THE GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
BY
WILLIAM H. COUNCELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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EASTON GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (six lines,) inserted ONE TIME for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, post-pai will receive prompt attention.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THIS is to inform my friends that I do not intend to raise the price on making

Coats, Pants, and Vests,

But I must request and demand the CASH DOWN for all my work, as I have to pay the Cash now for everything, and especially to my workmen.

What do you think of it my friends? *All right say all*—paying the cash down at the old prices, is better than paying more on time, as money is plentiful. I am in for that says the public generally. J. S. shall do my work and I will pay him the cash, for he has credited me many a time, and he must now have the cash, for I like old prices.

☞ Don't forget that little balance you owe, if you please, and when you want any cutting or making done, don't forget to call at the old stand opposite the Union Hotel.

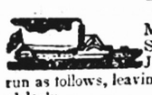
JOHN SATTERFIELD.

Easton, March 21st, 1863.

CHANGE OF ROUTE.

EASTERN AND WESTERN SHORE STEAMER,

Of the Individual Enterprise Line.



On and after *Wednesday*, March 11th, 1863, the Steamer KENT, Captain John H. Kirwan, will run as follows, leaving Light Street Wharf at 7 o'clock:

To St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry every Tuesday and return same day—touching at Annapolis going down.

Every Wednesday to Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, and landings on Choptank River as high up as Lloyd's Landing, and return by same route on Thursday, leaving Lloyd's Landing at 7 o'clock, A. M.

To Annapolis and West River every Friday and return same day.

To Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, Oxford and Easton Point every Saturday, and return by same route on Monday.

march 14-tf C. K. CANNON.

N. B.—Freight will be received at the Wharf and Office, Light street, foot of Camden, up to 2 o'clock P. M.

SADDLE And Harness ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just received from the city, and has now open at his stand, opposite the market-house, a lot of new

HARNESS

(Single and Double) at various prices,

RIDING SADDLES,

Bridles,—Martingales,—Sircingles, Bits,—Web-Reins,—Whips, &c.

which he offers for sale *for cash*, at prices to suit the times. He has also on hand and for sale, 2 New Buggy Wagons—1 New Rockaway Carriage, and 1 second-hand Rockaway, to which he invites an examination.

He is prepared also to execute all kinds of

REPAIRING,

in his line, at short notice and in the best and most satisfactory manner. Special attention is called to the department of

BLACKSMITHING,

which will be under the particular charge of Mr. Joseph L. Plummer, who is fitted up to do Coach and Carriage Work, Machine and country work of all kinds, and whose long experience in the business and able workmanship need not be told to be remembered.

To persons in the neighborhood and at a distance who have Carriages and other articles, in his line, for sale—he would say that he has large and commodious storage for the same and will use his utmost endeavors to dispose of any such articles entrusted to his care, to the best advantage on *Commission*.

Returning sincere thanks for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. SAM'L. B. HOPKINS, Sr.

feb 21-tf

BRUSHES.

WHITEWASH Brushes 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 Knots, Paint Brushes, all sizes; Popes Eyes, Dusting, Sweeping, Shoe, Horse, Stove and Bath Brushes constantly on hand at the old prices for *CASH*.

mar 7 DAWSON & BRO.

EARLY CORN, &c.—Early Sugar, Smith's early, early Canada and Burlington Corn, for table use.

Also Long Orange Carrott, Ruta-Baga, Dale's Hybrid and white flat Dutch Turnip, for field culture, just received by

mar 21 DAWSON & BRO.

MACCARONI.—Fresh Italian Maccaroni, just received and for sale by

mar 14 DAWSON & BRO.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

20,000 Cigars of various brands,
100 lbs. Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco,
150 " Prime Chewing Tobacco. For sale by DAWSON & BRO. (feb. 28.

RAISINS and Figs by the pound or box—Prunes, Citron, Currents, Almonds, Chestnuts, Pecannuts and Filberts, for sale by

dec 20 C. ROBINSON.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—A fresh supply just received; also Solidified Lye, for sale by DAWSON & BRO. [mar 21

10,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED.—For which the highest market price will be given by PATCHET & WRIGHT.

AXES! AXES!!—Collin's and Man's celebrated Axes, received and for sale by

jan 24 CREEZUM & EMORY.

SHOT.—Just received a lot of Duck SHOT—POWDER—Gun Wad and Caps.

mar 14 J. H. GRACE.

Shall Freedom Droop and Die.

Shall Freedom droop and die
And we stand idle by,
When countless millions yet unborn
Will ask the reason why?

If for her flag on high
You bravely fight and die,
Be sure that God on his great roll
Will mark the reason why.

But should ye basely fly
Seared by the battle cry,
Then down through all eternity
You'll hear the reason why.

—C. G. LELAND

LOYALTY OF MARYLAND.

SPEECH OF HON. C. L. L. LEARY.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday night, February 18th, in reply to Mr. May, the following speech was delivered by Hon. C. L. L. Leary, representative from the Third Congressional District of Maryland.

SPEECH OF HON. C. L. L. LEARY.

Mr. Leary—I ask the gentleman from New York to yield to me for fifteen minutes.

Mr. Van Horn—I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. Leary—Mr. Speaker, there is no member, I am sure, who feels more rejoiced than I do at the relife which my honorable colleague (Mr. May) must feel on being delivered of the speech with which he has just favored us. I congratulate him most cordially on the effort he has made here to-night.

Those of the people of Baltimore who have up to the present moment felt any doubt as to the position occupied by my colleague, so far as the Government is concerned, are now, or will be, when they read the speech of my colleague here to-night, perfectly satisfied of that position. There was a time, sir, when I myself entertained no doubt of my colleague's position on the great questions that agitate the public mind. I well remember, on the night of the day when my colleague was elected, and when I myself was elected, by the free suffrages of the people of Baltimore, that such was my firm conviction of his loyalty and of his determination to sustain the constituted authorities of the Government, even though it might be compelled to resort to physical coercion, that I stated in the city of Baltimore, in my own neighborhood, in the presence of a vast crowd that had assembled on that occasion, that they need not entertain any apprehension in regard to his position; that he was a loyal man, a patriot, a friend of the Union, and determined to uphold the Government. I felt confident that such was the fact.

There was a time after that when I entertained serious doubt as to his position. That doubt has been confirmed by the votes invariably given by my colleague in this House, all going to show that he was decidedly opposed to sustaining the Government in the prosecution of the war and in its efforts to suppress the most infamous rebellion that history has ever yet recorded. [Applause on the floor, and in the galleries.]

Mr. May—Will my colleague allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. Leary—I refrained from interrupting my colleague when he was on the floor, although I was laboring under feelings of indignation which words cannot now express, and I now decline to yield to him. My colleague can take his chance of the floor after I have finished. He must excuse me now, as I am under a pledge to the gentleman from New York to take but fifteen minutes of his time. I was saying, Mr. Speaker, that I myself have been in no doubt as to my colleague's position. His votes upon this floor have shown a persistent determination upon his part to throw difficulties in the way of the constituted authorities of this Government in sustaining the National supremacy and putting down this rebellion. His position is now specifically defined, and his constituents, as well as myself, will rejoice that it is so, although late in the session.

Mr. Speaker, I may have had some little doubt as to the policy of the measure now before the House. I have none now. I shall vote for this bill. I shall vote to indemnify the President and to support the Government now, as I have always done since I have had a seat upon this floor. I venture to say, that during the whole history of the American Congress, there has never been such a deplorable spectacle presented to the nation as has been presented here to-night. We have seen a representative of the people of a sovereign State standing up here before the assembled representatives of the nation, and degrading and humiliating, in the face of the country, the people of that State. The people of Baltimore and of Maryland have been represented as a subjugated people and as having no longer free suffrage.

I indignantly deny it. I repel the foul aspersion. I say there never was a time in all the history of Maryland when free suffrage was as free, when the press was as free, and when there was so enlarged and universal liberty in the State and in the city of Baltimore as exists at this very hour. [Applause.] There have been, since my colleague and myself were elected, three or four elections held in the State of Maryland and I aver that those elections resulted in a full and free expression of popular sentiment.

The gubernatorial election in the State of Maryland was a full, fair and free election. My colleague has certainly missed the object which he seems to have aimed at, if, by the course of the remarks in which he has indulged here to-night in regard to the present Governor of the State of Maryland he supposed he could for a moment deprive him of the high reputation which he has earned since he has occupied the gubernatorial chair of Maryland.

In the city of Baltimore there have been several elections held, and although there has been but a small vote polled at these elections, no man will dare to say, if he has any regard to truth and his own reputation for veracity, that it was not within the ability of every voter of the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland to go to the polls freely and deposit his vote without interference. Those popular elections have been as free, full and fair as have ever been held in the city of Baltimore or the State of Maryland.

Why, sir, what was the condition of things there on Wednesday succeeding the 19th day of April, 1861, on which those sad events took place in the city of Baltimore which, I am sorry to say, have passed into the history of that portion of the State? An election was held in that city for delegates to represent it in the Legislature of Maryland. At that period, the full vote of the city when fairly given at an important election ranged from 31,000 to 32,000. This election was called by the Mayor of the city and the police authorities, to supply the seats of the delegation from the city of Baltimore in the State Legislature, which were then vacant, and I have no doubt my colleague will characterize it as a full and fair election, although every street in the city was gleaming with bayonets, and although it was called by those city officials who had taken upon themselves the solemn responsibility of meeting in battle array the forces of the United States—yet the full vote which was cast on that occasion reached in the aggregate the amount of 9,000 votes out of an average suffrage in quiet times of 31,000 to 32,000.

No fault was then found by my colleague or his coadjutors, nor did they complain that that vote was not sufficiently full. The Union sentiment at that time lay dormant in the city. The loyal citizens, whose influence was then scarcely felt, however, soon rallied, a Union reaction took place which soon made itself felt by the traitorous Legislature of that State, and it has ever since predominated there. I say again that from that time forward there has never been an election in the city of Baltimore that has not been conducted under the full authority of the laws of the State of Maryland; that has not been conducted in perfect fairness and freedom, and that has not resulted in a fair and full expression of the popular sentiment of the city of Baltimore.

Now sir, in reply to what my colleague has said as to Maryland being a subjugated province, and as to the city of Baltimore and surrounding country being under military rule and military authority, I beg leave to say that at this day there is not a community within the confines of this Republic who are living in more perfect quiet, who are living in a more perfect condition of contentment and peace than the denizens of the city of Baltimore.

I know that this is the cry of that party in the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland who long ago occupied the position of a peace party, as they term themselves. I know that is the cry of that organization in the State of Maryland who coincide with the views expressed by my colleague in his speech to-night; I know that they desire the Government to abandon its present position; I know that they desire that the forces of the United States should be disbanded; I know that they desire peace to be secured upon any terms; that the flag of the Republic should be struck and dishonored, and the nation be surrendered and made to bow in abject submission to the footstool of that arch-traitor who now rules supreme over the Southern Confederacy. If there is a party in that city and State which fully coincide with my colleague in this regard.

But, sir, I say with pride, and in view of all the responsibilities of the position which I occupy as a representative upon this floor, that a large and overwhelming majority of the people of my State are now arrayed in solid column under the flag of the Union; that they are for the vigorous prosecution of this war, and that they are ready and fully prepared to sustain this Administration in the conflict in which it is now engaged. I predict that, beyond a question, this will be the result of the coming elections in the State of Maryland.

Mr. Speaker, I have not agreed with this Administration in all its measures. I have disagreed with the President, and disagreed with the ruling party in this House in many matters relating to the conduct of the war, but I say here as I have said before in other places, that so long as God gives me life, and while I am a member of this House, I will vote for every man and every dollar the Government may ask for the suppression of the rebellion, for the crushing out of the enemies of the Republic, and for the punishment—the condign punishment—of treason and the traitors who are arrayed against the authority of the Union. [Applause.]

These remarks of mine are desultory; they are necessarily so. I have had no time to prepare a set speech. I came into this House this evening with not the slightest expectation of hearing my colleague, and if I had expected to hear him I could not have anticipated that a representative of that noble city in which I live, and of that State which has honored me thus far—that revered old State in which I have been born and reared, and around whose future destiny are clustered my fondest hopes and desires. I could not, I say, sir, have expected that my colleague should indulge in the course of remarks to which the House has listened this evening.

I say that the State of Maryland has been, at the hands of my colleague on this occasion, dishonored and degraded. I deny that the people of Maryland are subjugated. I deny that she is a subdued province. She is a free and independant State of this Union, a member of a glorious sisterhood of States and enjoying the protection of the Constitution of the United States And she is unwilling to exert her power and authority, moral and physical, for the purpose of overthrowing that Constitution.

Now, sir, in order to show the House—(for gentlemen here are not fully acquainted with the condition of things in the city of Baltimore when the riot of the 19th af April broke out, and immediately succeeding that struggle)—I say in order to show the prevailing sentiment of the enemies of the Government at the time, and for many weeks succeeding, and for the purpose of showing that the party indulging in those opinions is the same party represented by my colleague upon this floor, I beg leave to read from the Clerk's desk an extract from the Baltimore Republican of Thursday after the ever memorable Friday upon which the riots at Baltimore took place. I present this extract for the purpose of showing the feeling and motives actuating parties then in hostility to this Government, and who have ever since manifested that hostility, not manfully or avowedly, but who, like skulking cowards and traitors, have been taking advantage of every incident that occurs in order to obstruct the operations of the Government in carrying out and executing the laws of the Republic. I ask the Clerk to read the extract I have indicated.

The Clerk read as follows:

"THE VOTE OF YESTERDAY.—Some of the old croakers, if not traitors, are talking about the vote of yesterday as indicating the difference of the people, or their opposition to the meeting of the Legislature. Nothing can be more false than this assumption; when it was known that one-half our male population is under arms, engaged in various duties in and out of the city and that there was no opposition to call out the voters, it is surprising that the vote is so large. We are sorry to see anywhere a spirit of timidity—of shrinking from the crisis. There are a few who are either too cowardly to take a stand with their brethern, or secretly affiliate with the Abolitionists at Washington, Their silly cry about the Union and 'the flag' imposes upon no one.

"The Union has been rent assunder by the madness of Northern fanatics, and the flag of the old Union is now the symbol of injustice and oppression. No man who loves liberty or humanity can now rally under the flag of despotism unfurled by Lincoln over his fanatical followers. To raise that flag in this community, under present circumstances, would be an insult and outrage which would be promptly resented by the people. The people of Maryland are forced by the insane and murderous course of the Lincoln Adminiatration to choose now whether they will be free to pursue their own ideas of right, or whether they will submit to the despotism which has been inaugurated at Washington."—

Baltimore Republican, Thursday.

Mr. Leary—It will be observed that the reference here made is to the election of which I have spoken, occurring soon after the 19th of April, when delegates were elected to the Legislature of Maryland. It may be worth while also, to remark that the man by whom that paragraph was penned—the editor of that same Baltimore Republican—was at that time an officer in the Custom House in that city, appointed under the Buchanan Administration, and was then actually deriving pay and emolument from the National Treasury.

But that is not all. That opportunity was seized upon in order to defy the Government, insult its flag and to out rage the loyal sentiment of the people. Another incident occurred, of which my colleague is perfectly cognizant, at about the same period. The City Council of Baltimore by a solemn vote decreed that the flag of the Union should not be raised in the city of Baltimore unless with their consent. Yes, sir, flag of the Republic, this symbol of Republicanism and American liberty which, whatever may have been the effect of the past education of my colleague, I have always been tought to revere and honor, this flag was by the solemn decree of the mayor and City Council of the city of Baltimore trailed in the dust and dishonored. And when afterwards they found that the loyal popular sentiment could no longer be impressed these faithless and recreant men had the cool audacity to attempt to shield themselves, and to justify this measure, under the shallow pretext that it was necessary in order to preserve the public peace. Sir, it would have been infinitely more to the credit of our city had the Mayor and corporate authorities remained perfectly passive, and permitted the loyal men of Baltimore, with arms in their hands, to stifle and suppress the first nascent manifestations of rebellion and treason in that city. Sir, they would have done it; in defiance of every peril they would have raised that honored flag, and borne it triumphantly against all opposition.

One word, Mr. Speaker in regard to the revered gentleman who as my colleague asserts, has within a few days past, been arrested in the city of Baltimore without legal warrant. I am not conversant with the facts of the case, but I learn from the daily papers that he is charged with tearing the National Banner from the outside of a building from which it was suspended, with the design to insult the National authority. It is alleged in justification of this act that the building belonged to him. I knew not whether this be true, and it is perfectly immaterial, in my judgement, whether he was the owner of the building or not. I hold that any indignity wilfully and wantonly offered to the authority of this Republic, at this time is a high and flagrant crime, and I say that the man who dares to insult the flag of the Government which has secured, and still secures to him, all the sacred rights of person and of property, deserves to be punished; and were I the President of the United States, whether in accordance with law, or with the guaranties of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or not, I would have consigned him to a dungeon.

Sir, there is no excuse or palliation for such conduct; no apology can be offered to justify it. It ought to be punished with law, if law can be found, and if not, then I would punish it without law. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Speaker, the members of this House may not be cognizant of the fact, but I know that from the first hour that these troubles were inaugurated this revered gentleman has, not only by the clergy of the denomination to which he belongs, but also by the people of that denomination, been universally recognized as in direct and deadly hostility to this Government. It is idle then for my colleague to attempt upon the floor of the American Congress to justify such conduct, and to excite sympathy is utterly unmerited.

Mr Speaker, I have the bill now before the House, and although heretofore entertaining some doubts as to its propriety and expediency I am now fixed in my determination to vote for it. [Laughter.]

Sir I have always been fixed in my purpose to sustain this Government. I have differed with this Administration in regard to some featurs of its policy, but, sir, as long as I occupy a seat on this floor I will support every measure needed for the suppression of this rebellion, and for bringing traitors to condign punishment.

COPPERHEAD MISCHIEF.—The *Ohio State Journal* learns from a senator of that state that on Saturday last a petition was circulated in the Senate chamber for signatures, in behalf of six men from Northwestern Ohio who had deserted from the army in Western Virginia, were arrested, tried and condemed to be sho. for desertion. These unfortunate men, as appears from their own statement, are quite as much sinned against as sinning, for they all aver that they were enticed to this violation of military law by the persuasion of copperheads in their neighborhood, who wrote to them urging them to desert, and pledged ample protection from arrest? We could most heartily wish (says the *Journal*) that their tempters were to be shot instead of these unhappy victims of copperhead treason.

IN great things a man appears as he chooses; in little things he appears as he is.

Charity.

How like a veil of beauty charity covereth a multitude of sins. We are surrounded by temptations on every hand, and none are perfect.—We mean well, but in the unguarded moment our feet slip and we stumble in the path of duty. The sin was not intentional but accidental; we are therefore guilty in fact, but not in spirit, and we hope to be forgiven. We ask that our mishap be viewed in the light of charity. Then if we would do by others as we would be done by, we must extend charity to our fellows; for in so doing we but ask it for ourselves and feel like saying, "let him that is without sin cast the first stone." We say this not in justification of our own act, but to remind others of their infallibility and need of charity, remembering that the brother who repenteth shall be forgiven seventy-and-seven times. Let us have charity, then, to forgive and forget, for how can we ask for charity from others if we have it not ourselves? How can we hope to have our tresspasses forgiven if we forgive not those who trespass against us?

A WOMAN'S PATRIOTISM.—"I could not answer yes to a question asked me a few days since, 'Are you not sorry you did not try to prvent your husband's going?' He went from a sense of duty, and I never said a word against it.—I would give up another dear friend if my country needed it, and I had one to give, even if it cost my own life, God took care of my dear one, and did not let him forget his Savior. He has died a noble death—a precious legacy to his children." Thus writes a young widow whose husband recently fell in battle, leaving her with three young children. Is not this the language of true patriotism? Is it not noble?—*Hartford Courant.*

A Child's Prayer.

Father! now the day is past,
On the child the blessing cast;
Near my pillow, hand to hand,
Keep thy gaurdain angle band,
And throughout the darking night
Bless us with a cheerful light,
Let me raise at morn again,
Free from every thought of pain;
Thus, my father, day by day,
Keep me through life's thorny way

IMAGINATION.—A contented citizen of Milan, who had never passed beyond its walls during the course of sixty years, being ordered by the government not to stir beyond its gates became immediately miserable, and felt so powerful an inclination to do that which he had so long contentedly neglected, that, on his application for release from this restraint being refused, he became quite melancholy, and at last died of grief. The pains of imprisonment, also, like those of servitude, are more in conception than in reality We are all prisoners. What is life but the prison of the soul?

THE BIRTH OF AN INFANT.—The birth of an infant, it has been truthfully said, "is a greater event than the production of the sun. The sun is only a lump of senseless matter; it sees not its own light; it feels not its own heat; and with all its grandeur, it will cease to be. But that infant beginning to breathe is possessed of reason, claims a principle infinitely superior to all matter, and lives through ages of eternity." Let the immortal mind shed its lustre upon the world.

A TRUE EPITAPH.—Here is a sharp and spicy epitaph on an old carbinal, reminding u of Shakespeare, "the evil men do; &c.

Here lies a cardinal who wrought
Both good and evil in his time;
The good he did was good for naught;
Not so the evil!—that was prime.

A POET offered the following evidence of *true love* to his sweet-heart:—

I love you as the golden touch
That brightens up the morn—
I love you (this is saying much,)
As I love my morning horn.

SPICY SUBSTITUTE FOR COINS.—Owing to the scarcity of 'small change, the grocers of New Havan (Conecticut) are issuing nutmegs [wooden one's?] representing one cent each to their customers We suggest that, for 'do in of greater growth, they should issue *nutmeg graters.*

THERE are minds habituated to intrigue and mystery in themselves, and so prone to expect it from others, that they will never accept of a plain reason for a plain fact, if it be possible to devise causes for it that are obscure, far-fetched, and usually not worth the carriage.

CHEERING MOTTO.—"I can not remember a night so dark as to hinder or prevent the coming day; nor a storm so furious and dreadful as to prevent the return of warm sunshine and cloudless sky."—*John Brown.*

"BILL, you young scamp, if you had your due, you'd get a good whipping." "I know it, daddy, but *bills* are not always paid when *due.*" The agonized father trembled lest his hopeful son should be suddenly snatched from him.

JEAN PAUL thus cautions young girls: "The young men fall on their knees before you, but remember it is as infantry before cavalry, that they may conquer and kill; or as the hunter who only on bended knees takes aim at his victim."

A THRIFTY wife wonders why the men can't manage to do something useful. Might they not as well amuse themselves in smoking hams as smoking cigars?

"MEINE GOTT! vot vill de Frenchman make next!" as the Dutch man said the first time he saw a monkey.

One clear and distinct idea is worth a world of mistery ones. Gain one clear, distinct truth, and it becomes a country of light.

"WHAT are you doing?" said a father to his son who was tinkering on an old watch. *Improving my time,*" was the rejoinder.

LAW is like a sive, you may see through it but you must be considerably reduced before you can get through it.

☞ A New York joker asks, when is charity like a top? and answered, when it begins to hum.

IT is more shameful to distrust our friends than to be deceived by them.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout every town in the United State.
☞ For sale by L. H. CAMPBELL, Easton, who will supply the country trade at manufacturers' prices. [July 21 1862-1y

who made this request endeavoring to
discord among the people of God." W
troubling him with the process of reason
will relieve the mental effort by stating th