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TERMS.

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EASTON GAZETTE.

Vol. XLVI. Easton, Talbot County, Md., January 31, 1863. No. 7.

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-paid will receive prompt attention.

LUMBRE NOTICE.

VINCENT O. EARECKSON

HAS re-taken the old yard, *West Falls Avenue*, first Yard South of Pratt street bridge—and is again prepared to furnish all kinds of Building Lumber, White Pine Shingles, Laths, &c. Also on hand a lot of *McRaes' No. 1 heart N. Carolina Cypress Shingles.*

Baltimore, July 26, 1862-6m

DAWSON & BROTHER

OFFER for sale the following useful and popular articles at low rates:

Jayne's Family Medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Pills, Wigwam Tonic, Hampton's Tincture, Spaulding's prepared Glue, Cattle and Horse Powders, Taylor's shaving compound Silver Soap, Lead Pencils, Black, Blue and Red, Letter, Note, and Cap Paper, Envelopes and Sealing Wax, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's cough Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, St. Catherine's Water, Congress and Chalybeate Water, Worcestershire Sauce, Sardines and Guava Jelly, Shoe Brushes and Blacking, Stove Polish and Isinglass, Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. [nov 3

JOSEPH RASIN,

DEALER IN

Philadelphia Imported Liquors:

Brandies, Whiskies, Gins, Jamaica Spirits, Peach

AND

Apple Brandies, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga, Lisbon, and Champaigne Wines,

AND

DOMESTIC LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS,

The largest stock to be *found on the Shore.*

My long connection with one of the oldest, largest and most reliable Liquor Houses of Philadelphia, enables me to supply a purer article and at less price than can be purchased by any house on the Shore. [Easton, May 24

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. E. A. MASON has just received from the city all the latest

FALL STYLES

OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

the largest assortment ever before kept by her. Having selected her stock with great pains and on the very best terms, she thinks all will be pleased that may favor her with their custom.

She will also inform the public that she has the same Ladies to do her Bleaching and Pressing that have given such universal satisfaction heretofore. Store on Washington street, between the M. E. Church and the Odd Fellow's Hall.

Being desirous of returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed she solicts a continuance of the same. [oct 18

FEMALE COLLEGE.

BORDENTOWN, N. J.

THIS Institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 30 miles north of Philadelphia. It has been in successful operation for more than ten years, and is one of the most flourishing institutions of learning in the country.

Special attention is paid to the Common and Higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting, French and Latin are taught by experienced teachers.

Persons coming from the South can leave Walnut street wharf, Philada., at 6 A. M. and 2, 4, 4½ and 6 P. M. For catalogues address.

REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
Nov 29, 1862-6m., President.

REFERENCES IN MARYLAND.—R. L. Thomas, North East; H. Moore, Havre de Grace; J. P. Dale, Whaleyville; Thos. Mallalieu, Millington.

U. S. Mail Line from Felton, Del. to Easton, Md.,

WILL leave Felton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of Philadelphia train going South—passing through Whiteleysburg, Denton, Hillsborough and Chapel; and return on alternate days, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock A. M., Denton 12 M., and arrive at Felton 4 P. M. to connect with the train going North. The proprietor of this line would inform the public that he has provided increased facilities for the safe and comfortable accommodation of all persons who may wish to travel this route, it being the most direct and shortest route to Easton, also the most speedy to Northern cities. Persons leaving Easton by this route may arrive in Philadelphia by 10 P. M. of same day without the necessity of staying over all night in Baltimore. He thinks that persons wishing to visit the above places will see it greatly to their interest to travel by this route. He hopes by strict attention he may receive the public patronage.

aug 16-1y J. W. CARTER, Proprietor.

TRIPS OF

New Schooner "Easton,"

TO EASTON POINT.

THE subscriber having had built a new Schooner of fine proportion, a good sailer, and in every respect calculated to assure great safety, would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he intends to run her regularly from Easton Point.

The "Easton" will leave Easton Point every *Wednesday morning* for Baltimore, and return from Baltimore to the Point every *Saturday.*—The usual prices for freight will be charged.—The Schooner, while in Baltimore, may be found at Tobacco Warehouse, No 2. Wm. S. Pauson, will attend to the business of the boat in her absence. Orders from Easton, left at the Drug Store of Dawson & Bro., accompanied by the *Cash*, will be promptly attended to.

may 3-1y E. T. LEONARD, Captain.

SULPHITE OF LIME—Highly recommended by Prof. Horsford for arresting fermentation in CIDER, and thereby preserving its Sweet and Sparkling properties. A few bottles just received and for sale by

oct 4 DAWSON & BRO.

A PRAYER.

I ask not wealth, but power to take
And use whate'er I have aright;
Not years, but wisdom that shall make
My life a profit and delight.

I ask not that for me the plan
Of good and ill be set aside;
But that the common lot of man
Be nobly borne and glorified.

I know I may not always keep
My steps in places green and sweet,
Nor find the pathway of the deep
A path of safety for my feet.

But pray that when the tempest's breath
Shall fiercely sweep my way about,
I may not shipwreck of my faith,
In the unbottomed sea of doubt.

Youth, Joy, Wealth, Fate, I give the these,
Leave Faith and Hope till life is past;
And leave my hearts best impulses
Fresh and unfailing to the last.

The Wonders of the Globe.

From the creation of the world down to the present day, a series of organic changes has been constantly developed, which have not only altered in a material degree the outlines of continents and the land-marks of the mariner, but have changed greatly its constituent particles. For instance: the miners have delved in the bowels of the earth, and withdrawn from thence thousands of tons of coal, which, in their turn, have been consumed and wasted by fire; their elements being so wholly transmogrified that nothing remains of all their bulk but a heap of dust.—Through all these processes a gradual but constant diminution has gone on; the gases eliminated by the combustion of the fuel have been first set free, then ignited, and finally resolved, as to their components, into the atmosphere. So also with the metals—precious and base; they, too, have parted with their individuality as earths, and have lost in bulk during the refinement to which they have been subjected. The rough and ragged edges of the ores have been smoothed into close and tenacious surfaces. The loose and straited masses have been knit closely, as to the fibers, until they are one and homogeneous throughout. Here, again, have the atoms comprising the whole parted, each one, with some portion of their identity whilst being transfused into one mass.

Not only do these changes occur in the metals and the minerals of the globe, but they also take place in the vegetable kingdom. The flowers of the field, the grass, the herbage; these wither and shrink before the fervent heat of the sun, and lose in weight and bulk. Nay! even the monarchs of the wood, unto whose roots the settler lays his civilizing axe, these come crashing down through their fellows, and make the earth resound with the force of the impact. They also obey the dictates or the impulses of nature—they become green with mold, they rot to their cores, through all their sturdy branches the sap oozes out until they are utterly dead. Weigh the dead tree and the living one, and tell us which is the more ponderable. Far to the north, among those huge icebergs, the formation of which no human eyes ever beheld, the cliffs that crop out in the polar regions waste slowly and silently away.—Dr. Kane has told us that at their bases may be found, when not covered with snow, an impalpable dust; this is the debris of the rocks, cliffs, or whatever the nature of the structure may be. The silence of those regions is, at times, intense, if such an expression may be allowed. Except when the storms rage in their fury—when the grinding of those phantom towers against the loose pancake-ice ceases, when the floating floes circle idly in some eddy—then proceeds during the short northern summer the waste of the world. The tumult of ice resolve to water; the monuments reared by the hand of the Frost King topple and fall; and, loosened by the genial warmth, streams trickle slowly down the rocks, carrying in their course the granulated particles liberated by the cold. In the dead of night, in the awful silence of those extreme latitudes, great masses of ice, or earth, or rock, loosen themselves and fall with a mighty crash into the sea beneath.

Thus, through all the zones that belt the globe—torrid, temperate and frigid—a continual waste, an incessant abstraction of the vital functions of nature transpires; these operations are both artificial and inevitable. How far do these organic and elementary changes affect the integrity of the sphere? Gases, as we well know, enter into the composition of our food, our bodies, and the very air and water that we breathe and drink. So also the cloud, silver-lined, that stretches its dark shadow over the summer or winter heaven surcharged with cooling showers, or else with moisture which is changed in the atmosphere into star-like crystals of snow, these also hold in suspension some portion of the etherial forces of the globe and descend to revivify and fertilize its various functions. The ashes of the coal part with their chemical ingredients, and make the grass green in the field, or drive the marauding worms from the crops of the farmer. The wasted form of the oak or ash is absorbed by nature, tenderly buried as it were, and enters once more into the shafts which tower above its resting place. So it is with all the material forces which have their being and which are rooted in the world. They arise or exist; they shoot from the soil or lie dormant within it; they are garnered, mined or burned; they vanish utterly in their natural forms, and are seen no more. Yet are they not lost. The several parts wanting are, as we have seen, absorbed by other plants completing their growth and ripening to maturity. In place of the coals that are consumed, there are other veins of them slowly gathering their forces for the comfort of millions yet to be. There are mines also accumulating those wonderful accretions—now sullen and black, it may be covered by the restless sea—shall one day be exhumed and shine upon the brow of beauty.—The globe parts with no portion of its matter to its ultimate loss; through all its vast lungs, the millions upon millions of pores in plants, the yawning ghastly craters of volcanoes, the fissures of the ground in various lands, the subtle vapors and essences from the vast laboratory of nature transpire. Yet all of them, as we have seen, are combined in some other form. The motion of the earth is no swifter than usual; in our headlong race around the sun, we come and go with as much regularity as ever; the stars move upon their nightly rounds, the moon appears and disappears, the planets circle in their orbits, and follow out the plan laid down for them by the Creator; and the vast and grand earth revolves rapidly through space, in obedience to the impulse which first gave it motion. Nothing changes to our loss. Man fights his petty battles, he slaughters those who cherished him, and he rises up in his weakness to mock at God and His works; but yet, through all and over all, the majestic operations of nature go forward with a certainty and surety that can only proceed from an origin and power beyond the knowledge of mankind.—*Scientific American.*

Interesting correspondence—Governor Bradford on the War.

LEONARDTOWN, Jan. 9, 1863.—His Excellency A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland—Dear Sir:—In these times, when our rights are invaded and military force is used to rob us, individuals have not the power, if the will, for self-protection; therefore we are compelled to call on your Excellency to use the power of the State to protect and defend the laws which you are sworn to support. There might be some difficulty if the Constitution of the State of Maryland, with its laws, came in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government. In that event, your individual opinion, in regard to States' rights might govern you. But the difficulty to which I now ask your attention and assistance arises from the fact of the location of a military hospital among us which was established for that purpose, but has become the receptacle of runaway negroes. Not only are they taken within the military lines, but are protected by the military in the hands of individuals belonging to the hospitals outside of these lines.—I understand that the Colonel Commanding states that until a runaway negro registers his name he is free to leave if he chooses, if he does not choose to leave, his owners cannot force him.—If his name is registered, he in fact becomes the property of the General Government, because, after such registering the Colonel has no authority, and the party is referred to the Secretary of War.

According to the law of Maryland a party who harbors a runaway is subject to an indictment, and if found guilty, consigned to the penitentiary.

A lady of this county, living near Point Lookout, has a runaway girl in the hands of one of the officers of the Point, outside of the lines, but protected by the military of the post. The proper remedy would be a warrant, directed to the Sheriff of the county, to arrest this man who holds the runaway. If the Sheriff is resisted, he can summon a posse from the whole county, who can arrest him.

The question is, will the Governor of Maryland protect the people of the county, by the militia of the State, should the law be enforced by the Sheriff.

I cannot understand the Government, if by issuing the Proclamation of the 1st of January the President intended to act in good faith to the people included by said proclamation. We are excluded and worst served; worst served because the proclamation bears upon its face protection to us, and comes into our midst in peace and *cheats us* of our property. In the South, where the Proclamation is to take effect, the officers who are to carry it out do not feel comfortable in going.

Federal usurpation has only been where it feels the nerve of the Governor of the State to be weak. The fortresses of New York and Boston were open because it came to the knowledge of the President that the Governor elect and the people of New York would attend to this little matter. This must be a fact, for from the newspapers lately I am to understand that the prisoners who were in these fortresses are considered as guilty as they were the day they were consigned there.

I am confident that when these facts are presented to your Excellency, as Governor, you will maintain the laws and dignity of your State, and protect the property of those citizens over whom you rule.

I have written to the Secretary of War, and mentioned the name of the lady who lost the servant, and that of the servant also, who, I understand, has, by a strange law, changed ownership to the Government by the singular fact of registering her name.

The people of the county can and will protect themselves against Point Lookout, if the Governor will maintain their rights by the power of the State.

Respectfully,
Yours, &c., — —

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ANNAPOLIS, January 13, 1863.

Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 9th inst., in which, referring to the facilities furnished by the Military Hospital at Point Lookout for the escape of slaves in that neighborhood, and to the protection afforded them by the officers at that post, and adverting to the law of Maryland by which a person harboring a runaway slave is subject, on conviction, to confinement in the penitentiary, you proceed to inquire "will the Governor of Maryland protect the people of the county by the militia of the State, should the law be enforced by the Sheriff?" and again you say "the people of the county can and will protect themselves against Point Lookout, if the Governor will maintain their rights by the power of the State."

Now it must be obvious, sir, that under ordinary circumstances there would be no necessity to ask these questions, and that the laws of the State would ordinarily be enforced by all the powers at the command of the State. But it must be equally as obvious—though the tenor of your letter would seem to ignore the fact—that the circumstances now surrounding us are of very extraordinary character, and such as must practically modify, in many respects, the ordinary process of judicial proceedings, whilst they would render utterly impracticable the particular Executive assistance which you seem to contemplate. A single word explains this change of circumstances. *We are in a state of War*—a war of such character and extent as modern times have never witnessed, and which, like all other wars, carries in its train a fearful list of calamities, surrounds us with camps and hospitals and fortifications, and compels the individual, especially those in the neighborhood of such posts, for the sake of great public exigencies, to submit frequently to exactions which, at other times, the laws of the land would promptly interpose to prevent.

A short time since we enjoyed, to an extent equalled by no people upon the earth, protection to person and property, under a Constitution and laws as equal and as just as wisdom of man could well devise. But it suited the vaulting ambition of certain Southern conspirators to renounce this Constitution and these laws and to make war upon their Government with the pretence of rendering more secure the tenure of that very species of property the loss of which is the subject of your complaint. Many who have not openly joined in their rebellion, yet actuated apparently by a similar purpose, have continued to the present time to aid and comfort them. Our country, thus openly and secretly assailed, has been forced, in self defence, to take up arms; it has organized and equipped its armies, and established laws for their discipline and government; they may occasionally come in conflict with the rights of the citizen; such, as I have already said, is a necessary consequence of all war; but no one doubts that when that war is ended and the authority of the nation completely re-established, like other sufferers in similar cases, all who have faithfully stood by their country will be full indemnified for any losses they may have sustained.

Whether, however, the prospect of such a settlement in future is satisfactory or not, the suggestion you propose of calling out the militia of the State to resist the forces of the Government who may harbor a fugitive slave, can scarcely, I should think, command the support of your own judgment, upon sober second thought.

Nor can I regard these rational forces, as you seem to do, as employed only "to rob us"—for however we may occasionally suffer individual losses at their hands, it is chiefly through their instrumentality that our State, under the providence of God, has been spared the spectacle so plainly visible to you from the other side of the Potomac—of being made the great battle field of this Rebellion. They drive back the invaders of our soil after a sojourn just long enough to give them a wholesome lesson on the loyalty of Maryland.

Besides sir if our State militia were ready for effective service, the scenes we are daily called upon to witness—the country shedding its best blood in self-preservation—to say nothing of the Rebel outrages continually committed on our own State—its property plundered and its peaceful citizens captured and abducted, would all indicate very clearly a far more appropriate field for their employment than the one that you suggest.

I trust, sir, that I shall never be wanting in a proper appreciation of the position of our State, her power or her dignity, nor in the purpose to advance her prosperity and execute her laws by all available means; and, without entering into a discussion of the doings of other Sates or of how far "Federal usurpation" depends upon the "weak nerves" of the Governors of the States, I hope I shall always have fully nerve enough to do precisely what I believe to be my duty. That duty at present, paramount to all others, and dictated by a strict regard for the best interests and dearest wishes of the people of the State, is to aid the Government in bringing this war to an end, in the only way in which it ever can be permanently ended, by putting down the Rebellion.

Whether I always approve or not the policy which the Administration may adopt, so long as I believe it honestly in pursuit of this as its principal object—though it might be the only one we may have in common—it shall have my support, as I believe it will of all our loyal people. If that support is worth anything, I am not willing, with such an object in view, to subtract from its value by raising an outcry or joining in denunciations over subordinated issues calculated, if not contrived, to divide the friends of the Union and promote the hopes of the Rebellion by weakening the hand of the only power charged with the duty of suppressing it.

Still less am I inclined to a course that to many might appear not less ridiculous than impracticable, of calling upon the militia of the State to compel the army of the nation, engaged in this war for national salvation, to disregard the laws established for its government, and abide by those prescribed by our Code.

Yours very respectfully,
A. W. BRADFORD.

Modern Discoveries.

Bayard Taylor, the celebrated traveler, thus sums up the result of modern discoveries:—"Within the last twenty-five years, all the principal features of the geography of our own vast interior regions have been accurately determined; the great fields of Central Asia have been traveled in various directions from Bokhara and Oxus to the Chinese wall; the half-known river systems of South America have been explored and surveyed; the icy continent around the Southern pole has been discovered; the Northwest passage—the *ignus fatuus* of nearly two centuries has been at last found; the Dead Sea is stripped of its fabulous terrors; the source of the Nigeris no longer a myth, and the sublime secret of the Nile is almost wrested from its keeping; the Mountains of the Mono, sought for 2,000 years, have been beheld by a Caucasian eye; an English steamer has ascended the Chadda to the frontiers of Bornou; Leichard and Stuart have penetrated the wilderness of Australia; the Russians have descended from Irkoutak to the mouth of the Amoor; the antiquated walls of Chinese prejudice have been cracked and are fast tumbling down, and the canvass screens that surround Japan have been cut by the sharp edge of American enterprise. Such are the principal results quickly after every kick, whether it be merely an abortive attempt, or the whole pail of milk of modern exploration. What quarter of a century, since the form of the earth and the boundaries of its land were known, can exhibit such a list of achievements?"

PURCHASE OF AN ESTATE.—The Hon. John Minor Botts has recently purchased, in Orange county, Virginia, an estate of 2,000 acres, for the sum of $104,000, and has left the city to take possession of the same, with the intention of devoting the remainder of his years to agricultural pursuits.—*Richmond Examiner.*

We must tell some men a great deal to teach them a little.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus.

We advise those who are always condemning the President for suspending the Writ of Habeas Corpus to read the following relative to the discharge of State prisoners:

Mr. Field, of New Jersey, proceeded to address the Senate, contending that the privilege of suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus was a power vested in the President by the Constitution. But if the President had not this power under the Constitution, then Congress has no power to delegate to him any such power. The language used is descriptive of the very power claimed by the Kings of England, in suspending this right. No instance can be shown where the English Parliament ever attempted to suspend this writ until after it had been suspended by the Crown, and then all they did was to sanction the acts of the Crown; therefore, he claimed if there was any argument derived from the analogy, it showed that this power was vested in the executive and not in the legislative power. He further contended that the clause in our Constitution as originally proposed by Mr. Pinckney, proposed distinctly that this power should be exercised by Legislature upon urgent and pressing occasions, but the Convention refused to adopt that, but subsequently Mr. Gov. Morris offered the clause as it now stands, confining the exercise of the power to cases of rebellion and invasion, but omitted all reference to the legislative body, showing by inference that they meant to confer the power upon the Executive. Besides, this is a power which, exercised at all, must often be exercised with rapidity, and perhaps at distant places in order to save the nation; and the men who formed the Constitution must have intended this power to be used by the executive, and not to await the slower action of the legislative power. If the President of the U. States when this treason first broke forth had exercised this power, which he (Mr. F.) believed he possessed, and half a dozen men had been arrested, in all probability this storm might have blown over. It is objected that this is a dangerous power to confer on the president, but he thought there was more danger to the liberties of the country from Congress than from the President, and those who were willing to confer full martial power on the President were giving a much greater power than this would be, and capable of much greater abuse. There has been a great deal of clamor about arrests that have been made, and he feared the friends of the Government had given too much importance to this clamor.—Those who opposed the Administration would have clamored about something at any rate; and every power which the Administration has put forth to suppress this rebellion has met with malignant and determined opposition. Though there might have been some arrests wrongfully made, yet if there was any complaint it was that there had not been arrests enough.

He then referred to the resolutions of the recent Democratic Convention in the State of New Jersey, and claimed that they did not truly represent the opinion of that State. New Jersey has always been an anti-slavery State; yet a thoroughly conservative State, standing by all the compromises of the Constitution. And there were no abolitionists in the State. The abolitionists make the destruction of Slavery an end; the true Republicans make it the means to an end; they go forth to save the Union, and, if the destruction of slavery is the means of saving the Union, let it be destroyed; but if the destruction of slavery is to destroy the Union, he would preserve slavery. Looking upon slavery as a great moral and social evil in the world; and if the destruction of slavery was to imperil the safety of the Union, he would be the last man to interfere with it. He had no doubt of the ultimate success of the Government in this struggle. If he could doubt, it would almost make him doubt the existence of a Supreme Being. The nation and Constitution will not be destroyed, but shall emerge from this contest purer, nobler, freer, and a more united and happy people than ever before. He rejoiced that this conflict had come, as it must have come sooner or later, and never could have come at a better time. No nation had ever been suffered thus to go down in its early youth. In the beautiful image of the Bible, "our sun will not be suffered to go down while it is yet day." We shall continue to be a beacon light to illume all the nations of the world and to beckon them on in their path to freedom.

THE WEDDING OF GEN. TOM THUMB AND MISS WARREN.—The excitement and interest in the marriage of General Tom Thumb and Miss Lavina Warren, the little Queen of Beauty, is now the sensation in New York. The World says:

The wedding to be a rich and recherche affair. In fact it promises to be the great fashionable event of the season. They are to be married on Tuesday, February 10. The nuptial ceremonies will take place at one of the most fashionable churches in the city. Cards of invitation will be issued to the relatives and friends and to some of the first families of the city. As the number of tickets will correspond with the number of seats in the church, no person will be admitted except those invited. The bridal party will proceed to one of our leading hotels immediately after the marriage ceremonies, where they will hold a brief reception for those only who have cards of invitation to the wedding. The following morning they will go to Philadelphia and remain there several days, after which they may extend their journey to Baltimore and Washington. They will then visit Boston, and subsequently spend a couple of weeks at the residence of the bride, in Middleborough, Mass., and of the bridegroom at Bridgeport, Conn.—At the close of their honey-moon the illustrious little couple will make the tour of Europe, the trip being merely one of pleasure, as they never intend to give public exhibitions. They expect to be absent several years.

INFANT ASKING FOR A DIVORCE.—Harriet A. McLaughlin, of Chicago, asks for a divorce from Henry A., her husband. She is only 11 years old, and has been married but a single month.

Hon. John Bell, of Tenn., with his family, is living near Rome, Georgia.

Why is the sun like a good loaf? Because it's light when it rises.

Good to eat—Oysters.