

St. Mary's Gazette.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. I.

LEONARD TOWN, MD., THURSDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 18, 1864

NO. 21

SAINT MARY'S GAZETTE

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WHITE HALL ACADEMY.

THIS Institution is situated in Leonard Town, St. Mary's County, Md., and is now open for the reception of pupils.

The course of this Institution embraces all the branches generally taught in Academies. A semi-annual report will be transmitted to Parents and Guardians.

A convalescence will always be in readiness to take to their own church, the young ladies of different denominations.

Pupils must be provided with table napkins and towels.

Terms, per session, of ten months:
For board, washing, light, fuel, &c. \$100.00
English; 20.00
French; 20.00
Spanish; 20.00
German; 20.00

Music—Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument; 42.00
Drawing and water painting, each, 12.00
Oil painting; 20.00
All books and stationery at the usual prices.

Parable, quarterly, in advance.
The regular Academic year will commence on Monday after the 15th of September, and terminate the last Thursday before the 15th of July.

For further information, apply to the principal, at Leonard Town.

MISS NANNIE F. MADDOX,
Feb. 10th, 1863—17.

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, 1863, by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to settle the business of the firm. Persons indebted to us are hereby notified to call and settle their claims without delay.

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

October 15th, 1863—17.

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, that I may buy lower and sell cheaper, which must prove mutually beneficial to myself and customers.

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

October 15th, 1863—17.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Wholesale and Retail.
CORNER OF FRANK AND FREDERICK STREETS,
No. 44
BALTIMORE, MD.

IT is a well known and thoroughly established fact, that Charles Kaufman manufactures the best clothing—either to order or ready-made—of any establishment in this city, for the smallest amount of money. His friends and the public are invited to call and see him. He will sell great bargains to his friends in St. Mary's County.

CHARLES KAUFMAN,
Oct. 20th, 1863—17.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned wish to inform the people of Saint Mary's and adjoining counties, that they have just completed a FIRST CLASS RAILWAY, and are prepared to haul out vessels of any size, and will REPAIR, CAULK, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Prompt attention to all work, and quick dispatch will be given in all cases. The Railway is situated about a quarter of a mile from Leonard Town on a fine water creek, where we will also build SCOWS, JOATS, or VESSELS, if required, on the lowest terms.

HARRIS, MORRIS & FOXWELL,
July 19th 1860—17.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. LINCOLN AND A DISMISSED OFFICER.

The Boston Commonwealth, reported to be Mr. Steiner's organ, republishes a pamphlet by a Mr. Morris Copeland, who was dismissed from the army in August, 1862. Mr. Copeland's account of his interview with Mr. Lincoln is rather funny. Having reminded the President of his uniform good conduct while in the army, and of his many services, and having offered to produce numerous letters from various generals, recommending him in the highest terms for promotion, Mr. Copeland continued:

"No complaint, that I know of, has been made against me, and yet I am dismissed from the service, with no more ceremony than one would kick out a dead dog. Will you allow this, sir? Will you allow the reputation I have made, my own and my children's property, to be destroyed in the dark? Will you not consider my friends?"

The President replied, "Well, sir, I know something about your case, and I'll tell you what I know. You're that man who went to Boston about the time Jackson broke through at Front Royal, and wrote letters and editorials abusing the Administration, and made speeches, and did all that you could to make a fuss."

I replied, "Sir, how have you become possessed of this erroneous idea? I never did anything of the kind."

"Well, I know all about it; I've been informed by good authority about you."

"Will you permit me, sir, to explain the truth?"

"Yes."

"I came to Washington on the 20th of May, and whilst here, was directed by General Banks to apply to the Secretary of War for reinforcements, as he was liable to be destroyed without them. I saw the Secretary, and explained the urgency of the case; and told him that, to the best of my belief, Banks, if not reinforced within three days, would be cut off. He sneered at me, saying all generals were calling for troops, and that, during the day, three had telegraphed to him, that Jackson was in front of them. I still urged the matter; and at last he consented to send troops. I hastened to Boston, and, arriving on Saturday, heard on Saturday night that Kenley had been cut off at Front Royal, and knew that, if such were the case, Banks must be in a critical condition. Monday morning brought the news of his disaster and the Secretary's call for troops. I went at once to Governor Andrew, and asked him for the latest news. He gave it; asked me my opinion of the condition of affairs; and then asked me to write a letter which would arouse the people of Massachusetts to enlist, by presenting the truth of the matter. Excited by apprehension of what had probably befallen our army, and the regiment in which I had several dearly loved friends, I sat down and wrote an appeal to the people of Massachusetts, and gave it to Governor Andrew, who sent it, with a note, to the evening papers for publication. When I saw it in print, I for the first time realized the interpretation which might be put upon it by the Government, but it was then too late. Following the letter, several editorials were written in Boston papers, severely attacking Mr. Stanton's war policy, which, I have been told, were sent to Mr. Stanton, as written at my instigation, but with which I had no connection. I have been, at that time, a warm defender of Mr. Stanton. I further told him, that the editor of the offensive paper, who chanced to be my brother-in-law, would make affidavit to the fact; and that I had always been warmly attached to the radical party, whilst the aforesaid editor was one of the strongest conservatives."

The President said, in reply, "Well I did not know you were dismissed. I never saw the order that I know of, until to-day, though, of course, it has been laid before me, and received my official sanction; and I don't know what the charges are. But I do know that you sent a certain improper and malicious telegram in cipher to a Boston editor, which no officer had a right to do, saying I was scared. McClellan was to be captured, and we were all going to ruin. You thought you were very sharp, and put it in some kind of a cipher you made up; but we've got some very cute fellows in the telegraph office, and one of them worked it out and sent it to me to read; and I could see plainly enough that you belonged to that class of men who are trying to make all the mischief for the Government that they can. Fact is, I believe you want to help run this Government; and because you don't get as much notice as you think you deserve, you are trying to make trouble."

"Sir," said I, "will you permit me to explain the telegram?" (which now for the first time came into my memory as a case of complaint against me.) "When the news came to us in camp that McClellan had suffered his reverse before Richmond, we thought we saw very terrible a trial was before the country, and did not believe the country realized it, and I repeated to me, if I could awaken my countrymen, I might in Boston to the imminent danger, and the necessity of radical measures, that the Government would be grateful, rather than angry; and I put the dispatch into a cipher of my own, to blind the operators at either end. It was a cipher devised by me, and unknown to Mr. Dunbar; but I trusted to his soundness to study it out; and said, as near as I can recollect, 'Banks returned; President alarmed and uncertain what to do; McClellan liable to capture; urgent putting strong man at head of war affairs, and sending forward troops rapidly from West.' This may have been indistinct and unimpaired; but certainly the punishment is disproportionate to the offence."

"I do not say," said Mr. Lincoln, "that you are discharged for that, because I do not think you are; but I do say, that you had no business to send it."

He then turned to some papers. I did not like to leave the matter thus, and again appealed to him to let me see the charges, as there might be some mistake which I could explain. Mr. Lincoln turned to me with impatience, and said:

"General Stone and his friends have been trying for the last six months to get at his charges, and he can't, and I don't believe you will succeed much better. The fact is, I am inclined to believe that you are a mischief-making fellow, and good for little as an officer, and capable of doing a great deal of harm; and, therefore, the sooner you are out of service, the better."

I asked the President to look at the letters of recommendation I had from several generals and other officers, which may be found in the appendix; but he refused to do so. I asked him, as a final question, "if, then, nothing could be done?"

"Nothing," he replied; "at any rate, at present."

SMITH O'BRIEN ON OUR CIVIL SERVICE.

Smith O'Brien says that 200,000 Irishmen have been killed in the Lincoln war, and he adds:

"I shall not say how many of these Irishmen have been induced by the eloquence of General Meagher to fling themselves into a premature grave, but I feel convinced now, as in 1861, that if the Irish population of America had thrown the weight of their influence into the scale in favor of peace, the miseries of war, which have devastated a region that ten years since enjoyed a greater amount of material prosperity than any other portion of the globe, might have been averted."

Mr. O'Brien adds this melancholy reflection:

"These men have fallen in the prime of life—in the vigor of youth and strength. Had they fallen in contending for the freedom of their country, their memory would have been consecrated in the annals of patriotism. Their heroism would have been admired even by those who hate our nation—but truth compels me to say that these brave men are now regarded as mere mercenaries, who, for the sake of a handful of dollars, enlist themselves in a strife, the sole object of which is to determine whether one-third of the citizens of the States shall be governed according to their own free choice, or shall be coerced by force to submit to a connection and to a government which they repudiate and abhor."—N. Y. Day Book.

From the Chicago Times.

MR. LINCOLN'S TROUBLES.

In the Cincinnati Commercial, a Republican paper, we find the following story of Mr. Lincoln:

THE PRESIDENT IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Lincoln expressed his troubles to a gentleman who called on him, a few days ago, in the following language:

"The military men, it seems to me, will keep me in trouble all the time on their accounts. I have a certain number of Indiana, calls on me and asks me why I don't give Lew Wallace a command. I tell him that Halleck says Wallace is of no account, and ought not to have a command. He goes at me then, and says Halleck isn't worth a cent, and oughtn't to have a cent. Halleck wants to kick Wallace out. Lew Lane wants me to kick Halleck out."

"Well," said the visitor, "I'll tell you how to fix it to the satisfaction of both parties."

"How is that?" inquired the President.

"Why, kick 'em both out," was the reply.

"No," said Mr. Lincoln, "that won't do. I think Halleck is a good man. He may not be. Of course, I don't know much about such things. I may be a judge of good lawyers, but I don't know much about generals. Those who ought to know say he is good."

"Well," said the visitor, "if you don't know, you ought to know; and if the people don't know that Halleck is a fool, they think they do, and it's all the same."

THE DEATH OF SLAVERY.

Slavery, says the New York Express is politically dying daily. Slaveholders, too, are politically dead, and so is American cotton, sugar, tobacco, and the bulk of those slaveholding productions which have for so many years enriched the United States and other portions of the world. In place of cotton fields we behold blighted fields, and common destruction. We do not see the end of the beginning, but we do see how Secession and Abolition, through the desolations of war, have rooted out Slavery.

We have taxes, debt, waste, death, orphanage, widowhood, sickness, sorrow, poverty, high prices, and continued war in place of Slavery. The latter recedes and the former takes its place. This too, is a fact. We see and comprehend it, and give utterance to the truth again that Slavery is practically dead. But we see no special use of calling it bad names. A wiser course would be to take what is left of this "hell-born" institution out of perdition, instead of plunging the survivors further in.

In coming to these conclusions we put Constitution and Law out of the case. We live in a day when might makes right, when money makes patron, and when no man is allowed to defend the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, without having his patriotism impugned.

DREAM OF THE QUAKERESS.

There is a beautiful story of a pious old Quaker lady who was addicted to the use of tobacco. She indulged in this habit until it increased so much upon her that she not only smoked a large portion of the day, but frequently sat up in bed for this purpose in the night. After one of these nocturnal entertainments, she fell asleep, and dreamed that she died and approached Heaven. Meeting an angel, she asked if his name was written in the Book of Life. He disappeared, but re-

THE PUBLIC DEBT AND MR. CHASE.

The New York Commercial makes the daily amount of debt contracted since July \$2,450,000, and at the same rate of increase up to June 30 next, it will be \$307,000,000, making the debt at that period \$2,000,000,000. The Secretary is at present authorized to issue two descriptions of paper to meet that liability. The first is the balance of the \$100,000,000 five per cent. legal-tender notes of which \$52,200,000 were issued up to the 1st February.

The continued emissions of the legal-tenders will cause currency to become more abundant and cheaper. It is already for some purposes offered at six per cent. If it should fall in open market to five per cent., the legal-tenders would be no longer currency, but would be held for investment, which would of itself produce a counteracting effect, and make money dearer. On the other hand, if the 10-40 stock should be put on the market, it may be expected to absorb capital so as to restore the highest rates of interest. In this respect the power of the Secretary is very great. He has absolute power to sell the stock at any price and on any terms at his discretion, and could, consequently, by depending entirely upon it, pressing it upon the market, produce a very different state of things from what has hitherto existed.

GENERAL JOSEPH JOHNSTON.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We observe that the intelligent Richmond correspondent of the London Morning Herald expresses the fear that General Johnston may be influenced in his present position by popular clamor. He may dismiss all such apprehensions. General Johnston does not hold in any degree of respect unenlightened public opinion. He is going to do just what he thinks best, and will stand as firm as a rock upon the basis of his own judgment. And a more solid judgment in the art of war no military man of this day possesses. We regard him as one of the most consummate soldiers whom this great struggle has produced, and look forward with a high and hopeful spirit to the future of his great army. We have watched him from the beginning, and our admiration of him is greater at this hour than when he fell like a thunderbolt upon the columns of the enemy at Manassas. General Joe Johnston is no ordinary person, either as a soldier or a man, and we have an abiding faith that the fact will be demonstrated next spring beyond the cavils of the most captious. In the meantime let the critics and croakers cultivate the virtues of patience and charity. Let them try to form some faint conception of their own perfect incompetency to sit in judgment upon military men, and withhold their censures till they have facts and results before them.

THE ARREST OF GEN. TOOMBS.

The Richmond Enquirer gives the following version of this arrest:

"General Toombs had taken the cars in Savannah without a passport. The officer on the train whose duty it was to examine passports called, in the discharge of his duty, upon Mr. Toombs for his passport. Mr. Toombs had no passport, and so informed the officer, and said that he would not procure any, adding that he was General Robert Toombs, and owed allegiance to Georgia and to no other government, and that his State did not require her citizens to travel with passes and passports, and that he would not procure a passport. The officer informed General Toombs that his orders allowed him no discretion, but required of him not to permit any man to pass without a passport. General Toombs, still refusing to procure a passport, was ejected from the cars by the guard. A crowd of citizens and soldiers having collected, General Toombs proceeded to harangue them in an excited and bitter manner, and in dishonour and treasonable language. General Beauregard, being in Savannah and hearing the facts, ordered the arrest and confinement of Gen. Toombs, and he was taken in charge by a guard."

Orders have been issued that hereafter no publication shall be made of the arrivals at Equal de Wood, (Old Capitol.)

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE BALTIMORE SIZES.

It seems that there are but few republicans in the House who are not for a "general order" of the people of the South from their property, and hence their almost unanimous action against the resolution of Congress, the passage of which the President made a condition precedent to his signing the confiscation bill. It is impossible that this legislative war can be made against the President by the republicans in Congress without preventing his re-nomination by his party, unless indeed he shall recede from his former view. That he will not do that, appears pretty evident from the carefully prepared speech read by Mr. Blair to-day, so strongly antagonizing the radical position assumed; by Mr. Stevens and others. Mr. Blair suggested, what is canvassed in diplomatic and other high circles, the doctrine that the South is outside of the constitution and laws, and is to be treated as a foreign nation under the laws of war, is conclusive reason that foreign nations should recognize its independence. He attributed to those who were supporting the measure before the House a design of chalking off the benefit of a rival, and of seizing upon the inebriation of the Southern people. The dogmas of the radicals were unconstitutional and inhuman.

From the Washington Constitutional Union.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRACY.—The Democracy of New Hampshire, at their recent State Convention, unanimously pronounced the following highly patriotic, outspoken, and solemnly determined purpose. We commend the sentiment highly. It is worthy of exalted praise, and the determination to maintain a free ballot will meet with universal approval from the Democracy of the entire Union, who cannot but fully appreciate the high-toned sense of duty and conviction of right which prompted the declaration:

"Resolved: That the freedom of the ballot must and shall be maintained sacred and inviolable; and that we, the Democracy of New Hampshire, will unite with our brethren of other States, by force of arms, if need be, in resistance to every attempt, from whatever source it may come, to overturn or abridge, by means or direct interference by military force, the independence and purity of the ballot-box in the ensuing elections, State and National; and to this end we pledge, each to the other, and to our brethren of other States, our lives, fortunes, and sacred honor, being firmly resolved to maintain at all hazards our rights as free and patriotic citizens of the American Union."

WOMEN STRONGER THAN OXEN.—It is related of a certain New England divine who flourished not many years ago, and whose matrimonial relations are supposed not to have been of the most agreeable kind, that one Sabbath morning, while reading to his congregation the parable of the supper, Luke 13, in which occurs the passage: "Ye yoke of oxen and I go to plow; I pray thee, have me excused. And another said, I have married a wife, and therefore cannot come."—He suddenly paused at the end of this verse, drew off his spectacles, and looking around on his hearers, said with emphasis: "The fact is, my brethren, one woman can draw a man further from the kingdom of heaven than five yoke of oxen."

THE FACT THAT SLAVERY EXISTS IN THE SOUTH.

The fact that slavery exists in the South says the New York Express is by a great many people made the ground of violent animosity to Southern people. "They are slaveholders," is deemed a sufficient reason for cutting them off from all society. The New York Journal of Commerce, "in the hope of incalculating a little more charity among strong anti-slavery men," says: "When we reflect that our own fathers were slaveholders, that the puritans of Massachusetts were slaveholders, that the country is indebted to the early colonists of the North quite as much as the early colonists of the South for the presence of slavery in the American States, we may well pause and endeavor to see whether we have not a small part of the sin to answer for on our own behalf or on the behalf of our ancestors."

BREAKFAST AND DINNER.—A great fault in the dietetic system of this country consists in the fact that most people are supported mainly by dinner. This meal is consequently too large, and from this unsuspected cause much dyspeptic suffering results. Patients persist in saying, "I can never eat breakfast." The fact is, the habit of eating largely at dinner has grown upon them that they are virtually supported by that single meal, and have no appetite for substantial food at any other time. Let the quantity of dinner be resolutely diminished, and breakfast will soon be appreciated.—[Dr. Teas.]

When you have lost money in the street, every one is ready to help you to look for it; but when you have lost your character, every one leaves you to recover it as best as you can.