THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - AUGUST 8, 1863.

EASTON, MD.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston.

are our Agents for the GAZETTE, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptsons for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Merchants and others advertising by the year will be charged extra for advertisments out of their regular line of buisness.

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

For State Comptroller,
H. H. Goldsborough.

For Commissioner of Land Office,
Wm. L. W. Seabrook.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The news from North Carolina appears to prefigure the beginning of the dropping to pieces process of the Rebel Confederacy. The Raleigh *Standard* openly denounces Jeff. Davis and pronounces his attempt to establish the Southern Confederacy a failure. The Richmond *Enquirer* calls upon Davis to suppress both the *Standard* and Supreme Court of North Carolina. The *Standard* responds that any such attempt at suppression will be resisted by Governor Vance with physical force if necessary, and a revolution in the State be the result. The *Standard* also says that North Carolina has sacrificed forty thousand men in this "causeless war," and suggests the sending of a delegation to Washington to enable North Carolina to reenter the Union.

The army of the Potomac is not entirely idle. On Saturday General Buford's cavalry and artillery with a supporting infantry force crossed the Rappahannock and drove Stuart's cavalry towards Culpepper. A large force of cavalry, infantry and artillery was encountered, and a heavy fight was kept up till dark, when our forces fell back to a strong position near Brandy Station. The loss on both sides was considerable. The reconnoissance showed that Lee's forces are concentrated near Culpepper. A lot of Sutler's wagons captured near Fairfax were recaptured on Sunday, and the guerillas routed.

The United States steam sloop Ossipee captured on the 20th of July the James Battle and Wm. Bagley, loaded with cotton, blockade runners from Mobile. The United States steamer Sciota, off the coast of Texas, on the 7th ult. chased two small vessels, both of which ran ashore and were burned by our men there being no means of saving them. Their cargoes consisted of cotton. On Thursday following, while passing Corpus Christi, two vessels were discovered at anchor behind Mustang Island, apparently loaded with cotton, and awaiting an opportunity to escape the blockade. A rifle twenty pounder was fired at them when both got under way and stood up the bay about six miles, where they grounded. An expedition was at once sent across the island to capture them if possible, and if they could not be saved to destroy them by fire, which was done after an unsuccessful attempt to float them.

The two persons arrested at Sheffield, England, for the forgery of United States Treasury notes, have been tried and convicted. One was sentenced to four years' penal servitude, and the other to fifteen months' imprisonment.

Judge Betts, of the United States District Court for New York, has condemned the prizes Peterhooff, Gertrude, Springbek and Stephen Hart for constructive violation of the blockade. The value of the condemned steamers and their cargoes is estimated at about two million dollars.

The general term of the New York Supreme Court has decided that the City Judge has no authority to issue a write of *habeas corpus.*—This puts a stopper upon Judge McCunn.

The president gives notice to the Rebel authorities, in order which we publish this morning, at the law of retaliation is to be fully carried out. Every case of ill treatment of our officers or men, black or white, by the Rebels, is to be retaliated in kind. For every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a Rebel soldier will be executed, and if a black soldier is taken prisoner and sold into slavery, a Rebel soldier will be confined at hard labor on the public works, there to continue until the black soldier shall be liberated.

By the arrival of the steamer transport Fulton we have advices from the scene of General Gilmore's operations against Charleston to the 31st ult. General Gilmore had succeeded in erecting a long line of batteries within two hundred and fifty yards of Fort Wagner; and, what is more important, he had also succeeded in mounting three heavy 20 pounder siege guns within a mile and a quarter of Fort Sumpter, which were to open fire on the day the Fulton left. It is expected that Fort Sumpter can thus be reduced without making the reduction of Wagner a necessary preliminary.

The St. Louis *Union* learns from reliable Union men from the interior of the State that Rebel deserters who have abandoned the Rebel army are returning home in considerable numbers. Few of them are penitent. They are still at heart Rebles, and are exerting the most mischievous influence by their presence and their conversation. In some cases they return for the sole purpose of taking to bush whacking and stealing, and in some of the Missouri river counties they are already committing depredations upon peaceable citizens. Union men complain that these dangerous charactors are too leniently dealt with, being generally let off upon taking the oath and giving bond for their good behavior, which amounts to nothing at all. That, however, is characteristic of of the Rebel cause.

By way of San Francisco we have accounts from the west coast of Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China. A French fleet, with 10,000 troops to garrison the Mexican Pacific ports, was expected at Acapulco. Commissioners McBridge had arrived at the Sandwich Islands, and entered upon his duties.—The latest accounts from Japan state that war with France and England was certain, and that the Japanese were much better prepared than has been supposed.

A dispatch from General Grant reports that in his operations he has paroled thirty-one thousand men, and sent about eight thousand north as prisoners, making thirty nine thousand captured by him since the 1st of April. In addition to the five thousand head of cattle and five hundred thousand rounds of amunition captured near Natchez, he has taken over two thousand mules, of which he has sent two thousand to General Banks.

garrison the ports on the Mexican Pocfic.

Colonel Richardson, the rebel guerilla, has issued an order requiring all the men of West Tennessee between 18 and 45 to report at his camps, under the rebel coscription act. The following are the instructions given for carrying out the order: If a man should absent himself from home to avoid this order, burn his house and all his property, except such as may be useful to this command. If a man resists this by refusing to report, shoot him down; if a man takes refuge in his house and offers resistance, set his house on fire and guard it so that he can not get out.

The following is anorder from the Adjutant General's Office.

The exigencies under which 100,000 militia for six month's service from the State of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia were called out by the President's proclamation of June 15th, 1863, having passed, it is hereby ordered by the President that on and after the promulgation of his order no more enlistments under the said call shall be maid

Magruder is rigorously enforcing Davis' last Conscript law in Texas, passing into the ranks all males between sixteen and sixty years of age. A strong love for the old Union still exists in the greater portion of the State, and it only needs the protection of our Government to develope itself into active resistance to the Rebelloin. The officers of the *Harret Lane* have been incarcerated in the Penitentiary at Huntsville, and the Brownsville *Flag* states that two of the number have been selected by lot to be hanged in retaliation for General Rosecrans having hug two Confederate officers.

From Memphis we learn that the indefatigable Colonel Hatch, having driven Richardson's guerrillas into Mississippi, has turned his attention to the famous ditch-digger, General J. Pillow, who had crossed the Tennessee River near Paris, in Henry county, with six regiments. Gideon may suddenly find his chickens hatched and cooped before he is aware of his danger. We rather think this likely to prove his last military exploit.

One of our scouts, who left Tuscumbia, Ala. on the 25th ultimo, reports that nearly one-half of the Alabamians in Bragg's army had deserted, *with their arms*, and fled to the mountains, where they refuse to return to the Rebel service.

Via San Francisco we learn that a terrible earthquake at Manila, on the 23d June, destroyed half the city and damaged every building in it. Two thousand lives were lost.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue, during the month of July, exceeding five millions dollars.

RESULTS OF THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.—One of the New York papers contains a three column list of the claims and the claimants for damages suffered during the recent disgraceful riots in that city. The property destroyed foots up more than a million of dollars, all of which will have to be paid from the county treasury. That is the mere money loss, and not all of it either, for the claims are not all in, and the expenses of suppressing the riot are not included. As to the other sacrifices, there are ninety of the unfortunate persons known to have been killed during the four days' saturnalia; and there is reason to believe that large numbers were clandestinely buried by their friends to avoid exposure. Then there is still another list of a hundred and fifty persons under arrest for participation in the robbery, arson and murder which gave such a character to the riots.—Add to these catalogues the hundreds who have been obliged to fly to escape the law, and we shall have some faint idea of the cost of lawlessness and anarchy. And what is there to compensate the deluded wretches who conjured up this devastating storm? Not even an escape from the Conscription Act, for the draft is to go on.

A GREAT MOVEMENT ON FOOT IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Every day's reports from North Carolina make the day of restored Union look brighter and nearer. It is not alone in the bold attitude of the Raleigh Standard and its party that we find reasons for this belief. Even the ravings of the Wilmington Journal are indicative of the near approach of the great consummation. This latter paper devoted a column, a few days ago, to a bitter denunciation of the "peace party" of the old North State, and warned the faithful (or unfaithful) Secesh to look after them. "We see movements on foot," says the Journal, "and we tell our people plainly and candidly that the movement is to control the Congressional elections in all the districts," and "we say in all sincerity that this movement means reconstruction, submission."

That is an alarming prospect for the devotees of Davis. Who should be surprisedd to see North Carolina represented in the next Congress of the United States?

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—Three deserters, named Chas. S. Gilman, Jno. S. Rand and Thomas J. Brown deserters from Camp Parole, were arrested at Denton on the 30th ult. They were brought to Headquarters, at Easton, and handed over to Deputy Provost Marshal Thompson, who took them to Baltimore on Tuesday last. Wm. Jackson, (substitute for Wm. P. L. Shaffer, of St. Michaels,) an old deserter from Camp Hicks, was also arrested at Felton on Tuesday last and Mynderse Landerson, Thos. S. Osborne, O. E. Mitchell and Nathan W. Greenman, deserters from Camp Parole, and were conveyed to Baltimore on Thursday last. The enrolling officers of Caroline County brought in another deserter on Thursday evening, who says that he is also from Camp Parole. He is known in this section as Charley Nicols and rather a comical genius.

THE "EASTON JOURNAL"—A. Brown, Esq., printer of the "Easton Star," which lately died in a struggle against the Government, has purchased the office of the late "Social Journal." We congratulate friend Brown on the discovery of a mode whereby he can make his paper acceptable to all. He also intends to adopt the very PATRIOTIC (!) course of taking sides with none of the questions of the day, and to keep his paper "free from editorial slang and the usual political bias of a party press." We hope friend Brown abundant pecuniary success, but any man that can carry out the platform, that he sets forth, especially at this particular time, is deserving of a more holy position than publishing a newspaper.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Frederick Jones, of Chapel District, was killed on Tuesday last, as we learn, under the following circumstances: He was at his barn making preparations to machine his wheat, but on leaving his dwelling neglected to take with him his barn keys, when on ascertaing the fact—the barn being some distance from the house—he hurriedly took a highly pampered stallion which he had in his stable, and started off at full speed, but he had proceeded but a short distance when the horse stumbled and fell, throwing the deceased against the ground with such force as to fracture the skull.—Drs. Holt and Hacket were called in to render medical aid, but without avail. He expired about 10 o'clock Tuesday night.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—The Union men of this county held a meeting in the Court House on Tuesday last to appoint three delegates to the Congressional Convention which assembles at Cambridge on the 11th inst. Owing to the busy season with the farmers in thrashing their wheat, the meeting was not large; each district, however, was well represented and the proceedings were of the most harmonious character. Messrs. Reuben Tharp of Easton, Samuel Stewart, of St. Michaels and David Kerr, of Trappe Districts, were nominated as delegates. We hope that perfect harmony may prevail throughout the deliberations of the convention and that a thorough Union man may be their choice.

DEATH OF A TALBOT SOLDIER.—Andrew Satterfield of Company H, Wallace's regiment, died a few days ago, from a wound in the shoulder, received at the battle of Gettysburg. Satterfield was a great favorite with his company and was always ready for duty. May he rest in peace. He leaves a wife and two children.

DEATH OF WM. L. YANCEY.—The Richmond Whig announces the death of William L. Yancey, of Alabama. The Whig also says that John B. Floyd, Buchanan's Secretary of War, is so dangerously ill that his recovery is not expected. So go the leaders and instigators of the rebellion. The wages of sin is death.

KENTUCKY has again declared herself unalterably for the Union. In the late State election, about 20,000 majority has been given for the cause of the Union.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Union Relief association in addition to those previously published.

Mrs. A. W. Fountain, 1 jar blackberry jelly, 1 bottle blakberry wine, 1 do. currant wine; Mrs. E. M. Dawson, 1 jar dewberry jam, 1 bottle blackberry cordial and $5; H. T. Maloney, 1 bundle clothes; Capt Thomas H. Leonard, $2; Capt Jno. Frazier, Jr., $1 Capt R. Tharp, $2.

EASTON, August 4, 1863.

At a meeting of the Union men of Talbot, held at the Court House, in Easton, Capt. Thos. H. Leonard was appointed President, and J. A. Johnson, Secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting to be to select three Delegates to represent said county in the Congressional Convention, to be held in Cambridge, on the 11th inst. On motion of S. T. Hopkins, Esq., a committee of two from each district was appointed to select said Delegates, who after retiring, reported through Gen. Goldsborough, the following nominations, which were unanimously ratified by the meeting:

Delegates to the Congressional Convention:—Reuben Tharp, Easton; Samuel Stewart, St. Michaels; David Kerr, Jr., Trappe; either of whom were authorized to select a substitute, in case of inability to attend.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

THOS. H. LEONARD, Prest.

J. A. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

James Monroe on the Power of the General Government to Draft.

The disasters that attended our arms in 1813 and 1814 rendered it necessary to adopt other measures to form a new army, and President Madison recomended to Congress in his message that entire dependence on the militia be discarded, that the regular army be filled up, and 100,000 men be raised by a draft to be ordered by the General Government. Then, as now, it was urged that the regular army could be filled only by voluntary enlistments, and that the Government had no power to draft. This position was met by Secretary of State Monroe as follows:

"Congress had a right, by the Constitution, to raise regular armies and no restraint is imposed in the exercise of it, except in the provisions which are intended to guard against the abuse of power, with none of which does this plan interfere. It would be absurd to suppose that Congress could not carry this power into effect otherwise than by accepting the voluntary service of individuals. It might happen that an army could not be raised in that mode whence the power would have been granted in vain.

"The safety of the State might depend on such an army. The idea that the United States cannot raise a regular army in any other mode than by accepting the voluntary service of individuals is believed to be repugnant to the uniform construction of all grants of power, and equally so to the first pnciples and leading object of the Federal compact. An unqualified grant of power gives the means necessary to carry it into effect. This is an universal maxim which admits of no exception. Equally true is it that the conservation of the State is a duty paramount to all others. The Commonwealth has a right to the service of all citizens, or rather the citizens composing the Commonwealth have a right, collectively and individually, to service to each other to repel any danger which may be menaced. The manner in which the service is to be apportioned among the citizens and rendered by them, are objects of legislation. All that is to be dreaded in such case is the abuse of power, and happily our Constitution has provided ample security against that evil.

"But it is said by drawing the men from the militia service into the regular army, and putting them under regular officers, you violate a principle of the Constitution, which provides that the militia shall be commanded by their own officers. If this was the fact, the conclusion would follow. But such is not the fact.—*The men are not drawn from the militia, but from the population of the country; when they enlist voluntarily, it is not as militia men they act but as citizens.* If they are drafted it must be in the same sense. In both instances they are enrolled in the military corps, but that, as is presumed, cannot prevent the voluntary act in the one instance, or the compulsion in the other. The whole population of the United States, within certain ages, belong to these corps. If the United States could not form regular armies from them, they could raise none at all."

This argument is perfectly conclusive as to the power of the Government in the premises.

The early conclusion of peace rendered it unnecessary to order the draft; but if it has been done it would not have been through the Governors, for several of them stood in a position of avowed hosility to the war, and adopted every means to embarrass its vigorous prosecution.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The Retaliation Order.

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJ'T. GEN'S OFFICE WASHINGTON, July 31.—GENERAL ORDER, No. 252.—The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. July 30, 1863.—It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color, or condition, and especially those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offense against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age.

The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offense shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in possession. It is therefore ordered, that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the law, a Rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery a Rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE CROPS IN MAY AND JUNE.—Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, has prepared and published a report of the condition of the crops during the months of May and June.

From this report it appears that a tenth more land was sown this season with wheat than the season of 1862, which was the largest crop ever grown in this country. The appearance of this crop has varied, but as a general thing there is a prospect of a large yield. Spring wheat has sustained about one-tenth injury from all causes.

Barley is excellent. Corn is generally small in size on account of the drought, but its appearance is only one-tenth below the standard of a good crop.

Oats has also suffered somewhat from the drought, but if it escapes the rust the crop will still be better than that of last year.

Tobacco culture, on account of the war, has increased rapidly in the loyal States. The amount planted this year, as shown by the table for June, is seventy-five per cent. over that of last year. In *appearance* it is nearly an average, being one-tenth below it.

Grass is two-tenths below the standard appearance of a good crop.

Of wool the tables show an increase of 20 per cent in the number of sheep over those of last year.

The increase of sorghum is 27 per cent.

The appearance of the cotton crop, so far, is favorable. The dry weather enabled farmers to free it from weeds and grass. During the drought it was but one tenth below the average of a good crop; and, in amount, the increase is eighty per cent. over last year in the localities where it is now cultivated, which are much fewer than those of last year.

The Encouraging Rebel Prospects.

The Richmond Enquirer labors hard to show that the Rebel cause never had better prospects than at this time, closing an article on the subject as follows:

"We have but to resolve on meeting their war with unremitting resistance at every point, and carrying its calamities, where as we can, home to their own doors, and our cause is safe. But the new conscription must be actively carried out; the stragglers and convalescents must be gathered up; every department of our military organization must increase its vigilance and activity. *On that condition, and on that alone, the Confederacy is invincible.*"

In another article the Enquirer congratulates its readers on Morgan's achievments.

"Morgan, with his four or five thousand raiders, is sweeping over Indiana and Ohio, burning bridges, tearing up railroads and making the Yankees of those parts feel something of the stern realities of war upon their own soil.—Troops are gathering in great speed on his rear, to bar his way on the very routes which he will not take; so that we trust he will soon be again within our lines loaded with his spoils. This bold raid is at this moment the only actively aggressive operation in which our forces are engaged. It is the only real movement we are making towards a restoration of peace; for, we repeat, peace must be conquered on the enemy's ground or it will not come at all."

Now that Morgan and his band are swept in to Federal prisons, thus bringing to an end the "only actively aggressive operation" of the Rebels, probably the Enquirer will see that peace is not so likely to be conquered on Federal ground as it would be glad to believe.

Martial Law Declared in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—General Burnside has issued an order declaring the State of Kentucky to be invaded by a Rebel force with the avowed intention of overawing the judges of elections, intimidating loyal voters, keeping them from the polls, and forcing the election of disloyal candidates at the election on the 3d proximo. The military force of the Government is the only force that can defeat this attempt, and the State of Kentucky is, therefore, placed under martial law, and all the military officers are commanded to aid the constituted authorities of the State in support of the laws and the purity of suffrage. The legally appointed judges at the polls will be held strictly responsible that no disloyal person be allowed to vote, and to this end the military power is ordered to give them its utmost support.

Destruction of Rebel Stores.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—The Democrat's Vicksburg correspondance of the 30th ult., says:

The rebel General Bowen died of dysentery two days ago.

In the late operations against Jackson, General Sherman lost about 1,000 men. The army is now undergoing a complete reorganization.

General Herron's division at Natchez had destroyed an immense amount of rebel stores, and also captured a large quantity of salt from Louisiana for Lee's army.

The New York Riot Cases—Sentences.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The riot cases came before court to-day, and some fifteen were postponed; including that of the murderers of a negro, through dilitary motions on the part of counsel. Two of the rioters were sentenced for robbery—one to five and the other to ten years in the State prison.

☞ A letter from Charleston harbor to the Boston *Traveller*, states that a number of the officers of the Monitors have been relieved on account of the exhausting nature of their duties on board these vessels. During the recent attacks the Nahant had two shots penetrate her deck whilst another took effect on her stern. Seven of her men had also been seriously scalded by an accident on board.

A COPPERHEAD STORY.—A French Canadian in Waterville, Maine, wishing to express his contempt for a man with whom he had a difficulty by calling him a Copperhead, and not being able to think of the name, said: "You d—d old one cent!" A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal says this expresses about the value of a copperhead.

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS.—It has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproved by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. AYER's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. Thus does the learned profession get great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motive of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as Ayer & Co.'s inimitable remedies, even though they are not ordered in the books but are made known to the people through the newspapers.—New Orleans Delta.

TO THE YOUNG OR OLD,
Male or Female,

If you have been suffering from a habit indulged in by the

YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES,
WHICH CAUSES SO MANY ALARMING SYMPTONS,

It unfits them for Marriage,

And is the greatest evil which can befall
MAN OR WOMAN.

See symptoms enumerated in Advertisement, and if you are sufferer,

Cut out the Advertisement,
And send for it at once.
Delays are dangerous.
Ask for Helmbold's
Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

July 11 Two Months.

DENTISTRY.

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

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, August 6, 1863.

Sales as follows:	
WHEAT—Fair to prime, White,	1.25a$1 80
Red,	1 40a$1 35
CORN—White,	82a85 cts
Yellow,	86a88 cts.
OATS—Maryland,	39a44 cts

DEATHS.

JEFFERSON.—At Miles River Ferry, on the 5th inst., William Jefferson, aged 73 years.—[Annapolis papers please copy.]

AULD.—Suddenly, at the residence of Mr. Jno. C. Harper, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Ann Auld, wife of Captain Thomas Auld, aged 57 years and 4 months.

Eulogy on the death of this lady is unnecessary, as a large circle of acquaintances that knew her life and character, know that she possessed as many of the graces that adorn the female character as is usually found in one person; and that she had all the qualifications necessary to fit her for the ordinary business transactions of life, as well as for the responsible station of wife and mother; and the still more responsible station of step-mother, and mother-in-law.

In the death of Mrs. Auld, the husband and son has sustained a loss that cannot be repaired—the Church a valuable member—the poor a true friend—and society one of its brightest ornaments.

LOVE.—At the residence of his father, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., Solomon M. Love, aged 10 months and 15 days—son of Perry S. and Mary A. Love.

Catholic Church.

RELIGIOUS services will be held by a Catholic Clergyman, in the Town Hall, in Easton, on Sunday, the 16th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M. All who feel disposed are invited to attend. [aug 8-2w

NOTICE.

THE Ladies of White Marsh Parish, will hold a festival at Trappe, on Saturday, August 22d, morning and evening, for the benefit of St. Paul's Church. [aug 8-tf

FOR SALE.

IN the town of Easton, a DWELLING HOUSE, with good Stabling and Grazing Lot. For further particulars enquire at the "Gazette" office. aug 8 tf

ST. MICHAELS MALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the St. Michaels Male Academy having employed Mr. Daniel H. Hahn, of Baltimore city, as teacher, give notice that the school will be opened on the 1st of September. The course of study includes all the elementary and higher branches of a liberal English education. Also, the Latin and Greek languages.

TERMS:

The terms will be $30 per year, for English branches, and $10 additional for Latin and Greek branches.

Scholars from a distance can be accommodated with board at a very moderate rate.

aug 8-3t

FORM 26.

Certificate of a Parent that he or she desires one of his or her Sons exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of ——— and ——— residents of ———, ——— county, State of ———, hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above named; and that I elect that my ——— son ———, shall be exempted from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above named ———, is aged and infirm, and dependant on the labor of ——— sons for support.

——— ——— ———.

Personally appeared before me, the above named ———, ——— and ———, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——— ——— ———.
Justice of the Peace.

Dated ———, this ——— day of ———, 186—.

NOTE 1.—The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the persons certifying.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

aug 8-tf

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued by Wm. B. Wheeler, one of the Justices of the Peace for Talbot county, one at the suit of Samuel A. Meginney, use of James M. Seth, against Sarah H. Leonard, Charles A. Leaverton, Josiah Noble and George W. Merrick, also, one at the suit of James Fitzjarrell vs. George W. C. Leonard and wife, also, one writ of fieri facias at the suit of William S. Callahan vs. Geo. W. Leonard, and one at the suit of John Mason, and one at the suit of Wm. T. Stichberry, at the use of Elliott & Hughes, I have seized and taken in execution one bay mare, all the right of said Leonard and wife in that farm whereon they now now reside, near Lewistown, in Chapel District, and will expose to public sale in front of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, to pay and satisfy the above debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

aug 1-ts L M JONES, Const.

MACCARONI.—Fresh and genuine extra Italian Maccaroni, just received by

aug 8 DAWSON & BRO.

Eastern Bank of Maryland,

JULY 30th, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election will take place at the Banking House, on *Monday, the 24th of August inst.*, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing *nine Directors* to serve for the ensuing year.

aug 1-3t RD. THOMAS, Cashier.

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1863.

Circular No. 61.

The following opinions of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General of the Army, are published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Beaureau:

The only son of aged and infirm parents—exemption.

OPINION.

"The only son of aged or infirm parent or parents is not exempt unless his parent or parents are dependent on *his labor* for their support. If he is in a condition to support, and does support them without his personal labor for that purpose, he is subject to draft, because he is in a condition to perform military service without depriving his parents of the support the law designs to secure to them. The parents need not be *wholly* dependent on the labor of their son for support. If they are so dependent for the principal part of their support the right to exemption arises."

In the case of a widow having four sons.

OPINION.

"In the case of a widow having four sons, three of whom are already in the military service, the fourth is exempt, provided his mother is dependent on his labor for support."

In the case of a widow having two sons, one of whom is already in the military service.

OPINION.

"In the case of a widow having two sons, one of whom is already in the military service, and the other has been drafted, the latter is exempt as 'the only son liable to military duty,' in the sense of the act."

In the case of aged or infirm parents having two or more sons subject to military duty.

OPINION.

"In the case of aged or infirm parents having two or more sons subject to military duty, election of the son to be exempted must be made *before* the draft, and his name should not then appear in the draft box. If one of only two sons of such parents is already in the military service, the other is exempt, provided his parents are dependent on his labor for support."

Of persons having conscientious scruples in regard to bearing arms.

OPINION.

"Persons having conscientious scruples in regard to bearing arms are not on that account exempt. They are not found in the list of exempted classes, and the act expressly declares that no persons but those enumerated in that list shall be exempt. The Society of Friends, and others entertaining similar sentiments, if drafted, may find relief from their scruples in the employment of substitutes, or in the payment of the three hundred dollars."

Of a man whose wife is insane.

OPINION.

"The children of an insane mother, who may at any time recover her reason, cannot in the sense of the law, or with any propriety of language, be termed 'motherless children.' The father of such, though they may be dependent on his labor for their support, cannot, therefore, claim exemption from the draft. The case is a hard one, and would, probably, have been provided for had it been foreseen. It is, however, the law as it is, and not as it may be supposed it ought to be, that is to be enforced."

A father having four sons, two of whom have died in the military service; also of

Aged or infirm parents electing which of two sons may be exempt.

OPINION.

"In the case of a father having four sons, two of whom have died in the military service, it seems clear that the remaining two are not exempt from draft. Before such exemption can be allowed it must be shown that the father has, not *has had*, two sons in the military service.—So the law is written. Congress might well have accepted the loss of two sons in the field as equivalent to their continuance in the service and therefore securing the same privileges to their family, but this has not been done. To hold otherwise would not be interpretation, but legislation."

"In the case of aged or infirm parents having two sons subject to military duty, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which of them shall be exempt. The right to this exemption does not rest upon the parent's dependence on the labor of their sons for their support. The law does not contemplate any such dependence."

JAMES B. FRY,
aug 8 1t Provost Marshal General.

FINE COUNTRY SEAT,

ON

St. Michaels River

IN

TALBOT COUNTY, MARYLAND,

FOR SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, sitting in Equity, the undersigned, Trustee, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md., on

Tuesday, the 1st day of September next,

between the hours of two and five o'clock P. M. of that day, that farm known by the name of "Marengo," the former residence of Jacob Gibson, Esq., and recently owned by Col. K. R. Owen, dec'd. This estate is beautifully located on the waters of Miles River and Hunting Creek, in Miles River Neck, of Talbot county, and contains the quantity of

290 Acrss of Land More or Less.

The land is of fine heart and quality and very fertile. The neighborhood is one of the most pleasant on the Shore. All the luxuries of the salt waters are easily commanded. The buildings upon the land are indifferent, the old family mansion having been burned some years since, but the fine old shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery remain where the former mansion stood, ready to embellish a building on the old site. The soil is well adapted to all kinds of grain and grasses. There is a sufficient quantity of wood and timber on the premises and a quantity of valuable locust trees thereon. A small quantity of fencing encloses the farm.—A correct plat of the property will be exhibited on the day of sale. The title is unquestionable.—Possession given to the purchaser immediately after the day of sale.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to be paid cash on the day of sale; the remaining two thirds in twelve and twenty-four months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the day of sale, secured by bond, security approved by the Trustee. On the payment of the purchase money, the title of the parties to the sale, and all claiming them will be conveyed to the purchaser.

SAMUEL HAMBLETON,
aug 1-ts Trustee.

*** Baltimore Daily Gazette copy twice a week till day of sale; and Delaware Gazette, Wilmington, copy once a week till day of sale and forward bill to Trustee.