St. Mary's Gazette.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, NEWS AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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

Pupils must come 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.

Payable, quarterly, in advance.

The regular Academic year will commence on the 1st Monday after the 15th of September and terminate the last Thursday before the 15th of July.

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

MISS. NANNIE F. MADDOX.

Feb. 19th, 1863—tf.

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. Persons indebted to us are hereby urgently requested to call and settle their claims without delay.

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

October 15th, 1863—tf.

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—tf.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

Wholesale and Retail.

CORNER OF PRATT 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, 8th, 1863—6m.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned wish to inform the people of Saint Mary's and adjouring counties, that they have just completed a FIRST CLASS RAILWAY, and are prepared to haul out vessels of any size, and to 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 oyster creek, where we will also build SCOWS, BOATS, or VESSELS, if required, on the lowest terms

HARRIS, NORRIS & FOXWELL.

January 1 1860—tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Allen Burgess, late of said co., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouches thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 4th of Aug., 1864, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of February 1864.

WM. S. HAMMETT,
Administrator.

February 4th, 1864—4w.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of St. Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Brittannia Biscoe, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouches thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 4th day of Aug., 1864, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of February, 1864.

JAMES L. BISCOE,
Administrator.

February 4th, 1864—4w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Leach & Johnson are hereby notified, that, unless they come forward and settle their indebtedness on or before the 1st day of March next, they may expect their claims to be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

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

February 4th, 1864—tf.

$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, two negro men who were confined there as criminals—charged with the stealing of a horse and cart belonging to the estate of the late George C. Morgan, and with enticing away a negro woman and children belonging to said estate. One of these negroes is named Tom and belongs to Dr. Henry A. Ford, of Leonard Town District. He is about 24 years of age, about six feet, one or two inches in height, well built, of black color and weighs about 160 pounds. He has a deformed or imperfect thumb on his right hand. His dress is not remembered. The other negro came here with the military, and calls himself Randolph Tayler. He is about five feet, ten inches in height, well built and of dark chesnut color. He is quite likely and intelligent and will probably weigh 160 pounds. His dress not remembered. He claims to be a native of the State of Maine. I will give the above reward for the arrest and delivery to me of the above named parties, or half the amount for the apprehension and delivery of either.

PHILIP H. DORSEY,
Sheriff of St. Mary's County.

Jan. 28th, 1864—1m.

$20 REWARD.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, Maryland, on the night of the 13th of January, 1864, a BLACK HORSE. He has a white spot in the face; a very drooping rump; the hair on the upper part of the tail is very much rubbed, and is at this time very short, is a natural pacer.

I will give the above reward for the return of the horse to me, and ask no question; and I will give the same amount for any information that will lead to his recovery

WILLIAM A. OLIVER.

Jan. 28th, 1864—3w.

SOUTHERN GENERALS.

AS SEEN BY AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

Lieutenant Colonel Fremantle, an English officer, who spent three months in the South last year, has published a very readable book of his travels through that section, in which he gives spirited pen-and-ink sketches of the most noted of the Southern leaders. We reproduce such of them as have not heretofore been published by our cotemporaries.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

in appearance, is rather below the middle hight, spare, soldier like and well set up; his features are good, and he has lately taken to wear a grayish beard. He is a Virginian by birth and 57 years old. He talks in a calm, deliberate and confident manner; to me he was extremely affable, but he certainly possesses the power of keeping people at a distance when he chooses, and his officers evidently stand in great awe of him.

He has undoubtedly acquired the entire confidence of all the officers and soldiers under him. Many of the officers told me they did not consider him inferior to Lee or any one else. General Johnston is a very well read man, and agreeable to converse with. He told me that he considered Marlborough a greater general than Wellington. All Americans have an intense admiration for Napoleon; they seldom scruple to express their regret that he was beaten at Waterloo.

Remarking upon the extreme prevalence of military titles General Johnston said, "You must be astonished to find how fond all Americans are of titles, though they are Republicans; and as they can't get any other sort they all take military ones."—While seated around the camp fire an officer remarked to me, "I can assure you, Colonel, that nine men out of ten in the South would sooner become subjects of Queen Victoria than return to the Union." "Nine men out of ten!" said General Johnston; "ninety-nine out of a hundred; I consider that few people in the world can be more fortunate in their Government than the British Colonies of North America."

General Johnston told me that the principal evils a Confederate General had to contend against consisted in the difficulty of making combinations owing to the uncertainty about [illegible] would take to march a certain distance on account of their straggling propensities.—He told me he had been wounded ten times

Speaking of Stonewall Jackson, he said that although he did not possess any great qualifications as a strategist, and was perhaps unfit for the independent command of a large army, yet he was gifted with wonderful courage and determination, and a perfect faith in Providence that he was destined to destroy the enemy. He was much indebted to General Ewell in the campaigns in the Virginia Valley, and was fortunate in commanding the flower of the Virginia troops and being opposed to the most incapable Federal commanders, such as Fremont and Banks."

LIEUT. GEN. LEONIDAS POLK.

is a good looking, gentlemanlike man, with all the manners and affability of a "grand seigneur" He is fifty years old—tall, upright, and looks more like a soldier than a clergyman. He is very rich, and owns, I am told, 700 negroes. He is much beloved by the soldiers on account of his great personal courage and agreeable manners. He told me he was educated at West Point, and was at that institution with President Davis, the two Johnstons, Lee, Magruder, &c., and that after serving a short time in the artillery he had entered the church.

THE BATTLES OF SHILOH AND MURFREESBOROUGH.

General Cheatham, who was in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh and Murfreesborough, is described "as a rough looking man,' but has the reputation of a great fighter. It is said that he does all the swearing necessary in his corps, and which Polk's clerical character incapacitates him from doing. The battles of Shiloh and Murfreesborough were explained to me by General Polk

He claimed that the Confederates had only 30,000 troops at Murfreesborough, including Breckinridge's division, which was not engaged on the first day. He put the Confederate loss at ten thousand and the Federal loss at nineteen thousand.—With regard to the battle of Shiloh, he said that Beauregard's order to retire was unfortunate, as the gunboats were doing no real harm, and if the Confederates had held on, nothing could have saved the Federal army from capture or destruction The misfortune of Albert Sidney Johnston's death, together with the fact of Beauregard's illness, and his not being present at that particular spot, were the causes of this battle not being a complete and crushing victory."

COLONEL ST. LEGER GREENFELL.

Ever since I landed in America, I had heard of the exploits of an Englishman called Colonel St. Leger Greenfell, who is now Inspector General of Cavalry to Bragg's army. This afternoon I made his acquaintance, and I consider him one of the most extraordinary characters I ever met. Although he is a member of a well-known English family, he seems to have devoted his whole life to the exciting career of a soldier of fortune.

He told me that in early life he had served three years in a French lancer regiment, and had risen from a private to be a sous-lieutenant. He afterward became a consular agent at Tangier, under old Mr. Drummond Hay. Having acquired a perfect knowledge of Arabic, he entered the service of Abd-el-Kader, and under that renowned chief he fought the French for four years and a half At another time of his life he fitted out a yacht, and carried on a private war with the Riff pirates. He was Brigade Major in the Turnish contingent during the Crimean war, and had some employment in the Indian mutiny.

He had also been engaged in war in Buenos Ayers and the South American Republics. At an early period of the present troubles he ran the blockade and joined the Confederates. He was Adjutant General and right-hand man to the celebrated John Morgan for eight months. Even in this army, which abounds with foolhardy and desperate characters, he has acquired the admiration of all ranks by his reckless daring and gallantry in the field.

Both Generals Polk and Bragg spoke to me of him as a most excellent and useful officer, besides being a man who never lost an opportunity of trying to throw his life away. He is just the sort of man to succeed in this army, and among the soldiers his fame for bravery has outweighed his unpopularity as a rigid disciplinarian. He is the terror of all absentees, stragglers and deserters, and of all commanding officers who are unable to produce for his inspection the number of horses they have been drawing forage for. He looks about forty-five, but in reality he is fifty-six

He is rather tall, thin, very wiry and active, with a jovial English expression of countenance; but his eyes have a wild, [illegible] which is common among the Army. When he came to me he was dressed in a British staff blue coat, and he had a cavalry forage cap, which [illegible] Polk told me, he always [illegible] talked to me much about John Morgan, whose marriage he had tried to avert, and of which he spoke with much sorrow He declared that Morgan was enervated by matrimony, and would never be the same man as he was. He said that in one of the celebrated telegraph tappings in Kentucky, Morgan, the operator, and himself were seated for twelve hours on a clay bank during a violent storm, but the interest was so intense that the time passed like three hours.

MAJOR GENERAL PATRICK CLEBURNE.

I was entertained by Major General Patrick Cleburne, who gave me his history He is the son of a doctor at or near Ballincolig. He ran away from home at seventeen and enlisted in Her Majesty's Forty-first regiment of foot, in which he served three years as private and corporal. Buying his discharge, he emigrated to Arkansas At the outbreak of the war he was elected captain of his company, then colonel of his regiment, and has since, by his distinguished services in all the Western campaigns, been appointed to the command of a division—the highest military rank attained by a foreigner in the Confederate service. He told me he ascribed his advancement mainly to the useful lesson he had learned in the ranks of the British army. He is now 35 years of age, but his hair having turned gray he looks older. Generals Bragg and Hardee both spoke to me in terms of the highest praise, and said "that he had risen entirely on his own merits."

HON. J. P. BENJAMIN.

He is a stout dapper little man, evidently of Hebrew extraction and of undoubted talent. He is a Louisianian, and was Senator for that State in the old United State Congress, and I believe he is accounted a very clever lawyer and a brilliant orator. He told me that he had filled the onerous post of Secretary of War during the first seven months of the Secession, and I can easily believe that he found it no sinecure. We conversed for a long time about the origin, which he indignantly denied was brought about, as the Yankees assert, by the interested machinations of individuals. He declared that, for the last ten years, the Southern Statesmen had openly declared in Congress what would take place; but the Northerners never would believe they were in earnest, and had often replied by the taunt." "The South was so bound to, and dependent on the North, that *she couldn't be kicked out of the Union.*"

He said that the Southern armies had always been immensely outnumbered in all their battles, and that until recently General Lee could never muster more than 60,000 effective men.

Mr. Benjamin told me that his property had lately been confiscated in New Orleans, and that his two sisters had been turned, neck and crop, into the streets there, with only one trunk, which they had been forced to carry themselves. Every one was afraid to give them shelter, except an English woman, who protected them until they could get out of the city.

Talking of the just admiration which the English newspapers accorded to Stonewall Jackson, he expressed, however, his astonishment that they should have praised so highly his strategic skill in out-maneuvering Pope at Manassas, and Hooker at Chancellorsville, totally ignoring that in both cases the movements were planned and ordered by Gen. Lee, for whom (Mr. Benjamin said) Jackson had the most "childlike reverence."

Mr. Benjamin complained of Mr. Russell of the *Times* for holding him up to fame as a "gambler"—a story which he understood Mr Russell had learned from Mr. Charles Sumner at Washington. But even supposing that this was really the case, Mr. Benjamin was of opinion that such a revelation of his private life was in extremely bad taste, after Mr. Russell had partaken of his (Mr. Benjamin's) hospitality at Montgomery.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

We expressed the opinion a few days ago that the external pressure of our theoretical policy in regard to the ends for which the war should be prosecuted was one of the strongest bonds of the insurrection, tending as that policy does to preserve it from disintegration and dissolution under the influence of causes which, if left to produce their natural effect, would speedily disclose the internal weakness of the revolt, whether regard be had to the disorganising political doctrine of secession, on which it is based, or the material resources which the South can bring to its support.

The theory of secession is little other than organic weakness reduced to system, but what that system lacks in the way of cohesive power we have supplied by the way of external compression, in the shape of threatening proclamations, confiscation acts, and other disabling statutes, aimed at the people of the South, when we should have directed all our efforts to the single end of suppressing the military power in which the insurrection lives and moves and has its being.

Without, in the slightest degree, adding to our material or moral resources, these denunciatory proclamations and elaborate penal liabilities have so solidified and united the Southern people that to-day they are seen willing to endure at the hands of the usurping authorities in Richmond an amount and variety of oppression which serve to illustrate in the most signal and striking manner the sincerity of the fears inspired *among the Southern people* by what they understand to be the intentions of our Government in prosecuting the war Who believes that the *people* would consent to make, and continue to make, such sacrifices of life and property and liberty in support of the rebellion if they believed they had any thing to gain by returning to their allegiance? And who does not perceive that any policy on our part which visibly tends to protect the theory of secession from its inherent weakness is the very "error of the moon."

We have been reminded of this deplorable infatuation by the perusal of a pamphlet recently addressed to the people of Alabama by the Hon. D. C Humphreys, a citizen of that State, well known to us for the zeal with which he resisted the schemes of the Southern anarchs when they plotted the dismemberment of the Union, and carried their schemes into effect by "precipitating the South into revolution." We extract from the pamphlet the following paragraphs:

"Had the people been consulted deliberately, upon the change sought to be made, we would not now behold a prostrate country. One-half the population of the South have looked upon the new Government as a usurpation, and still view it in that light. The condition of the country is a melancholy evidence of the instability of power, gained by violating principle. Usurped power may reign to a period, but it is all the while in doubt: more especially where the rights of the great mass are set at nought. If any section of the old United States shall ever succeed in setting up an independent Power the movement must be based upon the will of the masses. Let ambition be hereafter warned not to rush madly upon changes. Let the past be reviewed, and the error is evident. But the present needs no philosophizing. The condition of the country is open to the view of all and to the comprehension of any—What is to be done? or what *can* be done? are the interrogatories propounded by all. We know what is needed, but we do not see the way to arrive at the desired end.—The result we seek is civil authority, restored constitutional liberty, and organized security. Did this country ever possess the blessings of good Government? Let us see. We had power to resist invasion from without; we had protection at home. The Southern States produced in great abundance rice, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and hemp. The Northern States produced in like abundance wheat, corn, oats, barley, clover, timothy, and the live stock sufficient to supply the demands of the whole The whole country had its commerce. The Southern States exported cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco. The whole abounded in mines of the richest character. The whole had grown rich together. But what was the condition of the South? She was rich.—Together with the North, she not only had the necessaries but she possessed the luxuries and conveniences of life. There was no port but our vessels entered. Our staples were exchanged for the manufactured goods of England, for the silks and wines of the French, for the furs of Russia, and for the spices of India. So abundant were our crops, and so great were the facilities of transportation, exportation, and importation, that all we had to concern ourselves about was to produce the raw material, and all other things were brought to our doors. At Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston, the wharves were crowded with the vessels of all nations, bringing the products of other climes to be deposited at those ports and thence distributed all over and through the country. Mechanical industry was not without its reward in the South. A few years of government would have opened up in the South mines of iron ore, beds of coal, to have increased her wealth and prosperity. Nor was this all. We had law, order, systematized government, security for person, reputation, and property. Schools and colleges flourished. Science was lending its aid to physical power to improve the condition of the country. If the advantages and blessings and privileges and securities enumerated constitute good government, then we once had it. It will not do to reply to all that has been specified, that there was danger to the Government, or that many persons feared that imaginary evils would result from continuing the political connection with the free States. Our strength was in Union—Ever since the projected dissolution the administration of affairs in the Southern States has been seeking and striving to form a union, a close alliance with England and France, because separate and alone the States that were really joined together in the South were too feeble to stand against the tide. Let it be submitted to the candor of people everywhere if there is wisdom or sound policy in separating from our own people and throwing the country under the protection of a foreign Government, or in seeking an alliance with a Power that would hold us in subjection to its will. As long as the political connection remained, the South never was at the mercy or will of the North. If we once had a good Government, and that was during the Union of the States, why may not we have a reunion of the same States with all the equality that ever existed?"

Any policy on our part which makes it difficult to answer this latter question without throwing all the blame for that difficulty on the wickedness of the insurgent leaders is a policy which *pro tanto* aids and abets the latter, while it discourages and repels the allies of the Union in the South, men who, like Mr. Humphreys, are not afraid to lift their voices in defence of the Union, but who, between the upper and nether millstone of the revolutionary purposes avowed at the North and at the South, can only watch and wait till the storm of conflicting passions generated by the phrenzy of war shall have spent its force.—*National Intelligencer.*

[*From the Memphis (Atlanta) Appeal.*]

MILITARY AND CIVIL ORGANISM.

It was the remark of Justice Campbell, late of the Supreme United States Court, in an address delivered some years since before the Societies of the University of Georgia, that the organic difference between Roman and American civilization, in their aspects of law and liberty, in the first being the suggestion of the camp, and the last, the suggestion of home; that the mission of the first being conquest, empire—liberty and law were but the modification, of military rule, the radiations and relaxations of a policy, from its very objects, necessarily central, arbitrary autocratic, conventional; while migration, voluntary and unforced colonization being the law of civil and social expansion to America, government was the suggestion of individual liberty, and consisted only of the self imposed restraints necessary to regulate and provide for the harmony of social life; that society was the offspring of government, to the first, while government, to the first, while government was the offspring of society, to the last; and that in these organic differences consisted the logical differences between Roman and American government, Roman and American liberty.

No doubt much of the liberty, personal and social, which has given character to government in America, is to be attributed to the law of race, as well as to the accident of condition, having origin in the first Teutonic migrations in the colonizations in England, and sacredly cherished amid all the vicissitudes of their history, not more against the feudal invasions of Norman military rule and its developments of political exaction, than against the encroachments of Roman law, ecclesiastical and civil, upon those ancient traditional rights of the person or individual known as the common law Whatever the origin of the principle, the antithetic fact exists; and whatever fervid declaimers may announce in the way of analogy between Roman and American liberty, it is but the suggestion of illogical rhetoric; there being just the philosophical difference between them, that there is between absolute power and freedom, between the *lettre de cachet* and the *habeas corpus.*

It is to this normal characteristic of American liberty that is to be traced the restlessness of our people under military restraints, their aversions to military law and military discipline, their frequent opposition to the unexplained behests of military authority; and may find the explanation of suggestive illustration in the fact that it is also a characteristic of the English people, to which the Government pays the deference of the most sacred regard, by resorting as seldom as possible, and never if it can be avoided, to the use of the pure military arm for the suppression of threatening popular discord or domestic dissention.

Who does not remember when, in 1848, there was such a universal uprising in Europe, and sanguine propagandists anticipated the millenium of an entirely new social and political regime, extending to political organization even in England, as the result of the great chartist meeting in Kensington Common, said to comprehend millions of disaffected—how England, with that wise common sense which is her great political feature, avoided all display purely military, and relied upon a force almost entirely constabulary for its suppression in the contingency of an outbreak.

A want of wise philosophical regard to this normal attribute of American civil and social life has been, in some wise, the fault and failure of our revolution. We have forgotten the cardinal fact that our people are not soldiers, but citizens; and in this forgetfulness, exhibited in vain attempts to make them soldiers, by subordinating them to all the laws, rules, details of the discipline of regular military organization, is to be found the inefficiency of our army, and in a large degree its demoralization. In a great struggle for national rights, it is the heart of the people, and not the military law, which is to be relied upon for its success.