THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - - JUNE 29, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

☞ If ever a representative body by the most wilful and persistent disregard of popular sentiment and the best interests of their constituents evinced a determination to provoke to the last extremity the endurance of the people that body is the present legislature of Maryland. Called together on an extraordinary occasion during a time of great public excitement to promote the interest of the State during the national crisis, their sole object has been to foment discord among our citizens and if possible to array Maryland against the general government.—Finding it impossible to procure an ordinance of Secession they sedulously labored to accomplish the same purpose by the passage of the 'public safety bill' under cover of which they hoped to bring about a conflict which would excite the sympathies and prejudices of the people and result in the separation of Maryland from the Union. Foiled in this by the indignant remonstrance of the people they next send a set of secession Ambassadors to confer with President Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, ostensibly for the purpose of effecting a compromise, but really with the view of committing Maryland to the schemes of Southern disunionists. The iniquity of this proceeding is apparent from the report of the delegates appointed as above to the present house of delegates, wherein after stating that they had waited on Mr. Davis and received his answer approving the action and position of our Legislature, it was announced that they had not waited on Mr. Lincoln because they concluded it was unnecessary to do so! They had no scruples whatever in proceeding to Richmond and being closited with the head of an alleged foreign power at war with the United States and yet they considered it altogether unnecessary to wait upon the head of our government within a few hours travel at Washington. We venture the opinion that if the unreported part of the Conference with Mr. Davis were made known to the people of Maryland their eyes would be opened to the treasonable designs of those who under pretence of a peaceful mission would invegle us in the realities of civil war. As we have warned our fellow citizens from time to time, it is the intention of the Secessionists of this State to precipitate Maryland into a separation from the Union whenever the opportunity shall occur to favor their plans, this partially concealed purpose can readily be detected in the tone of their press and the violent and inflamatory language of their public men. The result of the recent election although demonstrating the overwhelming majority of the Union party in no wise alters their designs.—They have uniformily proceeded on the plea that the minority should rule the majority and in utter defiance of the obligations and sanction of law. This is no where more clearly demonstrated than in the proceedings of the present legislature where in utter contempt of popular sentiment they have endeavored to strip the Executive of the prerogatives conferred upon him by the Constitution, have defied the general government and passed resolutions purporting to reflect the sentiments of Maryland on the present crisis known to be at variance with the great majority of the people. Of Such a character was the introduction of a presumptuous resolution into the House of Delegates instructing our representatives in Congress to vote for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and to pursue a policy dictated by a secession faction of this State. To think of the legislature of Maryland elected two years ago on issues which have long since been ignored, instructing our National Representatives to vote and act precisely as the people by their votes at the late election have instructed them not to do. It might have been supposed that the unprecedented majority just given in favor of Maryland's remaining loyal to the Union would have induced the members of the legislature to bow in submission to the popular will and leave the Halls which they have occupied to the public detriment, never again to return. But, no; they seem to labor under the conviction that it is the last time they will ever figure in a legislative assembly and this consideration no doubt incites them to resist with pertinacity every effort at final adjournment. Among the many petitions upon this subject which have flowed in from all parts of the State we have noticed but one which favored a continuance of the session.

The exception alluded to is from the citizens of Queen Anne's county and is said to have been written by the Hon. R. B. Carmichael. This singular document contains some assertions will be calculated to excite the astonishment of our unsuspecting and hitherto uninformed community. We quote a few passages:

"On the holy Sabbath an armed force, strangers and aliens to the State, was marched into a neighboring peaceful village; private citizens were arrested on the high road without imputation of offence against any law, and acts of outrage perpetrated by outlaws bearing the authority of the PERSON WHO IS STYLED THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND"

The above evidently alludes to the visit of U. S. troops to our town on the 9th inst., and really a person unacquainted with the facts would suppose that a band of Algerian privates had suddenly landed in our midst and commenced an indiscriminate destruction of our people without distinction of age, sex or condition. "Strangers and aliens to the State!" Dwarfed indeed, must be the patriotism which could recognize in our fellow citizens of a sister State engaged in the service and maintenance of our government and upholding the honor of our flag, as "strangers and aliens and outlaws." The presence of the troops on the occasion alluded to was attended by nothing to justify the denunciations above quoted, on the contrary, as before stated, they conducted themselves with the strictest order and decorum and presented a striking contrast with the conduct of some of our citizens shortly after their departure.—We are aware that the presence of government troops are as offensive to the advocates of Secession as the sight of the stars and stripes or any other manifestations of a loyal patriotism, and hence we are prepared for exhibitions of spleen at every demonstration in favor of the Union. The closing sentence of the above cited paragraph "the person who is styled the Governor of Maryland," sufficiently exhibits the petty animosity entertained against our noble old Governor by those who consider him as the great obstacle in the way of accomplishing their designs. The time HAS been when Gov. Hicks was recognized even by his political opponents as the legal Executive of the State and his acts on CERTAIN OCCASIONS, elicited their unqualified approbation. We quote again from the memorial from Queen Annes:

"On yesterday, (11th,) a GANG similarly armed and bearing the same authority visited our county town and subjected our people to the like oppression. This day they are traversing the county, invading the sanctity of our homes, alarming the children and the tender sex, with their minnie rifle in one hand and the Governor's warrant in the other."

The GANG alluded to is a portion of the 11th Reg. New York volunteers and we suspect if all the facts were elicited it would turn out as in Talbot county, where instead of the "children and tender sex" being alarmed they thronged the streets and sidewalks of the town to witness the progress and evolutions of the soldiers and evidently evinced less fear than some of the sterner sex, who, if danger really did threaten were not at hand to afford the desired protection. Proceeding in the consideration of the above named memorial we find the following announcement:

"They who ask your humble body to adjourn are the confederates of the Governor and of those outlaws," and further on, the Union party of Maryland is stigmatized as "traitors—traitors where they owe allegiance and traitors to the United States, whose Constitution they subvert by force." In conclusion the petition invokes a continuance of the session in order that when the end which "must come" shall come, the legislature "the only power through whose agency the sovereign will can exert sufficient action," may "supply the means of redress." Such is a synopsis of this extraordinary paper which bears upon its face the impress of an incendiary document. The Governor of the State represented as a usurper and intruder, patriotism denounced as treason and the legislature called upon to be ready when the end which "must come," shall come, to consummate the act of Secession, and hand us over body and soul to the Southern Confederacy, thereby acting contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the people. The advocates of the Union will have to watch their every manœuvre or they will be betrayed.

THE PRAYER MEETING CHANGED.—The "Union Weekday Prayer Meeting," for the month of July, will be held in the Methodist Protestant Church; time, from 4 to 5. The interest continues to increase. All the citizens are invited.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.—The Maryland Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last until the 30th of July next.

A letter from Oxford and several other articles are crowded out of to-day's paper.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR: The readers of the "Easton Star" were regaled, on Tuesday last, by an article entitled, "Talbot county degradation." The author of this article commences with an effort to define his "exact position," and informs us that, up to the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter, he was an "unconditional Union man." I am unable to conceive how any unconditional Union man, can find in the action of the Government alluded to, any sufficient grounds for a change of sentiment. Mr. Lincoln announced in his inaugural address, that it would be his purpose to hold and possess, and defend the property of the United States; and, in the attempt to provision and reinforce Fort Sumter, was only doing that which "Confederate" ought to have known was his intention, from the beginning of his administration. It is assumed by many persons, that this act on the part of Lincoln was a declaration of war against the South, forgetful of the seizure of all the government property and the firing upon an unarmed vessel sent on a peaceful mission to supply a starving garrison with food. The nations of the world looked with astonishment at the forbearance of our government during the several months in which these outrages were being committed; and many, among ourselves, began to doubt whether we had a government at all. When at last—the honor(?) of South Carolina requiring that Sumter should be taken, her 5000 men opened their batteries upon the feeble and starving garrison of less than 100; and the government and the people of the nation determined to maintain their nationality, and vindicate the honor of the flag that had been torn from its place and trailed in the dust by traitorous hands; when, jubilant at their easy conquest, they threatened to plant the Confederate flag on the dome of the Capitol, and the government called upon patriots to rally to the defence of the nation, "Confederate" could see nothing in the act, but an attempt to wage a war of extermination and subjugation upon the South; and immediately changed his political uniform and took sides with the enemies of the government. Mr. Holt, late Secretary of war, says, "Whatever of severity, or even of irregularity, may have arisen, will find its justification in the pressure of the terrible necessity under which the Administration has been called to act." And "the man who thinks he has become disloyal because of what the Administration has done, will discover after a close self-examination, that he was disloyal before." I commend this latter sentiment to the careful consideration of "Confederate," and feel confident that his own experience will fully substantiate the truth of Mr. Holt's remark. "Confederate" says that "rapine and plunder are the only motives to which the Northern feeling can be traced in invading the South." This is but the echo of the cry which has been rung without ceasing from the Gulf of Mexico to the Potomac, to inflame the Southern mind, to "fire the" reluctant "Southern heart" and prepare them to co-operate with those who are bent on the destruction of the country. In his proclamation of June 5th Beauregard calls Lincoln an unprincipled tyrant, and says, "that regardless of moral, legal and constitutional restraints, he has thrown his abolition hosts among you, who are murdering your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing outrages too revolting to be enumerated. All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts that their war-cry is "beauty and booty." This appeal I suppose, "Confederate" believes to be strictly true, and this belief has had its influence in changing his sentiments. Such statements I believe to be utterly false, and I am justified in this opinion by the whole history of this unhappy war. It is not the purpose of the Administration to "subjugate" the South; but to subjugate those who have *rebelled against the government and set its laws at defiance.* These rebels, by means of their superior organization, by their having control of every State government and command of their military resources, have crushed, beneath their iron heel, the Union men who were a majority in most, if not all, of the seceded States. By the most tyranical usurpations of power, by intimidation and fraud, they have accomplished, thus far, their long meditated conspiracy, and denounce and punish as traitors, those who dare to raise their voice, or lift their arms in defence of their lawful government. To put down these men, to relieve the Union men of the South from the galling tyrany which oppresses them, is the first and highest duty of the government; and in the accomplishment of this purpose, the greatest degree of moderation has characterized every act. Those who accuse the Administration of acts which never existed except in their own fertile brain, can see no harm in the wanton destruction of public and private property by the rebels. The burning of bridges, destruction of railroad cars, canal dams, &c., at Harper's Ferry, I suppose will be readily justified by "Confederate" and birds of like feather, on the ground of "*military necessity.*" Who has ever heard of any destruction of property by the Federal troops, except that belonging to the government? While not one single act of the kind can be shown, on the part of the government, incalculable injury has been done to the property of Maryland citizens, and innumerable outrages perpetrated upon the persons of loyal men in Virginia and other rebel States. These things in the eyes of "Confederate" are a small matter, compared with the arrest and detention of one citizen of Maryland, who is supposed to be guilty of treason. That the sole motive of those, who have arisen with amazing unanimity in the Northern States, is to maintain the authority of the government, and not "rapine and plunder" as "Confederate" would have us believe, is seen in the fact that the purest and best men of the North fully justify the course of the Administration how muchsoever they deprecate the necessity which enforces its action. Bishop Potter, in reply to one who asked him "how it was possible for him to sanction and encourage those engaged in this unholy, unprovoked, wanton attempt to destroy us and all that is dear to us," says, "your misconception is so radical that I almost despair of correcting it. What you regard as an attempt to destroy you, is considered by us as simply an attempt to defend ourselves and the Capitol of our country from threatened invasion, our constitution from destruction," and to secure "even for our Southern bretheren that which is the surest protection of themselves and their institutions. From the secession of S. Carolina to the storming of Sumter, the general Government remained all but passive. It then became *indispensable* that we should know whether it was a government, whether it could retain its hold of Washington, and whether the whole system that Washington and his compeers inaugurated in 1789, was not a delusion and imposture." Bishop Lee in a lately published sermon says, "all the dearest rights and most precious interests of the citizen, all that makes government desirable, or civil association a blessing, is now jeoparded. And therefore, in circumstances so momentous and startling, it is the duty of every good citizen to stand by those in authority, and to give them his hearty and efficient support. This is alike the dictate of self interest, of social obligation, of patriotism, and as I read the scriptures of *religion.* Does not the Bible speak plainly: 'The powers that be are ordained of God, whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation.' This is plain and awful language." Bishop McIlvaine in his address to the Diocesan convention of Ohio, says, "that this mighty uprising of the North, East and West has occurred not from angry excitement, nor desire to visit any part of the land with the calamities of war, but simply out of loyalty to the Constitution and the Union under it." In refutation of Beauregard's proclamation, Major Gen. McClellan, in his proclamation of May 26th, says, "Notwithstanding all that has been said by traitors to induce you to believe that our advent among you will be signalled by interference with your slaves, understand one thing clearly; not only will we abstain from all such interference, but we will on the contrary, with an iron hand crush out any attempt at insurrection on their part." Gen. McDowell has charged his soldiers not to interfere with or even trespass upon private property. Is not this enough Mr. "Confederate?"—will you still adhere to the opinion that the government are only intent on the ruin and desolation of the South, on "rapine and plunder?" While Western Virginia, East Tennessee *en-masse*, and Unionists all over the South are calling upon our country to deliver them from their oppressors, do you still desire that aid shall be withheld, and will you still insist upon changing your coat because Lincoln does that which all right-thinking men believe to be his duty? If so, wear it; and may it sit as easily on your shoulders, as did the Jackson garment, which you once tried and found too uncomfortable for your conscience. As to your wanton and malignant attack upon St. Michaels, I have very little to say. Every one will believe me when I assert, that the first intimation of the visit of the troops was brought by a special messenger from a secessionist in Bay Hundred, with an earnest request to hoist the U. S. flag at St. Michaels, as an indication that everybody below that town was a true, loyal, Union man. I have understood that two men, residents of St. Michaels some *ten years ago, but now living in Annapolis*, piloted the steamers to the Ferry; further than this, St. Michaels is as innocent of any complicity with the affair as Easton herself.

I do not feel called upon to say anything about the character of the Northern troops; what "Confederate" says, is but a repetion of what has been said of them from the beginning of the present war, with the addition of some euphonious epithets from his own choice vocabulary.—Whether his description is true or not, I have the best reason for knowing that his information is second hand, as he did not suffer the troops to approach him near enough for him to distinguish between a king-crab and an oyster, and his evidence being as the lawyers say, parole evidence, would not be taken in a court of justice. As to the opening of trade in king-crabs and oysters with Japan, our citizens know too well that their largest pungy would not be big enough to carry a sufficient cargo to make it profitible; that it would require an immense outlay of money to deepen our harbor sufficiently to accommodate a vessel of the requisite size and in consequence of the depletion of the National Treasury by Cobb, Floyd & Co., it would be useless to apply for an appropriation at this time. Moreover there is another serious objection to the plausibility of this story;—most of our citizens can navigate a pungy from St. Michaels to Baltimore and can traverse every nook and corner of Miles River with or without a compass chalked upon the bow of the canoe. I don't believe there is one bold enough to venture to navigate the "Great Eastern" from St. Michaels to Japan. Mr. Editor, I don't believe "Confederate" ever heard of such a story!!! 'Tis true that hogs are sometimes fed upon king crabs, but the election returns will certify to "Confederate" that the odors, arising from the pig-sty, *don't breed treason*, that foul pestilence that is desolating our happy land.

One would suppose that whatever may be the malignity of feeling "Confederate" cherishes for St. Michaels, he would at least confine his attacks to those who are in the land of the living and not invade the sacred precincts of the dead. But no, in order to grow in favor with his new political friends and give full play to his sarcastic (?) wit, he must raise from the tomb the venerable Dorgan, who fought for his country under Washington and assisted in giving to posterity the blessings of that Constitutional Government which his newly sought confreres are laboring to destroy. And even Garrettson West, whose simple, childlike and unobtrusive christian walk and conversation won for him the love and respect alike of the pious and impious and shielded him from the reproach of all but such as frequented *Syntax's Bar Room* and thereby rendered themselves obnoxious to his weekly denunciations, could not be suffered to rest in peace. I will assure "Confederate" that this man did his whole duty as far as he knew it; that he *did* calculate the distance to and *did succeed* in making his voice reach heaven, a feat which those who think it a display of wit to scoff at religion, will have some difficulty in accomplishing. In conclusion, I beg leave to advise "Confederate" if he wishes to remain incog. in any further contributions about St. Michaels, to refrain from saying anything about King-Crabs, as his miserable attempts at wit, upon that subject, unmistakably point out the author, and to remind him of the old saw, "He that lives in a glass house should not throw ——."

"OYSTER SHELLS."

St. Michaels, June 26, 1861.

FRUITS OF SECESSION IN CHARLESTON.—A gentleman recently from Charleston communicates some facts to the Boston Journal, which that paper says may be depended upon as the results of the blockade of that section. He says that trade is perfectly prostrated, specie scarce, "paper currency in the shape of pasteboard tickets common," butter seventy-five cents per pound, coffee thirty-five cents, and other things in proportion. The Custom House officers having nothing to do, a petition has been circulated amongst the inhabitants that their salaries "be diminished one half," and that part of the force be dismissed. They also say that "events have turned out very differently from what they expected; that they never thought it would come to this, and reiterate Mr. Davis' desire for peace." "If they will only let us have peace, it is all we ask," they say very meekly. It appears, too, that there is at least one Union man left even in Charleston, in the person of Judge Pettigrew—that "he still holds to his love for the Union," and can afford to do so, as his "high position secures him the right to his own opinion." Some uneasiness is felt at so many troops being allowed to leave the State, and Governor Pickens has declared that no more shall be allowed to leave.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. General Lee, wife of the late commander of the Virginia forces, has written a letter to General McDowell thanking him in the kindest manner for the preservation of the property at "Arlington," his headquarters.—This estate formerly belonged to G. W. Park Custis, her father, and she very naturally feels a deep interest in its preservation.

ANOTHER MILITARY COMPANY.—On Wednesday evening last, another military company was formed in Centreville, called "The Maryland Zouaves." The following officers were elected: T. Cook Hughey, Captain; 1st. Lieut. Joseph N. Goldsborough; 2d do. J. L. Goldsborough; Sergeants—1st, Wm. T. Skinner; 2d, Wm. E. Thompson; 3d, Thomas Davis; 4th, Wm. H. Dyott; 5th, John T. Moore.

AGES OF THE GENERALS.—Lieut. Gen. Scott is 75 years old; General Wool is 73; Harney 65; Mansfield 60; Totten (head of the Engineer corps) 80; Thayer (Engineers) 80; Craig (head of the Ordnance department) 76; Ripley (Ordnance) 70; Sumner 65; Larned (Paymaster General) 70; Gibson (Commissary Gen'l,) Churchill (Inspector General,) and Thomas (Adjutant General,) are all old men, having entered the army in the beginning of the present century—Gibson in 1808, and Churchill in 1812. General McClellan is not yet 35; General Fremont is under 48; Lyon is about 44; General Butler is 43; General Banks is 44; General McDowell is about 40.

The London *Times*, received by the steamer Bremen, gives the most interesting portions of two letters from Mr. Russell. In these letters the *Times'* "own correspondent" describes his visit to the camp and defences of the Confederates at Pensacola, and afterward to Fort Pickens. He gives a full and interesting description of both these localities. To his practised eye the batteries of the Confederates appeared defective and ill-constructed, whilst the number and calibre of the guns they have mounted is much less formidable than has been represented. He represents Fort Pickens in fine condition, well prepared, and expresses the opinion that at that time the Confederates were not in a condition to assail it with any chance of success.

WE give below a poem from our fair contributor, "VIOLET." It is rather an out-of-the way place for verses to appear, but it breaths unusual sweatness and is so appropriate for the occasion one week's delay in its publication, would take from it one of its main points:

For the Easton Gazette.

Give us Peace and the Union.

BY VIOLET.

The heart of the country is beating with strife,
The voice of her sons swells the tumult for wars,
And, rife with confusion and discord, they seek
To dash from our Banner, the bright Southern Stars.

The Stars that our fathers have sealed by their blood
In the "Star Spangled Banner" serenely to shine,
If ruthlessly snatched from its sheltering folds,
How soon will their brightness and glory decline?

Ye men of the North, whose ambition or hate
Has helped to arouse the wild demon of strife,
Crush out from your bosom the serpent, and wake
The true soul of the Patriot again into life.

And ye of the South, as reckless as brave,
Whose judgment is warped by Rebellion's wild fires,
Will the tempest of war give you half the repose
That was yours in the Union, the work of your sires?

We weep for the Stars of the bright, sunny South,
And we breath a fond prayer for each dear, *fallen* star
Oh! wrap ye again in the stars and the stripes
And cast every feeling of discord afar!

Return, with the green olive branch, like the Dove,
Who sought all in vain for a refuge more sure;
Return to the Ark of your strength and your pride,
And wander no more from its precincts secure.

Oh! think on the hearts all so young and so brave,
The flower of the South, that must fade in a day,
Ere the victory is won, or the battle is lost,
Think *deeply*, think *truly*, and pause, while ye may.

Ye men of the Country, both North and both South,
Whose hearts for the Union beat loyal and true,
Stand firm to our Banner, nor swerve from your post,
But defend, through all dangers, 'the Red, White and Blue.'

And last, but not least, ye, who soon shall unite
To canvass the questions so weighty and grave;
Be it *yours* to speak peace to the tempest tost ship,
Dark war to avert, and the Union to save.

We look to you, statesmen, stand firm to the helm;
The lightning is vivid, the breakers increase;
But the hand of Decision may guide her all safe
Through the whirlwind of war, to the haven of Peace.

There anchored secure, let her sons bravely join
To repair what *Disunion* has wrought in its rage
And the only war be, whose firm hand proves *most* strong
To give *peace* to the Union and strife to assuage.

Ye seem the strong pillars, erected to bear
The weight of the Temple, now moved to its base:
Will ye stand to the burden like men, to uphold
The fabric, unequalled in beauty and grace?

Or will ye, like madmen, draw down on your heads
The crash of its fall, your destruction and shame?
Prove false to your calling, untrue to your pledge
To preserve your own country, its Union, its fame?

Ye meet on a day, that your fathers declared,
To a people oppressed by injustice and wrong,
Independence and *freedom* and *unity* too,
Baptized in the blood of the brave and the strong.

May the Father, Supreme, who delighteth in peace,
Breathe love where dire hatred and tumult now reign,
Vouchsafe us a victory untarnished by blood,
Unite us in brotherly kindness again.

June 23, 1861.

BOOK NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD FOR JUNE has been received and is replete with its usual variety of useful reading matter. Among the subjects which it contains and treats upon are the "Rock Hunter," "The Monks of the West," "Miss Bremer of Switzerland," "From the Father Land," and "Memoirs of a Tory Gentlewoman."

Any person desiring to expend a few dollars in something that is useful should send on and get Blackwood's Magazine and the four Reviews—all for $10.00, or Blackwood alone for $3.—Address, Leonard, Scott & Co., New York.

LESLIE FOR JUNE is also on our table. Its illustrations are fuller than usual. The prominent characters and scenes of the day. It contains the portrait of Gen. Beauregard, "London Sketches," interior view of Fort Moultrie, portrait of Gov. Letcher, Lieut. Slemner, commander of Fort Pickens, Jno. Tyler, view of Fort Sumter, &c. The fashion plates are also very numerous and the reading matter is decidedly spicy. Address Frank Leslie, New York. Price for single copy $3 per annum.

GODEY FOR JUNE.—Godey for June has come to hand. Its engravings are fine and fashion plates extensive. Price $3 per year. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

LEGISLATIVE.—On the 19th inst., the pay and mileage of members was settled by a committee of conference, as follows: The usual *per diem* for the time the Legislature has been in actual session, since June the 4th.—and $20 as an increase to the mileage of each member, and each officer except those appointed from Frederick.

An act was passed by both Houses to enable A. Lingan Jarrett to qualify before any one of the Judges of the Court of appeals, and to give bond as Comptroller of the State.

The amnesty bill reported by T. Parkin Scott, of Baltimore city, exempting from prosecution all parties engaged in the assault and murder of U. S. troops on the 19th of April was rejected by a vote of 25 yeas, 27 nays.

The bill to suspend proceedings on the bonds of officers of companies for the return of arms, passed both Houses.

The bill to make valid the qualification of Tench Tilghman as Major General of the 2d Division of Maryland Militia, was passed.

Mr. McKaig, from the committee on judicial proceedings, to whom was referred the message of the Governor, in answer to an order of the Senate, asking him "to furnish the Senate with a statement of the facts which induced him to reclaim the arms formerly confided to certain military companies in Baltimore; also with the reasons why said arms were sent by his order to Fort McHenry," read a lengthy report, signed by himself and Mr. Miles, the purport of which was:

"That after having given the questions involved in the message and orders of the Governor a full and careful consideration, they are satisfied that the Governor had no authority of law to issue such orders or to dispose of the arms of the State in the manner he had done; that the disarming, therefore, of the regular organized uniform companies of Baltimore, and the removal of the public arms from the armory at Easton and placing them in Fort McHenry, and the distribution of the public arms that were in the armory at Frederick to ununiformed citizens or associations of citizens, by order of the Governor, were all and each of them, a palpable usurpation of authority, which ought not to be tolerated.

"That your committee are of opinion that this is the first time in the history of Maryland that such powers have been claimed by any executive officer of the State, and that it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to make a direct issue with the Governor on the powers thus claimed, and to confine him to the exercise of the powers and duties confided to him by the constitution and the laws."

The committee recommended the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, That the Governor be requested to return to the armories of the State the arms which have been removed by his order from said armories, and deposited in Fort McHenry, or placed in the hands of ununiformed companies, or associations of individuals, and that he return to all regularly organized and uniformed volunteer companies of the State the arms reclaimed from them, or either of them, by his order.

Mr. Goldsborough, of Talbot, on behalf of himself and Mr. Smith, of Carroll, members of the committee, proposed as a substitute a report which set forth that: "The forty-third section of the sixty-third article of the code of general laws, amply provides for what has been done by the Governor, as it empowers him 'from time to time to adopt such measures and give such orders as he shall deem necessary for the collection, distribution, delivery and re-delivery of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition as, *in his opinion*, may at any time be necessary.'"

That under this provision the Governor acted wisely and legally, from "reliable information," and convinced that his course has been governed by the sole motive of rescuing the arms from disloyal citizens, seeking to embroil us in the unhappy strifes existing in other parts of the Union, we cannot too highly commend this movement as tending to preserve the State in her present proud and enviable position.

The fact is too apparent to every observing man, that there are numerous citizens within the limits of our State who are ready to avail themselves of all unlawful schemes (and the furnishing and secreting for removal elsewhere of the arms of the State has been one of the most prominent,) to foster, aid and facilitate movements incompatible with our peace, and which they have not the manliness openly to avow and maintain.

We believe that the Governor has acted in this matter so as to thwart effectually the designs of such mischievous men, while the arms and other property of the State will be carefully preserved, and in no contingency be permitted to be used for purposes illegal or inconsistent with the peace, honor and dignity of the State.

By a party vote the former report was adopted. Its passage produced much excitement among the members of the "Home Guard"—(which, under the operation of the law, would be disarmed)—numbers of whom gathered around the doors of the Hall, and indulged in language, the opposite to complimentary, to the Senator from Allegany. They were also loud in the expression of their indignant determination never to surrender their arms.

The Senate's Protest.

The following is a protest by Hon. H. H. Goldsborough, of this county and other Union Senators, against the Legislature continuing in session, and strongly advocating its adjournment *sine die:*

The undersigned Senators, beg leave to submit the following Protest against the action of a majority of their fellow-Senators, respecting an adjournment *sine die* of this General Assembly.

They most solemnly protest against the further continuance of this session, believing as they do, that the "extraordinary state of affairs" which caused the Governor to call this extra session has long ceased to exist, while all that is now wished for by the people is repose, quiet, freedom from unnecessary political agitation, and especially from acts and doings creating more embittered feelings than those which have already grown out of the unfortunate and terrible crisis existing between the United States Government and our sister States of the South. Having already had an extra session of two weeks and more, during which it seems, no measure of a general character could be matured to change the existing status of things, we are forced to recognize in this, the pregnant fact, that the Legislature has shown itself powerless to accomplish anything compatible with the public weal. So much so, that it has not even dared to hazard the passage of an act, asking an expression of the people's will upon questions which, when we first convened, were supposed of such vital importance as to demand at the hands of the Executive, the interposition of this co-ordinate branch of the State Government. Having already declared with an unanimity seldom experienced in deliberative bodies, that there was no just foundation for any fears that may have been entertained as to any measures committing this State to Secession, and having, also, by a Joint Resolution determined that it was inexpedient to call a Convention, enabling the people to decide what they would do under existing circumstances, we confess ourselves at a loss to conjecture what change in the condition of our public affairs can take place, that will warrant the continued existence of this Legislative Assembly.

The Legislature committed against Secession—against the call of a Convention—against the arming and equipping of the militia, we would enquire what other measure of public good, or of imperious necessity requires our attention.—Another two weeks has been spent in purely local legislation, without a single measure of public utility being proposed. Is there then no end or termination to this state of things, until our functions as legislators shall cease by constitutional limitation? If this be the design of this General Assembly, we would ask, where is your constitutional authority for these adjourned sessions not demanded by public necessity, and so incompatible with our present deranged financial condition. In our view, the Constitution rests us with no such rights or privileges, even in times of imperious public necessity. What excuse or apology can there be advanced, when the absence of propositions touching the public welfare daily proclaims that we are sitting in the faint and uncertain hope that something may arise to embroil us in the unhappy contentions that now exist in other parts of our beloved country? It is too late now to suppose that Maryland possesses any power to stay this unhappy contest. It is idle to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace, and never can be peace, until the rebellious hand now uplifted against the Government shall be disarmed, and the citizens of our Southern sister States be taught that the Government possesses a vitality independent of the mere temporary occupant of the Presidential chair, and will survive as long as the true principles of Constitutional liberty are cherished and maintained.

Maryland is powerless to control this controversy. While in the Union, she has no right without a forfeiture of her loyalty, to interpose through this, or any other department of her government, until some action shall be required of her by the Congsess of the United States, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution. Who has the faintest idea, that such action will be asked for before the ides of November, when the people shall have passed on our acts, and the complexion of our respective bodies be made to conform in a great degree to their views. Mission after mission has been heretofore sent, and their accomplishments affords but convincing proof that no similar demands should hereafter be made on the treasury for purposes of this character.—What then detains us here? Do we find any justification or excuse in the perils and dangers that surround us, when our daily legislative action declares, in the most emphatic manner, *that in our judgement*, the existing status of public affairs should not be interfered with, and in the failure to propose any schemes of a public character, that there is nothing requiring a continuance of our sessions, or which could not readily, and with due regard to the people's rights, be postponed to the regular biennial session in January next.

Let Maryland then remain in her present comparatively peaceful and quiet condition. The evil, if any that may be inflicted upon her citizens from any quarter can be easily remedied through the orninary channels open to the humblest citizen for the protection of his rights under existing statutes, and which could not be more effectually secured, even were we to remain in continuous session until superseded by constitutional limitation.

Where then, we repeat, is the necessity for a longer continuance of our session? Does any rational man suppose, that the framers of our Constitution ever designed that *mere local county business* should constitute any reason for the existence or continuance of that "extraordinary occasion" which requires the Governor to call an extra session. The mere statement of the proposition carries with it its own refutation.

Petitions after petitions, remonstrances after remonstrances have been sent from the Eastern and Western Shores of our State demanding an immediate adjournment of this body. Are we to turn a deaf ear to these requests of our constituents, when we know, that for whatever purpose this extra-session may have been called, the reason and cause for its longer continuance have ceased to exist. Are we to violate and spurn the true spirit and principle of the Charter of our Liberties in making a mere mockery of this "extraordinary occasion" by legislation of a purely local character in no way effecting the public interest, and in no manner compatible with the high and solemn occasion, contemplated by the Constitution.

Independent of these evidences of public sentiment, we can but remind this body of the results of the recent Congressional election, exhibiting as it does unmistakable proof of the wishes of the people of this loyal State. Maryland anticipates no issues to arise from this dread appeal to arms that will cause her to swerve from the proud position she has assumed of fidelity to that Union in which are concentered her own preservation from intestine and foreign foes. Whatever changes the majority of this Legislative department may vainly imagine will arise in her relations to the Government, her people are happily free from any such fears.—They ask for repose, quiet, freedom from agitation and a speedy deliverance from this Legislative Assembly. Let us yield then to their request. Let us adjourn *sine die*. Let us return to our constituents convinced that in these excited times they are much better prepared to take care of themselves than we are to take care of them. Let us do so at once without incurring the further displeasure of an indignant people by petty and continuous assaults upon their Executive, who has been so triumphantly sustained and who will continue to be sustained while he maintains a course, consistent with the peace, honor and dignity of this State.

For these reasons, we have deemed it proper to protest in this formal manner, against the course adopted by a majority of our fellow Senators, feeling assured that the true interests of our beloved State will be best subserved by an immediate, final adjournment of this General Assembly, in conformity with the numerous petitions that have been received.

HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
ANTHONY KIMMEL,
JOHN E. SMITH,
JOHN G. STONE,
S. J. BRADLEY,
TILGHMAN NUTTLE.

SARSAPARILLA.—This tropical root has a reputation wide as the world, for curing one class of disorders that afflict mankind—a reputation too which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for scrofulous complaints. But be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. Some reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community. Read the advertisement of Dr. AYER'S Sarsaparilla in our columns, and we know it needs no encomium from us to give our citizens confidence in what he offers. [Organ. Syracuse, N. Y.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, June 27, 1861.

Sales as follows:	
WHEAT—Inferior to prime white,	1 35a$1 45
Red,	1 22a$1 25
CORN—White,	55a57 cts.
Yellow,	46a48 cts.
OATS—Maryland,	30 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

WHEAT—Red,	1 24a$1 32
White,	1 45a$1 65
CORN—White and Yellow	60a64 cts.
OATS—Maryland,	30 cts.

DEATHS.

AUSTIN.—In this town, on Friday, the 28th inst., of Dysentery, Wm. Austin, in the 56th year of his age.

The vacuum which his demise has caused cannot be filled. In discharging the duties of bailiff of Easton for the last 18 years, he has done it with as little fear and partiality as it was possible for man to do. As a friend, he was high-minded, honorable and warm-hearted—no kind act being too arduous for him to perform. He was perfectly resigned to death.

[Cambridge and Baltimore papers please copy.]

MCCOMBS.—At St. Louis, Missouri, on the 15th inst., of consumption, John L. McCombs, formerly of Denton, Caroline county.