[illegible]		21 30
[illegible]		15 00
[illegible]		20 00
[illegible]		6 00
[illegible]dw'd J		7 50
[illegible]n Jno S		4 50
[illegible]her James M		15 00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS.

Bryan L	crow heads	50
Bostick Wm H	bahff	15 14
Beck Geo W	repairing stoves	17 75
do do	" "	12 00
Bostick Jno		3 80
Brown H	crow heads	37½
Bromwell Jas D	" "	6¼
Cox Whit		7 75
Councell W H	advertising & priating	405 75
Collins Wm	crow heads	37½
Collins J H	" "	6¼
Campbell & Goldsborough		7 65
Dawson & Bro		17 27
Delahay L H		2 48
Fairbanks Jno	crow heads	3 25
Grace Jas H	merchandise for jail	111 83
Henry J H	crow heads	25
Hopkins M	" "	18¾
Harrison James	deputy sheriff	5 00
Jump A P	error in tax	56 40
Kelson J		31
Kennard Sam'l T		4 64
Lucas Bill	crow heads	25
Larrimore Joshua		5 50
Leonard Edw'd		2 50
Lowe Jos B	jail fees	143 28
Matthews L	crow heads	75
Newnam R	" "	18¾
Newnam Joseph	standard keeper	30 00
Pritchett & Gow		3 50
Parrott Thomas		50
Ross R	crow heads	37½
Robson T K	advertising & printing	452 25
Smith Joshua		1 12
Stewart & Beetle		5 75
Smith Jno E	crow heads	1 56
Todd Alex	repairs on Court House	48 11
Thompson & Kersey		1 44
Todd Alexander	keeper of court house	75 00

ORPHANS' COURT.

Chance T N	register	89 20
Bostick Wm H	baliff	56 00
Stewart P W	judge	152 50
Roberts Wm D	"	117 50

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

School Dist.	*Clerks.*	
1	Kinnamon R J	5 00
2	Lowe Edward	5 00
3	Cummings Wm H	5 00
4	Lowe James M	5 00
5	Hunt Peter D	5 00
6	—— ——	5 00
7	Hambleton Alexander	5 00
8	Harper Jno C	5 00
9	—— ——	5 00
10	Adams Richard H	5 00
11	Stevens Peter	5 00
12	Martin Jno S 2 50; Delahay W E 2 50	5 00
13	Martin W B	5 00
14	Stevens Jno T	5 00
15	Parrott James	5 00
16	Dawson Geo H	5 00
17	Higgins Josiah	5 00
18	Harris Jos T	5 00
19	McNeal Dan'l H	5 00
20	Dulin Wm Sr	5 00
21	Kirby Jno W	5 00
22	Cox Dan'l R	5 00
23	Wheeler Wm B	10 00
24	—— ——	5 00
25	—— ——	5 00
26	Jones Jno W	5 00
27	Hardin Chambers	5 00
28	Bailey Jno H	5 00
29	Richardson B B	5 00
30	Tarbutton James	5 00
31	Covey Thomas	5 00
32	—— ——	5 00
33	Callahan Wm S	5 00
34	—— ——	5 00
35	Bartlett Joseph	5 00
36	Willis Nicholas	5 00

EXAMINERS OF TEACHERS.

Clark Wm B	25 00
Goldsborough H H	25 00
Powell I C W	25 00

COURTS.

The expenses of the Circuit Court for Talbot county are estimated this year, in consequence of the adjournment of the Court until the 10th day of August, 1863, which would be too late for the Clerk to make his annual return to this office in time for the Levy. The estimate is therefore levied to the use of the Commissioners.

Estimate of Court expenses returned by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, including jurors, witnesses, crier, baliffs and constables	3600 00
Estimate of Clerk's bill	1500 00
" " Sheriff's bill	1100 00

CIRCUIT COURT FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Record returned by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Caroline county embracing costs incidental to the trial of the case of McDaniel and McCoukey use of James L. McDaniel, use of Elder & Webb, & J C Adams vs. Thomas Hopkins, Jr — March Term, 1859.

Bill of costs levied to use of Commissioners for Caroline county in the above case	100 00

State of Maryland vs. Thomas Dyott. — Record from Circuit Court for Talbot co., case removed to Caroline county.

Costs in the above case to be paid by Talbot county, to wit:

Thomas H Kemp	State's att'y.	6 66⅔
Robert Jump	clerk	47 70
James W Saulsbury	sheriff	3 10
Petit jury, attendance and mileage		96 30
Baliff to court		8 00
Crier		4 00

Further costs in the above case levied to parties residing in Talbot county, to wit:

H H Goldsborough and T B Quigley		3 33⅓
Wm L Wrightson	sheriff	9 20
Tateua Blades	witness	25 00
Jno R McQuay	"	19 00
J T McQuay	"	19 00
P T Hambleton	"	25 00
Jas H Wharton	"	7 00
E T Harrison	"	7 00
Robert Harris	"	7 00
Wm J Mansfield	"	7 00
Nathan Harrington	"	7 00
Aaron D Grace	"	9 00
James Dyott	"	16 00
Jno W Blades	"	22 00
Jesse Dobson	"	22 00
Alex H Seth	"	7 00
Thos Wells, use of J Harrison		22 00
Jane Wells, use of J Harrison		22 00
Sarah Dyott		22 00
Samuel Wicks		6 00

State of Maryland vs. Thomas Dyott. — Removed to Caroline county, second case.

Costs in the above case as per record of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, to wit:

		Clerk
Thos H Kemp	State's att'y	6 66⅔
Robert J Jump	clerk	39 60
James W Saulsbury	sheriff	3 10
H H Goldsborough and Thos B Quigley		3 33⅓
Wm L Wrightson	sheriff	8 80

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Leonard Thomas H		155 45
Kemp Jno W		159 80
Leonard Jonathan		154 35
Todd Alexander	baliff	65 60
Martin Jas Ll	counsel	25 00
Benson James collector Commissioners		1,000 00
additional do		100 00

Levies to the use of the county Commissioners for the purposes specified:

For Paupers in Maryland Hospital	550 00
" State's attorney's fees, estimated,	900 00
" Salaries of school teachers	10,175 00
" Fuel, stationary and books for schools	2,250 00
" Clerk to County Commissioners	450 50
" Fuel for court house and jail	400 00
" Surplus fund	

RECAPITULATION.

COST OF PUCLIC ROADS.

Work and materials furnished Dist. No. 1		1163 24
" " " Dist. No. 2		533 01
" " " Dist. No. 3		909 04
" " " Dist. No. 4		1284 88
" " " Dist. No. 5		157 99
		$4048 16

SALARIES OF SUPERVISORS.

Election Dist. No. 1	200 00
" " No. 2	125 00
" " No. 3	150 00
" " No. 4	200 00
" " No. 5	50 00
	$725 00

COST OF NEW ROADS, AND ADDITIONAL LEVIES FOR OLD.

Application to build new road on Tilghman's Island		
Jackson W P	commissioner	2 00
Therwood T I	"	2 00
Wrightson J F L	"	2 00

COST OF LAND DAMAGES ON LEWISTOWN ROAD.

Brown Joseph	land damages	10 95
do do	extra fencing	34 00
Framptom C	land damage	1 42
Framptom Rich'd	"	18 45
Fisher Jno	"	1 42
Hubbard Silas	"	26 77
do do	extra fencing	140 00
Jester Jas B	land damage	15 45
Reese Jno	"	36 22
do do	extra fencing	12 00
Ridgley Rev. Mr.	land damage	20 95
Shehan Mason	"	1 35
Skinner Gus A error in land damage on Double mill road		20 00

Examiners on completion of Double Mills road.

Colston Morris O		4 00
Denny W S		4 00
Harrison Jos H		4 00
Loveday A J	auctioneer	2 00
		$348 98

Ferries and Bridges.

Levy for Oxford Ferry	500 00	
do do Miles River Bridge co.	600 00	
		$1100 00

Paupers.

Cost of county pensioners	1155 00	
" 4 Lunatics in Md hospital	550 00	
" Talbot co alms house	1058 00	
" Coffins for paupers	119 50	
" Inquests	32 50	
" Physicians	20 00	
		$2935 00

Constables.

For State business	366 50	

Justices.

For State business	306 21	
Witnesses	40 90	
		$713 67
Patrols, &c	303 30	
Miscellaneous accounts	1447 88	
		1751 18

State's Attorney.

Estimated and levied to use of Comms	900 00	

Orphans' Court.

Cost of	415 20	

Schools.

Levy for teachers' salaries	10,175 00	
Fuel, Books & stationary	2250 00	
Clerk of schools	180 00	
Examiners of teachers	75 00	
		$13,995 20

Courts.

Estimate of Court expenses returned by Clerk of Circuit Court for Talbot county, to be embraced in Levy 1863, including jurors, witnesses, crier, baliff and constables, $3,600 00

Estimate of clerk's bill	1,500 00
" Sheriff's bill	1,100 00

Courts.

Caroline county cases	100 00
do do do	290 00
do do do	61 49
County Comms and other expenses	2511 00
Amount of surplus fund to meet errors and insolvents	529 12
Aggregate amount of Levy 1863	35,318 20

To be raised by a tax of 62 cts on the $100 00 on the aggregate value of property in Talbot county, as corrected for the year 1863, being $5,698,001 00.

By order of the Commissioners for Talbot co.

aug 15 4w WM. B. CLARK, Clerk.

REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR TALBOT COUNTY ALMS HOUSE. To the Commissioners of Talbot county:

Gentlemen:—We beg to submit the following as our report for the year ending June 1st, 1863:

At the making up of our last report, we had to our credit in the hands of the collector a balance of 98 20

To which was added our Levy	1,000 00
Add also sales of products of farm	414 92
	$1,513 12
From which deduct bills filed, and reported in our last report	455 00
Cash paid Thompson & Kersey	74 79
Cash paid John Warner	200 00
Cash paid Dr. Ed. Jenkins	133 33
	$863 12
Which shows a balance to our credit in the hands of the Collector of	650 00

In consequence of a partial failure in the crops, our sales from the farm are much more limited, amounting as they do to but little more than one half of the preceding year. In addition to which almost every article of consumption by the House has so materially advanced in price that we are constrained to report a rather larger amount of bills on file and unpaid. These now amount to 923 00

Showing a balance against us of	273 00

Trusting for an increase in crops, and by the exercise of a proper economy, we hope to be able to pay the above, and to meet our current expenses, with the aid of the Levy of one thousand dollars, which we most respectfully solicit at your hands. By order of the board,

WALTER H. THOMPSON. Sec'y.

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S.

EASTON, Md.

DEATHS.

HARRIS.—In St. Michaels, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., Capt. Joseph Harris, in the 60th year of his age.—[Balt Sun please copy.]*

House for Rent.

THE subscriber has for rent for the balance of the year, and for 1864, a small dwelling, with stable, smoke-house, garden and a lot of ground attached to the premises. For terms, &c., apply to

JOHN MASON,

aug 15-1t Agent.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for Talbot county, the undersigned will sell at public sale, at the front door of the Court House, in Easton, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on

Wednesday, the 26th of this Month,

all the

NEGROES

belonging to the estate of the Rev. Thomas Bayne, dec'd, to pay the debts of the estate.

TERMS OF SALE:

A credit of six months, to bear interest from date, and to be secured by approved endorsed notes. LEVIN H. CAMPBELL, ex'tr

aug 15-2t J of Thos. Bayne, dec'd.

THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - AUGUST 15, 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 yea will be charged extra for advertisments out o their regular line of buisness.

Marriages and Deaths inserted*at 50 cents each. Obituary notices charged for according to advertising rates, (81 for 6 lines close matter.)

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT

JOHN W. CRISFIELD.

For State Comptroller,

H. H. Goldsborough.

For Commissioner of Land Office,

Wm. L. W. Seabrook.

NEWS SUMMARY.

General Meade has issued an order announcing severe measures of retaliation against the disloyal farmers residing on the line of the Orange and Alexandra railroad, between Alexandra and Warrenton who aid Mosby in his gurilla raids. They are to be made responsible for all damages committed on the railroad by guerilla forces, to be impressed as laborers for the repair of the road, and their houses to be taken for Government use. With the exception of the capture of a number of Mosby's guerillas, there is no active movement of General Mead's army to be reported.

A refugee from Richmond, who reached Washington on Sunday, reports but few troops in the Rebel Capital. Three brigades were sent thence to Charleston two weeks ago. D. H. Hill's division has been reduced to less than five thousand men. Great suffering is said to prevail among the humbler classes of the population. Coal is up to $80 a ton, and all other necessaries are sold at equal exorbitant prices.

The President is determined to carry into effect his recent order relative to the retaliation upon prisoners of war. He has ordered that three prisones from South Carolina shall be held in close confinement as hostage for three negro seaman captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, and who are now in prison at Charleston. All other prisoners, whether white or black, treated by the enemy in a manner not applicable to prisoners of war, will be equally represented by Southern men. Mr. Lincoln is determined the negroes in the military and naval service shall be treated the same as white men.

The gold coinage at the Philadelphia Mint during July was $163,101,83, almost all in double eagles. The silver coinage, almost all half dollars, was $25,500,72, and of cents $25,000, making a total coinage of 2,558,781 pieces, of the value of $213,605,60.

The city papers are considerably taken up by "Southern News," all of which, just now should interest us, as showing how terribly frightned the most "devoted" Rebels are becoming at the continued success of the Union armies.

The piteous appeals of their various Generals, and of even the veritable Jeff. himself, for help in this "trying hour for" "the Confederacy," shows too plainly how rapidly the baseless fabric is fading away.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, which is said to be the "organ" of Davis, in a leading article on the value of the "Confederate currency," says that the President of the Confederacy gets less than two thousand five hundred dollars a year.

His Secretaries get less than six hundred dollars, and the subordinate clerks less than one hundred, per anum: According to the same rule, the privates in the Rebel army now receive only about *one dollar per month*, and the field and line officers from eight to twenty dollars per month. This is estimating Rebel Treasury notes at eight cents on the gold dollar, and it is a notorious fact that the latest monetary quotations from the South are even worse than that.

The price of wheat has been fixed by the Rebel Government at five dollars per bushel, and this cereal is now the standard by which they profess to regulate the value of their money. The farmers, however, assert that five dollars in "currency" is, in reality, less than fifty cents. A pitiable state of things, truly, and a great deal for the "organ" of the "President of the Confederate States" to admit.

General Pemberton has issued an order to the paroled army of Vicksburg, giving the men leave of absence for thirty days from the date of the order, to enable them to visit their homes. *He* confidently hopes that not one man of the Army of Vicksburg will be found absent from his post at the expiration of that period, but the accounts which have reached us of their numerous desertions indicate that his hopes will be disappointed. The Richmond *Dispatch* says that at the end of thirty days the command is to be reassembled at Demopolis, Alabama, where it will be armed and equipped to meet the enemy. The Moble *News* of the 31st ult., is very severe upon Pemberton for allowing his men to be paroled at Vicksburg, and says that the Texas and Alabama troops who have crossed the Mississippi river are lost beyond recall. They are also accused of eating up Johnston's stores and of discouraging and decimating his ranks, and of refusing to report to Pemberton's old officers, because "they hate them."

The revenue transport *Flora*, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Monday evening, reports that when passing off Charleston at eleven P. M., on last Friday, she heard heavy and rapid firing.—Fort Sumter and the batteries on Morris Island were fiercely engaged and the sky was aglare with the light of flying and exploding shell.—The bombardment of last Sunday week is described as having been of a most furious and angry character. The gun-boat *Ottawa* brought it on by pitching her one hundred pound shell into *Wagner*, and blowing up a small service magazine. This exasperated the garrison, who rushed from cover and opened fire on the *Ottawa* and the batteries on the island. Our own guns speedily replied, and in a few moments the ground and water for miles around trembled beneath the fierce concussion of a hundred heavy cannon.—But the *New Ironsides*, that splendid specimen of naval iron architecture, getting under way, moved up to her old position, and letting go her anchor brought her terrible broadsides round, and in a short time silenced the grim bull-dogs of *Wagner*. Sumter, Johnston, and other batteries, hurled their shot at the noble *Ironsides* in vain, when, finding that her guns had hushed those of *Wagner* into silence, she ceased shelling, and by noon quiet was again restored.

The despatch from General Meade in relation to the battle of Falling *Waters*, settles conclusively the question of veracity which General Lee raised by denying that any battle occured there on the retreat of his army across the Potomac, or that any prisoners were captured by us except an insignificant number of stragglers.—The statements made by General Lee, substantiated by General Kilpatrick who commanded the troops making the attack, show that there was a battle lasting over two hours, that one hundred and twenty-five dead and fifty wounded Rebels were left on the field, and that we captured one gun, three flags, belonging to the 40th, 47th and 55th Virginia regiments. Gen. Meade charitably concludes that General Lee has "been deceived by his subordinates or he would never in the face of facts have made the assertions his report contains."

It is said that Richardson, the guerilla, has entered *West* Tennessee with the intention of carrying out the Rebel conscription *He* is to conscript all the *light colored* men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five for three years, at the end of which time they are to be manumitted, but will receive no pay in the meantime for services rendered.

An official announcement has been put forth by the Spanish Government to the effect that it has taken no diplomatic steps in reference to the recognition of the South, but will await the course of events.

☞ THE late victories of the Federal forces have struck terror to the whole rebel cause. Not only do we have flying reports of the desperate condition of the Rebel army, but the tone of the Richmond papers and even the address of Jeff. Davis itself confirm the fact. A large number of deserters are admitted to have escaped and the most pursuasive means are adopted in the address to induce them to return. Wives and daughters are appealed to for their influence in turning back the strong tide of desertion.

The address also says that the malignant rage of the Federal army "aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives and children," and "debauching the inferior race," or "refuse to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization." This might sound very well as coming from President Lincoln, but it evinces a very bad taste and shows what little regard Jeff. has for the truth, when we bear in mind that the Rebels first recruited negroes into their army and readily accepted regiments of Indians and half-bloods who carried out their devlish designs and cut and scalped those that fell into their hands—regardless of sex or age—in such a manner as is characteristic of the races of barbarians. Let those who have so much to say about the wrongs perpetrated by the Federal government bear such acts of the Rebels in mind, and consult their own minds and see whether or not they themselves, had they the power, would exterminate from the State, and rain brimstone and fire upon the heads of those who are opposed to the government of Jeff. Davis? We do not believe that there is a man in the State who is constantly crying out against the government under the pretense of its abuse of power, that would not be more tyranical and obnoxious to the masses of the people than Jeff. Davis, himself, if that be possible, if they possessed the means. Then away with such hypocritical complaints and sighs.

REMOVAL OF MARSHAL WALLASTON.—On Monday night last Marshal Wallaston received an officicial announcement of his honorable discharge from the U. S. service as Deputy Provost Marshal. The dismissal has been owing to no dereliction of duty, but we learn that the authorities at Washington have had the matter under consideration for several weeks and we presume that Marshal McPhail's whole force throughout the State has been likewise dismissed from the service.

As to the good service that Mr. Wallaston has done since he was appointed Deputy Marshal, we presume no true Union man will deny. When he was appointed to that position Secesh was rampant in this county, the names of Jeff. Davis and Stonewall Jackson were as common songs in our streets and no Secesh "rum-sucker," could get his 'spirits' up without poluting the air with the breath that yelled hurrahs for these foul men. He was always on the alert and ready to punish disloyalty in whatever form it might come. To say that Mr. Wallaston never committed an error, would be according to him more than is due to human flesh, for no man being perfect his actions cannot be perfect. But whatever might have been his shortcomings, there was better order kept in the county while under his jurisdiction, than there ever was before since the rebellion commenced.

☞ To those of our fellow citizens, loyal or rebellious, who are disposed to complain of the Draft, about to be made for the purpose of filling up the ranks of those armies which have protected us from such military barbarity as it sets forth, we commend the following:

A rebel conscription officer, Colonel Richardson, appointed to enforce the draft ordered by Jeff. Davis in West Tennessee, has ordered all men between eighteen and forty-five to come to his camps, under the following penalties: "If a man should absent himsel ffrom 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 order by refusing to report, shoot him down and leave him dying. If a man takes refuge in his house and offers resistance, set his house on fire and guard it so that he may not get out."

☞ Provost Marshal Levin D. Collier of Salisbury, accompanied by Lieut. Brinsmead and Seargt. Staut with a squad of cavalry of the first Connecticut are enrolling in Somerset county. The troop is said to have received orders to take horses wherever they can find them to enable them to further the enrollment, whereupon they took a horse from Jas. U. Dennis and Col. Levin Woolford, and gave them a receipt for their safe return.

Kentucky Election.—The Louisville Journal says that as far as heard from the next General Assembly of Kentucky will be composed as follows:

Senate, thirty-one Union, with six districts to hear from; House, sixty-eight Union and two Secessionists, with thirty counties to hear from.

The vote in the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky is as follows: Clay (Union) 4,321, Boyle 2,318, Buckper, 1,947.

The Journal says: We have returns, official and reported, from 68 counties for Governor, and Judge Bramlette leads Mr. Wickliffe over thirty-five thousand.

COURT.—The adjourned session of Talbot County Court commenced on Monday last. Owing to the oppressive heat there have been but very few in attendance except those concerned. The proceedings will be found in another column.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that during the thunder storm on Tuesday last, Mr. Thomas Reynolds of King's Creek Neck, had four horses killed by lightning. They were standing under a tree at the time of the disaster.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—The Convention which assembled at Cambridge on Tuesday last to nominate a candidate to represent the 1st Congressional District, selected the Hon. John W. Crisfield, of Somerset, on the first ballot.

Talbot County Circuit Court.

Monday, August 10.—Pursuant to adjournment, Court met this morning. Hon. R. B. Carmichael, Judge; I. C. Powell, States Attorney; S. T. Hopkins, Clerk; Wm. L. Wrightson, Sheriff.

State vs. Daniel C. Barnett, presentment for selling goods without license. Fined $20. Martin for defendant. Same vs. Thomas D. Ball, for assault and battery on John A. Neavitt; under curia. Martin for defendant. Same for assault and battery on Henry C. Neavitt; under curia. Martin for deft.—James Williams for obstructing the public road by placing fence on the same; under curia. Martin for defendant. John Christian, for obstructing the public road; under curia. Martin for deft. Saml. Hambleton and E. M. Dawson, Extrs. James Parrott, for permitting negro man Emanuel, slave, belonging to James Parrott's estate, to go at large. Hambleton for defendant. Wesley Dickinson, (f. n.) for assault and battery on Mary Dobson; guilty—fined $1.—Louis F. Pascault, for assault and battery on Gilbert M. Sears—fined 12½ cts. Martin for deft. John H. Bostick, for assault and battery on Wm. J. Shannahan, fined $5—Martin for defendant. Preston Miller, (f. n.) for assault and battery on Jacob T. Bromwell; fined $1 and sentenced to two months imprisonment in county jail. Martin for deft. James Miller, (f. n.) for same, sentence the same. Daniel Tilghman, (f. n.) for striking and cruelly maltreating Gould Woolford, slave of Mrs. Trippe; fined $5 and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in county jail—Jump for defendant. James M. Leonard, for assault and battery on Dr. A. H. Dickinson; fined 25 cents and costs——— for defendant. John Keene and Wm. Baynard vs Wm. K. Rathell, Appeal, &c., judgment reversed and judgment for appellee for $8 06. Martin for appallant and Hambleton for appellee; motion by appellant for a new trial. James Ll. Martin vs. Md. and Del. Rail Road Company; Appeal, &c.; argument before the Court; under curia—Martin for appellant and Powell and Hambleton for appellee. John H. Harris, for assault and battery on John W. Baker; fined 12½ cents—Hambleton for defendant. John Valliant, Adm'r. of Robert Valliant vs. Teresa Ford, Adm'r of Littleton Ford; Appeal, &c., judgment reversed with costs to appellant; Martin for appellant, Hambleton and Powell for appellee. Wm. J. Blanchard vs. John P. Jester, Adm'r of Jas. B. Jester, trial by Jury; verdict for defendant. Motion for new trial—Downs for plaintiff and Martin for defendant. Trustees of Newcastle Common vs. Henry F. Reynolds; action on record—plea, nul till record—record sustained and bill of exceptions by defendant; verdict for plaintiff for $605 10—Martin for plaintiff and Hambleton for defendant. Howes Goldsborough, jr., vs. John Wyatt & Co.; Appeal, &c., trial by jury; verdict for appellee for $20 82. Goldsborough for appellant, Martin for appellee.

☞ GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for August has been received. This number is equal to any of its predecessors, if not superior. It should be in the hands of every lady in the land, particularly those who wish to dress neat and fashionable. It is published in Philadelphia at $2 per annum.

NEW YORK DRAFT.

Gov, Seymour and President Lincoln.

An important correspondence between Governor Seymore and President Lincoln in reference to the enforcement of the draft in New York has been made public. The letter of Governor Seymore is very long. The essential portions in relation to the enforcement of the draft are contained in the following concluding paragraphs:

The successful execution of the Conscription act depends upon the settlement, by judicial tribunals, of its constitutionality. With such decisions in its favor it will have a hold upon the public respect and deference, which it now lacks. A refusal to submit it to this test will be regarded as evidence that it wants legality and binding force. A measure so unusual in the history of this country, which jars so harshly with those ideas of voluntary action which have so long prevailed in this community, and which have been so conspicuous in the conduct of this war should go forth with all the sanctions of every Department of our Government—the Legislative, the Executive and Judicial.

With such sanction it would overcome the hostility which naturally creates in the minds of the people, conscious of their patriotism and jealous of their rights, I earnestly urge that the Government interpose no obstructions to the earnest practicable judicial decision upon this point. Our accustomed procedure gives to our citizens the right to bring all questions affecting personal liberty or compulsory service, in a direct and summary manner to the judges and courts of the State or nation. The decisions which would thus naturally be rendered within a brief period, and after full and ample discussion, would make such a current of judicial opinion as would satisfy the public mind that the act is either vailed or void.

The right of the Government to enforce military service in any other mode than that pointed out by the Constitution, cannot be established by a violent enforcement of the statute. It must be determined ultimately by the judiciary. It should be determined in advance of an enforcement which must be destructive to so many lives. It would be a cruel mockery to withhold such decision until after the irremediable injury of its execution upon those who are unable to pay the sum demanded in lieu of there persons. Those who are unable to commute might have theirremedy by recovery of the money paid in commutation.

No evils are to be feared if the law should be pronounced unconstitutional. The submission of this Government to the decisions of our courts would give it a new and stronger hold upon the public confidence; it would add new vigor to our system of Government and it would call forth another exhibition of voluntary offering of men and treasury, to uphold an Administration which should thus defend and respect the rights of the people.

The spirit of lawlessness in our land would be rebuked; respect for legal obligations would be invigorated; confidence in our Government would be strengthened; the dissensions and jealousies at the North, which now weaken our cause, would at once be healed up, and your voice would be potential in calling forth the power and force of a united people. By what willing strength has done in the past you may foresee what willing and united strength may accomplish in the future. It cannot be said of New York—I believe it cannot be said of any Northern State that if the Conscription act be declared unconstitutional, the nation is thereby abandoned to weakness and paralysis. Be assured, such a fate can never befall a Government which represents the convictions of the people which works with the spirit and provisions of the Constitution. It is no more possible under such circumstances, that the nation should be left in helplessness, than tha the strong man's arm should refuse to obey his will. If his will, which stands on the assumed right of Congress to pass such an act, shall fall to the ground, there is still left the undisputed authority to call forth the armed power of the nation in the manner distinctly set forth in the Constitution of our country.

I do not dwell upon what I believe would be the consequence of a violent, harsh policy before the constitutionality of the act is tested.—You can scan the immediate future as well as I. The temper of the people to-day you can readily learn by consulting as I have done, with men of all political parties, and of every profession and occupation. The nation's strength is in the hands of the people. Estrange them, divide them, and the foundations fall, the structure must perish.

I am confident you will feel that acquiescence in my requests will be but a small concession for our Government to make to our people, and particularly that it should assure itself and them of the accordance of its subordinate laws with the supreme law of the land. It will be but a little price to pay for the peace of the public mind. It will abate nothing from the dignity nothing from the soveringty of the nation, to show a just regard for the majesty of the law and a paternal interest in the wishes and welfare of our citizens.

Truly, yours, &c.,

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 7, 1863.

His Excellency, Horatio Seymour,
Governor of New York:

Your communication of the 3d instant has been received and attentively considered.

I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New York, as you request, because, among other things, *time* is too important.

By the figures you send, which I presume are correct the twelve districts represented fall into two classes of eight and four respectively.—The disparity of the quotas for the draft, in these two classes, is certainly very striking, being the difference between an average 2,200 in one class and 4,864 in the other. Assuming that the districts are equal one to another, in entire population, as required by the plan on which they were made, this disparity is such as to require attention.

Much of it, however, I suppose will be accounted for by the fact that so many more persons fit for soldiers are in the city than in the country, who have to recently arrived from other parts of the United States and from Europe to be included in the census of 1860, or to have voted in 1862. Still, making due allowance for this, I am yet unwilling to stand upon it, as an entirely sufficient explanation of the great desparity.

I shall direct the draft to proceed in all the districts, drawing, however, at first, from each of the four districts, to wit: Second, Fourth Sixth and Eighth, only 2,200 being the average quota of the other class.

After this drawing, these four districts, and also the Seventeenth and Twent-ninth, shall be carefully re-enrolled, and, if you please, agents of yours may witness every step of the process. Any deficiency which may appear by the new enrolment will be a special draft for that object, allowing due credit for volunteers who may be obtained from these districts, respectively, during the intervalr. And at all points so far as consistant with practical convenience, due credit will be given for volunteers, and your Excellency shall be notified of the time fixed for commencing the draft in each district.

I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the Judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I shall be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it, but I cannot consent to lose the *time* while it is being obtained. We are contending with an enemy, who as I understand, drives every able-bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter pen. No time is wasted no argument is used.

This produces an army which will soon turn upon our onw victorious soldiers, already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be. It produces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side, if we first waste time to re-experiment with the volunteer system, already deemed by Congress, and palpably, in fact, so far exhausted as to be inadequate; and then more time to obtain a court decision as to whether a law is constitutional which requires a part of those not now in the service to go to the aid of those who are already in it; and still more time to determine with absolute certainty that we get those who are not to go.

My purpose is to be in my action just and constitutional and yet practical, in performing the important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the unity and the free principles of our common country.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

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.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, August 13, 1863.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Fair to prime, White,	1 30a1 80
Red,	1 10a1 45
CORN—White,	84a86 cts
Yellow,	88a90 cts.
OATS—Maryland,	40a45 cts

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale at the Court House door, in the town of Denton, on

2d day, (Tuesday,) 8th day of the 9th month Sep.

between the hours of 12 M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., the home part of that farm or tract of LAND whereon Jonathan Tyler now resides, situate, lying and being on the south side of the county road leading from Denton to Hillsborough, containing the quantity of

80 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, a portion of which is in good timber, being the same land mortgaged by the said Jonathan Tyler and wife to Elisha Willson.—The property is convenient to schools and within a mile of Denton Bridge, where there is navigable water for the largest sized schooners. The improvements consist of a comfortable **Dwelling House, Barn, Stables and Carriage House** in good repair. Also a STORE HOUSE and BLACKSMITH SHOP, nearly new.

The soil is of excellent quality and in good condition, having been all limed and clovered.

There is a large and thriving APPLE and PEACH ORCHARD, of excellent varieties of fruit, just come into bearing.

The terms of Sale are as follows:—One fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance in three equal instalments of nine, eighteen and twenty-four months from the day of sale. The deferred payments to bear interest from the 1st day of 1st month, (January,) 1864, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with surety to be approved by Trustee.

Possession will be given on the 1st day of the 1st month (January) 1864.

On the payment of the purchase money, the trustee will by a good and sufficient deed, convey the above property to the purchaser, at the purchasers expense.

SAMUEL DUNNING,

aug 15-ts Trustee.