

# St. Mary's Gazette

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. I.

LEONARD TOWN, MD., THURSDAY MORNING DECEMBER 15, 1862.

NO. 12

## SAINT MARY'S GAZETTE

Published every Thursday by  
WALTER THOMPSON.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**—\$1 per annum, to be paid within six months. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than three months. Single copies are sold at 10 cents. Advertisements are charged at the rate of 25 cents per square for the first insertion, and 15 cents for every subsequent insertion. Eight lines or less constitute a square. If the number of insertions be not marked on the advertisement, it will be published until forbidden, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**—\$1 per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Eight lines or less constitute a square. If the number of insertions be not marked on the advertisement, it will be published until forbidden, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

## 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 15th of October, inst., by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. Persons indebted to us are hereby requested to call and settle their claims without delay.

WM. F. LEACH,  
C. L. JOHNSON,

October 15th, 1862—14.

## NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the 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, which I may be lower and sell cheaper, which must prove mutually beneficial to myself and customers.

WM. F. LEACH,  
Head of St. Clement's Bay.

October 15th, 1862—14.

## NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

An application of Robert Ford, administrator of John L. Bailey, 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. M. RALEY,  
Register of Wills  
of St. Mary's County.

Nov. 26th, 1862—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.

Nov. 26th, 1862—14.

## FOR SHERIFF.

Leo H. Flaxen is recommended in 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

CHAPTICE DISTRICT,  
December 3rd, 1862—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 Guyton, of St. Mary's County. Had on ordinary clothing. He is about 50 years old.

Now notice is hereby given, that unless the owner of said negro, William Francis, shall come forward on or before the 22nd 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.

PETIE G. BRIMEA, Sheriff  
of Prince George's County.

Nov. 26th, 1862—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. Scarborough, 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 22nd 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.

PETIE G. BRIMEA, Sheriff  
of Prince George's County.

Nov. 26th, 1862—14.

## From the Constitutional Union.

### MARYLAND AND THE FIRST WAR

In 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 the battle occurred. In the original and subsequent editions of the Gazette (from the source they do) 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.

In length the left wing of the American force having been completely turned by Clinton, and the centre under Salvaia, 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 to the prudence of risking more troops upon a lost battle, unwilling to abandon those brave men to their fate, he detached 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 seek a safe 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 surrender, 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 meet this day!" 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 Patience, 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 showy 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 best notes in society were not always to be set down to the credit of the occasion; but that frequently, like skilful 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 society of Aff. station, and which in its

first form ran thus:—"He certainly has a great deal of fancy and a very good memory; but, with a perverse ingenuity, he employs these qualities as no other person does—for he employs his fancy in his narratives and keeps his recollection for his wit; when he makes his jokes you applaud the accuracy of his memory, and his wit when he makes his jokes, that you applaud the accuracy of his memory."

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. Debas, in the House of Commons, when, with the most extemporaneous air, 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 seriously hurt.

CAIRO, Dec. 5.—The packet steamer C. T. Hallman, Clayton, captain; Jewett Wilcox, clerk, came up this P. M., with a full list of cabin passengers, bringing Memphis dates to the afternoon of the 3d. There has been a great falling off in trade with Arkansas within the past few days. Formerly goods to the amount of ten or twelve thousand dollars crossed daily, and from forty to fifty bales of cotton to this side. Now there is no cotton coming into Memphis, and very few goods carried over to the opposite bank of the river, which was formerly covered with wagons and camp; now there are very few.

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

It seems that the Rebel forces lately located on the shore of the Mississippi, and firing 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 erection 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 reinforced Bragg, that might have retarded Grant'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 seventeen 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 Tirrah King of Ethiopia, consisted of 1,000,000 men and 3,000 chariots of war.

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

Hannibal sent into the field nearly one million of men.

Scythians employed 2,000,000 men in building the mighty Babylon. She took 1,000,000 prisoners at the Indus, and sank 1,000,000 boats.

Sennacherib lost in a single night 185,000 men by the destroying angel—3d Kings, 19, 35—to 37.

A short time after the taking of Babylon the forces of Cyrus consisted of 600,000 foot 120,000 horse, and 2,000 chariots armed with scythes.

An army of Cambyses, 50,000 strong, was buried up in the desert sands of Africa by a south wind.

When Xerxes arrived at Thermopylae, his land and sea forces amounted to 2,641,410, exclusive of servants, women, sutlers, etc., in all numbering 5,883,320. Scythian Herodotus, Pintarch, and Isocrates.

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

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 bones of Darius at Arbela numbered more than 1,000,000. The Persians lost 600,000 men in this battle; Alexander about 500 men. Arius says the Persians in this battle lost 300,000; the Greeks 1,200.

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

### GENERAL BRAGG AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

From the Richmond Enquirer, December 2. General Bragg has undoubtedly been relieved of the direction of the army now in North Georgia, and General Hood is in command; whether temporarily or permanently is yet 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 state of feeling toward him is not easy to account for in all its extent. His alleged harshness as a disciplinarian had its effect on the army. The hostility of the newspapers produced by his rigor toward their correspondents had much to do with his unpopularity. His want of success, his incomplete victories and his many retreats, naturally chagrined his subordinate officers and made them reluctant to follow his fortunes; while they were further alienated by frequent misunderstandings, from whatever cause. And yet there are good judges who see in General Bragg the qualities of a gifted commander. If he has made retreats, it has not been without brave and bloody fights. He has not feared or hesitated to stake his reputation and his fame on the gage of battle. If his constrained retreats have lost us territory, they have yielded no more than has sometimes been sacrificed to a mysterious strategy. From Shiloh, where he won his honors, down to Chickamauga, he has had no bad of roses. If unsuccessful, he has, at least, not been idle. And when we consider the untoward circumstances against which he has had to contend, we cannot but think, even after making due allowance for his faults and infirmities, that he has been more sinned against than sinning; and that if he had been better supported he would have accomplished more. But whatever the reason—whether through real incompetency or through the suspicion of it, and that unacceptability to which we have referred—the time of Bragg's usefulness as a commander is over. Shaken and crippled before, the unsuccessful battle of Chattanooga has left no further room for question. Bragg himself saw it, and immediately asked to be relieved.

### 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 disreputable stools graced the reception-room, the dark walls 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 palms of his hands. Not a word greeted the interloper.

"Well," he said, "you seem to be in awful trouble here. What's up?"

"I don't know what induced her to do that," remarked the man.

"Well, we can't say, neighbor, as how she's so far lost 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 as is her mother—but that warn't a proper gal in all the West than our Sal. She's gone and brought ruin 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 steamshiper, who, although he has but one eye, plays the fute in a lively manner, and earns a good living. Then look what a life she has deserved; 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's to air a living."

Nihon de L'Euclot, the famous French beauty, like Poppaea, 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 white wine that ladies thus employed for the purpose 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 marvelously fair and ruddy. A wine bath was assuredly much to be preferred to the dash of copious fed with vipers, by which the beautiful Venetia D'ghy, wife of the eccentric 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.—None Journal.

### LIEUTENANT JAMES C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Louisville Journal of Saturday says: Lieutenant James C. Breckinridge, son of General John C. Breckinridge, 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 gray cloth, 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 ransalage and subjugation. The bleaching bones 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, Broome, Independent Democrat, was elected Mayor over the regular Democratic candidate, Boies, and Hunt, Republican, by some six thousand majority.

It is a common saying that the more you know of a man, the more you love him. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact.

It is a common saying that the more you know of a man, the more you love him. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact.

It is a common saying that the more you know of a man, the more you love him. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact.

It is a common saying that the more you know of a man, the more you love him. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact.

It is a common saying that the more you know of a man, the more you love him. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact.

It is a common saying that the more you know of a man, the more you love him. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact.

It is a common saying that the more you know of a man, the more you love him. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact.

It is a common saying that the more you know of a man, the more you love him. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact.

It is a common saying that the more you know of a man, the more you love him. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact.

It is a common saying that the more you know of a man, the more you love him. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact.

It is a common saying that the more you know of a man, the more you love him. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact.

It is a common saying that the more you know of a man, the more you love him. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact.

It is a common saying that the more you know of a man, the more you love him. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact. It is a saying that is not without its foundation in fact.