THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - AUGUST 29, 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, ($1 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.

The despatches from the special correspondent of the Baltimore American of Monday give very interesting details of the first two days' bombardment of Fort Sumpter. The attack on Fort Sumpter was commenced at daylight on Monday of last week, by General Gillmore's land batteries. Shortly afterwards the navy joined in the attack. Admiral Dahlgren went on board the Monitor Weehawken, and the entire iron-clad fleet, with seven wooden gunboats, furiously attacked Forts Wagner and Gregg, silencing both these works, and enabling the shore batteries to play uninterruptedly on Fort Sumpter. At 10 o'clock Admiral Dahlgran led the Monitors Passaic and Patapsco to within fourteen hundred yards of Sumter, and brought the Parrot rifled guns of those vessels to bear on the sea wall of the fort with marked effect. While this was going on Fleet Captain George W. Rodgers took the Monitor Catskill, which he formily commanded, up to within one hundred and fifty yards of the beach in front of Fort Wagner. She did good service there, but finally a ball from Wagner drove in a piece of the interior lining, which struck Captain Rodgers on the head, killed him instantly. Paymaster Woodbury, who was standing by his side, was also killed by the flying fragment. These were the only persons injured on our side during the six hours' bombardment.

The effect of the first day's fire from General Gillmore's batteries on Sumter was very damaging. A false wall, which the Rebels had erected to protect the gorge wall, which is exposed to the fire from the land batteries, was completely demolished, while the old wall was bored full of holes, the parapet crushed and torn, and the northwest corner of the Fort gashed and cracked down almost to the water's edge. The despatches closes at Tuesday noon, when the land batteries were keeping up the bombardment, whilst two of the Monitors were keeping Fort Wagner silent, the rest of the Navy being unengaged. The steamer Arkansas, which brings these despatches, did not, however, leave the outer harbor until Wednesday morning.—The officers report that General Gillmore continued the bombardment all night, and at daylight the whole iron clad fleet again went in and poured in a general attack on Sumter. The impression was, when the steamer left that the Fort could not hold out much longer. General Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren were both well satisfied with the progress made, and confident of the successful result of the attack. The Rebels are liberal in the use of torpedoes. A dozen of them have already been picked up, and one exploded under the Monitor Patapsco, without, however, injuring the vessel.

Commander G. W. Rodgers, whose death before Charleston is reported, was a native of the State of New York, but a resident of, and appointed to the Navy from, Connecticut. He entered the Navy in 1836 and was promoted to be a Commander in July, 1862. He joined the South Atlantic Squadron as commander of the Monitor Catskill, but was appointed fleet captain by Admiral Dahlgren when he took command.

We received from Cincinnati another assurance that Gen. Rosecrans' army is executing an important movement. The latest advices are to the 17th inst. Gen. Hartsuff and Staff left lexington on Friday to take the field. The *Observer* of that town says that in the past few days there has been quite a stir in military circles in that vicinity. East Tennessee will doubtless soon be the theatre of important events. The following paragraph is from the Chicago *Times*: "Rosecrans' army is nearing Chattanooga where Bragg is strongly posted, and a battle any day is a matter of probable occurence. It is conjectured that Bragg will recover reinforcements from Johnston. Burnside's advance is moving steadily onward, and will, it is stated, reach Knoxville, Tennessee, within two weeks."

All seems to go well in Arkansas. General Schofield received despatches on Thursday stating that our gunboats captured three or four Rebel boats, crews, and all the Rebels had to the river. General Davidson had crossed the White River at Clarendon and moved in the direction of Little Rock. His advance was in sight of the pickets of General Price. Advices from Arkansas say that all the Rebel forces in that State were centered at Almeda, five miles below Little Rock, with General Kirby Smith in command. The troops were erecting fortifications. The people in the white River country were in almost a starving condition

A despatch from Memphis announces that Gen. Hurlbut had sent an expedition to Grenada, Miss., which drove the Rebels out of the town and destroyed fifty-seven locomotives and over four hundred cars. These locomotives and cars belonged to the different Southern railroads concentrating at Jackson, and which the Rebels removed from there for safety. Their supposed loss, when Jackson was captured, was pronounced by the Richmond *Whig* "incalculably important and wholly irreparable." The expedition also destroyed the depot buildings, a large amount of ordinance and commisary stores and returned in safety."

The various regiments of the Army of the Potomac are said to be fast filling up with recruits. Three deserters were shot a few days since. Gen. Lee is reported to be receiving large reinforcements.

A reconnoitering party along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal last week, captured seventeen Confederate cavalry, supposed to be of the party which recently crossed into Maryland.

General Boyle has issued an order for the impressment of six thousand negro laborers from fourteen counties in Kentucky, for the purpose of building the great military road through that State toward East Tennessee.

☞The news from Charleston by yesterday's American, says that Fort Sumter is literally demolished, and that Gen. Gilmore was shelling the city of Charleston. Gen. Beauregard refused to make a surrender of the Forts, and requested a sessation of hostilities for 48 hours, but Gen. Gilmore declined, and continued to shell the city. The correspondent of the American regards the end as approaching.

THE UNION MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE.—According to public notice, the Union men of Dorchester county, held a meeting at Cambridge on Monday last. Desiring to hear what the great lights of the day had to say to the people, we secured a conveyance to the Ferry, where, after a ride through dust, not quite thick enough to cut with a knife, we arrived about 10 o'clock.—The wind was blowing quite lively from the South-east, and the white caps were rolling pretty high, but no danger appeared to be apprehended by those in company, who were better acquainted with the perils of the briny deep than we, so off we started, seven in number, in a small barge, with about as much linen flying as she could safely carry. After "beating against the wind," "going about" and occasionally becoming pretty thoroughly saturated with the salt spray that flew in every direction, we reached Cambridge wharf, in about an hour and a half. We found the town quite lively, and the crowd still on the increase. Very soon the hour for dinner arrived, and we paid our very best respects to Mr. Bradshaw, of the "Steamboat Hotel," whose table was well provided with all the perquisites to satisfy the wants of man at that hour of the day. At about two o'clock, the steamer Pioneer arrived from Baltimore, with only sufficient persons on board, however, to make it a pleasant excursion trip. About 3 o'clock the meeting was called to order by appointing Curtis Davis, Esq., to the chair. The meeting was large, and very attentive. Hon. H. H. Goldsborough was first introduced to the meeting and spoke about an hour and a half. He dwelt at considerable length upon general topics—showing the evils, distress and disgrace that the principle of Secession has brought upon us, and the terrible consequences that would follow a separation of the country. He avowed himself an emancipationist, but protested against its being done in a rough, unlawful manner. He desired it to be done gradual, and with the least inconvenience to the people, and that when a man could prove his loyalty he should be remunerated for his negro just as he would be for his horse. While Mr. Goldsborough favored this policy, he emphatically declared that he would not give his support to any man that would not give his money, his negroes, or his own life, if necessary, to support the government in crushing the rebellion. Mr. Goldsborough said, though he was an emancipationist, he wished it to be understood that he was as much opposed to putting the negroes upon an equal footing with the whites as any man, and that he spurned any such intention. He was an emancipationist because he thought it best for the white laboring class, and for the welfare of the community at large, and to show that this same subject has been under consideration in this State for some years, Mr. G. read a letter from Dr. Stewart, the largest slave holder in Anne Arundel county, in 1815, which we here give:

DODON, ANNE ARUNDEL Co., March 12, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—A short time before the October election, I heard some one say that it was your intention to devote much of your time, should you be elected to the House of Delegates, to the subject of the black population of our State, and to promote, if possible, measures for their gradual emancipation.—It gave me, a slaveholder and a citizen of Maryland, infinite pleasure to hear it; and it was with the deepest regret I learned soon after that you were not returned to the House. If I have been correctly informed, I beg leave to say I honor you for your sentiment, and I hope you will not allow so good a resolution to die, but will kindle it anew, and seek some other equally practical means of bringing this subject fully and fairly before the public. It is one that has long occupied much of my thoughts, and I have watched anxiously for some one to show his hand in this cause. At this moment my attention has been more distinctly called to it, by the manly, high-minded letter of Mr. C. M. Clay, addressed to the people of Kentucky. There is not a sentiment or a political principle expressed by him to his fellow citizens that does not with equal force apply to our noble little State, and every prediction applies to us as forcibly as it does to them. The time has come, there can be no doubt of it, to take the needful steps. Slaveholders themselves are anxious for it, and will not be displeased to see the subject FAIRLY taken into consideration. I have been a planter for five years, and have had an opportunity of discussing these points with slaveholders of all parties, and I do not remember a single instance in which objection was made to the principle of emancipation; some difference, it is true, exists as to the manner and time, but none as to the necessity. Heretofore this whole subject has been wrapt in a mystery, as imposing as the secrets of Free Masonry, and no one, not a member of the order of slaveholders, has been allowed to open his mouth and say anything about it; it is a dangerous question—it is an exciting subject—it is a matter that belongs to slaveholders themselves—have been the usual and repeated injunctions laid upon all who honestly and humanely have desired to inquire into the merits and demerits of this case. Is this as it should be? Is it the course that should be pursued by an educated people, who have at command the means to defend the truth and expose error? Certainly not. If our State is laboring under an evil, let the cause and nature of the malady be investigated, and then let us apply the remedy.—If, on the contrary, none can be shown to exist, at least AGITATION will receive a check that will be grateful to all lovers of peace and order. Firmly convinced that such a course will be displeasing to but few, and that it may promote the general welfare of Maryland, I beg leave to propose to you the establishment of a paper devoted to the cause of Emancipation in our State, on the principles of policy, humanity, and self-interest I know no one to whom so delicate a subject could be so safely confided as yourself. Your popularity as an editor, your established character for sound doctrine and moderation, are all guarantees for the judicious and successful conduct of such an undertaking, and, for my own part, I have not the least doubt of its ultimate success. It would be idle in me to suggest to you any particulars on this subject; I doubt not it has passed through your brain long since, and received a due share of your consideration. I shall therefore conclude, by begging you to excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you on so slight a personal acquaintance, and by hoping, if I am premature in what I have said, that you will impute it solely to the strong feelings I entertain upon this interesting matter. With great respect, I remain

Your obedient servant,
R. S. STEWART.

JOHN L. CAREY, Esq., Baltimore.

Col. Don Piatt, Chief of Gen. Schenck's staff, was the next speaker introduced. He stated that Gen. Schenck had met with an accident which confined him to his room, consequently he was unable to attend. The Colonel made a short, but quite amusing address. He spoke as though the government intended to prosecute the war with great earnestness and vigor, until the rebellion is crushed, and strongly intimated that disloyal men need not be surprised if they should find their property—negroes or anything else—being pressed into the military service.—That colored men are very much needed at Charleston, as they are especially adapted to that climate.

Judge Bond, of Baltimore city, was the next speaker introduced. The Judge made quite an able and forcible speech. He strongly advocated emancipation, and gave statistics to show how far the sections of country that are worked by white labor are above those that are worked by slave labor. He said that we might build as many railroads as we pleased, but so long as this peculiar institution remained in existance, the white laboring man that might be in search of a new home, would pass us by, preferring to till the Alleghanies, where labor is considered honorable, than to settle upon our fertile soil, where labor is looked upon as a disgrace. He also stated that the female population in the Southern States out-numbered that of the male, and the male population of the North out-numbered that of the female. As an explanation of this, he said that every youth who possessed any sort of refinement, that could not become a lawyer or a doctor, or a clerk, sought some other place to settle, where he could follow his daily avocation and be respected and esteemed by his fellowman. Judge Bond also said that the question of negro soldiers at first gave him considerable trouble, but on examining a large number of verdicts from coroner's inquests, &c., he found that if a rebel in arms was killed by a negro he was just as dead as though he had been killed by a white man, and he believed that Secessionists themselves were coming to their senses in this respect, and have at last come to the conclusion that they had just as live for a negro to be drafted and sent to the army as to go themselves.

Judge Bond occupied the stand for about an hour, when Archibald Sterling, Jr., of Baltimore, was introduced, but as the sun was about setting, and we had to cross the Ferry in a small boat, we were prevented the opportunity of hearing him.

We do not pretend to give even a synopsis of the speeches of these gentlemen, but merely make a mention of their subjects.

The steamer brought the Band from Fort McHenry, and the different speeches were interspersed with delightful music.

We cannot close our article without expressing great delight at seeing the old patriot, tried and true, Gov. Hicks, looking so well. We judge the Governor picks his company, as he was pretty well surrounded by crinoline during the speechifying.

THE RIGHT SORT OF A UNION MAN.—On Tuesday night last Deputy Provost Marshal Thompson, received intelligence that there were several negroes trying to make their way into the town, to ascertain whether or not they could volunteer, when himself and several of his guard proceeded in the direction in which they were, and soon found them. On asking one of them what was the matter, he said he had come to town to see if he could volunteer; but the Marshal, on enquiring whether he was free or slave, and learning that he belonged to Col. Wm. Paca, told him that he had better go home and remain satisfied, as slaves could not volunteer at this post. To this the darkey willingly assented. The Marshal then made inquiry as to their number, and was informed that there were sixteen in number, concealed along the fence. He then took them in possession, marched them up to Capt. Frazier's headquarters, and on the Captain being made acquainted with the facts, he told them that they could not be taken there as volunteers, and that they had better return to their master and remain satisfied, to which they readily agreed. In order to prevent them from being put in jail and Col. Paca run to unnecessary cost by the civil authorities, or in any manner molested, five guards conducted them back to their master. The next day, in the presence of the guards, the Colonel had all the blacks on his plantation—numbering about two hundred—drawn up into line, and addressed them as an officer would his soldiers. He told them that he preferred them to remain with him, that he had raised them and protected them and that when his life was in peril a short time ago, they were willing to protect him, but if they were dissatisfied with him and had rather go into the service of the government he would give them passes and willingly let them go; that he was a government man, and whenever the government called for their services they were at its disposal, or himself either, as far as he could be of service. The negroes stated that their dissatisfaction was caused from a difficulty with some of the overseers, who threatened to shoot them, but on being assured by their master that they should not be injured, they become perfectly satisfied to remain. The guards partook of the Colonel's hospitalities until the next day, when he had his horses put to the carriage and sent them home, not however, without first rewarding each man for his trouble and labor.

SALE OF NEGROES.—On Wednesday last Levin H. Campbell, Executor of Rev. Thos. Bayne, dec'd, sold at public sale in the town of Easton, sixteen negroes at the following prices, which is about one third the amount they would have brought five years ago:

Woman and two small children,	$115
Woman and one child,	95
Girl about 11 years of age,	200
Boy about 18 years old,	210
Girl about 15 years old,	275
Boy about 14 years old,	300
Boy about 12 years old,	175
Boy about 10 years old,	180
Girl about 8 years old,	125
Boy about 7 years old,	105
Boy about 5 years old,	80
Girl about 15 years old,	145
Boy about 10 years old,	255
Boy about 9 years old,	250
Boy about 8 years old,	135
Man about 42 years old,	300
Bringing,	$2945

This is but another evidence of the effectual manner which the slavocracy of the South and their sympathizers in the border States, have killed the institution of slavery in endeavoring to build up an aristocratic government.

MR. CRISFIELD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—In another column will be found the letter of the Hon. John W. Crisfield, accepting the nomination as a Union candidate for Congress from the first Congressional District.

AN ANCIENT WEDDING.— A couple were joined in marriage in Lynn, Mass, a few days since, whose united ages were 152 years. The blushing bride had passed her 74th summer, while the snows of 78 winters rested upon the bridegroom's youthful brow. He had once, and the bride twice, before entered into the marriage obligation.

Mr. Crisfield's Letter of Acceptance.

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., Aug. 17, 1863.

W. Wilson Byrn, Esq., Secretary of the Union Convention, of the First Congressional District,
DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th, informing me, that by the Convention of the Union party of this District, held at Cambridge, on the 11th instant, I was nominated for Congress on the first ballot, and expressing your gratification at the event.

As a manifestation of public confidence and approbation, this distinguished mark of favor inspires feelings of profound gratitude, but as an assignment to duty, it fills me with anxiety and alarm. Public life at this time is so beset with perplexities and dangers, that considerate men turn from it with dread. I certainly have not sought it, and would gladly avoid its responsibilities; but in cases of need, the services of every citizen belong to the Republic, and if mine are claimed for a new term, I shall not disobey the public will. Convey to the Convention my thanks for this honorable notice, and the unfeigned apprehension with which I accept it.

The Convention, as I learn, did not think fit to prescribe any particular line of conduct to its nominee, but was content to leave him to the guidance of his own judgment. This is regretted; the enhanced honor it confers upon him is more than counterbalanced by the increased responsibility. I humbly hope a benificent Providence will direct him to a wise and patriotic use of his trust, and that his acts may contribute to the restoration of the Union, and of national concord and happiness.

Thus left to my own guidance, I can only point to the record of the past, as the index and the pledge of my future conduct. That record is before the world; I cannot alter it, and if I could, I know of no important change, I should desire to make. Whoever will take the pains to examine it, cannot fail to discover, that the sole impulses of my action have been reverence for the Constitution and aversion to the rebellion, and that my entire energies have been devoted to sustain the Union, and to secure peace through victory, and the restoration of all the States to the safeguards of the Constitution.

Fidelity to these great objects, in my judgment, made it my duty to vote the most liberal appropriations of men and money for the suppression of the rebellion; and the same high motive made it no less my duty to oppose certain other measures, which, however well designed by those who favored them, in my judgment, hindered, rather than helped the return of National tranquility.

These great ends, the highest and noblest which can now engage the attention of an American citizen, will be in the future, as they have been in the past, the objects of my chief solicitude and effort. Disclaiming and putting behind me all motive of a personal or party nature I shall devote myself to the great work of redeeming my unhappy country from impending perils, and of re-establishing and perpetuating the blessings of Constitutional Government. If the nomination now made shall be ratified by the people, I shall feel it to be my duty to yield an unqualified support to the Union of these States as the only safeguard against internal disorder and foreign aggression; to stand by the Constitutional authorities in the just and proper exercise of their Constitutional functions, and in a vigorous prosecution of the war forced upon the Country by the disunionists of the Southern States, to protest against any change from the original objects of the war; to rebuke and discourage every effort to create parties or factions, whose labors, conducted under the delusive name of peace, must, if successful, end in a permanent separation of the Country; to sustain and vindicate the authority of the Constitution every where, and insist that all, whether communities or persons, who recognize its supremacy, and submit to its obligations, shall be permitted to enjoy the privileges and protection it guarantees; and lastly to accelerate a just and solid peace, based on the unity of the Country, and the preservation and just administration of the admirable systems of government under which we have so long lived and flourished.

It will not be expected, that in a paper of this description, I should go into details of particular measures, but I will say, that keeping these great objects constantly in view, I shall according to the conscientious convictions of my own judgment, and the principles herein avowed, sustain and vote for whoever and whatever aids them, and against whoever and whatever impedes them.

And until these objects are put beyond peradventure it seems to me, they claim and should engage the entire attention and support of all good citizens. New issues at this time only distract and divide the counsels of loyal and patriotic men. First suppress the rebellion and restore the authority of the Constitution and the laws, and then we may safely occupy ourselves with questions of domestic policy, and social reform. We have a country to save, and until that is done it is folly to waste our strength and humor in fruitless discussions to destroy or sustain an institution merely social. Besides, this question, so far as it involves the domestic policy of this State, is for the present, at least, merely an abstract question; it becomes practical only when the people of the State meet in Convention to revise their Constitution.

Our State Constitution prescribes the mode of assembling a convention, and the people through the Legislature may call it whenever they think it necessary. When they do, it will be for them to resolve what is demanded for the interest and the honor of the State, and what is due to existing rights and social order. They alone are authorized to entertain these questions; and they are entirely competent to decide them. I do not permit myself to doubt, that when the proper time comes, they will dispose of the whole subject, and all the questions involved in it, wisely, prudently and justly; and their judgment whatever it may be, if considerately formed, and fairly expressed, will find in me nothing less than a cheerful acquiescence. The limits of a letter do not conveniently allow of more than a brief statement of general propositions. I have attempted no more in this. Perhaps opportunities may offer before the election for full conference with the District; if so, it will be a pleasure as well as a duty, to speak to them with the freedom and candor, they have a right to expect.

Repeating my grateful acknowldgements to the Convention for the unmerited honor it has bestowed upon me and tendering you my thanks for the graceful and pleasant manner in which you have communicated its action, I have the honor to be,

Very truly, yours, &c.,
J. W. CRISFIELD.

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

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, August 27, 1863.

Sales as follows:	
WHEAT—Fair to prime, White,	1 35a1 65
Red,	1 30a1 35
CORN—White,	73a75 cts
Yellow,	83a88 cts.
OATS—Maryland.	35a40 cts

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber or, to W. H. Seth, will call and pay their bills, or notes, on or before the 20th day of September next, as on that day I expect to bring suits against all delinquents.

THOS. S. HADDAWAY,
Trappe, aug 29, 1863—3t

FOR PICKLING—
Spices of all kinds—
Fresh Lemons.
aug 22 LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.

I OFFER myself as an Indipendent Union candate for Counstable, of St. Michaels District.

Aug 29-te JAMES H. WHITE.

ST. MICHAELS, August 24, 1863.

At the solicitation of many friends, I offer myself as an independent candidate for Supervisor of the Road of Election District No. 2, subject to the nomination of the Union men of the District, if there is nominations made for District officers.

aug 29 THOS. J. LEONARD.

DEATHS.

DODSON.—In St. Michaels, on the 20th inst., Robert Beaston, only son of H. Clay Dodson, aged 6 months.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md., August 28, 1863.

Andrew, James A.	Jones & Ewings Messrs
Brinsfield, Mrs. Ellen	Jones E. A.
Bantum Edward,	James J. F.
Black Daniel,	Parrott James M.
Boon, Miss. H. E.	Ross Miss. Alice
Barton Miss M. W.	Stevens Mr. A.
Bartlett, Tench F.	Stevens Miss. E. I.
Carmean Miss M.	Smith Mrs. M. M.
DennisL.Q.	Stranger Milo
Evans E. T.	Turner Wm.
Higgins Morton.	Titus Lawrence
Harris Edward 3	Wrightson Thomas
Hughlett W.	Warner Mary A.
Haddaway Robt,	Walker Hester A.
Hopkins G. M.	Welch Wm.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised, otherwise they may fail to receive them.

aug 29-1t Wm. T. HARDESTY, P. M.

War Department.

Provost Marshals General's Office
Washington D. C. August 13, 1863.
Circular No. 70

The following opinion of Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General of the Army, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of the Bureau, viz:

"In the case of a father having three sons—one at hom, one now in the military service, and one having been killed in it,—the son remaing at home is not exempt, unless his father be aged or infirm, and be also dependent on such son's labor for his support."

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., August 20, 1863.
Circular No. 73

OPINION.

The following Opinions of Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, are published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau.

In the case where there are only two sons of aged infirm parents, and both are drafted.—(Clause 4, section 2, Enrolment act.)

OPINION.

"Where, through inadvertence or ignorance of the law, aged or infirm parents, having two sons, have omited before the draft to elect which shall be exempted, *and both hvae been drafted*, it seems that the right of election should still be allowed to be exercised at any time before the notice to report to the Board of Enrolment expires. The reason of the rule heretofore established requiring this election to be made *before the draft*, was that a different course would result in "a practical exemption of two sons instead of one." This reason, however, does not apply in the case—necessarily of rare occurrence—where both sons have been drafted, since whichever may be elected, one still remains for the military service, which is all that the law claims or contemplates. The reason of the rule failing, the rule itself should be relaxed in such extreme cases since the object of the law will thereby be accomplished, without the slightest hazard of compromising the public interests."

With regard to the meaning of the word "labor" in section 2 of the Enrolment act.

OPINION.

"Labor is defined to be "bodily or mental exertion." It may, within the meaning of the law, be either physical or intellectual; it may be professional, mechanical, commercial, or agricultural; or intellectual; and each of these forms of labor may exist under modifications, or in combination with each other. The means for the support of the parent or widow, must be produced by this labor, whatever may be its character. It need not be *wholly* produced from it, but it must be *mainly* so. A parent or widow receiving support from a son whose income is derived from dividends or rents, cannot be said to be dependent on his labor, but if that income were entirely the fruit of professional or physical toil, then the case would be clearly within the per view of the law In mixed cases, where the income is the product of labor and capital cooperating together the application of the law is rendered more difficult. Its object will probably be best secured by holding, as suggested, that in such cases the income which furnishes the support must be *mainly* derived from the personal labor of the son. If, for example, the son be a merchant or manufacturer, whose business, under his personal superintendence, yields him an annual revenue of $10,000—and such personal superintendence could not be estimated as worth more than $3,000 per annum—it could not be said, in the sense of the law, that his labor yielded the income to which his parent looks for support. It is, it is true, an element in the production, but not a preponderating one. A test may be found in an answer to the question, whether, if the son's personal labor were with drawn by calling him to the military service, a support for the parent or widow would remain. If it would—and in the case supposed it would, since his superintendence could be supplied, and the productive capability of his capital would remain—then the claim to exemption cannot be allowed."

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

aug 29-3t

FRESH GREEN GINGER—just received by (aug 22) L. H. CAMPBELL.

PURE CRAB APPLECIDER VINEGAR, for Pickling and table use, for sale by
aug 22 JOS. RASIN

S. T.—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,—See advertisement in the daily papers—for sale by (aug 22) L. H. CAMPBELL.

ONLY 25 CENTS.
A FEW of those neat card *THERMOMETERS*, at 25 cents each, for sale by
aug 22 DAWSON & BRO.

S. T.—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, for sale by
aug 22 DAWSON & BRO.

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C. August 15, 1863.
Capt. John Frazier, Provost Marshal, Easton, Md.

SIR: I am instructed by the Provost Marshal General to say, he desires you to give publicity to the fact, "that a reward of ten dollars ($10), and the reasonable expense incurred, will be paid to any person for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the Headquarters of the nearest Provost Marshal," by advertising in the newspapers, and by printed handbills.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant General.

aug 22-1m

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
LINDEN HALL,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THIS Institution, located upon a beautiful eminence in the western part of the city, will re-open the *first Monday in September*. For Circulars, apply to
REV. THOS. M. CANN,
aug 22-3t Principal and Proprietor.

Look out for Charleston!

SAMUEL EINSTEIN,
No. 195 WEST PRATT STREET,
Opposite the Citizens' Bank,
BALTIMORE, MD.,

INFORMS his old friends and customers that he is now fully prepared to sell a great variety of fine chewing Tobacco, of different brands. Also a great variety of Imported and Domestic Cigars, which he promises to sell as cheap as any other house in the city of Baltimore. Call and examine for yourself. Being thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage. [aug 22-6m

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
IN
Talbot County, Maryland.

BY virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Talbot county, setting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will expose to public sale, in front of the Court House, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M., on

Tuesday, the 29th day of September next,

that very valuable and well known property, situated on the Choptank river, and known as

"KINGSTOWN,"

whereon the late Clement S. Clark died and possessed, containing

300 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less. The above tract is in two parts. The "Kingstown" property contains

106 ACRES,

with a good two-story DWELLING, in fine condition, and the necessary OUT-BUILDINGS, in good order. There is likewise attached an excellent

Store-House, Granary and Wharf.

This property offers rare inducements to purchasers, as it is one of the best stands for boating and merchandizing to be found in the county, and is only seven miles from the town of Easton. The soil is in a very good state of cultivation and is susceptible of a high state of improvement.

The other tract commonly known as the

"Burnt Buildings,"

contains

196 ACRES OF LALD,

and adjoins the aforesaid tract. This land is in a fair state of cultivation, and by the application of marl—of which it has the greatest abundance—of the finest quality—may be made of the most productive and paying lands that can be found. Also on this land is a good

MEADOW,

which, with slight expense, would produce the greatest abundance of HAY. The above lots will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase can examine the premises before the day of sale.

The Terms of Sale

as prescribed by the Court, are one fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the balance in four equal instalments, of one, two, three and four years—the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security, to be approved by the Trustee, and to bear interest from day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money, the Trustee will execute a good and valid deed. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH MOBRAY,
aug 22-ts Trustee.

***Balt. Weekly *American* and Wilmington *Journal*, publish weekly until day of sale, and send bill to Trustee.

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 houts 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.

SPICES.—Fresh Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Allspice, Ginger, Black Pepper, Cayenne, Cinnamon, ground and unground, on hand and for sale by
aug 1 DAWSON & BRO.

ROCK SALT.—2,000 pounds of Rock Salt, just received and for sale in quantities to suit, at the *old price*, by
aug 8 DAWSON & BRO.

GLASS JARS.—A few half gallon and gallon glass Jars, for preserves, &c., for sale by (aug 1) DAWSON & BRO.