THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

EASTON, MD.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Marriages and Deaths inserted at 50 cents each. Obituary notices charged for according to advertising rates, ($1 for 6 lines close matter.)

NEWS SUMMARY.

A letter from a gentleman engaged in taking the vote of the Missouri soldiers at Chattanooga, on last election day, says the voting was *done under fire of the enemy's guns.* As the men gathered together and deposited their ballots the Rebel shells were exploding all about them.—Three hundred and twenty-seven of them cast their votes, *and every one of them voted the radical ticket.*

Ezekel Walker, keeper of the Ferry at Crotchers, has been arrested by Sheriff Woolford of Dorchester county, on the charge of murdering Wm. P. White, on the 3d of October last, whilst he was crossing the Ferry.

There are 34,000 rebel prisoners held by the Federal Government. The Richmond Despatch of the 14th puts down the number of Union prisoners in and aroud Richmon at 10,775, of which 953 are commissioned officers.

An army correspondent with Banks' expedition writes that it is reported that at Freeport, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grand, there is an immense amount cotton—estimated at 40,000 bales—and that the road from Matamoras to Bagdad is filled with wagons loaded with cotton. Bagdad is on the Mexican side at the mouth of the river.

General Meagher is to be made a Major General, and is to command the Old Irish Brigade, together with the Excelsior Brigade, which is composed principally of Irishmen.

The orginal copy of the President's emancipation proclamation, has been awarded to T. B. Bryan, of Chicago, for the sum of $3,000

Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, California, and Missouri, have given heavy Union majorities; and in New Jersy, though some of the Opposition candidates were elected, there were very large Union gains over last year. Every State in which there has been an election this year, has gone overwhelmingly for the Union! Delaware completes the list.

The boarding-house keepers and owners of houses in Washington, are pushing up the rates for living and rooms to a fearful extent, a continuance of which will put it beyond the means of any married man to subsist comfortably unless he has a salary of at least two thousand dollars. There is some reasons for an advance, to be found in the fact that during the last three years the population has increased from thirty to near ninety thousand. The clerks in the various departments have all been largely increased; not so many houses have been built up as have been burned; many fine houses have been taken possession of by the Government, which pays enormous rents, and the supply being far below the demand holders are enabled to command almst any price they ask. A house with ten or a dozen rooms will bring $2,400 per anum, and from that up to $5,000 An instance has come under our own observation of a house that, after the first battle of Bull's Run, was offered for sale at four thousand dollars now rents for three thousand. Houses that rent for five hundred dollars two years ago, now bring from two to three thousand per annum. Many families have rented their houses out and gone North to live, thus securing a handsome revenue, on which to live in style, when, had they remained here, they would hardly have been enable to make both ends meet. The City Councils should be compelled to pave and sewer the streets, and the property holders could now bear the tax needed for that purpose, and never miss it from their almost fabulous rents. The opportunity for speculation in building houses and hotels here was never equaled by California, in its palmest days. Where the multitudes who are coming next month will find quarters, is a problem that time alone will solve.

We have an interesting summary of facts and opinions from the Richmond papers of the 16th. They deny that our prisoners are ill-used, but do not deny that they are suffering, and very broadly intimate that the people are sufferiug as much as the prisoners. About 7,000 prisoners have been sent to Lynchburg and Danville The difficulties between subordinate commanders in Bragg's army are increasing. Buckner and Cheatham have both been relieved.

The Government is evidencing an intentin to punish all attempts at fraud on the part of contractors in furnishing supplies to the soldiers of our armies. John K. Stebler, of Philadelphia, who contracted to furnish the Government with a large amount of good coffee, but which upon examination by competent judges was found to be impure and adulterated, has been tried by court martial, convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for five years, and his sentence has been approved by the President. This should have been commenced long ago.

THE LATEST.

The movements of our army in the vicinity of Chattanooga during the past few days have attracted the attention of all eyes to that part.—On Wednesday further intelligence was received through official despatches from Gens. Grant and Thomas. On Monday an advance was made by the Corps under Gens. Granger and Palmer, supported by Howard's Corps, and the enemy was driven from his first line of rifle-pits. On Tuesday, General Hooker carried the northern slope of Lookout Mountain, losing but few men and capturing five or six hundred Rebels. The fighting was continued through the afternoon and until dark, the enemy making repeated efforts to retake his lost ground, but in every instance meeting with disastrous repulse. Before daylight in the morning General Sherman crossed the Tennessee with three Divisions of the Fifteenth and one of the Sixteenth Corps, and stormed the northern extremity of Missionary ridge, his right resting at the close of the fight at the Tunnel and his left at Chickamauga Creek. Our troops are representing as behaving in splendid manner.

The *Inquirer* in its telegraphic despatches, says "We have taken not less than five thousand prisoners and perhaps then thousand.

The latest despatches (Wednesday,) say that information has been received to-night, at the War Department, from General Grant, of a great battle fought to-day resulting in a complete victory over the Rebels. Our army has carried at the point of the bayonet, Lookout Mountain top, Missionary Ridge and all the entrenchments and rifle-pits around Chattanooga. The bravery exhibited in this great contest, by our troops, has never been surpassed.

The situation at Knoxvill is ascertained to be still satisfactory. There was heavy fighting west of Knoxville on Saturday. The investment of the town to the north is close; but the south side is open. General Burnside is confident of success.

☞ THANKSGIVING DAY passed off very quietly in Easton. Business of all kinds was pretty generally suspended, and the general appearance of the town was that of a Sabbath day. On the arrival of the steamboat from Baltimore, our loyal citizens were greeted with news from Tennessee which was calculated to make their hearts rejoice and to renew their thanks to an all-wise Providence for the blessings which he has just bestowed upon our land and nation, in the defeat of traitors in arms and the disheartening of those who wallow treason under their thongues as a sweet morsel," in private circles. Those in our midst who have been boasting of their Southern Rights proclivities, advocating the right of Secession and damning every person that did not agree with them, will very soon be the most zealous in proving that they are as good "Black Republicans" as those they have abused. In fact some of them have already taken the first step. Not a few, on waking up in the morning and finding that they were a "woolly-head" or two out of pocket, suddenly came to the conclusion that they were loyal to the amount of three hundred dollars a piece for their "chattles," and now that their past acts are about to disfranchise and mark them (though living monuments of Abraham's mercy) as not to be trusted with the affairs of the nation and to be held up to future generations as traitors to their country, desolators of homes, and makers of widows and orphans —the power of the government and the allegiance thereto, we have no doubt, will receive their still more serious consideration, and that we have a government that is strong enough to make them obey. The news from Gens. Grant and Thomas is glorious. "Bragg" is a good dog but "hold fast" Grant, is better, and no doubt before this Capt. Bragg has received too many "grape" to hold his army together. Official despatches represent the army of Bragg as being in full retreat, and Lookout Mountain and Missionary ridge—two very important positions—in our possession, and from five to ten thousand prisoners and Gen. Grant expects to be in Atlanta, Georgia, in a few days. The rebel confederacy is fast ebbing out. It takes all their resources to maintain the ir armies and the poor class are left in a starving condition. While the laboring men are fighting the battles of the aristocrats their families are destitute.

LITTLE DELAWARE.—The Diamond State election for Congress took place last week, and as was anticipated, though last in the season, she was not the least in her evidences of steadfastness to the cause of the Union. Mr. Smithers was the Union candidate and Charles Brown, his opponent, who is a Copperhead, of course, of the worst type, as he was the Collector of the port of Philadelphia, under Buchanan, and to have been an office holder during *that regime*, in nineteen of every twenty cases, is tantamount to being now either a rebel outright or a sympathizer with treason. It has turned out, as was hoped, and confidently expected, that there will be at least one true Union man in the next Congress to represent the Blue Hen's chickens, for their Senators are a disgrace, not only to the State, but to the whole country. They are the more fit representatives of the gambling hells and rum-mills of Washington than of the sober, patriotic people of their brave little whole-souled State.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received the December number of this paragon of Fashion Magazines, ahead of all others. The present number is better than any of its predecessors.—Godey is all the time progressing. It contains a fine steel engraving, 'The Daily Governoress;' a double-sheet colored Fasion Plate, containing five figures; six full size fashion plates, and a great variety of patterns. The reading matter is good, consisting of stories, poetry, receipts, &c. Now is the time to get up clubs for the new year. Terms, one copy one year, $3; two copies, $5; three copies $6; four copies, $7. Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ OWING to our being short of force yesterday we are compelled to omit our Washington letter with several other articles of interest.—We have no doubt that it will be quite lively at the seat of goverament during the session of Congress and our correspondence from that quarter will be looked to with much interest.—We hope hereafter to give them regularly.

☞ Gov. BRADFORD has issued a proclamation declaring J. A. J. Creswell, E. H. Webster, H. W. Davis, Francis Thomas and Benjamin G. Harris, duly elected members of the next house of Representatives, and L. E. Straughn and Elisha J. Hall as Commissioners of Public Works.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—A detachment of Capt. Hennisee's Company captured three blockade runners on Sunday last, the 22d instant, on Tilghman's Point, mouth of Choptank river, named Charles Valliant, and —— Bromwell, of Tilghman's Island and Jacob W. Hyde, of Anne Arundle county.

They were just making for Sharp's Island, when they espied the soldiers on board of another boat, but no doubt seeing the fix they were in, returned to the shore, so closely pursued that they only had time to remove their goods into another small boat on the shore and cover them with their boat sail. The following is a list of the articles captured:

46 yds. calico, 2 shirts, 2 pr. drawers, 2 common caps, 1 military cap, 1 great coat (gray military for field officer,) 1 pr. boots, 6 prs. ladies' shoes, ½ doz. blacking brushes, 2 doz. boxes blacking, 57 papers needles, 2 gross pins, 1 doz. combs, 12 doz. lead pencils, 1 doz. bottles perfumery, 2 doz. boxes Wright's pills, 2 doz. vials laudanum, 2 doz. bottles peppermint.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—"*The Oldest and the Best of the Weeklies.*"—The proprietors of the Saturday Evening Post—which paper is now in its *Forty-Third Year!*—would simply announce in their prospectus for 1864, that they design maintaining for their weekly the high character it has already acquired as a first class literary paper!

They have reason to believe that the stories of Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c.; Miss Braddon, author of "Eleanor's Victory," &c.; Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c.; Miss Virginia F. Townsend, and numerous other excellent writers, have been generally regarded as possessing the greatest merit and the most absorbing iterest; and they design procuring for The Post in the future as in the past, the best Stories, Sketches, and other Literary Novelties which they can possibly obtain. They intend commencing in the first paper in January, a new Novel, by Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c., from advance sheets, expressly forwarded to them from England. This Story will be called "*Oswald Gray,*" and will be about the length of "Verner's Pride" and "East Lynne."

In addition to the Stories written expressly for The Post, its editor also strives to lay before its readers, the best Stories from the English Periodicals. And gives, in addition to the Tales and Sketches, more or less Agricultural matter, with a Riddle, Receipt, News, and Market Departments, every week.

As an inducement to getters up of clubs, the proprietors will *give* to any person sending thirty subscriptions to The Post and Sixty Dollars, one of *Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines*, such as they sell for Forty-five Dollars. The machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, *with the exception of freight.*

In procuring the subscribers for this Premium they prefer that the thirty subscribers should be procured at the regular terms of Two Dollars for each, but where this cannot be done, they may be procured at our club rates, and the balance of the Sixty Dollars forwarded to them in cash by the person desiring the machine. *The papers will be sent to different Post Offices if desired.* Every person collecting names should send them with the money as fast as obtained, so that the subscribers may begin at once to receive their papers, and not become dissatisfied with the delay. When the whole number of names (thirty), and the whole amount of money (Sixty dollars,) is received, the machine will be duly forwarded.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

1 copy, one year,	$2 00
2 copies, one year,	3 00
4 copies, one year,	6 00
8 copies, (and one to getter-up of club,)	12 00
20 copies, (and getter-up of club,)	28 00
One copy of THE POST *and one of the* LADY'S FRIEND,	3 00

☞ As the price of The Post is the same as that of the Lady's Friend, the Clubs may be conclusively of the paper, or partly of the paper and partly of the magazine. Of course, the premium may be either one or the other, as desired.

The matter in the paper will always be different from that in the magazine.

Specimen numbers of the Post sent gratis.—Address Deacon & Peterson, No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE DELAWARE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—We have been shown the constitution of the "Delaware Improvement Association," by Capt. Reuben Tharp, who will receive the appointment of agent for Talbot and Ccaroline counties. We give space to the first two articles:

1. The purpose of the Association is the improvement of the State by the introduction of agriculturists, artizans, manufacturers and tradesmen from other States. One of its special objects is the development of the agricultural resources of the State, particularly the central and southern portions, by encouraging the settlement of truckers, who will purchase and divide the large tracts into small truck farms, producing fruit and vegetables for the Philadelphia and New York markets. This course will not only bring the lands into a higher state of cultivation, but will induce the immigration of a thriving and enterprising population, greatly adding to the productive wealth of the State, and enhancing the value of property.

2. It is proposed to accomplish this general object by giving information concerning the desirableness of the State as a place of settlement and by employing agencies to form companies of colonists, and facilitate them in their immigration and location here. And for the accomplishment of this purpose it is supposed to be greatly demanded that we disabuse the North in regard to the true sentiment of this State, and assure all those who think of settling here that they will be welcomed by a large and intelligent portion of our population, from whatever part of the country they come, and whatever their political views, if loyal to the Government and disposed to contribute to the development of the resources of the State, and make it what it is so admirably adapted to be, the Garden of the Union."

IDENTITY ASCERTAINED.—The identity of the dead soldier who was found on the bloody field of Gettysburg, with the portrait of three little children tightly clasped in his hands, has been ascertained within a day or two. The wide publicity given to the touching circumstances through the medium of the press produced the desired result. The name of the deceased was Hummerton, and his widow and three children reside at Portville, Catteraugus county, New York. Large numbers of photographic copies of the picture upon which the dying eyes of the warrior father closed have been sold, and the profits realized from their sale will be appropriated to the benefit of his children. It is hoped that a sufficient sum may be realized in this way, and by future sales, to aid materially in the education of the little ones who were made orphans at Gettysburg.

☞ We take the following timely and well applied remarks from the Frederick Examiner:

The General Assembly.

By constitutional provision the coming biennial session of the General Assembly of Maryland will comprise fifty-three working days, including the 29th of February, and excluding Sabbaths and the anniversay of Washington's birth-day. The term, though brief, is ample for legislation upon the various important measures to come before it.

Preliminary to the session the usual caucus for organization will be held. In ordinary times, this was usually a scramble among aspirants for places for honor, influence, and profit; but at present the proposed caucus assumes new interest, since upon the organization of the two Houses depends, in a great degree, the enactment of laws of vital concern to the welfare and prosperity of the people.

The significance of the late election is, by this time, fully comprehended. The failure of the last legislature to pass a law, in compliance with the requirement of the 11th article of the Constitution,—whatever excuses my be offered to palliate the omission,—is a fault which the people rebuked through the Ballot box. This proposition needs no argument.—It is also a fair inference, that the result of the election over-rules all technical objections that the opponents of Emancipation and Reform may be disposed to urge against the constitutional obligation resting on the incoming legislature to fulfill the requirement of the fundamental law.—The will of the people, so distinctly and emphatically expressed, ought unquestionably to be respected, and in any organization of either House, some sort of law for a Constitutional Convention will probably be enacted.

But here comes the gist of the matter. What sort of a law are we to have? shall it be one to ascertain, at the next general election of Delegates, *in November* 1855, "the sense of the people in regard to the calling of a Convention for altering the Constitution;" or shall it be, to ascertain that "sense" and hold such a Convention, at the earliest practicable day? The solution of this question will materially depend upon the organization of the two Houses, but especially of the Senate.

The Unconditional Union Senators and Delegates will interpret the popular command according to the urgency of the occasion, and their majority in the House of Delegates guaranties the passage of the proposed law by that body, to take effect with all convenient dispatch; but the concurrence of the Senate is by no means a foregone conclusion. Of the Senators holding over, only one, we believe, is an avowed friend of Emancipation, though others are reputed to be favorable to the holding of a Convention; and of those elected, only eight are Emancipationists, though the other three are said to be pledged to go for a Convention. From this statement it would seem that the Emancipationst's have not a clear majority in the Senate; and if those, who are not Emancipationists, but yet pledged to a Convention, should hold out for a "strict construction of the Constitutional provision, and a consequent postponement of two years before "ascertaining the sense of the people," the expressed will of the people will be defeated and their interests seriously complicated.

Slavery in Maryland is rapidly passing away. Its friends admit, that already only its "skeleton" remains. The processes of disintegration to which our present labor-system is exposed, are so speedy and annihilating, that unless some remedy be *at once* provided, there are reasons to fear that not enough can be made available next year to till the earth and gather the harvests. Experience proves that free white labor will not immigrate here to supply the demand, until the degrading ban of Slavery is removed, or at least until the policy of Emancipation shall be proclaimed. Under these circumstances, the recusacy of the "strict constructionists" would be attended with inevitable disasters and every legitimate means of exacting from them the performance of thir implied promise of early Reform, is a bounden duty.

Those, familiar with parliamentary proceedings, know how much the organization of a deliberative body has to do with the character of its legislation; for the selection of the presiding officer involves the appointment of the standing Committees, by which business is prepared and presented, its expediency and prosperity advocated, and the passage of bills promoted. We need not enlarge upon this familiar fact. But it is important to bear in mind, that the issue of Unconditional Unionism, with its contingences of Emancipation and Constitutional amendment, was definitely presented in the late political canvass, and that Gen. Goldsborough, the representative of this policy, was triumphantly elected over Mr. Maffitt, the anti Emancipation anti Reform or Conservative candidate. It therefore becomes a matter of primary importance and an initial step of safety, that more than the ordinary care and circumspection be used, and that none but Unconditional Union men be admitted to the caucus on Organization. The magnitude of the interests at stake requires the exclusion of Conservative or Conditional Union men. If all who call themselves "Union" men be admitted, as was the case two years ago, the unsatisfactory results of the last legislature may be repeated, with added disaster. This is no time for squeamishness about excluding unreliable friends of the government, or for easy credence in professions, contradicted by acts. The only safe rule, of organization is the basis of the election; and the Unconditional Union sentiments of the State has the right to expect, what the interests of the people demand. That none but the friends of Emancipation, who are prepared to avow their adhesion to that policy, be admitted to participate in the caucus of its representatives. We are not here to advocate the claims of any particular gentleman for the speakership or Presidency of either House; whether the selection falls on Dr. Orr, of Alleghany, Mr. Sterling, of Baltimore city, or Dr. Carroll, of Dorchester, for President of the Senate; or upon Mr. Trail, of Frederick, Mr. Jones, of Cecil, or Mr. Smith, of Worcester, for Speakers,—is immaterial to us. No matter what section of the State these officers come from, provided they be Unconditional Unionists, ready and willing to obey the instruction of the ballot-box, in promoting emancipation as the harbenger of the increased population, prosperity and development of Maryland. The bright future before us is an object of attainment worthy of patriotic ambition; its sacrifice at the shrine of faction, or the dictate of fanaticism, must recoil with infamy upon the authors of a calamity that the living generation will be impotent to repair.

Rebel Barbarity in Tennessee.

Murder of Union Men in East Tennessee—Several Clergymen Killed in Cold Blood.

Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, of the 11th inst., gives the following exhibit of the outrages perpetrated on Union men in East Tennessee:

"Since the Union army has taken possession of East Tennessee many very worthy Union men have been cruelly murdered by the villainous rebels in arms, assisted by perjured citizens who had come forward and taken the oath of allegiance. Murder, treason, robbery, infamy and ruin are the order of the day in the counties above and below Knoxville. In the upper counties they have shot down and otherwise murdered unoffending men, neither respecting age nor infirmities; and the soldiers, turning out in bands of marauders, have robbed families of all in their houses and on their farms; and where they were unable to carry off all they found, the their ing villains have destroyed it, burning private property and destroying all before them.—They have, within a few weeks past, murdered old men in the presence of their families, commiting cruel and infamous atrocities that would disgrace wandering Arabs. In Washington county, but the other day, they murdered the Rev. Mr. Bowman, of the Dutch Church, in cold blood, and upon no other pretext than that he was a Union man.

"In the counties of Blount, Monroe, Hamilton and Bradley, below Knoxville, they have recently committed some of the most atrocious murders ever known to this hell-born and hell-bound rebellion. They marched old man Smith out from his house in Blount, and shot him down in the road, in his 60th year, leaving a poor and helpless family of nine persons dependent on his labor for their daily bread. The only charge was that he was a Lincolnite!—They cruelly murdered Rev. Levi Carter, and one of his sons, in Bradley, and the charge was that he was a Lincolnite Methodist preacher.—They cut the throat of the Rev. Mr. Blair, of Hamilton county, a Baptist preacher, in the presence of his family and his offence was that he was a Union man! They murdered E. Carter, of Bradly county, in like manner, as refugees from that quarter reporte to us. They are said to have murdered two of the Carsons in Monroe county, for no provocation whatever!

"They murdered Rev. Hiram Douglas, of the Presbyterian Church, under circumstances that would disgrace an Algerian mob; they shot down a man by the name of Cozart, for no other offence than he was a Union man. And these are only *items* in the long list of wrongs and cruelties daily perpetrating by a set of scoundrels under leaders who have been false to their allegiance, to friends, neighbors, states and to the nation. And yet, when these imps of hell are arrested, Union men come forward, impose on the authorities, and procure their release. God forbid that we should ever be found endorsing for one of these scoundrels, or those baser villains on our streets, who exult over ther deeds of carnage, and are daily, smuggling letters through our lines to the enemy.

"They have had, and still have, in the hills and mountains of Sevier county, four hundred Cherokee Indians, under the command of that prince of marauders and thieves, Col. Thomas, of Western Carolina. These savages, less cruel than their white rebel associates and companions in arms, are robbing houses and scalping innocent citizens. Does any man in his senses suppose for one moment that the Union men of East Tennessee in all time to come will not shoot down these Indians wherever they find them, and those also who have the command of them? We say slay them right and left! They take the oath only to give them facilities in the work of murder and robbery.—They are going through the county notifying their paroled men from Vicksburg that they have been exchanged, and, under these false pretences violating every principle of honorable warfare."

Prayer of Rev. T. H. Stockton.

The following is the prayer offered by Rev. T. H. Stockton, at the dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery:

Oh God, our Father, for the sake of Thy Son, our Saviour, inspire us with Thy Spirit, and sanctify us to the right fulfilment of the duties of this occasion.

We come to dedicate this new historic centre as a Nauonal Cemetery. If all departments of the one Government which Thou has ordained over our Union, and of the many Governments which thou has subordinated to the Union, be here represented—if all classes, relations and interests of our blended brotherhood and people, stand severally and thoroughly apparent in Thy presence, we trust it is because Thou has called us; that Thy blessings awaits us, and that Thy designs may be embodied in practical result of the incalculable and imperishable good.

And so with thy Holy Apostle and with the Church, of all lands and ages, we unite in the ascription "Blessed be God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ—the Father of mercies and the God of all comfort—who comforteth us in all our tribulations that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."

In emulation of all angels, in fellowship with all saints, and in sympathy with all sufferers; in remembrance of Thy works, in reverence of Thy ways, and in accordance with Thy Word, we love and magnify Thine infinite perfection, Thy creative glory, Thy redeeming grace, Thy providential goodness, and the progressively richer and fairer developments of Thy supreme, universal and everlasting administration.

In behalf of all humanity, whose ideal is Divine—whose first memory is Thy image lost, and whose last hope is Thy image restored; and especially in behalf of our own nation, whose history has been so favored—whose position is so peerless—whose mission is so sublime, and whose future is so attractive—we thank Thee for the unspeakable patience of Thy compassion, and for the exceeding greatness of Thy loving kindness.

In contemplation of Eden, Calvary and Heaven—of Christ in the God—on the Cross and on the Throne—nay, more, of Christ coming again in all-subduing Power and Glory, we gratefully prolong our homage

By this altar of sacrifice, and on this field of deliverance—on this mount of salvation—within the fiery and bloody line of these munitions of rocks, looking back to the dark days of fear and trembling, and to the rapture of relief that came after, we multiply our thanksgiving and confess our obligations to renew and perfect our personal and social consecration to Thy service and glory.

Oh! had it not been for God! For, lo, our enemies, they come unresisted—multitudinous, mighty, flushed with victory and sure of success. They exulted on our mountaines—they revelled in our valleys—they feasted—they rested—they slept—they awaked—they grew stronger, prouder and bolder every day.

They spread abroad; they concentrated here; they looked peyond this horizon to the stores of wealth; to the haunts of pleasure and to the seats of power in our Capital and chief cities. They prepared to cast the chain of slavery around the form of freedom and to bind life and death together forever. Their premature triumph was the mockery of God and man; one more victory and all was theirs. But behind these hills was heard the feebler march of a smaller but still pursuing host. Onward they hurried day and night for their country and their God—footsore, way worn, hungry, thirsty, faint—but not at heart—they came to dare all, to bear all, and to do all that is possible to heroes.

At first they met the blast on the plain and bent before it like the trees, but then, led by Thy hand to these hills, they took their stand on these rocks and remained as firm and immoveable as they. In vain were they assaulted. All art, all violence, all desperation failed to dislodge them. Baffled, bruised and broken, their enemies recoiled, retired and disappeared.

Glory for this rescue! But, oh, the slain! In the freshness and fulness of their young and manly life—with such sweet memories of father and mother, brother and sister, wife and children, maiden and friends; from the coasts beneath the Eastern star; from the shores of Northern lakes and rivers, from the flowers of Western prairies, from the homes of the midway and border, they come here to die for us and for mankind.

Alas! how little we can do for them. We come with humility of prayer, with the pathetic eloquence of venerable wisdom, with the tender beauty of poetry, with the plaintive harmony of music, with the honest tribute of our Chief Magistrate, and with all this honorable attendance; but our best hope is in Thy blessing, oh, Lord our God! Bless us, oh, our Father—bless the bereaved, whether absent or present—bless our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors—bless all our rulers and people—bless our Army and Navy!

Bless the efforts to suppress this Rebellion, and bless all the associations of this day and place and scene forever. As the trees are not dead though their foliage is gone, so our heroes are not dead though their forms have fallen—with their proper personality they are all true. Thee, and the spirit of their example is here. It fills the air, it fills our hearts, and long as time shall last it will hover in these skies and rest on this landscape. And the pilgrims of our own land and of all lands will be thrilled with its inspiration, and increase and confirm their devotion to Liberty, Religion and God.

During the offering of this most eloquent prayer the most profound silence prevailed and very many were affected to tears. The touching pathos of the venerable divine, the occasion and the scene presented, was at once most affecting, and not a few eyes not accustomed to weep were bathed in tears.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

The *Star* of this evening intimates that Gen. Thomas is about taking advantage of Gen. Longstreet's movements against Burnside.

The report in circulation that Chief Justice Taney has tendered his resignation, is without foundation in fact.

Col. Hoffman, Commissary-General of Prisoners, has returned to Washington. There are no further communicatioas from Rebels on the subject of the exchange of prisoners. All now turns upon the release of colored troops and their officers. The Secretary of War insists upon their being protected, no matter at what cost.

Inquiry is frequently made whether, with proper exertions, the relief agents might not obtain leave to go to Richmond and administer to our sick in the hospitals. The following letter from Gen. Meredith will answer the inquiry:

OFFICER OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR EXCHANGE, FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 22, 1863.—Frederick N. Knapp, Associate Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, Washington, D. C. Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 21st instant is received, and in reply, I will state that the Rebels will allow no one to go to Richmond. I have already made several applications to that effect, which have been positively refused.

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,
(Signed) S. A. MEREDITH,
Brigadier General.

About twenty members of Congress are now here. A reliable calculation of the intentions of members on the Speakership, as they have pledged themselves, shows over three-fourths of the Administration men to be for Colfax, and the balance for Washburn, Fenton, Dawes and Blair. Several elected as Democrats have promised to vote for Colfax, which will more than make up for the loss of Blair's vote, he being bitterly opposed to Colfax, on account of Colfax's having demanded fair play for Fremont when he was removed from his command in Missouri.

It will be recollected that in the last contest for Speaker, when Colfax had a better chance than Blair, to insure harmony, he withdrew his name, and voted for Blair. It is claimed that Blair ran influence one other man against Colfax, and no doubt is entertained of Colfax's election, even if Governor Bradford should throw out the Emancipationists from Maryland, as the Secessionists here now claim he will.

It is believed new officers of Exchange will be appointed by both Governments, it having become evident that the present ones cannot effect anything more. Many friends of soldiers and others now in the Rebel prisons, urge Major Mulford for that position, as one eminently qualified for the position. The Rebel Ould having insulted Gen. Meredith and falsified the records, should we offer a new man it is believed that the Rebels will do the same thing. The Administration is of the belief that a decisive victory, if achieved by Grant and Meade, will enable us to force them to terms, but in the meantime our soldiers are dying from want and exposure.

Department of the Gulf.

SUCCESS OF THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

CAPTURE OF IMPORTANT POINTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 14th, via Havana on the 16th has arrived.

The expedition sent by water from New Orleans, accompanied by Gen. Banks, has been a great success. Brazos Island, Brownsville and Point Isabel, Texas, were captured, and are now in our possession. The enemy threw away their guns and fled to San Antonia.

The casualties on either side are not mentioned, and no details of the operations have been received.

DENTISTRY.
J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S.
EASTON, Md.

BE WISE BY TIME!

Do not trifle with your Health, Constitution and Character.

If you are suffering with any Diseases for which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is reccommended,

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

It will Cure you, Save Long Suffering, allaying Pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to

HEALTH AND PURITY,

At Little Expense,
And No Exposure.

Cut out the Advertisement in another column and call or send for it.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
Ask for Helmbold's. Take No Other.
CURES GUARENTEED.
Oct 3 Two Months.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, November 26, 1863.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Fair to prime, White,	2 00a2 08
Red,	1 63a1 68
CORN—White,	1 08a1 05 cts.
Yellow,	$1 15 cts.
OATS—Maryland.	70a75 cts

SAGE.
SALTPETRE.
BLACK & RED PEPPER,
constantly on hand and for sale by
nov 28 DAWSON & BRO.

Public Sale
OF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I WILL offer the balance of my stock of BOOTS and SHOES at public sale on
Saturday next, December 5th.
Terms Cash. W. S. ELMER.
nov 28-1t W. K. Rathell—Auctioneer.

Easton Bank of Maryland.
November 20, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of this Institution have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT; CLEAR OF THE STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after Monday, the 7th December next.
nov 21-3t RD. THOMAS, Cash'r.