

St. Mary's Gazette

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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SAINT MARY'S GAZETTE

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DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Wm. F. Leach and C. L. Johnson, under the firm and style of Leach & Johnson, was dissolved on the 10th of October, inst., by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. Debts due to us are hereby urgently requested to call and settle their claims without delay.

WM. F. LEACH,
C. L. JOHNSON,
October 15th, 1863—14.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased stock of goods of the late firm of Leach & Johnson, I shall continue business at the old stand, but shall hereafter sell for CASH only. I shall return from Baltimore city in a few days with a fine assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, and shall be glad to see the patrons of the old firm, and the public generally, when they desire anything in my line. I have adopted the CASH system that I may buy lower and sell cheaper, which must prove mutually beneficial to myself and customers.

W. F. LEACH,
Head of St. George's Bay,
October 15th, 1863—14.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

An application of Robert Ford, administrator of John L. Bayly, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased, is ordered by the Court, that the said administrator notify the creditors of the said deceased, to file their claims against the said deceased, in the Register of Will's office of Saint Mary's county, on or before the 26th day of January next, for dividend, and that this order be published in the Saint Mary's Gazette once a week in each week until the said 26th day of January next.

J. T. MURALEY,
Register of Wills
for St. Mary's County,
Nov. 26th, 1863—14.

FOR SHERIFF.

GEORGE D. DUKE announces himself as a candidate for Sheriff, at the next election in St. Mary's County, and solicits the support of his friends and fellow citizens.

FOR SHERIFF.

Leo H. Hadden is recommended to the voters of Saint Mary's County, as a candidate for Sheriff at the next election, and if he will consent to be a candidate, he will be warmly supported by

Calverton District,
December 3rd, 1863—14.

NOTICE OF COMMITMENT TO JAIL.

WAS committed to the Jail of Prince George's County, Maryland, as a runaway, a Negro Man, who calls himself

WILLIAM FRANCIS

He is black, about five feet six inches high, says he belongs to Mr. Benjamin Gaynes, of St. Mary's County. Had an ordinary clothing. He is about 60 years old.

Now notice is hereby given, that unless the owner of said Negro, William Francis, shall come forward on or before the 23d of January, 1864, and pay or secure all such costs and charges as have accrued or may accrue by reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising said runaway, then the said Negro will be discharged, according to law.

PETER G. GRIMES, Sheriff
of Prince George's County,
Nov. 26th, 1863—14.

NOTICE OF COMMITMENT TO JAIL.

WAS committed to the Jail of Prince George's County, Maryland, as a runaway, a Negro Boy, who calls himself

JACOB BRISCOE

He is copper colored, four feet six or eight inches high, says he belongs to John H. Scobron, of St. Mary's County. He is about 16 years old.

Now notice is hereby given, that unless the owner of said Negro, Jacob Briscoe, shall come forward on or before the 23d of January, 1864, and pay or secure all such costs and charges as have accrued or may accrue by reason of apprehending, imprisoning and advertising said runaway, then the said Negro will be discharged, according to law.

PETER G. GRIMES, Sheriff
of Prince George's County,
Nov. 26th, 1863—14.

From the Constitutional Union.

MARYLAND AND THE FIRST WAR.

To alluding to the achievements of the Maryland troops during the Revolutionary struggle, we made special mention of their desperate self-sacrifice at the battle of the "Yellow Mills." The question has been asked us more than once when and where this battle occurred. In the ordinary and popular histories (emanating from the source of the fact) we are not surprised that this conflict has escaped all notice. To satisfy the curiosity of our enquirers, we subjoin an authentic account of the fight. It occurred near Brooklyn:

About break of day, Stirling took his position advantageously upon the summit of the hills, and was joined by the troops driven in by the advancing columns of the enemy. For several hours a severe cannonade was kept up on both sides, and Stirling was repeatedly attacked by the brigades under Cornwallis and Grant, who were so often gallantly repulsed. At length the lifting of the American force having been completely turned by Clinton, and the centre under Sullivan, broken at the first attack of Gen. De Heister, the position of Stirling's brigade on the right became perilous in the extreme. The passes to the American lines at Brooklyn were in the possession of an overpowering British force—two strong brigades were assailing him in front, and in his rear lay an extensive marsh, traversed by a deep and dangerous creek, eighty yards in width at its mouth, near its head, at the Yellow Mills, the only bridge, which might have afforded the brigade a safe retreat, had been burned down by a New England regiment under Col. Ward, in its very hasty retreat, although covered by the American batteries. The only hope of safety therefore for the gallant troops, who still maintained the battle and held the enemy at bay, was to surrender, or to cross this dangerous marsh and creek at its mouth, where no one had ever been known to cross before.

Colonel Smallwood having arrived from New York, and learned the perilous situation of his battalion, applied to Gen. Washington for some regiments to cover their retreat. After a moment's hesitation, as in the presence of risking more troops upon a lost battle, unwilling to abandon those brave men to their fate, he despatched him with a New England regiment, Captain Thomas' independent company, which had just arrived from New York, and two field pieces, to take a position on the banks of the stream and protect the remnant of the brigade in the attempt to swim it.

The scene of the conflict was within a mile of the American lines, and whilst Smallwood was hastening to their aid, Stirling prepared to make a last effort to check the advance of the enemy and give time to a portion of his command to make good its retreat. For this purpose he selected four hundred men from the Maryland battalion, under Major Gist, placed himself at their head, and having ordered all the other troops to make the best of their way through the creek, advanced against Cornwallis' brigade. As they drew out between the two bodies of the enemy, it was thought by the lookers on from the camp, that they were about to surround, but as with fixed bayonets they rushed to the charge upon the overwhelming force opposed to them, fear and sorrow filled every heart, and Washington himself wrung his hands, exclaiming, "Good God! what brave fellows I must this day lose!" Five times this little band charged upon the powerful forces of Cornwallis, and each time driven back, again gathered their energies for a fiercer assault, until at last upon the sixth, the heavy columns of the British reeled under the repeated shocks and began to give way in confusion.

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

The remark of Buffon, that Genius is Petticore, was well illustrated in the case of Sheridan. It fully appears from Moore's biography, that all the brilliant passages in Sheridan's plays were very carefully elaborated, written over and over again, and not left till they were incapable of further polish. So, also, the written draughts of his speeches remain to prove that all the above passages were written two or three times over upon small detached pieces of paper or cards, often without any material change in their form. "It is certain," says Moore, "that even his *bon mots* in society were not always to be set down to the credit of the occasion; but that frequently, like skillful priests, he prepared the miracle of the moment beforehand. Nothing, indeed, could be more remarkable than the patience and the tact with which he would wait through a whole evening for the exact moment when the shaft which he had ready feathered, might be let fly with effect."

"A curious instance," adds the biographer, "of the care with which he treasured up the facilities of his wit, appears in the use he made of one of those epigrammatic passages, which the reader may remember among the remembrances for his comedy of Affection, and which in its

first form ran thus:—'He certainly has a great deal of fancy and a very good sense; but with a person's ingenuity, he plays those qualities as no other person does—in he employs his fancy in his satires, and keeps his recollection for his wit; when he knows his jokes you expect the accuracy of his memory, and find it when he states his facts, the sagacity of his imagination. After many efforts to express this thought more concisely, and to reduce the language of it to that condensed and elastic state, in which alone it gives force to the projectiles of wit, he kept the passage by him patiently for some years, till he at length found an opportunity of turning it to account, in a reply, I believe, to Mr. Deane, in the House of Commons, when he brought it forth in the following compact and pointed form: 'The right honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests, and to his imagination for his facts.'"

GUERRILLAS ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The news received here from below is chiefly confined to accounts of the efforts of guerrillas at the mouth of Red River and other points on the Mississippi to destroy passing steamboats. So far, none have been seriously damaged, and but few persons hurt.

The army of Canby, 50,000 strong, was buried up in the desert sands of Africa by a storm wind.

When Xerxes arrived at Thermopylae, his land and sea forces amounted to 2,641,610, exclusive of servants, women, outliers, etc., in all numbering 5,383,320. So say Herodotus, Ptolemy, and Strabo.

The army of Artaxerxes, before the battle of Cunaxa, amounted to about 1,200,000.

Ten thousand horses and 1,000,000 foot fell on the fatal field of Issus.

When Jerusalem was taken by Titus, 1,000,000 perished in various ways.

The force of Darius at Arbela numbered more than 1,000,000. The Persians lost 90,000 men in this battle, Alexander about 500 men. Arrian says the Persians in this battle lost 300,000; the Greeks 1,200.

The army of Timur-lane is said to have amounted to 1,000,000, and that of his antagonist, Bajazet, 1,400,000.

General Bragg has undoubtedly been relieved of the direction of the army now in North Georgia, and General Hardee is in command; whether temporarily or permanently is not to be seen. General Bragg has, of late, labored under difficulties which, independent of all military skill or sagacity, would have weighed down almost any commander. He has not had the cordial confidence of his officers and his army, and without these the battle is half lost before it commences.

The cause of this defection is found in the fact that the guerrillas have instituted a blockade upon all trains on the way, in some instances burning it. There is reported to be quite a force of them under McCree, who made his headquarters up the river, in the vicinity of Marion. The picket boat saw a few last evening, at Mound City, on her way up the river. They disappeared very quickly.

It seems that the Rebel forces lately landed on the shore of the Mississippi, and bringing on steamers, were merely to obstruct navigation. It is certain very little could be accomplished by such proceedings further than a temporary blockade, and perhaps the destruction of one or two steamers. Our gunboats could very easily drive them back from the banks of the river and prevent the creation of permanent batteries.

It is probable that their intention was to capture steamers, and with them cross the river with their whole force, for the purpose of reinforcing Bragg. Taylor had a large force, estimated by some as high as 15,000. Provided they could have reached Bragg, that might have retarded Bragg's movements somewhat. There are plenty of gunboats in the river, and we shall probably hear no more from batteries at present.

The Hallman brought up ninety-three Rebel prisoners, including three citizens, from Vicksburg. On the way up several attempts to escape were made by the prisoners, and offers of bribes to the guard, consisting of a portion of the Iowa brigade, to allow them the use of muskets. They also attempted to blow up the Hallman and all the passengers, but from the close watch upon them they were foiled in every attempt.

A report was brought up by the dispatch boat late last night from Memphis, to the effect that the Rebel Generals Forrest and Lee were, on Tuesday, encamped at Rocky Ford, about fifteen miles from Holly Springs, Mississippi, where they had recruited regiments, probably numbering in all eight to ten thousand men. The train on the Corinth road did not reach Memphis on that day as usual. The reason is not known.

CONCERNING LARGE ARMIES.

The following facts culled from the fields of ancient history may be of some interest at the present time:

The city of Thebes had a hundred gates, and could send out at each gate 10,000 fighting men, and 20 chariots—in all 1,000,000 of men and 2,000 chariots.

The army of Trefah King of Ethiopia, consisted of 1,000,000 men and 3,000 chariots of war.

Senusert, King of Egypt, led against his enemies 600,000 men, 24,000 cavalry, and 27,000 armed chariots. 1401 B. C.

Hamular king of Carthage and landed near Palermo. He had a fleet of 2,000 ships and 8,000 small vessels, and a land force of 300,000 men. At the battle in which he was defeated 150,000 were slain.

A Roman fleet led by Regulus against Carthage, consisted of 330 vessels, with 140,000 men. The Carthaginian fleet numbered 150 vessels, with 150,000 men.

HOW 'SAL' DISGRACED THE FAMILY.

A traveller in the State of Illinois, some years ago, came to a lone hut on the prairie near Cairo, and there halted. He went into the house. It was a wretched affair, an empty packing-box for a table, while two or three chairs and disagreeable walls formed the reception-room, the dark floor of which were further ornamented by a display of tin-ware and a broken shelf article or two. The woman was crying in one corner, and the man, with tears in his eyes and a pipe in his mouth, on a stool, with his sorrowful looking head supported by the points of his hands. Not a word greeted the interloper.

"Well," he said, "you seem to be in a bad way here. What's up?"

"Ah, we are almost ruined," sobbed the woman, "and we don't know how to see folks on."

"That's all right," said the stranger, not much taken aback by the poor woman's plight, "but can't I do anything to help you out of all this trouble?"

"Well, we've got to be satisfied with what we can get," said the man, "and I've got to be satisfied with what I can get."

"Ah, do you know what induced her to leave you?" remarked the new arrival.

"Well, we can't say, neighbor, as how she's so far as to be induced, but then she's gone and disgraced us," remarked the afflicted father.

"Yes, stranger, and—not as I should say it is her mother—but that warn't a proper gal in all the West than our Sal. She's gone and brought rain on her head now," followed the stricken mother.

"Who has she gone off with?" inquired the visitor.

"Well, there's the trouble. The gal could have done well, and might have married Martin Kehoe, a capital shoemaker, who, although he has but one eye, plays the flute in a lively manner, and eats a good living. Then look what a life she has led; she was here surrounded by all the luxury in the country," said the father.

"Yes, who knows what poor Sal will have to eat, drink and wear now? groaned the old woman.

"And who is the fellow that has taken her into such misery?"

"Why, she's gone off and got married to a critter called an editor, as lives in the village, and the Lord only knows how he'll turn a living."

Nihon de l'Enclous, the famous French beauty, like Poppo, the mistress of Nero, is said to have preserved her loveliness unimpaired to a mature age, by the daily use of a bath of asses' milk. The fair Queen of Scots bathed in wine; and the Earl of Shrewsbury, when acting as her custodian, complained bitterly of the expense she entailed upon him by this luxurious custom. It was while wined the ladies thus employed for the purposes of the toilet, and it was mainly used by those of a "certain age," who desired to remove their wrinkles; young beauty contented itself with a bath of milk. According to Strutt, if you wish to obtain a bright and sanguine complexion, you must first use a hot bath until you become marvellously fair and rosy. A wine bath was assuredly such to be preferred to the bath of capons fed with vipers, by which the beautiful Venetia Digby, wife of the country Sir Kenelm, endeavored to improve her complexion. Sir Kenelm is also supposed to have made his lady feed upon the great snail, or *Helix pomatia*, washing down the unsavory repast with a draught of viper-wine, for the preservation of her beauty. No wonder that she died in her thirty-third year, and that only "a small quantity of brains" was found in her head.—House Journal.

LIEUTENANT JAMES C. BRACKENRIDGE.—The Louisville Journal of Saturday says: Lieutenant James C. Brackenridge, son of General John C. Brackenridge, arrived in this city yesterday, in company with a number of Rebel officers captured in the late battles. He was captured in our lines having mistaken our camp while carrying a dispatch. He bears a remarkable resemblance to his father, and is quite youthful in appearance. He possesses the fascinating deportment of his father, and, in conversation, is quite winning. He was on his father's staff, and has been in the service during the past two years. Like the rest of the Confederate officers, he was attired in a coarse but neat fitting suit of grey clothes, with a blue military cap. He seemed anxious to hear from his relatives in this State, and made some inquiries concerning them. He does not appear to be more than eighteen or twenty years of age, but is evidently a young man of more than ordinary ability.

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson has been re-elected Confederate Senator from Georgia, and on the 24th of November made a speech, of which a summary is given in a letter to the Richmond Dispatch.

"There is no step backward (said he). All is now involved in the struggle that is dear to man—home, society, liberty, honor, everything with the certainty of the most degraded fate that ever oppressed a people, if we fail. It is not recorded in history that eight millions of united people resolved to be free, have failed. We cannot yield if we would. Yield to the Federal authorities never—to compromise and submission. The bleeding soldiers of one hundred thousand gallant soldiers slain in battle would be clothed in tongues of fire to enrage to everlasting infamy the man who whimpers yield."

New York Election.—At the late municipal election in New York City, the Independent Democrat was elected Mayor over the regular Democratic candidate, Boad, and Blunt, Republican, by a vote six thousand majority.

Successes in this life—I confess that increasing years bring with them an increasing regret for those who do not succeed in life, as those who are commonly said to have got themselves upon earth; and it is rarely true that celestial honors do not rise from the dust of the earth. Success sometimes arises from superabundance of qualities in themselves good, from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, "that the world knows nothing of its greatest men;" but there are forms of greatness, or at least excellences, that die and make no sign; there are martyrs that miss the palm but not the stake; there are heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph.

Forty Thousand Deserters in Case ADA.—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says:—From letters from Canada and from men who have recently visited there, we have information which leads to the conclusion that there are at least forty thousand men in the British Provinces who have served from six months to a year and a half in our armies, some of whom were broken down by the hardships of war; some had ill-treatment from drunken or brutal officers; more of them having sick furloughs or liberty to visit their homes, overstayed their time, and feared to go back, most of whom would now gladly return to their duty if they could be assured that they could do so without being exposed to the terrors of a court-martial and punishment.

"THOU ART THE MAN."—Jack Hale, in a speech in Manchester, N. H., last week, asked, in the voice of the Ball of Bushan—"where is the man who is such a dastardly coward that he will not sacrifice friends, property, and even life itself in the present great struggle with the rebellion?" We answer, as Nathan said to David—"Thou art the man." Years ago, in the Senate, Hale declared that if the conflict ever came, he should be found upon the battle-field, making in hand, for twenty years he has labored to bring the country into a state of disunion and civil war. And now that his labors have been successful and his ardent desires realized, he shows himself just the "dastardly coward" he enquires for.—N. H. Patriot.

Work.—The best lesson a father can give his son is this:—Work; strengthen your moral and mental faculties, as you would strengthen your muscles by vigorous exercise. Learn to conquer circumstances; you are then independent of fortune. The men of athletic minds, who left their marks on the years in which they lived, were all trained in a rough school. They did not mount their high position by help of leverage; they leaped into chasms, grappled with the opposite rocks, avoided avalanches, and, when the goal was reached, felt that but for the toil that had strengthened them as they strove, it could never have been attained.

A great mind can only judge of great things, and we are sure to get the better of fortune if we do not contend with her; if we flee, we are undone. That man only is happy who draws good out of evil, who stands fast in his judgment, unmoved by any external violence; the keenest arrow of fortune cannot penetrate him; but like the ball falling upon the roof of the house, cracks and slips off again, without damage to the inhabitant. A wise man will ever sustain his courage, and stand upright under any pressure of misfortune.—Seneca.

Escape of Rebel Prisoners.—Seventy-eight rebel prisoners escaped from Camp Douglas on Wednesday night, by digging a tunnel from the barracks to the outside of the fence. Between twenty and thirty had been retaken up to last evening.

A PAUPER REPRESENTATIVE.—The New Bedford (Mass.) Standard says:—A representative has been elected from a district in Essex county, in this State, who has been sided as a pauper the last year. He was voted for in order thus to save the town from the expense of his support.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom. He that thinks himself the happiest man, really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest, is generally the greatest fool.

"Why don't you ask your sweetheart to marry?"

"I have asked her."

"What did she say?"

"Oh! I have the refusal of her."

A Republican paper says "the Democrats have received such a licking that they cannot survive." It does not follow. Lazarus survived all the theological lectures.

To BASTARD FLEAS AND MIDGE.—Dilute a little of thumb with sea-salt, and dip pieces of paper in it, so the paper is your combs.