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BY
WILLIAM H. COUNCELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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# The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XLIV. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861. No. 41.

ADVERTISEMENTS,
Of one square (10 lines,) inserted ONE OR THREE TIMES 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.

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-paid, will receive prompt attention.

## STATEMENT

### Of the Expenses of Talbot county,

For the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1861, made out and published by order of the county Commissioners, in pursuance of section 9, of article XXVIII of the Code of Public General Laws, which provides that

"The county commissioners shall make out and publish annually in at least two newspapers published in their respective counties, if there be two, *a detailed minute and accurate statement of the expenses of their said counties, specifying therein each particular item of expense, and for what, and to whom paid,* and shall also deliver to the sheriff of their respective counties as many copies of such statement as there are Election Districts in the county, at least ten days before each general election, and the Sheriff shall within six days after the receipt of such copies, set up one of them at the place of holding elections in each election district; and the Clerk to the county commissioners and the Sheriff who shall fail to perform the duty imposed by this section, shall each forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars."

Levies payable out of the estimate for Court Expenses, for May term, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. T. Hopkins, clerk of Court | $1,308 62 |
| I. C. W. Powell, States At'y | 1,233 00 |
| S. Sparklin, Sheriff, | 408 12 |
| James Ll. Martin, Att'y | 405 00 |
| A. P. Jump Att'y | 146 67 |
| Whit Cox, Standard keeper | 30 50 |
| Wm. T. Benny, magistrate | 5 15 |
| Thomas Hughlett, examiner | 6 00 |
| Dr. Charles H Rose, inquest | 5 00 |
| Isaac P. Cox, cl'k of school | 10 00 |
| Alex Larimore, pension | 25 00 |

GRAND JURORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nicholas Willis, | 15 05 |
| Isaac W Jump, | 16 00 |
| Jno Talbott | 12 00 |
| Gus A Skinner | 16 80 |
| Wm B Martin | 17 20 |
| R Arringdale | 13 60 |
| Jno F Willis | 13 20 |
| Jno W Martin | 16 00 |
| Abner Hall | 13 20 |
| Jno D Nabb | 15 20 |
| Chas M Jump | 16 00 |
| Jacob R Welch | 14 70 |
| E R Arringdale | 16 40 |
| Charles R Mullikin | 15 60 |
| John Reese | 14 33 |
| Wm Harrison | 20 80 |
| Wm L Wrightson | 21 60 |
| Jno L Hopkins | 15 60 |
| J B Bennett | 12 80 |
| Wm H Powell | 16 80 |
| Geo R Goldsborough | 14 40 |
| F A Wrightson | 18 80 |

PETIT JURORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm K Lambdin | 35 70 |
| Jno Chilcutt | 23 10 |
| J T Harrison | 27 40 |
| J C Adams | 31 60 |
| J R Caulk | 25 50 |
| R A Dodson | 29 30 |
| Jno F Kersey | 21 00 |
| Spedden Orem | 29 40 |
| Thos C Nicols | 21 00 |
| J C Wooters | 31 50 |
| A Harrison | 27 30 |
| Jno Small | 33 00 |
| Silas Sullivan | 22 75 |
| B M Bowdle | 16 00 |
| J Leonard | 34 40 |
| Wm Bridges | 37 80 |
| Wm S Denny | 37 80 |
| Jacob Morgan | 30 80 |
| W S Callahan | 29 40 |
| Jno A W Powell | 22 50 |
| P Groome | 21 00 |
| Ferdenand Johnson | 28 50 |
| Jos V B Wright | 17 50 |
| Jas B Adams | 33 60 |
| George Hale | 3 40 |

TALISMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| W H Thompson | 1 50 |
| J H Grace | 1 50 |
| John Satterfield | 1 50 |
| Jesse E Shannahan | 1 50 |
| E L F Hardcastle | 1 50 |
| Geo H Dawson | 1 50 |
| Jesse E Shannahan | 1 50 |
| Saml H Benny | 6 15 |
| Wm H Nabb | 6 00 |
| Jas A Mason | 6 00 |
| Jos L Plummer | 6 00 |
| Bennett Allen | 6 30 |
| Chambers Harden | 6 45 |
| Jno Satterfield | 6 00 |
| Charles H Grace | 6 00 |
| Jno F Kemp | 7 35 |
| Ed Ray | 6 45 |
| Jos L Plummer | 3 00 |
| Edward Ray | 3 10 |
| Jas H Ridgaway | 3 50 |
| Jno R McQuay | 3 60 |
| Jno Mason | 3 00 |
| W H Thompson | 3 00 |
| Chambers Harden | 3 15 |

BAILIFFS AND CRIER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm H Shepard crier to court | 28 00 |
| Whit Cox bailiff to court | 34 00 |
| Wm Collins bailiff to G. jury | 16 00 |
| Wm H Bostic bailiff to court | 36 00 |
| Wm H Bostic " " | 5 00 |
| Whit Cox " " | 5 00 |

CONSTABLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| B Buckly | 2 00 |
| L M Jones | 2 00 |
| R K Murphy | 2 00 |
| R R Butler | 2 00 |
| Silas A Simpson | 2 00 |
| Geo W Merrick | 2 00 |
| Jos H Brown | 2 00 |
| Kemp R Caulk | 2 00 |

WITNESSES TO THE GRAND JURY.

| | |
|---|---|
| N E Nicols | 75 |
| Geo W Haddaway | 1 50 |
| Thos O Martin | 1 35 |
| Jesse Mullikin | 1 20 |
| Barnett Parrott | 1 35 |
| Wm Willis | 3 60 |
| Robinson Corkran | 1 35 |
| Anna Faulkner | 80 |
| Robert Faulkner | 80 |
| Jno T Ford | 1 35 |
| A H Whitman | 1 85 |
| Saml H Haddaway | 1 40 |
| Robt W Ross | 1 20 |
| Argelas Hennessee | 1 20 |
| Jas T Mullikin | 1 20 |
| Saml Somers | 1 20 |
| A W Neal | 1 15 |
| David Chapman | 1 20 |
| Jas F Chaplain | 1 20 |
| A H Bromwell | 1 20 |
| Thos Barwick | 4 60 |
| Thos E Lloyd | 1 20 |
| Lem Johnson | 75 |
| Saml Sneed | 75 |
| Jno T Ford | 1 35 |
| Barner Sudler | 1 05 |
| Risden Frampton | 1 05 |
| F G Wright | 75 |
| Richard Thomas | 75 |
| Saml Hambleton | 75 |
| King Hayes | 1 50 |
| Samuel Plummer | 3 00 |
| James Harrison Jr | 1 35 |
| Charles Benson | 1 35 |
| James Ll Martin | 75 |
| T N Chance | 75 |

WITNESSES TO COURT.

| | |
|---|---|
| James M Seth | 10 20 |
| Margt Ann Wheatley | 2 30 |
| Elijah J Morgan | 2 70 |
| Wm D Rice | 1 35 |
| John McLockland | 7 20 |
| Charles Wilson | 7 00 |
| Dr J S Chaplain | 6 90 |
| Wm P Reed | 6 25 |
| Hugh Harris | 2 10 |
| Asbery Blades | 2 30 |
| Thos Sewell | 3 70 |
| Josh W Cummings | 3 70 |
| Reuben Marshall | 3 70 |
| Jno R McQuay | 2 80 |
| John H Ford | 2 70 |
| Joseph W Jefferson | 2 70 |
| Robert M Dawson | 1 35 |
| Caleb Stanfield | 1 35 |
| Thos B Leonard | 1 15 |
| Hy Banning | 1 15 |
| Jno Benson | 1 15 |
| H Clay Dodson | 10 80 |
| Jno Graham | 8 40 |
| James Merrett | 4 50 |
| Thos Jefferson | 2 70 |
| Jas Jester | 1 40 |
| Chas Robinson | 9 75 |
| Geo W Merrick | 1 25 |
| Jas Covington | 8 25 |
| S B Hopkins, Jr | 4 50 |
| S B Hopkins, Jr | 2 25 |
| Geo Loveday | 9 75 |
| Geo W Garey | 11 25 |
| Frances Aberla | 75 |
| Michael Pinkind | 1 05 |
| Wm Duyer | 1 00 |
| Jas Framptom | 2 30 |
| R A Stevens | 1 70 |
| James Collier | 3 30 |
| James Ayres | 15 00 |
| Hester Bryan | 15 00 |
| Thos R Price | 15 00 |
| Dr F M Lloyd | 8 70 |
| Saml Somers | 8 70 |
| Jesse Mullikin | 9 60 |
| Wm McClayland | 9 00 |
| Jos Bartlett | 6 75 |
| Saml Smith | 6 75 |
| Wm L Wrightson | 5 85 |
| Jno W Kemp | 4 95 |
| Jas Harrison | 9 45 |
| Frances A Wrightson | 4 80 |
| Josiah Higgins | 6 00 |
| Peter H Fairbank | 3 75 |
| Jas Todd | 12 00 |
| Isaac H Henry | 12 65 |
| Geo H Dawson | 11 20 |
| Dr E M Hardcastle | 10 80 |
| Mat Merrick | 12 60 |
| Wm Cryer | 10 50 |
| Jas Lloyd | 10 50 |
| Wm H Lecompte | 10 50 |
| Wm Collins | 10 50 |
| Jas Moore | 6 40 |
| Wm Fairbank | 10 50 |
| Quimby Price | 9 10 |
| David Pritchett | 9 00 |
| Alex Dyott | 4 60 |
| Henry Hare | 14 20 |
| Silas Simpson | 14 20 |
| Jas H Scott | 6 75 |
| David Pritchett | 1 20 |
| L H Delahay | 1 15 |
| Jas D Bromwell | 1 00 |
| Josiah Higgins | 2 40 |
| Bill Lewis | 3 60 |
| R Cooper | 1 50 |
| Lewis Gibson | 2 30 |
| Barnett Parrott | 7 20 |
| N Willis | 2 70 |
| Chas R Mullikin | 1 40 |
| Chas Bond | 1 20 |
| Jas Weston | 2 70 |
| Jas Kirby | 3 15 |
| Wm W Gealand | 3 15 |
| E L F Hardcastle | 7 35 |
| Kemp R Caulk | 7 20 |
| T B Merritt board for jury in Trice's case | 10 85 |
| Wm H Richardson witness | 17 50 |
| Polk Russum | 9 00 |
| Whit Cox bailiff | 8 70 |
| Wm S Denny juror | 2 00 |
| B M Bowdle | 2 05 |
| R A Stevens talismen | 2 00 |
| B F Lambden rent for house for election | 5 10 |
| Witnesses where parties were convicted but did not sell for enough to pay the expense of prosecution | 8 00 |
| Moses Emanuel | 11 50 |
| Thos J Pritchett | 7 20 |
| Wilson Johns | 7 20 |
| Burnhart Klempert | 2 40 |
| B Buckly | 1 50 |
| Moses Hertz | 1 50 |
| Wm Ford | 5 60 |
| Lewis Johnson | 7 20 |
| N Newman | 7 20 |
| [illegible] Newman | 7 20 |
| [illegible] Newman | 7 20 |
| Anne E Roberts | 6 75 |
| N Rice register | 2 30 |

By order of the Commissioners for Talbot county,

THOS. K. ROBSON, Clerk.

sep 28

CHOICE GROCERIES,
TEA,
COFFEE AND SUGAR,
*Loaf, Cut-Loaf, Granulated and Coffee-Crushed.*
Country Cider Vinegar,
Family, Extra and Super Flour,
Middling, Shoulders, Hams. Cheap for cash.
aug 31 JAS. H. GRACE.

### Peace! Peace!

REMEMBER, That this is the cry of all those who wish to see the Union destroyed. It is a proper cry to come from the rebel leaders south of the Potomac, and when made with submission to the law, will be heeded.

REMEMBER, That if you allow yourselves to be deluded with the Secessionist's cry of Peace! you will find that it means War! horrible, devastating War! throughout the length and breadth of our now quiet and happy State.

REMEMBER, That the emissaries of Peace are now devastating the still loyal State of Missouri—that Ben McCullough is there, with his murderous rangers—his revengeful savage Indians, whose scalping knives and tomahawks have again begun to wreak destruction upon unoffending whites.

REMEMBER, That every Secessionist—every traitor—every friend of Jeff. Davis and the wicked band who have destroyed the peace of our once happy country, will vote for the so-called Peace candidates.

REMEMBER, That the friends of the Union are opposed to war, and must therefore put down the authors of this unholy rebellion—that they desire peace, and will grant it to the loyal citizens of our cherished South when they conquer the despots who now oppress them.

REMEMBER, That the Union represents the grand principles of the Fathers of '76—that those who vote the Union ticket vote the principles of Washington and Jefferson, Jackson and Clay, and all who vote the Secession peace ticket, vote to subvert the Government of our fathers, and to establish a military despotism in its stead.—*Balt. Co., American.*

[The following beautiful lines were written by the lamented Dr. E. Yeates Reese, and published in the Methodist Protestant a few months since. Standing in the home thus consecrated by affliction, and now shadowed by sore bereavement, their exquisite tenderness and pathos were recalled to our mind, and at the sight of those little ones twice orphaned "in tender years," we wept for those, yearning thoughts of whose futurity had brought "sometimes smiles and sometimes tears" to a father's loving heart. J. B. M.]

### Saturday Night.

A DOMESTIC REVERIE.

Saturday night! Alone I sit
In musing mood before the fire—
A pleasant book!—the burner lit—
What more could studious man desire?
A moment since, my merry girls
Went bounding forth in childish glee—
Those laughing eyes, those roguish curls—
Oh, they are worth the world to me!

They climbed and clamored for the kiss—
The good-night kiss that all must share,
The signet seal of household bliss,
Before the whispered, evening prayer—
(The "now I lay me down to sleep,")
So softly and so meekly said—
May angels guardian watches keep
Around my darlings' peaceful bed.

Life, with my pets, is sunny morn—
For them each day new glories glow—
For them new buds of bliss are born,
Blue skies, for them, arch all below;
They wake with gladness in their eyes—
They feel no care—they know no ill—
Each morning brings some sweet surprise,
Which dreams at night, make sweeter still.

My prayers are with them while they sleep—
My prayers go with them when they wake—
They are the jewels which I keep
And cherish, for my Mary's sake;
Yes, doubly dear they seem to me,
Now, motherless in tender years,
And thoughts of their futurity
Bring sometimes smiles and sometimes tears.

Nor less beloved the form that stood,
In pensive silence, near my chair,
Just blushing into womanhood,
My eldest daughter, grave and fair;
Her wave of life with softest glide
Was sunlit, till one cloud of woe,
With spreading margin, far and wide,
O'ershadowed all that lay below.

And he—the boy that bears my name,
So full of pranks and mirthful lore—
I see so much to praise—to blame—
I know not which he needs the mere;
His scorn of study, love of fun,
His reckless, roving, wayward will,
Leaves patience sometimes quite outdone,
And yet—I love the youngster still!

E. Y. R.

[From the Baltimore County American.]

A meeting of the "Peace Party" was held lately, not a thousand miles from Towsontown. It was opened with a solemn exhortation by the Rev. Silas Hornblower, after which the following hymn, composed expressly for the use of "the innocents," was sung:

HYMN, C. M.

I.

Davis had a little lamb,
He called it Louis Lowe,
And everywhere that Davis went
This lamb was sure to go.

II.

This lamb had gone to Accomac,
To roam across the hills,
And innocently crop the grass
Which feeds, but never kills.

III.

Other lambs are in the flock—
Their tails are made of steel,
And glisten in the morning sun—
So soft and fat they feel.

IV.

They're going to feed the Eastern Shore
With all their pretty tails,
When Davis comes to Washington,
Perhaps not—if he fails.

A Committee on Resolutions were appointed, who reported the following:

*Whereas*, The people of Maryland are under the pressure of the vilest of despotisms and our *peaceable efforts to free them* from the same, on the 19th of April last, were unavailing, and our subsequent efforts to arm the State for *peaceful purposes*, by a Legislative appropriation of Two Millions of Dollars, failed, for known reasons not prudent to mention:

*And Whereas*, It is apparent, from the vote cast at the late Congressional election, that a large majority of our people are opposed to longer connection with the accursed government of the United States, but said Government still persists in keeping a large military force stationed along our Southern portion, thereby preventing internal revolution and at the same time interposing an awkward obstacle to the peaceful advance of Jefferson Davis, the only elected President of the United States, to Washington, there to take possession of the public offices;

*And Whereas*, It is desirable that this should be done without unnecessary bloodshed; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the unholy war and in favor of peace.

*Resolved*, That the United States Government ought to retire from Washington and disband their soldiers, and accept such remnants of the country and magnanimous terms as Jefferson Davis, the peaceful President, may offer it.

*Resolved*, That provision be made for sending reinforcements to Col. E. Louis Lowe, to aid him in accomplishing this desirable object.

*Resolved*, That all our members are requested to be prepared with arms and ammunition, to aid the Southern army the moment they cross the Potomac, and event expected within a few days.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously and with hearty expressions of satisfaction.—Those present were then presented with a copy of the "New Catechism of the faith" which is as follows:

Question—Who is the Price of Peace?

Answer—Jefferson Davis.

Q.—What evidence have you of his *peaceful* character?

A.—His declaration of war against the United States.

Q.—Are his intentions *peaceful* as regards Maryland?

A.—Oh, yes—very!

Q.—How do you know that?

A.—Because he has extended his military jurisdiction over our State.

Q.—Has he any valuable co-workers in the great cause of peace?

A.—Yes; Enoch Louis Lowe is Colonel of a Southern Confederacy Maryland Regiment of peaceful volunteers, supposed to be armed with sugar-candy and ginger-bread, and intending, by kind persuasion, to annex the Eastern Shore *peacefully* to the S. C.

Q.—Are there not other peaceable citizens of Maryland, who are opposed to villianous saltpetre and this awful war, willing to co-operate with him?

A.—O, many—quite a party, indeed. They are about organizing for the political campaign, and we understand that each barbecue and political meeting will be opened with prayer—tracts inculcating the blessings of peace will be distributed, and the revolvers with which the missionaries are armed to protect themselves from the savage citizens of the Union will be hidden from view.

Q.—Are there not other strong advocates of peace in the country?

A.—O, yes; the Cherokee half-breeds—the Creek Indians—Grayson dare-devils—Beauregard, Henry May and Ben McCullough.

Q.—Was not the Black Horse Cavalary a peaceable body?

A.—Yes. "Peace to their *manes!*"

The meeting then adjourned, with nine cheers and a tiger for Jeff. Davis, Beauregard, and their other *peaceful* friends.

### Significant News from Richmond.

OPEN HOSTILITY TO JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS GOVERNMENT—SOUTHERN DENUNCIATION OF JEFF DAVIS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The *American* has received, by the hands of a refugee from Virginia, several Virginia papers, including the Richmond *Whig*, of the 6th, which contains a remarkable letter from Franklin Minor most bitterly denouncing the administration of Jeff. Davis.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 12th, says:—"It is evident to every intelligent observer, that the emoltered remant of the Submissionist party, fully represented in the Virginia Convention, is bent on the organization of a regular opposition to the Government. Under all the names that it has borne, that element in our politics has been invariably against the Southern, and though the events of last spring annihilated its material form, or at least caused it to disappear from the public view, it exists always with undiminished virulence, and awaits the opportunity to spring into sight again."

The following article in the Richmond *Whig* appears over the initials "F. M.," no doubt from the pen of Franklin Minor:—

"*To whom it may concern*—

"The following private letter to the editor is from an old personal friend, but long separated by party, and one of the first in position and intellect in the great county of Albemarle. It was obviously not designed for publication, but on that very account it may be the better sign of things unseen and the better serve to enlighten the Administration respecting the temper of the public mind.

"ALBEMARLE, August 29, 1861.—Dear Mosely: I am utterly disgusted with your man Jeff. Davis and his man Walker and I want to know if you will publish my spleen if I utter it. I have just received a letter from Manassas. Our troops there one day last week had nothing for breakfast but salt and potatoes; were sent eight miles at double quick to meet a false alarm, and got neither dinner nor supper when they came back to camp. Now, Mosely, it is evident to me that your Government is rotten in the head.—Davis ought to be spiked up where men can see him. You have won a great victory, and got no fruits from it. You have had charge of the Government for six months, and have done nothing. No meat, no bread, no powder, no wagons, no anything but salt and potatoes, and you sing out, "the Government has the entire confidence of the whole people." Now, it hasn't mine, and I want to know whether I can have a fair hearing.

"The only smart thing I have seen is your proposition to postpone the Presidental election. This is excellent—most excellent. I trust that it may save us. If I were in Congress, I would refuse one dollar of appropriation for the war—holy though it is—until Walker was turned out and somebody put in his place with sense enough to attend to the duties of it. I don't know either Davis or Walker, but I have seen enough to raise suspicions in my mind that neither is the right man in the right place. Why talk, then, of the confidence of the people in the Administration? I don't feel any such confidence myself, and I believe I am not singular in my distrust. If you editors would only speak out full toned about the abuses which stink in your nostrils, things would yet be right. It is a shame which cries to heaven for vengeance, when men of the pen are talking about confidence, &c., and your soldiers are made to trot sixteen miles on one meal of potatoes and salt.

"There is rottenness enough in the Medical staff alone to damn any administration. Why hoodwink the people? *Your Government is rotten and stinks!* We must smell it at last—the sooner the better. You won't smell any stronger to Yankee nostrils after you turn Walker out and make Davis toe the mark than you do now. They know you can't advance upon them, from want of victuals and vehicles, and your weakness remains patent to them, till you reform the abuses of your Administration.

"The smartest thing England did in the American war, was the reformation of abuses in full view of the enemy, and her rival too. *Your enemies know you are rotten.* You won't tell them anything new by turning out Davis and his whole crew, which I am decidedly in favor of, if they don't show themselves more efficient.

"But all you editors sing "Hallelujahs" daily to Davis & Co. It frets me. Your soldiers are starving; but so long as the President and Generals can wear fine linen, &c., you sing "Hallelujah." It won't do, my friend. Somebody must tell the people the plain truth or we are ruined. Freezing and starvation stare you in the face for next winter, and you call on the women and children to give up their blankets and bread for the soldiers. The women have supported the war so far. You couldn't be in the field to-day but for their needless. You've had the Government for seven months, and you confess your inability by your daily ways, and still you speak of "confidence." It is waning hourly, I assure you, and unless the press speaks out plainly, and that soon, all is lost. I don't know any politicians, and I don't care for any; but I care for my country and the brave men who are fighting for us, and it stirs my gall to see them treated worse than I treat my dogs and hogs.—Don't be afraid of showing your weakness to the Yankees. They know it. Show your strength by putting things to rights at home, and you will be then feared abroad.

"Very truly yours, F. M."

CONTRABAND IN A COFFIN.—On Monday afternoon the sentinels of the Second Maryland Regiment, on guard at the Long Bridge, on the Anne Arundel shore of the Patapsco, had their attention attracted to the approach of a funeral procession, consisting of a sombre hearse and attendants. The first sentinel allowed the hearse to pass, but the second stopped it, and an examination revealed a lot of muskets and ammunition concealed in the coffin. The attendants escaped, but the hearse and horse were captured.—*Sun of 11th.*

When such means are resorted to, to carry out treasonable designs is it to be wondered at that the government should adopt the most rigid measures of precaution against all such offenders.

### The Action of Kentucky Decisive.

The recent news from Kentucky in regard to her Legislative action is of much significance, with reference to final results connected with our national troubles. The principal men of that noble State, and the people through them, have spoken by an overwhelming majority; and the attempted revolution, on the basis of Secession and a Southern Confederacy, may be considered doomed. The turning point in the movement has been reached; and Kentucky, gallant, patriotic, true, has given it the *coup de grace*. Let us try it by its own admissions and declarations.

We have made our readers familiar with alleged grievances as felt and expressed by such men as Messrs. Stephens and Toombs; and we know that up to a few months ago nothing could be adduced serious enough in its nature to call for bloodshed and revolution—that the prime cause for political disturbances, as contemplated was acknowledged to be defeated political "aspirations." Let us go back now some ten years and listen to another of the at present leading Revolutionists, the Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, and let us estimate the chances of success as made by him. In 1851 he took occasion to address a letter to his friend, the Hon. J. P. Richardson, in which he leads off by saying: "I take this medium of addressing you a few observations on the subject of Secession—ideas which I would have been glad to advocate in the Convention had it been a deliberative body. I am not willing, *even by my silence*, to sanction the action of the Convention. Appreciating, however, highly the patriotism of many who urge Secession, I desire to differ from them in a spirit of kindness."

Mr. Boyce goes on to admit that for the present "slavery is NOT endangered," but asserts that "its future is;" and that it "can only be secured by the union of the South." He adds, "*in our Union is our hope; in our Disunion is our despair.*" He goes on to argue that all effectual unions have been brought about, as recorded in history, by a pressure from without; and instances the Achæan League and the Confederacy of the Swiss Cantons, amongst others, as examples to prove his position; and he says: "If the North continues to infringe upon us, the conviction will be forced upon the Southern people that they are not safe in the present Union; that their safety requires them to unite. *They have not that conviction yet*, and hence we have not a Southern Union, for this moral revolution must precede the political one; and in view of the non-existence of this moral revolution at the South, I have no hesitation in saying that if you could, by a political convulsion, now break up the present Union, and have the form of a Southern Union, you would have *a barren sceptre in your gripe.*"

Let us inquire here whether Mr. Jefferson Davis holds aught but a "barren sceptre in his gripe," with this flat refusal of the great Border States to come into what Mr. Boyce calls the "Southern Union;" and we repeat, therefore, that the action of Kentucky, so overwhelming in its demonstration, so determined, settles the question, if "in their Disunion is their despair."

But we have something still more fatal in its admissions, perhaps, than any thing we have yet quoted from this remarkable production.—Applying his language to the present condition of affairs and with the fair presumption that the Border States will never be forced under the sway of the South Carolina school of politicians now in the field, listen to Mr. Boyce again: "Your Southern Union would be wholly inefficient to work out the great and arduous mission before it; because the spirit, springing from a conviction of its necessity being absent, the Union would be an inert mass, without vitality, unmoved by any passions save those of internal hatred and discord. And the certainty that the Southern people are not yet qualified, by their opinions, for a Southern Union, should admonish us not to try to *coerce them prematurely into such a Union.*"

Since these declarations were put upon record the most unceasing and desperate efforts have been made to convince the masses of the South that they had cause sufficient for revolt against the General Government; and yet with what slow and uncertain and painful steps has revolution dragged itself onward through the intervening ten years, to meet with such signal and fatal rebuffs as this just heard of in Kentucky.—From the beginning of the Secession movement it is patent to the world that only by every degree of fraud and force has it made its way in any State. Carried forward in the first instance by phrenzied appeals in the Cotton States, it has seldom dared to make a direct appeal to the people; and at length, organizing itself as a military despotism, it has fairly trodden out every spark of freedom in States like Virginia and Tennessee, whilst it seeks in Kentucky and Missouri to implant itself on the necks of the people through the most infamous barbarities of civil war.

Let us hear Mr. Boyce a little further. Passing by his speculations as to what South Carolina would arrive at upon the vagary of a separate "nationality"—an idea which he loudly condemns as projecting utter ruin for her should she attempt it—he says:

"Secession is against the wishes of the other Southern States. Ought not they to have some influence with us? Should we not defer to our allies, *who have twenty times the interest in the institution of slavery that we have?* How can we ever hope for a Union of the South if we, *a mere handful of the Southern people, insist on enforcing our opinions on the rest of the South?*"

Aye, how indeed? it might well be asked now, in view of the prominent part this "handful" of ultraists have played in the game of revolution and bloodshed, dragging the whole South to the verge of ruin, whilst endangering the cause of free government, so vital to the hopes of mankind everywhere. For all the evils they have been so instrumental in bringing upon the South, they have the mortification of knowing that when this attempted revolution is crushed, "Secession," "Nullification," and treasonable alliances betwixt particular States, will never be heard of more. The rotten fruits of Palmettodom, which have been poisoning the political atmosphere for thirty years past, will be shaken to the ground by the political earthquake which has come upon the land; and there will be a healthful reaction on all sides which will make the upas of Secession a thing to be shunned to the end of time.

Mr. Boyce sums up his convictions as to Secession in the following strong terms: "For the various reasons I have stated I object, in as strong terms as I can, to the Secession of South Carolina. Such is the intensity of my convictions upon the subject that if Secession should take place—of which I have no idea, for *I cannot believe in the existence of such a stupendous madness—I shall consider the institution of slavery as doomed, and that the great God, in our blindness, has made us the instruments of its destruction.*"

No matter whether the fears of Mr. Boyce in regard to South Carolina might be fully justified or not, there can be no earthly doubt but that his warning is worthy of the attention of the people of Maryland; and the reasons for this are so obvious that it seems almost superfluous to present them. With hostile territory alongside of us, and relying for the protection of our interests upon a disjointed "Union," a Confederacy that it is now clearly demonstrated never can be a unit, what chance would we stand of success in maintaining ourselves? and what but the veriest political madness could call upon us to place ourselves in so critical a position?

In view, of this decisive action in Kentucky, in view of the strong Union sentiment, equally decided in Maryland, let Secession abandon forever its wild vagaries here; let it yield gracefully to a destiny it will never have power to control The Union must be restored—restored, too, in its integrity. It will be expecting too much to suppose that the ultraists of South Carolina could ever succeed in making a unit of the South under their lead; and distasteful as their follies ever have been to a great majority of the Southern people, let the pressure of the present calamity be once removed from the Seceding eleven, and their temporary partnership would fall in pieces like a rope of sand. Maryland will never cast in her lot with such a league; let Secession here rely upon that.—*Baltimore American.*

### The Confiscation Act.

AN EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The following circular has been signed by the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Sept. 21, 1861.

SIR:—In order to prevent the seizure of property belonging to citizens of insurrectionary States, not warranted by the acts of Congress relating to that subject, it is thought advisable to direct the special attention of Marshals and District Attorneys of the United States to the provisions of these acts.

The 5th section of the act of July 13 provides that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandize coming from or proceeding to a place or State declared to be in insurrection, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from such State or place, shall be forfeited to the United States.

This section obviously applies to all property in transit or purchased, or provided with a view to transit, between loyal and disloyal States, and especially to property forming the subject of commercial intercourse. Such property wherever found, is liable to seizure, and the only redress of parties who think themselves aggrieved is by appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, who alone is invested by law with power of mitigation and remission.

The first section of the act approved August 6th, declares that if any person or persons, his, her or their agents, attorneys or employees, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed in aiding or abetting or promoting such insurrection, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons being the owners of any such property shall knowingly use or employ, or suffer the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found.

No doubt can be entertained that this section was well considered, and that its operation was intended to be limited to property used in furtherance of the insurrection only.

Seizures under the act of July 13th should be made by the officers or under the direction of the officers of the Treasury Department, and all District Attornies and Marshals of the United States should afford all practicable counsel and aid in the execution of the law.

Seizures under the act of August 6th should be made by the Marshal of the District in which such property may be found, under the general or particular direction of the District Attorney or other superior authority.

For such seizures there is no power of mitigation or remission in the Secretary of the Treasury, but the District Attorney, or other superior authority may direct the discontinuance of any proceeding in relation thereto, and the restoration of the property seized.

It will be seen from an inspection of these provisions of the acts of Congress that no property is confiscated or subjected to seizure except such as is in transit or provided for transit to or from insurrectionary States, or used for the promoting of the insurrection.

Real estate, bonds, promissory notes, monies on deposit, and the like, are therefore not subject to seizure or confiscation in the absence of evidence of such unlawful use.

All officers, while vigilant in the prevention of the conveyance of property to or from insurrectionary States, or the use of it for insurrectionary purposes, are expected to be careful in avoiding unnecessary vexation and costs by seizures not warranted by law.

Signed, WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

LYON, THE PATRIOT HERO.—The will of the late Gen. Lyon gives all his property, some thirty thousand dollars, to the Government. He gave all, even his life, to the support of the country and its institutions. When he last visited his native town of Eastford, Ct., four years ago, he paid particular attention to the laying out of family lot, in which he strictly enjoined his relatives and friends to lay him when he died, beside his father and mother. The request has been fully carried out. The lot is enclosed with iron chains, connecting four plain granite posts, which he himself had placed there, but beyond this there is no mark to distinguish the lot as one of particular importance or interest. Gov. Buckingham has received the commission of Gen. Lyon as a Brigadier-General, and it will be preserved, together with the sword and chapeau, by the State of his birth.

When is a man like a cannon-ball? Ans.—When he looks *round.*

Why is a tooth drawn like a thing forgotten? Ans.—It is out of the head.

Why is a room full of married people empty? Ans.—Because there is not a single person in it