THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - SEPTEMBER 5, 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.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The unconditional Union men of Talbot County are requested to meet at the usual places of voting in their respective election districts, on **Saturday, the 12th of September instant.**, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of chosing five delegates from each district to meet in County Convention at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday, the 15th of September instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to nominate candidates for the following offices: a State Senator, two delegates to the Legislature, a Clerk of the Circuit Court, a Register of Wills, a State's attorny, a Sheriff, three judges of the Orphans' Court, three County Commissioners and County Surveyor. They are also recommended at the time of selecting delegates to the County Convention to nominate Candidates for the various district offices.

CH. R. MULLIKIN,
SAML. T. HOPKINS,
sep 5 Central Committee.

NEWS SUMMARY.

According to the Rochester *Union*, there has been recently an active demand in Canada for steamers to be used in running the blockade. Parties have purchased all the craft they could get and are looking for more. The Bowmanville, Arabian and Clyde, all of the Lake Ontario fleet, are now understood to be somewhere in salt water, in the hands of the blockade runners. An offer was recently made for the steamer Zimmerman, which was burned at Niagara, but it was not accepted. The agents of the blockade runners, who are looking for steamers, the *Union* thinks, must be desperate, and quite willing to take great risks of navigation as well as of capture, or they would not purchase such craft as they do. They have bought lake steamers wholly unfitted to navigate these waters much less the ocean.

The death of Admiral Foote has been speedily followed by that of his widow, which occured at her father's residence, in New Haven, on Wednsday evening. The New Haven *Journal* say she has been ill ever since the decease of the Admiral, but only a few days ago she was able to take the air in her carriage. Mrs. Foote was forty-seven years of age. Her funeral took place yesterday afternoon at three o'clock.—Two sons are the only survivors of the Admaral's family.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August28.—The execution of the five substitute descrters, sentenced to the penalty of death in General Orders No. 84. took place to-day.—More than ordinary interest was exhibited in this execution of Military law, and it is estimated that not less than 25,000 persons were present. The ground was well selected, and every arrangement so complete that no accident occured to mar the solemnity of the proceedings.—The position of the spectators was upon a semi-circular elevation partially surrounding the place of execution.

Previous to the execution the scene present a remarkable view to the spectator. Two of the sentenced were Protestants, two Catholics and the fifth a Hebrew. The spiritual advisers of each were present, administering the last consolation of religion. The criminals were sitting upon their respective coffins, with the yawning graves in the rear. The troops were drawn up in close column by division, covering the complete semi-circle, separated from the spectators by creek.

The order for the immediate execution was issued by Gen. Griffin at three P. M., and the officer of the guard, Captain Crocker, of the 118th Pennsylvania, recalled the clergyman from their spiritual duties. The rest is briefly told.

At the order to fire thirty-six muskets were discharged, and instant death, as announced by the surgeons in attendance, was the result.—The bodies were then placed in their respective graves, and the clergy then performed the religious rites over the deceased,

The spectacle was an unusual one. The Catholic, the Protestant and the Hebrew stood side by side each uttering prayers for the departed souls.

The names, ages, residence, ect., of the departed are as follows:—George Kuhna, Hanovarian, twenty-two years old, residence Pennsylvania, unmarried; John Felane, Italian, twenty-six years old, Pennsylvania, wife and family; Charles Walter, Prussian, twenty-eight years, wife and child; George Reinese, Italian, twenty-four years, wife and child, Emile Lai, Prussian, thirty years, wife.

The Chicago *Post* has information that movements now in progress under the direction of Gen. Banks, will not only speedily restore the entire Red river district to his control, but that at an early day operation will be commenced having for their object the occupation of Texas. The great movement, however, is in another direction. Thirty thousand troops, reinforcements to General Banks' Department, are on the way down the river to be commanded by General Grover, who has been one of the Generals commanding under General Banks in all his recent operations. With this additional force all the towns on and near the Lake Ponthar train coast will be occupied—Madisonville, Mandeville, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Biloxi and Pascagoula—the latter place becoming the base of operations for a land attack against Mobile.

Rebel papers received at Morehead city, N. C., state that Jeff Davis, after conference with the Gevenors of the Rebel States, has decided to call into the field a half a million of negro troops, who are to receive their freedom and a bounty of fifty acres of land at the end of the war. No confirmation of this statement comes from Fortress Monroe, where late Richmond papers have been received, and we regard it as of doubtful reliability. If true it is a potent confession of the desperation to which the Rebel leaders are reduced. The Rebels dare not trust their slaves unarmed near our lines, much less can they trust them armed, where their opportunities for desertion would be increased tenfold.

Fifty-three men were drafted from Enfield, Ct., and fifty-two of them paid their $300.—The remaining gentlemen was a darkey, who expressed his determination to go and represent the town.

The following number of surplus Rebel prisoners are now in the hands of our Government:

Fort Delaware	11 000
David's Island, New York	3 000
Camp Douglas, Illinois	3 270
Camp Chase, Ohio	2 000
Camp Morton, Indiana	2 000
Johnson's Island, Ohio	1 633
Alton, Illinois, prison	1 130
Ohio Penitentiary	67
Total	27,100

General Wistar's Cavalry recently made a reconnoissance toward Richmond, leaving Williamsburg on the 26th ult., and pushing directly through New Kent Court House to Bottom's Bridge. At this point they found and charged upon a regiment of infantry in rifle-pits, driving them out and across the bridge. Our loss was one killed and one wounded. The object of the expedition being fully accomplished the command returned safely to Williamsburg with much valuable information respecting the enemy's position and movements in the vicinity of the Rebel capital.

We presume the Democrats had no hope of accomplishing anything in Vermont, but if they did, the election there on Tusday must have satisfied them of the vanity of such expectations. Every State officer chosen is a Republican, every Congressman is a Republican every State Senator is a Republican, and of more than fifty members of the Lower House heard from, the Copperheads have got just *two*, and so far only two towns have given majorities on that side.—The three Republican Congressmen have majorities of 6,000 to 8,000. The vote is lighter than in 1860, but the relative proportions are about the same.

The departments are without any later or additional information, either official or otherwise, than has already been published, in regard to the operations at Charleston. General Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren report everything as progressing favorably. The requisitions for men and materials are promptly filled, and the conduct of the seige is left entirely to their discretion, with every confidence that they will finally meet with complete success.

☞ We learn that there was quite an excitement at the steamboat wharf at Miles River Ferry, on Tuesday morning last, over some of Gen. Birney's recruits. The recruiting officer took on board the steamer, about forty colored recruits, some of whom were said to be slaves. A number of large slaveholders, all rebel sympathizers, with one of two exceptions, were present, and various propositions were made to put an end to such proceedings or to get remunerated for their BLEEDING HOPES. Some proposed getting up a committee, composed of slaveholders, to proceed to Washington, while others determined to put themselves to no such trouble, but intended to make the steamboat company attone to the offended law. Oh, how we big fish could swim, if we only had the power. When the talked of committee takes their departure to consult the heads of the nation, it is to be hoped that they will take along some of those famous grind-stones that was so serviceable on a certain excursion that went from the Ferry a few years ago. We would also suggest some of the operators and getters up of that excursion as very appropriate persons to present the claims of themselves and their particular friends, to the War Department at Washington. Can men who not only sympathize with those in arms, but have shown their hostility to the government by open acts, expect the government to protect the very species of property still remaining in their hands, which caused the rebellion? Thus far they have rested at their ease and ridiculed the government and abused its officials, not caring a fig who suffered so long as the realities of the war which their own kind forced upon the people—was kept from their own door; but as soon as THEY begin to feel it, others must bow in sackcloth and ashes. In the rebel States, white men must submit to being forced into the army, they must submit to having their property destroyed, their families scattered and their once happy homes made the dwelling place for owls and bats or laid waste by the torch, without raising an objection, under penalty of death. Wherever negroes are found to be of service to their government, they are driven off in droves like cattle, regardless of owners, and yet what an outrage it is that the government will not foster and protect a property which rebels have attempted to convert into a magazine whereby our glorious Union should be torne asunder. Did any one ever hear of Jeff. Davis protecting the property of an open and avowed Union man? The dark days of April, 1861, are beginning to cast their shadows upon those who could see nothing in them but light and sunshine. Let those who are now so troubled over their misfortunes, remember that like Haiman of old, they are being executed upon the same cross that they erected for others

☞ We see that the State Central Committee, appointed by the "23d Convention," held a meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday week, for organization, and passed resolutions re-affirming their intention to extend their support to the government. Mr. Maffit was present and in an address to the committee, at last, fully endorsed the platform of the convention that nominated him. Mr. Maffit appears to take somewhat different views of matters as time progresses. At first he could not agree with the entire platform of his convention, he could not tolerate emancipation nor anything that had the least tendency to bring forward its discussion; but only a few short weeks have passed and he now endorses the whole proceedings of the convention, and has been made willing, no doubt, by force of circumstances, for a State Convention to be assembled. This more on the part of Mr. Maffit, is too near the eleventh hour, to make votes by the operation. He has set his face against the emancipation policy or even the least thing that looked to its discussion, and it is useless for him at this period to attempt to change his "base of operations," in order to secure his election. The General has the inside track.

☞ Our town is already becoming quite lively. A large number of persons from the adjoining counties have paid their respects to the Provost Marshal for the purpose of presenting their claims for exemption, on account of aged and helpless parents. No doubt there are a great many who think it very convenient to have an aged father or infirm mother at this particular time, when heretofore, perhaps, they could see in them nothing but trouble. We believe, however, that all cases of exemption will receive a proper scrutiny by the able board which conduct the business. Captain Frazier has given the most implicit satisfaction since he has been in our midst, and we believe his course is well received by every loyal man throughout the district. We think the government made a very judicious appointment when he was selected as the man to fill the important post of Provost Marshal.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.—It will be seen by a call in to-day's paper, that the Union men of the county are requested to assemble at their usual places of holding election in the districts, on Saturday next, to select five delegates to meet in Easton on the Tuesday following—the 15th inst.—to nominate a county ticket. They are also requested to make their district nominations at their district meetings. It is to be hoped that these meetings will be well attended as it is of vital importance that the very best men in the county should be brought out to fill the offices. Every man should feel it his duty to be present at the District meetings on Saturday next.

CAUTION TO BOYS.—We learn that on one day this week, a little son of Capt. Wm. Beckwith was out fishing with an elder brother, when they caught a cat-fish and threw it in the bottom of the boat. The little fellow on getting near the fish gave it a kick with his bare foot, when one of its fins penetrated his great toe a considerable depth. The wound continued to bleed very freely for some time and the parents fearing that something serious might originate from it, called in a physician, but the wound continued to bleed and at last accounts he was dangerously ill.

ARRESTS.—On Monday last Deputy Provost Marshal Thompson, received an order from the War Department for the arrest of Mr Wm. Bostic, bailiff of Easton, and his son John. We learn from the Baltimore American that they were placed in Fort McHenry and were arrested on the charge of obstructing the volunteering of colored troops.

ANOTHER CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—We see by a hand bill, from the office of the Cambridge Intelligencer, that there will be a Union Congressional Convention held in Easton, on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

[COMMUNICATED.]

HEADQUARTERS PD. FORCES,
Camp Chase, O., Aug. 22d, 1863.

EDITOR EASTON GAZETTE—*Dear Sir:* It behooves us all, in an emergency like the present, to come out boldly and fearlessly and declare our relative position to the government. It is useless to remind you of the fact, that our great nation is now convulsed with and by civil war. Where all was peace, and joy, and happiness, now reigns supreme, sorrow, anguish and confusion. We either hear the tramp of armed men, hurrying hither or thither, or we see perhaps some family, some mother, or sister, or wife, mourning the loss of a son, brother or husband. But, I ask you, what does all this mean? What has occasioned this terrible confusion? It means that we are in the midst of a war, revolting, cruel in the extreme. It means that these men have been called to preserve and perpetuate, at the point of the bayonent, that glorious heritage handed down by our forefathers to us their children. It means, sir, that the demon, secession, has reared its serpent head, and endeavored to thrust its deadly fangs into the maternal bosom that nurtured it. But I wish to inquire in the first place, what motive actuated the people of the South, when they passed the ordinance of secession at Charleston? Did they feel themselves aggrieved? If so, did they not have an opportunity to obtain redress for those grievances? Can any intelligent man, of a calm, deliberate understanding, and with a sound mind, assert that they were justifiable in seceding, and support himself in such an assertion? But these chivalrous gentlemen claimed that we were stealing their slaves; objected to personal liberty bills, &c. Has any man who has ever read those liberty bills, the hardihood and audacity to utter such an unblushing falsehood, as to declare that they were oppressive? What were the bills and what was their object? When these bills were examined, and the matter inquired into, it was found that the object of them was to secure to the free men of color among us, a fair trial or hearing, after being kidnapped to be sent into the Southern States as slaves. But as if to yield to their every wish, whether reasonable and just or not, (for Congress wished, if possible, to avoid trouble,) a resolution was introduced into Congress of this nature:

"WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and its right and faithful observance the duty of every good and law-abiding citizen; therefore,

Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of disobedience to that Constitution, wherever manifested, and that we earnestly recommend the repeal of all statutes, including the Personal Liberty Bills, so called, enacted by State Legislatures, conflicting with and in violation of that sacred instrument, and the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof."

That resolution was introduced in the spirit of conciliation, and it was voted for by every member of the House of Representatives; and in accordance with it, State after State, revised those laws, which I believe were wise in themselves, and could wrong no one; but they were repealed to get rid of all pretext for complaint. What next was there? Well, they said, you Abolitionists up here, and they never drew a very fine sight in determining who were abolitionists, would interfere with the fugitive slave law. In reply to this it was clearly demonstrated that the loss of the South, by runaway slaves, did not amount to one fortieth of one per cent, per year. And it was further shown, that in no case, had the re-capture of a fugitive slave been successfully resisted; that when a runaway slave was found, he was always recovered by his master. And as to its remaining a law, there it stood on the statute books, where it had remained year after year, without any proposition being made to repeal it, notwithstanding some of its provisions were obnoxious to the sentiments of every noble heart. But because it was desired to abolish this slavery strife, nobody proposed to modify the law. There was no cause for fear in this respect. Even a proposition was made by Mr. Corwin, one of the most distinguished representatives on the floor, to engraft into the Constitution of the United States, an amendment that would specifically declare, that no Northern State, or Congress, should even interfere with slavery in the Southern States. This was proposed for the purpose of placing it beyond the reach of Congress, or the people of the North, to molest the slave owners in the possession of their slaves. And that proposition passed both Houses of Congress by a two-third vote, and would have been engrafted into the Constitution of the United States, but for the fact that the secession of the Soushern States prevented the accomplishment of the object. But, it was said again, you people are propagating so fast, and multiplying so rapidly from immigration, that you will soon have more than three-fourths of the votes of all the States, and then you will interfere with all our rights and privileges. In reply to this, Mr. Corwin demonstrated that it could not happen much short of a thousand years; (and that was about as long as we should attempt to legislate for the future.) But we wanted to remove all grounds for excuse, and therefore proposed to make this clause in the Constitution forbidding Congress from interfering with slavery, irrepealable for all time to come. By this proposition it was thought all ground would be removed for fault-finding. When all this was done, it was thought that all had been done it was possible to do. But still they were not satisfied, and what else was done? They said they did not enjoy equal rights with us, in the Territories. It so happened that the laws of population were setting the territorial question in a way they did not like. They had tried various methods for introducing slavery into them, but had failed.—Even Kansas had come back and asked admission as a free State. When the Territorial question was raised again the Republicans came forward and unanimously proposed to organize all the territories of the United States, without saying one word about slavery in them, on the doctrine of Douglas himself. It was a remarkable fact, in our political history, that before the war commenced, laws were formed by Douglas, Green, of Missouri, a secessionist, and Mr. Gow, of Pennsylvania, a Republican, which settled the question of slavery in all the Territories, and these laws were passed by almost the unanimous vote of Congress, so that the question of slavery in the Territories was settled by law, and beyond danger of repeal. And now what else was there to quarrel about? These people of the Southern States had this peculiar property of slavery, and naturally enough desired to be protected in the possession of it. We granted them every security and immunity that they asked, and now you will ask, why did they rebel against our common government, and take up arms against it? They enjoyed the blessings and honors it conferred, and they were innumerable. They had the Presidency of the government fifty out of severnty years, and they held three-fourths of all the offices in the gift of that government. Every law then upon the statute book, received the sanction more or less, of these Southern men. They have generally had the controlling influence in the National Legislature. They have been better politicians than we have, on account of our active employment in other life, and hence, have controlled almost everything their own way. Then why did they rebel? I will answer. It was to alter our form of government, so as to conform to the spirit of their local institution of slavery. They were not afraid but they could enjoy all the rights secured to them by the Constitution.—They wanted more. They wanted to change and modify the Constitution of the United States, so as to make slavery the corner-stone of the only free government in the world. Here we were living in peace and prosperity, in a glorious country—a country superior beyond comparison to any known in the history of the world. It has been only a few years since our grandfathers secured the independence of our nation, at which time we were only three millions of people, since which time we have increased to thirty millions. They secured a little strip of land lying along the ocean; now almost the whole continent is ours, and until the rebellion peace and prosperity reigned throughout the world.—We were, in fact, marching along to magnificence and glory, the conception of which had never entered the mind of man. Then why attempt to destroy this government? Oh! it is an outrage of the darkest kind, and I believe that the men engaged in it will have one of the darkest and most damnable crimes to answer for.—The rebellion of the Devil himself was hardly worse than this attempt to break up this, the best government in the world. But, sir, I wish to call the attention of the people to the fact that the war is upon us. And while it is upon us, what part are we to sustain? Shall we assume a position of hostility towards our mother country; or shall we come up as one man, and with one voice, and "rally round the flag;" and wrapping its starry folds around us, solemnly swear that not one single star shall be polluted or lost in obscurity. It has swept over us like a mighty avalanche, crushing in its ungovernable fury all who come in contact with it. Many hearthstones have been made desolate. From many hearts have gone up a wail of anguish. Many have bid farewell for the last time to a dear son, or an only brother, or a devoted husband; and many more will be the orphans and widows yet, ere this demon can be checked in its mad course. While our armies are in Southern lands, and on rebellious soil, fighting the great battles of our country, it behooves you too, who are at home, to bear a conspicuous part in our national struggle. The armies look to you, to keep down treason at home. And will you not do it? Aye, I can almost hear you exclaim, with determination stamped on your countenance, that you will be true to the trust reposed in you. You will crush it here, in our midst, and cause traitors to feel that they have loyal men to deal with, whose nerves are of iron, and sinews of steel. Who will not Judas like, (or rather Floyd like,) betray our country for filthy lucre. Then let your voices be heard, on all occasions, in trumpet tones, that shall strike terror and confusion to the hearts of our enemies, and shall encourage our soldiers in the field to deeds of valor. These noble hearts have promptly responded to the call of duty, and gone out in the defense of our land. They have endured fatigue, exposure, danger, wounds, and even death itself, for our sacred cause of liberty. Then I tell you there is a great duty incumbent on the people of this country.—You must cheer and encourage them to deeds of noble daring. You must make them feel that they have the hearty co-operation of the friends at home. Above all things show no quarters to that class of individuals denominated "Butternuts." They are worse than the rebels in the field; for they are too cowardly to fight, and yet, encourage desertions, and do all in their power to clog the wheels of government, and destroy all that we have accomplished. And yet they call themselves FRIENDS. God protect *me* from such friends. No man who is a traitor to the government can be a friend of mine. I renounce all such. They are of the devil's kind, and their good old father will yet get them. But one word to the loyal men and I am done. The old ship has been in the midst of a severe storm, on a tempestuous sea. But the storm has well nigh spent itself, and we have a safe pilot at the helm. The breakers of disunion threatened to engulf our gallant craft; but she has proved that though she has been built since '76, her hull and timbers are yet sound, and that she can yet weather a storm. The Southern people are being taught a lesson which they never can, never will forget; namely, that we are equal to any emergency, and can govern ourselves without the assistance of any monarch. They begin to realize that our government knows how to deal with traitors.—And ere long they will beg to be taken back into the government they have affected to despise. Fear not. Though dark clouds hover o'er us, and things may not work as smoothly as desired, all will yet be well, and success will crown our arms. I have, sir, the honor to be

the public's ob't serv't,
WM. T. PIERSON.

LETTER FROM THE HON. ROBERT TOOMBS.—Robert H. Toombs, of Georgia, is out in a letter denouncing the Confederate financial scheme, in which he says.

The history of the currency of our enemies, since the beginning of this war, is humiliating to us. Either had foreign credits. Both had powerful and established State government to back them. We were united in favor of the war. They were divided. They have kept twice the number of men in the field that we have upon half the money, and paid their soldiers better than we have. Their treasury notes sell at a discount of less than thirty per cent; ours at more than one thousand. The reason is solely that their government has better understood and more firmly adheared to the true principles of currency than ours. In all else we had the advantage.

Mr. Toombs proceeds, and says that taxation, rigid comprehension, and loans, are the only ways by which sound currency can be obtained. He thus concludes:

We must act, and that quickly. The public interest and public safety will no longer allow delay. Our present system is utterly insupportable. It is upsetting the very foundations of private rights; daily weakening public confidence in our cause at home and abroad; sowing among the people dangerous discontents, which are daily deepening and widening. Patriotism demands that all good men should unite to correct this evil.

THE DEATH OF GEN. PEMBERTON—PEMBERTON SHOT BY A TEXAN OFFICER.—The St. Louis Democrat of the 25th instantsays:

"From all accounts, the reported death of General Pemberton is correct. He was on his way to Montgomery, Alabama, where a military court of inquiry, to inquire into the causes attending the surrender of Vicksburg, was ordered to be held. While at Selma, Alabama, he was approached by an officer of a Texas regiments who accused him of selling Vicksburg to Gen. Grant. This the Rebel General denied, when, after further conversation, General Pemberton attempted to shoot the Texan, who, however, before he had effected his purpose, drew a revolver and shot Pemberton, the wound producing almost instant death. Our information as to the death of this double-dyed traitor is derived from parties direct from Greenwood Mississppi where the report is generally credited."

I OFFER myself as an Independent Union candate for Counstable, foSt. Michales 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 pominations made for District officers.

aug 29 THOS. J. LEONARD.

DENTISTRY.

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

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, September 3, 1863.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Fair to prime, White,	1 55a81 60
Red,	1 30a81 40
CORN—White,	74a78 cts
Yellow,	84a88 cts.
OATS—Maryland.	48a53 cts

DEATHS.

WELLS.—In Bay Hundred, on the 25th ult., after a long and painful illness, Frances Wells, consort of Thomas Wells, deceased, aged 82 years and 3 days.—[Balto. Sun please copy.]

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—Just received a very superior article, in pints, at

sep 5 Jos. RASIN's.

CLARET WINE.—Several cases of St. Julien Claret Wine, in store and for sale by the single bottle, or case by

sep 5 Jos. RASIN.

20 BBLS. Super Old Monongehela Rye Whiskies, raging from $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00 per gallon, just received from Philadelphia, and for sale by the gallon, demmijohn and barrel at

sep 5 Jos. RASIN's.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber intending to remove from Easton, offers for sale or rent, the DWELLING HOUSE in which he now resides. The property is pleasantly situated on the public road leading from Easton to Trappe, near the southern limit of Easton.

For particulars enquire of the subscriber, or of L. Dodson, Easton Bank.

sep 5-3t H. S. WRIGHTSON.

NOTICE.

THE firm of Stewart, Beetle & Fountain was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of January, 1863.

All persons indebted to the firm by open account or note are requested to call on the subscriber who can be found at the office of Capt. N. E. Nicols, in Easton.

Unless they are settled by an early day they will be put in hands which may make it cost you something, as the business must be closed.

sep 5-3t A. W. FOUNTAIN.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FALL GOODS.

JUST received a large stock of 3-4 and 6-4 heavy Kerseys, together with a fine assortment of Sattinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cloths and Cassimeres, Plaid Domestics, Bleached and Unbleached Muslin, Fall Calicoes, Ladies' Dress Goods, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, and other Fancy Goods. Also Plow Castings, Coal Oil, with the lamp wicks and chimneys, which will be sold at a small advance for cash or country produce.

JAS. D. MANSFIELD,
sep 5 St. Michaels, Md.

UPSHER LLOYD. LLOYD LOUNDES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting a

GENERAL
COMMISSION BUSINESS,

respectfully announce to the Farmers of Talbot and adjoining counties, that we are now prepared to attend to the sale of all Grain, &c., that may be consigned to us.

By close attention to business we hope to merit a share of the public patronage.

LLOYD & LOUNDES,
95 Smith's Wharf,
sep 5-6m J Baltimore, Md.

War Department.

Provost Marshall General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 12, 1863.
Circular No. 44.

To answer inquiries made to this office, it is announced:

1st. Any drafted person paying $300, under section 13 of the Enrolment act, is thereby exempt from further liability *under that draft*, but not from any subsequent draft.

2d. Any drafted person furnishing an acceptable substitute, is exempt from military service for the period for which said substitute is mustered into the service.

3d. A substitute, once mustered into the service, cannot be drafted while in service.

5th. Men who, on the 3d of March, 1863, were in the military service of the United States, as substitutes, under the draft of 1862, and whose terms of service since expired, are not liable to the present draft; but the persons for whom they were substitutes are liable to draft the same as though they had not been drafted, and furnished substitutes under the draft of last year.

6th. In serving the notice as required by Circular No. 42, from this office, a *reasonable time* to report shall, in each case, be granted by the Board of Enrolment to men in *State service* who have been or may be drafted.

JAMES B. FRY
sep 5-1mo *Provost Marshal General.*

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

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand, and for sale, the following Carriages, viz:—4 good second-hand no-top Buggies, (one of them Watson's make;) 1 good light family Carriage; 1 top Wagon, with one side seat; 1 no-top Wagon, with two seats; 1 Buggy with top, and 1 new light Rockaway Carriage. Apply to

S. B. HOPKINS,
Court Street, near the Market,
sep 5 tf Easton, Md.

All kinds of repairing done in his line at short notice.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fi. fa., issued out of the Circuit Court of Talbot county, and to me directed and delivered, one at the suit of Samuel A. Meginney, administrator of Samuel H. Meginney, dec'd, against Thomas Hopkins, Jr., and one other at the suit of James L. Martin, against Thomas Hopkins, Jr., I will offer at public sale for cash only, at the residence of the said Thomas Hopkins, Jr., in Chapel District, on

Wednesday, the 17th inst.,

the following property to wit:—

15 Head of Cattle; 3 Head of Horses; 7 Head of Mules; 2 Carriages and Harness; 4 Carts and Gear.

ALSO

The Crop of Wheat raised on Shipton and Tan Yard Farms.

ALSO

The entire crops of Corn growing on the above named Farms,

taken as the property of the said Thomas Hopkins, Jr., and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named writs of fi. fa., interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

WILLIAM L. WRIGHTSON,
sep 5-ts Sheriff.

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
June Term, A. D., 1863.

ON application of Lucretia Wayman adm'trx w. a. of Thomas Wayman, late of Talbot county, deceased,

It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

{SEAL}

TILGHMAN N. CHANCE,
Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above Order.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot co., in the State of Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas Wayman late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of Aug., 1864, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all the benefits of the said deceased's estate.

LUCRETIA WAYMAN,
Adm'trx of Thos Wayman, de'cd.
Sep. 5, 1863-3t

FOR PICKLING—

Spices of all kinds—

Fresh Lemons.

aug 22 LEVIN 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.

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 RENT.

FOR rent for 1864 a dwelling house and store attached—jointly or separately. The store is situated immediately opposite the Easton Bank, adjoining the Drug Store of L. H. Campbell, Esq., and is an excellent stand for business. The room in size is not surpassed by any in Easton, has recently been repaired, has fine, large show windows, sheltering, glass-fixtures, &c., and a large and dry cellar. The Dwelling is large and conveniently arranged with all necessary outbuildings, in good repair and a garden extending through the square. Stabling will also be rented with the house.

Persons desiring to rent will make application in person or by letter to.

M. G FEDDEMAN, Easton, Md.

N. B. Possession of the Store will be given immediately, if desired.

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

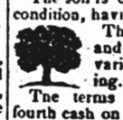
2d day, (Tuesday,) 8th day of the 9th month Sep.

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.