others, such as the London *Times*, argued that the liberal treatment of the Adger would be the apology for giving all the Nashville might require. The London *Star* urged the arrest of Capt. Pegram; while the London *Observer*, a ministerial organ, suggested the propriety of the American consular authorities instituting legal proceedings against him. In the meantime, the Cabinet was understood to have had a meeting on the subject, with what result was not made public. The agents of the Admiralty were watching the Nashville, and the London police were on hand to prevent any act of violence. At the last accounts the Rebel Captain had not been permitted to procure supplies.

The steamer *Arago*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 23d, with General Scott and suite as passengers.

THE AFFAIR OF THE NASHVILLE AND THE HARVEY BIRCH.

The affair of the Rebel steamer *Nashville* and the ship *Harvey Birch*, of which we received some particulars per last steamer, created considerable sensation in England. The details of the affair are thus given by the Southampton correspondent of the London *Times*:—

About eight o'clock last Tuesday morning, (19th Oct.) when in latitude 49 deg. 6 min. North, longitude 9 deg. 52 min. West, the *Nashville* fell in with the American ship *Harvey Birch*, Captain Nelson, bound from Havre to New York, in ballast, with the American flag flying. She ran alongside of her, and, as was stated to us, opened her ports and ordered the ship to heave to, the flag to be hauled down, and the captain to come on board immediately.

This was done, and Captain Nelson soon returned to his ship with orders from the captain of the *Nashville* for all the crew to get their things ready as soon as possible, and go on board the *Nashville*, as they intended to destroy the *Harvey Birch*. They were allowed an hour or an hour and a half for this purpose, and got part of their things out. The men from the steamer took most of the provisions, with the ship's chronometer, barometer and some of the charts, permitting Captain Nelson to retain his own chronometer, but he has lost $1200 or $1400 worth of personal effects, books, charts, &c.

They then set fire to the ship fore and aft, apparently in the deck houses, and the vessel was soon in flames from stern to stern. The three masts were seen to go over the side, and the hull was still burning when the steamer left her.—The *Harvey Birch* was a fine full rigged ship, of 1487 tons American measurement, and cost about $125,000 in her construction.

She had a total of twenty-nine souls on board, including Mr. Dlydenburg, (a son of her owner,) who was a passenger, Captain Nelson, two mates, two boatswains, cook, steward, carpenter, and twenty seamen. The men were put in irons on board the steamer, with the exception of the captain and mate, who were treated with great politeness, and kept as prisoners until the arrival of the vessel here this morning, when they were immediately landed in the docks, and set at liberty, with all the personal effects belonging to them. It is stated that before they were put in irons the Confederate oath was tendered to the men, which they refused to take, but Captain Nelson tells us that he is not aware of the fact, although it may be correct.

Immediately on landing, Capt. Nelson waited upon Captain Britton, the American Consul at this port, who has caused the crew to be temporarily boarded at the Sailor's Home, and made arrangements for them to be forwarded home to New York in the steamer which sails hence on Wednesday next. Capt. Britton has also put himself in communication with Mr. Adams, the American Minister in London, and made that gentleman acquainted with all the facts of the case.

On leaving the *Nashville*, Captain Pegram told Capt. Nelson that he hoped they would not part bad friends, for what had been done was a simple act of retaliation on the Northern States for invading their territories, burning their houses, ill treating their women, and stealing their negroes, and they were bound to retaliate on the property of the North in every way they could.

About 12 o'clock the *Nashville* steamed into dock, where, as mentioned above, she now lies, and soon after she was berthed, Capt. Patey, the Admiralty Superintendent of mail packets at this port, went on board, and had an interview with the Captain.

Col. Peyton, an agent of the Southern Confederacy and his wife, were on board the *Nashville*, and left for London by the three o'clock train.

The Captain states that the *Nashville* has put in here to have her top deck taken off, and to be fitted out as a vessel of war; but how far this intention will be found to square with the legal and international bearings of the case remains to be seen. The arrival of the vessel here, under the circumstances, and her landing of prisoners of war, as they are called, is looked upon by many persons as an infraction of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality.

Groups of politicians and commercial men have been actively discussing the knotty points involved in the question, and sundry messages have passed up and down the telegraph wires during the day in relation to the subject. It is stated she has some spare officers on board, for ships building or preparing in England for the Rebel navy.

The London *Morning Herald* says:—"If we permit the *Nashville* to receive any assistance in refitting her warlike armaments, we shall be departing from neutrality and embroiling ourselves with the United States Government, and aid beyond what is barely necessary to render her seaworthy may well be looked upon with jealousy by the belligerent power whose ships she has burnt and destroyed."

The *Nashville* was still at her berth at Southampton when the *Africa* left Liverpool, but no movement had been made to supply her with coals or stores, or to effect repairs.

A body of police was on duty, in case of any breach of the peace between the crews of the *Nashville* and the *Harvey Birch*. The voyage of the *Nashville* was stormy, but devoid of interest until she fell in with the *Harvey Birch*.

The Voice of Kentucky.

The following resolution was introduced in the Senate of Kentucky, on Friday last, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky has ever cherished and adhered to the Federal Union, and she will cling to it now in the time of its extremest peril with unfaltering devotion. While, at the beginning of the mad and wicked war which is being waged by the rebellious States for the destruction of the Government, she forbore to take part, in the hope that she might interpose her friendly offices in the interests of peace, she has, nevertheless, sternly repelled every movement which looked to a change of her political relations, and has never swerved from her full and fervid loyalty to the noblest and freest government in the world. And now, since her proffered mediation has been spurned and her soil invaded by the Confederate armies, she deems it fit that she should announce to the world, that, standing firmly by her Government, she will resist every effort to destroy it, and she calls upon her true and heroic sons to rally around the standard of their country, and put forth the whole energies of the Commonwealth till the rebellion shall be overthrown, and the just supremacy of the National Government shall be restored and maintained every where within its limits.

U. S. Senator from Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 10.—Hon. Garrett Davis has been elected United States Senator for the remainder of Breckinridge's term. He received 84 votes in the Legislature to 12 for his opponents.

J. N. Baird, D. D. S., would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he has returned to Easton, and will be pleased to see those desiring his services.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, Dec. 5, 1861.

Sales as follows:

Wheat—Good white,	1 50a1 60
Common,	1 20a1 35
Red,	1 25a1 37
Corn—Old White,	70a73 cts.
New do.,	60a63 cts.
Yellow,	60a63 cts.
Oats—Maryland.	39a43 cts.

MARRIAGES.

Albertson—Stewart.—On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, in Easton, by the Rev. R. Scott Norris, Harry L. Albertson and Miss Maggie J. Stewart—all of this county.

Lamdin—Lowe.—In Baltimore city, on the 4th instant, by Rev. S. V. Blake, William K. Lamdin and Maria Louisa Lowe, both of this county.

DEATHS.

Stevens.—On Tuesday morning, the 3d inst., at the residence of his father, near Easton, John Preston, second son of Richard A. and Ann E. Stevens, in the seventh year of his age.

To all who knew "Little Press" he had endeared himself by his amiability of character and uniform good conduct, and, for one so young, possessed a sprightliness and intelligence rarely seen or equalled. The *idol* of his parents—the *loved* of his friends—he has passed away!—but from earth to a better place!

Cut down as he was, just merging into youth, with all the hopes of fond parents centred upon him for future usefulness and greatness, we can deeply sympathize with them in their sad bereavement, but we know that "their loss is his gain." "Our Press" has gone—but to dwell with angels!

"Weep not parents, though the child be dead,
He lives again in Heaven's unclouded life,
With other angels that have early fled
From these dark scenes of sorrow, sin and strife;
Oh! weep not, parents, though thy yearning love
Would fondly keep for earth its fairest flowers,
And e'en deny to brighter realms above
The few that deck this dreary world of ours:
Though much it seems a wonder and a woe
That one so loved should be so early lost—
And hallowed tears may unforbidden flow,
To mourn the blossom that we cherished most—
Yet all is well; God's good design we see,
That where our treasure is our hearts may be!

OIL STONES.—"Washita" and other Oil Stones, very cheap.
dec 14 H. M. Nicols & Co.

NOW is the time and Nicols' Hardware Store, in Easton, is the place, to buy cheap Stoves. Call and see. [dec 14

NEW CROP RAISINS, Currents, Cranberries and Figs, also, a further supply of New Winter Goods, just received and for sale by
dec 14 J. Rasin.

APPLES.—Greenings, Spitzenberg, Lady Blush, and other varieties, just received and for sale by the barrel or small quantity by
dec 14 Dawson & Bro.

SAUSAGE CUTTERS.
JUST received several patterns of Sausage Cutters—exceedingly low for cash.
dec 14 H. M. Nicols & Co.

FRESH FRUIT.
RAISINS in whole, half and quarter boxes, Currants, Citron, Figs, Cocoanuts, Apples and Almonds, also Sultana or *seedless* Raisins, for pies, cake, &c., just received and for sale by
dec 14 Dawson & Bro.

DOOR SCRAPERS,
Fire Pans, Shoe Pegs,
Axe Handles, Muskrat Traps,
Well Buckets,
Coffee Mills,
Steel Yards,
Laundry Irons,
Coal Hods, and a general assortment of Hardware at the Cheap Cash Store, corner of Dover and Washington Street, Easton.
dec 14 H. M. Nicols & Co.

$20 REWARD.
LOST, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., somewhere in Easton, a roll of bank notes, containing $120—one a $50 note, and the balance in notes of smaller denominations. I will give the above reward to the finder for the return of the money.
dec 14 S. E. SHANNAHAN, Easton, Md.

CONCERT.
THE Scholars of the Methodist Protestant Sabbath School will give a CONCERT of VOCAL MUSIC, under the direction of Mr. John R. Mortimer, in the M. P. Church, in Easton, on *the 25th instant, (Christmas Evening.)*—Admission free. The public are respectfully invited to attend. A collection will be taken upon the occasion. [dec 14-tc

MUTUAL FIRE
Insurance Company,
OF
Montgomery County, Md.
THIS well known and popular Company are now granting risks on all descriptions of property against loss or damage by fire. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 50 per cent on the interest dues for 1862. Now is the time to insure. Risks promptly taken, and all information given on application to
R. B. DIXON, Agent,
Office at Cheezum & Emory's,
dec 14-3t Easton, Md.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned, Examiners, appointed by the Commissioners for Talbot county, to lay down a public county road, in district No. 2, leading from the county road near the gate of the late Anthony Banning, and running down to the landing at Double Mills, through the lands of Mrs. Biddy Mister, and near the division line of said Mrs. Mister and Robson Leonard, hereby give notice, that they will meet at the Double Mills at 12 o'clock, A. M., on
Wednesday, the 15th of January, 1862,
to enter upon the duties for which they have been appointed.
H. E. Bateman,
John Harrington,
dec 14-tm Gus. A. Skinner.

Trustee's Sale.
IN virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, sitting in Chancery, I will sell on
Tuesday, the 7th day of January next,
at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 P. M., all that farm or plantation of Andrew Moore, dec'd., situate in Talbot county, on the waters of Miles river, near the town of St. Michaels, adjoining the lands of John Hambleton, Esq., and others, and containing the quantity of
FORTY-ONE ACRES OF LAND,
more or less. This land is in a high state of cultivation, with a tolerable good DWELLING HOUSE and several other small tenements on the farm.
TERMS OF SALE.
One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal installments of six and twelve months from the day of sale—with bond or note with good and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money the Trustee will convey the property to the purchaser.
WM. TOWNSEND,
dec 14-ts S Trustee.

Public Vendue.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on
THURSDAY, the 26th instant,
(if fair, if not, the next fair day,) at the late residence of Mrs. Susan Edgar, deceased, in Bay Hundred district, all the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said deceased, consisting of



HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS,
CARRIAGES,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
HOUSEHOLD AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE,
and many other articles, too numerous to enumerate.
TERMS.—On all sums over $5 a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—on sums of and under $5 the cash will be required; in all cases the terms of sale to be complied with before the property is removed. Persons bidding in property and failing to comply, will be held accountable for the loss that may occur on a resale of the same.—Sale to commence at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M., and attendance given by
SKINNER GRACE, Collector of the goods and chattles of Mrs. S. Edgar, dec'd.
dec 14-ts

PEPPER.—Just received a large lot of Black Pepper, Grain and Ground—also Cayenne in bottles. (dec 7) J. H. Grace.