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

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within *one month* of the time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription—a failure to notify a discontinuance is considered as a new engagement.

The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XLV. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1862. No. 48.

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.

JOHN DONOVAN,

HAVING returned to Easton, will attend to any business, pertaining to a general agency, entrusted to his care.

Office on Washington St., opposite the residence of H. H. Goldsborough, Esq.

june 28 6m.

A Sadiron Heater.

LADIES who practice economy would do well to examine this article; it is really something new and valuable. You will find it at the Hardware Store, corner of Dover and Washington streets, Easton. [sep 27

For Philadelphia.

THE schooner "Elizabeth Jane," Captain Christopher, will leave for Philadelphia about the 16th of October. For freight or passage to or from Philadelphia apply to THOS. C. NICOLS, Jr., Easton, Md.

JAMES L. BEWLEY & CO., oct 4-tf 326 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

Spring and Summer Millinery GOODS.

MRS. KATE PLUMMER would most respectfully inform her old customers and all who may desire anything in her line of business that she has just returned from the city with a large and splendid assortment of

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons. She deems it useless to enumerate articles. Her stock will be found to compose everything adequate to carrying on the above business. In addition to making up new work she still continues to do

REPAIRING

with neatness and at the shortest possible notice. The public are most respectfully invited to call and examine her stock. Shop at the old stand, next door to Mr. Jos. Rasin's store. [may 3

PURE KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL, combining PERFECT SAFETY WITH AN ECONOMICAL AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

FOR

Brilliancy, Intensity and Softness IT IS NOT EXCELLED.

And as a Sewing or Reading Light, it will be found even more desirable than Gas, possessing a softness and steadiness entirely relieved from the flicker which always accompanies a gas light. This light far surpasses that produced from any other Oils or Fluids now in use, and for

ECONOMY AND SAFETY

It is particularly recommended—burning at a cost of less than three-quarters of a cent per hour, and cannot be inflamed any more easily than common whale oil. Lamps altered to burn the above oil. KEROSENE OIL LAMPS of the latest and most approved Patterns, with Globes, Chimneys, Wicks, &c., for sale by

sep 7 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

600.000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL

LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 870,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a county map but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canada is combined in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distance between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 or $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.*

J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000 in which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the war department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

LLOYDS GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—From actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price $1 in sheets, $2 in pocket form, and $2 50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept 17, '62.

J. T. LLOYD—Sir:—Send me your map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

sep 27-3t

SELLER'S much used and highly popular IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, hoarseness, influenza, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. Pronounced to be the pleasantest and most efficacious cough remedy in use. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by

sep 6 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR.—Gambrill's Super, Extra and Family Flour, of New Wheat, just received and for sale by the pound and bbl. at

aug 2 JOS. RASIN.

OX BOWS.—There is no use for the old home made, when you can buy better ones, cheaper than you can make them. A nice lot now on hand at the Hardware Store.

may 31 H. M. NICOLS & Co.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

A LARGE and handsome assortment of all the different styles and varieties, too numerous to mention, just received and for sale by

may 3 CHEEZUM & EMORY.

The Dying Year.

BY J. G. BROOKS.

Thou desolate and dying year!
Emblem of transitory man,
Whose wearisome and wild career,
Like thine, is bounded to a span;
It seems but as a little day
Since nature smiled upon thy birth,
And spring came forth in fair array,
To dance upon the joyous earth.

Yet—yet the radiance is not gone
Which shed a richness o'er the scene,
Which smiled upon the golden dawn,
When skies were brilliut and serene—
Oh! still a melancholy smile
Gleams upon nature's aspect fair,
To charm the eye a little while,
Ere ruin spreads his mantle there.

Thou desolate and dying year!
Since Time entwined thy vernal wreath,
How often love hath shed the tear,
And knelt beside the bed of death;
How many hearts, that lightly sprung
When joy was blooming but to die,
Their finest chords by death unstrung,
Have yielded life's unspiring sigh—

And pillowed low beneath the clay,
Have ceased to melt—to breathe—to burn;
The proud, the gentle and the gay,
Gathered into the mouldering urn!
Whilst freshly flowed the frequent tear
For love bereft—affection fled—
For all that were our blessings here,
The loved—the lost—the sainted dead!

Thou desolate and dying year,
Prophetic of our final fall!
Thy buds are gone,—thy leaves are sere—
Thy beauties shrouded in the pall:
And all the garniture that shed
A brilliancy upon thy prime,
Hath, like a morning vision, led
To the expanded grave of Time.

Time! Time! In thy triumphal flight
How all life's phantoms fleet away!
The smile of Hope—and young Delight,
Fame's meteor beam—and Fancy's ray;
They fade and on thy heaving tide,
Rolling its stormy waves afar,
Are borne the wrecks of human pride,
The broken wreck of Fortune's war.

Thou desolate and dying year!
Earth's brightest pleasures fade like thine;
Like evening shadows disappear,
And leave the spirit to repine.
The stream of life, that used to pour
Its fresh and sparkling waters on—
While Fate stood watching on the shore
And numbered all the moments gone—

Where hath the morning splendour flown
Which danced upon that crystal stream?
Where are the joys to childhood known,
When life is an enchanted dream?
Enveloped in the starless night
Which destiny hath overspread,
Enrolled upon that trackless flight
Where the dark wing of Time had sped.

Oh! thus hath life its eventide
Of sorrow, lonelness and grief;
And thus, divested of its pride,
It withers like the yellow leaf!
Oh! such is life's autumnal bower,
When plundered of its summer bloom!
And such is life's autumnal hour,
Which heralds man unto the tomb.

FROM RICHMOND.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF AFFAIRS AT THE REBEL CAPITAL.

Special Correspondence of the Phil. Inquirer.

CENTREVILLE, Nov. 21, 1862.

A young man, named Martin Cannon, apparently about twenty-five years of age, came into our lines yesterday morning. His vocation is that of a shoemaker. He is very intelligent, and conversed with great fluency in relation to the city he had just left

Six months before the war broke out he went to Richmond from his native place, Alexandria, with the view of working at his trade. He found a good field to labor in, and after hostilities had actually begun he reaped a rich harvest as the result of his ingenuity and toil. He continued to ply his awl and wax-end in peace until about two months since, when the harmony of his occupation was disturbed by a notice which informed him that his services were needed in the Confederate army.

His Capture and Confinement.

He entered his protestations and evinced a determination not to go. For this dereliction of duty to the Southern Confederacy he was ruthlessly torn from his work-bench, and *toted* to Castle Thunder. Upwards of five weeks he lay in this dismal dungeon. His food was scanty and of poor quality. Whilst here, his wife arrived from Alexandria. She was greatly surprised to find her husband imprisoned. Through her mediations he was furnished with meals purchased on side the prison.

The Escape.

Four men, who were deserters from the Rebel army, and who were sentenced to be shot, occupied the same room with Cannon. All five of these men raised fifty dollars each, and bribed the sentinels who kept watch over them. Before day-break on the morning of the 24th of October they all lowered themselves to the ground from their room, by means of a rope which they extended out the window. They gained their liberty with no other damage to themselves than blistered hands.

Cannon hurriedly traced his steps to the house where his wife was staying. Here he remained until the morning of the 27th. At that time a dense fog favored his movements, and he made his way to the depot for Culpepper, accompanied by his wife. The train started at seven o' clock, and reached Culpepper at four o'clock the same afternoon. Next morning he took the cars for Warrenton. After arriving there, he remained until dark at a hotel, where he left his wife. Alone he commenced his journey on foot, eluding the Rebel pickets. For two days he had nothing to eat, and when he came across our pickets, at a short distance from this place, he was brought in and furnished with a palatable breakfast.

Mr. Cannon informs us that whilst incarcerated Congress passed a law, authorizing the detailing of two thousand men from the army to make shoes. Prejudice having been excited against him, he could not secure his liberation.—He was charged $25 for a pass from Richmond to Culpepper. The pass was made out in the name of another man.

The Price of Things in Richmond.

People in the loyal cities of the North may think that they have to pay considerable for that which they purchase, but let them draw a comparison with Richmond prices, and then they will think that they get what they buy almost gratuitously.

The following is a schedule of prices of some articles:—Tea, $8 per pound; coffee, $2 per pound; sugar, 60 cents; beef, 25 cents; bacon, 50 and 62½ cents; rye coffee, 50 cents; flour, per barrel, $25. Calico is selling at $1·25 per yard. A fine cloth coat costs at least $75; a pair of pantaloons to match is worth $50. Boots are worth $30, $40 and $50 a pair.

The pair of gaiters Mr. Cannon had on cost him $25. The same could be purchased North for $3·50. His hat cost $20; a similar articie can be purchased in Philadelphia for $1·75.

Matches are $1 per box. At this rate the people of Richmond ought to become enlightened

The hotels furnish board, and that of a very inferior quality, for $3·50 per day.

At a boarding-house, or with a private family, a person is compelled to pay from ten to fifteen dollars per week.

At a bar, no matter what kind of liquor called for, the charge is fifty cents per drink.

Places of Amusement.

Notwithstanding the fearful conflict that is raging, the people of Richmond continue to patronize places of amusement. Of these there are three. The first of which we shall speak is the Broad Street Theatre. Last winter it was destroyed by fire. Since then it has been rebuilt, and a more commodious and elegant structure now occupies the site. The exterior is of pressed brick, and three stories high. The interior, being handsomely finished, is very attractive.

The Franklin Street Theatre nightly opens its doors. At both places the legitimate drama is represented, but, yielding to the vicious and depraved state of the greater portion of the community, scenes which represent occurrences of the present war are brought out almost every night. For a time the combat rages fiercely. A Confederate soldier, with one stroke of his sword, often slays from seven to ten Yankees. If any of the Northern horde remain, terror-stricken and dismayed, they immediately retreat behind the scenes or seek refuge in the flies.

A combat upon the surging waters is equally terrific. A *tin Merrimac* attacks a *pasteboard Monitor*. In a few minutes the *Monitor* is blown into atoms; amid the deafening applause of a select audience.

Nat. Turner's Negro Troupe, at the Metropolitan, to pamper the fantasm of the Southern bloods, nightly sing darkey songs, in which the negro is made to say, "He lubs his massa dear." The song continues on, and the double assurance is given in it that the darkey will never run away to join the "*Linkum folks.*"

Concert saloons of the lower order do not flourish. Sometimes, however, a concert troupe will make its appearance. To gain favor with the populace "My Maryland" and "The Bonnie Blue Flag" must be sung.

When a circus company makes its appearance, the clown is invariably clad in a tightly fitting garment made to represent the Confederate flag.

The ballet, too, must be of a national character. The ladies who dance are compelled, from public opinion, to dress in Rebel colors. The tinsel and spangles are made to represent the stars emblematic of the bogus nationality. Little Secession flags are waved at intervals when they can appropriately be brought in.

When an actor arrives from the North, his professional brethren say he has "run the blockade."

The charges at these places of amusement are about the same as those of the Northern cities.

Nightly every place is crowded, and if the managers be able to pass all the *currency* they receive for their little pieces of pasteboard, they are making money, and on the fair road to fortune.

The City in General.

Midnight assaults are quite common. It is extremely unsafe to traverse the streets after dark. A ruffian stands at almost every corner. Not a day passes without at least a half dozen persons being knocked down, and their pockets rifled.—Burglars with impunity enter dwellings in midday. In open daylight the pickpocket plies his vocation without the fear of the law.

Gambling is a favorite pastime of all classes, but more especially with the soldiers.

The officers play games of chance on an extended scale, but the privates descend so low as to play a vulgar game, known as *cent ante.*

The smallest currency in the city is five cent shinplasters, and, to play the game successfully, counters are used. These are generally beans or grains of corn. Each one represents a cent, and by the means of these convenient expedients the soldier is enabled to pursue the game with success.

Blacklegs are to be found everywhere—in churches and Congress halls. Richmond bids fair to outrival any city in the Old or New World in crime. Counterfeit "Confederate notes" are even passed upon the bank tellers!

On Sunday the churches are all well attended. Instead of, as heretofore, the ladies, who then promenaded in silks to the house of God, now have to worship in calicoes. Ministers who formerly wore gowns now have to officiate without them. All this is the fruit of Secession!

The passenger railway on Main street is in full operation. It carries passengers from one end of the city to the other, for the sum of five cents.

Physicians are scarce and the health of the city is good. But few men remain in the hospitals. The principal hospital buildings are now at Staunton, New Market and Charlottesville.

There are not many prisoners at present in the jails of the city.

There are about fifteen hundred or two thousand raw recruits training at Camp Lee, which is about two miles from the city, on the site of the old Fair Grounds.

The late extension of the conscription act, including those from thirty-five to forty-five years of age, meets, as yet, with little opposition.

Gold coin is worth $3·50 and silver $3.—Greenbacks are worth double the value of their face. Though the Confederate notes pass readily, there is a lack of confidence placed in them.

There is evidently a large number of Union people in the city, but it is unsafe for them to be too free in the expression of their sentiments.

The Manufacture of Government Goods.

In the city there are several Governmental shoe factories, employing from five to six hundred hands. Each pair of shoes turned out costs the Government six dollars, the workman receiving from $1·50 to $2·50 for his labor.

Throughout the State there are other factories; one of these is at Howardsville, on the James River and Kanawha Canal, about forty miles from the city. It is carried on by Elsome, Bro. & Co. This firm, at the same place, has an establishment which turns out one hundred and fifty sabres per week. They also manufacture cavalry pistols.

In the city of Richmond two rifle manufactories are actively engaged in making muskets and rifles.

The Tredegar Iron Works employ over four hundred men in casting balls and shells.

There are other establishments engaged in manufacturing goods of various kinds for the army.

Expensive Traveling.

The desire to travel is materially lessened when a man considers the expense attending it. Only think of it! From Richmond to Culpeper, a distance of not more than one hundred miles, the fare is seven dollars. The cars run daily between these points.

From Culpeper to Warrenton, about twenty-five miles, there is a semi-weekly train. Two dollars and a half is the charge of conveyance by rail between these two points.

Sharpers.

Not only do sharpers and confidence men reside in Yankeedom, but there are hundreds in the Southern Confederacy, who are ever ready to victimize both the private citizen and the bogus Government. There are many men who make it a business to offer themselves as substitutes. Having been accepted, and the conscript money being paid them, they take their place in the army. They remain but a day or two, then leave, [illegible] with some one else to serve in their place.

NOTHING TO THANK GOD FOR.

A little girl did not want to pray when she retired to rest. I do not like to tell you her true name, so I will call her Helen.

"Have you nothing to thank God for?" asked her mother.

"No," said Helen, "you and papa give me everything."

"Not for your pleasant home?" asked mother.

"It is my papa's house; he lets me live in it."

"Who did the wood come from to build it?" asked mother.

"From trees," answered Helen, "and they growed in big forests."

"Who planted the big forests? Who gave rain to water them? Who gave the sun to warm them? Who did not allow the winter to blast them? Who kept them growing from little trees to trees big enough to build houses with? Not papa, not man; it was God."

Helen looked her mother in the eye, and then said: "Papa bought nails to make it with."

"What are nails made of?" asked mamma.

"Iron," answered Helen, "and men dig iron out of the ground."

"Who put iron in the ground, and kept it there safe till the men wanted it?" asked mother. "It was God."

"We got this carpet from men," said Helen, drawing her small fat foot across it.

"Where did the carpet men get the wool to make it from?" asked mother.

"From farmers," answered Helen.

"And where did the farmers get it?"

"From sheep and lambs' backs," said the little girl.

"And who clothed the lambs in dresses good enough for us? for your dress, I see, is made of nothing but lambs' wool. The best thing we can get is their cast-off dresses. Where did the lambs get such good stuff?"

"God gave it to them, I suppose," said the little girl.

"It is you that gives me bread, mother," said she quickly.

"But," said her mother, "the flour we got from the store, and the store bought it from the miller, and the miller took the wheat from the farmer, and the farmer had it from the ground, and the ground grew it all itself."

"No," cried Helen suddenly, "God grew it. The sun, and the rain, the wind, and the air are his, and he sent them to the cornfield. The earth is his, too. And so God is at the bottom of everything; isn't he, mother?"

"Yes," said mother; "God is the origin of every good and perfect gift which we enjoy."

The little girl looked serious. She looked thinking. "Then, mamma," she said at last, "I can't make a prayer long enough to thank God for everything."

"And have you nothing to ask his forgiveness for?" asked the little girl's mother.

"Yes," she said, in a low tone, "for not feeling grateful, and trying to put him out of my thoughts."

Helen never after that refused to pray.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—The representation made in some quarters that the public debt has reached *two thousand millions* is a gross exaggeration. On the first day of October it was only $620,000,000 and is now less than $660,000,000 The amount includes the entire circulation and every species of notes and between seventy and eighty millions of the debt of the late Administration But, except claims for which no requisitions have yet been made, the claims, adjusted and unadjusted, cannot exceed twenty millions of dollars.

PRENTICE says: "A chap sometimes comes in our office and sits hour after hour without telling one word of truth during the whole time. He can outsit a hen, and outlie the devil." He must be one of the telegraph reporters for the Associated Press.

THE PRESIDENT AND BORDER STATES.

Memorandum of a Conversation Between President Lincoln and Several Representatives from the Border States, on the Emancipation Proclamation Message of the 6th of March.

[From the Louisville Democrat of Oct. 25.]

We publish this morning a report of the conversation between some Representatives of the Border States and the President of the United States. We have had a manuscript copy of it at our disposal for some time, but were not certain its publication was called for by the progress of events. It is, however, part of the history of the times. It relates to a subject upon which the parties to the conversation have no claim to secrets. Besides, the subject is disposed of.

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION.

"*Dear Sir*—I called, at the request of the President to ask you to come to the White House to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, and bring such of your colleagues as are in town.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1862.

Yesterday on my return from church I found Mr. Postmaster Gen. Blair in my room, writing the above note, which he immediately suspended and verbally communicated the President's invitation and stated that the President's purpose was to have some conversation with the Delegations of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland Virginia and Delaware, in explanation of his message of the 6th inst.

This morning these delegations, or such of them as were in town, assembled at the White House at the appointed time, and after some little delay were admitted to an audience. Mr. Leary and myself were the only members from Maryland present, and, I think, were the only members of the delegation at that time in the city. I know that Mr. Pearce, of the Senate, and Messrs. Webster and Calvert, of the House, were absent.

After the usual salutations and we were seated, the President said, in substance, that he had invited us to meet him to have some conversation with us in explanation of his message of the 6th; that since he had sent it in, several of the gentlemen then present had visited him, but had avoided any allusion to the message, and he therefore inferred that the import of the message had been misunderstood, and was regarded as inimical to the interests we represented; and he had resolved he would talk with us, and disabuse our minds of that erroneous opinion

The President then disclaimed any intent to injure the interests or wound the susbtitutes of the Slave States. On the contrary, his purpose was to protect the one and respect the other; that we were engaged in a terrible, wasting and tedious war; immense armies were in the field, and must continue in the field as long as the war lasts; that these armies must, of necessity, be brought into contact with the slaves in the States we represented, and in other States as they advanced; that slaves would come to the camps, and continual irritation was kept up; that he was constantly annoyed by conflicting and antagonistic complaints; on the one side a certain class complained if the slave was not protected by the army; persons were frequently found, who, participating in these views, acted in a way unfriendly to the slaveholder; on the other hand slaveholders complained that their rights were interfered with, their slaves induced to abscond and protected within the lines; these complaints were numerous, loud and deep; were a serious annoyance to him and embarrassing to the progress of the war; that it kept alive a spirit hostile to the Government in the States we represented; strengthed the hopes of the Confederates that at some day the Border States would unite with them, and thus tend to prolong the war; and he was of opinion, if the resolution should be adopted by Congress and accepted by our States, these causes of irritation and these hopes would be removed, and more would be accomplished towards shortening the war than could be hoped from the greatest victory achieved by Union armies; that he made this proposition in good faith, and desired it to be accepted, if at all, voluntarily, and in the same patriotic spirit in which it was made; that emancipation was a subject exclusively under the control of the States, and must be adopted or rejected by each for itself; that he did not claim nor had this Government any right to coerce them for that purpose; that such was no part of his purpose in making this proposition, and he wished it to be clearly understood; that he did not expect us there to give him answer, but he hoped we would take the subject into serious consideration; confer with one another, and then take such course as we felt our duty and the interests of our constituents required of us.

Mr. Noell, of Missouri, said that in his State slavery was not considered a permanent institution; that natural causes were there in operation which would, at no distant day, extinguish it, and he did not think that this proposition was necessary for that; and beside that, he and his friends felt solicitous as to the message on account of the different constructions which the resolution and message had received. The New York Tribune was for it, and understood it to mean that we must accept gradual emancipation according to the plan suggested, or get something worse.

The President replied, he must not be expected to quarrel with the New York Tribune before the right time; he hoped never to have to do it; he would not anticipate events. In respect to emancipation in Missouri, he said that what had been observed by Mr. Noell was probably true, but the operation of these natural causes had not prevented the irritating conduct to which he had referred, or destroyed the hopes of the Confederates that Missouri would at some time range herself along side of them, which in his judgment the passage of this resolution by Congress and its acceptance by Missouri would accomplish.

Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, asked what would be the effect of the refusal of the States to accept this proposal, and desired to know if the President looked to any policy beyond the acceptance or rejection of his scheme.

The President replied that he had no designs beyond the action of the States on this particular subject. He should lament their refusal to accept it, but he had no designs beyond their refusal of it.

Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, inquired if the President thought there was any power except in the States themselves to carry out his scheme of emancipation.

The President replied he thought there could not be. He then went off into a course of remark not qualifying the foregoing declaration nor material to be repeated to a just understanding of his meaning.

Mr. Crisfield said he did not think the people of Maryland looked upon slavery as a permanent institution, and he did not know that they would be very reluctant to give it up if provision was made to meet the loss, and they could be rid of the race; but they did not like to be coerced into emancipation, either by the direct action of the Government or by its direction, as through the emancipation of slaves in this District, or the confiscation of Southern property as now threatened; and he thought before he would consent to consider this proposition they would require to be informed on these points.

The President replied that, "unless he was expelled by the act of God or the Confederate armies, he should occupy that house for three years, and as long as he remained there Maryland had nothing to fear, either for her institutions or her interests, on the points referred to."

Mr. Crisfield immediately added: "Mr. President, if what you say could be heard by the people of Maryland they would consider your proposition with a much better feeling than I fear without it they will be inclined to do."

The President,—"That (meaning a publication of what he said) will not do; it would force me into a quarrel before the proper time," and, again intimating, as he had before done, that a quarrel with the "Greely faction" was impending, he said, "he did not wish to encounter it before the proper time, nor at all if it could be avoided."

Governor Wickliffe, of Ky., then asked him respecting the constitutionality of his scheme.

The President replied: "As you may suppose, I have considered that; and the proposition now submitted does not encounter any constitutional difficulty. It proposes simply to co-operate with any State by giving such State pecuniary aid; and he thought that the resolution, as proposed by him, would be considered rather as the expression of a sentiment than as involving any constitutional question."

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, thought if this proposition was adopted at all it should be by the votes of the Free States, and come as a proposition from them to put aside this subject of discord; that it ought not be expected that members representing slaveholding constituencies should declare at once, and in advance of any proposition to them, for the emancipation of slavery.

The President said he saw and felt the force of the objection; it was a fearful responsibility, and every gentleman must do as he thought best; that he did not know how this scheme was received by the members from the Free States; some of them had spoken to him and received it kindly, but for the most part they were as reserved and chary as we had been, and he could not tell how they would vote. And in reply to some expression of Mr. Hall as to his own opinion regarding slavery, he said he did not pretend to disguise his anti slavery feeling; that he thought it was wrong, and should continue to think so; but that was not the question we had to deal with now. Slavery existed, and that, too, as well by the act of the North as of the South; and in any scheme to get rid of it, the North, as well as the South, was morally bound to do its full and equal share. He thought the institution wrong, and ought never to have existed; but yet he recognized the rights of property which had grown out of it, and would respect those rights as fully as similar rights in any other property; that property can exist, and does legally exist. He thought such a law wrong, but the rights of property resulting must be respected; he would get rid of the odious law, not by violating the right, but by encouraging the proposition and offering inducements to give it up.

Here the interview, so far as this subject is concerned, terminated by Mr. Crittenden's assuring the President that, whatever might be our final action, we all thought him solely moved by a high patriotism and sincere devotion to the happiness and glory of his country; and with that conviction we should consider respectfully the important suggestions he had made.

After some conversation on the current war news, we retired, and I immediately proceeded to my room and wrote out this paper.

J. W. CRISFIELD.

We were present at the interview described in the foregoing paper of Mr. Crisfield, and we certify that the substance of what passed on the occasion is in the paper faithfully and fully given.

J. W. MENZIES,
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
R. MALLORY.

March 10, 1862.

☞ "That which thou hast to do, do it with a tiny might," said a clergyman to his son one morning.

"So I did this morning," said Bill with an enthusiastic gleam in his eye.

"Ah, what was it darling?" and the father ran his fingers through his offspring's curls.

"Why, I whoolped Jack Edwards, sayd young hopeful tid he yelled like blazes. You should have heard him holler, dad."

The father looked unhappy, while he explained that the precept did not apply to any act like that, and concluded mildly with:

"You should not have done that, my child."

"Then he'd awalloped me," replied the young hopeful.

"Better, said the sire, for you to have fled from the wrath to come."

"Yes, but, replied the hopeful, by way of a final clincher, Jack can run twice as fast as I can."

The good man sighed, went to his studies, took up a pen and endeavored to compose himself.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.—The commissioner of internal revenue at Washington has been asked the following question:

"Is the farmer who sells cider-brandy which is distilled from apples—the product of his own farm—required to obtain a license? In other words, is cider brandy, obtained under the above conditions, a farm product?" He replied that—"Cider brandy cannot be considered a farm product, even if made for the farmer who furnishes the apples, and cannot be sold without a license."

It would seem from this that not a barrel of cider brandy can be sold by anybody without a license.

FOLLOW the laws of Nature, and you will never be poor; your wants will be but few.—Follow the laws of the world, and you will never be rich, you will want more than you can acquire.