THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - SEPTEMBER 12, 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.

We have the details of the news from Europe by the steamer Scotia. The American ship Anglo Saxon, with a cargo of coal on board, was burned by the Florida on the 21st ult., thirty miles southeast of Kinsale. The London *Times* admitted it was wrong to supply the Rebels with vessels, and said it was England's interest, as well as duty, to maintain that custom. The London *News* reiterated its argument that the *Star* says they should at least be detained till the appeal in the Alexandra case is finally settled. The *Times* tells the Canadians that in case of aggression they must defend themselves. The Alabama, it was reported, had gone into Cherbourg for repairs, and the Florida was said to be at Brest. The American Consul at Frankfort was said to continue to display the Mexican flag in conjunction with the Stars and Stripes. The American protest in regard to Mexico, it was thought, would be presented to the French Government in the course of the week. The King of the Belgians recommended the Archduke Maximilian to insist upon certain conditions before accepting the Mexican crown. These conditions, it was said, were equivalent to a refusal. Upon acceptance, too, his political rights as a scion of the house of Austria will have to be renounced.

The Unconditional Union Convention of the Fifth District of this state met at Bladensburg on Tuesday and nominated Colonel John C. Holland, of Baltimore county, as their candidate for the House of Representatives. This completes the Congressional ticket of the Union party in the State. The following are the nominations in all the districts:

First District—John W. Chrisfield.
Second District—Edwin H. Webster.
Third District—Henry Winter Davis.
Fourth District—Francis Thomas.
Fifth District—John C. Holland
Messrs. Crisfield, Webster and Thomas were members of the last House.

The intelligence from the army of Meade is not indicative of any immediate movement.—Information comes from deserters that General Lee's army is scattered over a wide extent of country from the Blue Ridge to the mouth of Rappahannock. Between this and the Rapidan river only a few pickets are posted. It is pretty well ascertained that no important force of Lee's army has crossed the Rappahannock.

The citizens of Pittsburg have telegraphed the Mayor of Leavenworth an offer to furnish homes and education to fifty of the children made orphans in the recent Lawrence massacre. If the offer is accepted, a committee will be sent for the children, and the expense of transfer will be borne by the Pittsburgians.

The official vote for Governor in all but four counties in Kentucky foots up as follows:

Thomas E. Bramlette, Union,	68,009
C. A. Wickliffe, Copperhead,	17 384
Bramlett's majority,	50,625
Total vote cast,	85, 393

The people of West Tennessee are beginning to move for a reconstruction of the Union.—Large meetings of the most influential men, not heretofore known as Union men, have recently been held in Hardeman county, at which patriotic resolutions were passed, petitioning Governor Andrew Johnson to issue writs for an election, to be held soon, for members of the State Legislature, under the Constitution and Union. These meetings pledge the citizens to vote for none but Union men.

There are now in the United States service about thirty thousand colored troops. It is expected that they will number from one to three hundred thousand before the 1st of January.

The excitement in Kansas relative to the Lawrence massacre by Quantrill has become intense, and the people were arming to pursue and punish the murderers. There was also danger of a conflict with the troops of Gen. Schofield, who had prohibited any movement on the part of the State authorities in their desire for summary revenge. An appeal had been made by Gen. Lane to the President to remove Gen. Schofield, who had lost the confidence of the people.

The news from Charleston is glorious. Forts Wagner and Gregg fly the flag of the Union and the whole of Moris Island is ours. The slow but irresistible siege of Gen. Gillmore are pushing the tactics forward, and the Rebels are beginning to recognize by this time the absolute truth of the *Mercury's* declaration, that they "must drive the Yankees from Morris Island or the Yankees would drive them from the city." Our account of the evacuation of Morris Island comes through Rebel sources but is very explicit. It took place on the 6th, Sunday last. Gen. Gilmore had advanced his sappers up to the meat of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold it Gen. Beauregard ordered its evacuation. "The enemy," the Rebel despatch says, "now hold Cummings' Point, in full view of the city." The evacuation, according to the Richmond *Whig*, was preceded by heavy bombardment from our batteries and iron-clad fleet which was kept up all day without intermission and far into the night. The Rebel loss was one hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. The evacuation took place between eight and one o'clock P. M., and it is claimed was executed successfully, with the loss only of one barge and twelve men. At noon on the 7th a demand was made by Admiral Dahlgren for the immediate surrender of Fort Sumter. General Beauregard replied that he could 'have Fort Sumter when he took it and held it, and that in the meanwhile his demands were puerile and unbecoming."—Which proves that Beauregard was slightly out of temper; had he been in his usual complacent mood he would have declared the demand "unconstitutional, and such as could only be made by a vile Abolitionist." The possession of the upper end of Morris Island by our forces is a most important step towards the reduction of Charleston. Cumming's Point is about three miles and a half from the city, and in full view from it. When General Gillmore shall have advanced his batteries to that point—a process which will require some days, but absolutely certain of accomplishment—the city of Charleston will be beyond defence at his mercy. From that point he can shell it with a certainty that will soon reduce it to ashes.—From Cumming's Point his batteries can also be brought to bare upon the Rebel forts on Sullivan's Island, and aid the navy in its endeavors to force an entrance into the inner harbor.—The fall of Charleston is merely a question of time—the event is certain.

To the good news from Charleston we have to add the not less important intelligence of the capture of Chattanooga. That famous "last ditch" of the Rebels has been quietly given up to General Rosecrans, and the fleet-footed Bragg is moving for some point still further South.

Rebel despatch from Chattanooga to the 6th, Sunday, say that our forces were quite active both above and below the city, but there were no further indications of an attack. The impression was that General Rosecrans would make an effort to flank the Rebel posession.—And Atlanta, Ga., despatch states that a detatchment of our forces was at Waxahatchee, Shelby county, Alabama, and that another force was advancing on Rome, Georgia. It is evident from these reports that General Rosecrans is operating in the rear of the Rebels, cutting off their communications so as to make the position at Chattanooga untenable.

It appears by a despatch which we find in the Western papers that General Blunt's recent operations in the Indian Territory have been much more important than we were led to suppose from the telegraphic reports which have reached us. His little army only 4,500 strong, crossed the Arkansas River on the 23d ult., and offered battle to the Rebel Generals Steele and Cooper, who commanded 11,000 men. Notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, however, the Rebels, after a slight resistance, commenced a retreat, which soon became a disorderly flight. General Blunt pursued one hundred miles to Perryville, at which point he captured and destroyed the Rebel commissary depot. Here the pursuit was abandoned, and General Blunt turned toward Fort Smith, which place he has doubtless captured.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 4th doubts that Knoxville is occupied by the Union troops, and says that if it be so the Rebels must have abandoned the city for some strategic purpose; but it admits that the permanent occupation of Knoxville would be a heavy blow.

☞ THE negro enlistment still continues to create much excitement and talk throughout the county. On Tuesday morning last, there were about eighty-four left Miles River Ferry, on the steamer, under charge of a lieutenant from Col. Birney's regiment, and we learn a number more left St. Michaels on the same boat. Since last Tuesday week there has been considerable caucusing and planning among secessionists, and different means proposed to recover their negroes and to check their volunteering. At last, as a means to secure themselves, a petition has been drawn up at the instigation of and circulated by the most violent Rebel sympathizers in the county, and an effort made to use Union men as the cat's paw to pull the chesnuts out of the fire. The idea of such men petitioning the Governor of the State or the heads of the Government at Washington, to throw around them the arm of protection and security, whereby they may retain and propagate, unmolested, the very species of property over which the South commenced the rebellion, and at whose every victory, these men leap for joy, is perfectly absurd. They have held the authorities at Washington in perfect contempt and could scarcely ever utter the President's name without accompanying it with an oath or some contemptible epithet.—We would warn all Union men against such petitions. There is not a thoroughly loyal man in the county that can derive any benefit from signing them, but to the contrary it might be of great disadvantage and detrimental to their interests The secessionists have plotted treason and assiduously contended that the rebellion was instigated by the violation and abuse of southern rights and that it would put slavery on a firm foundation, but now, after all such hopes have fled, and they have cast themselves upon the billows of the mighty tempest without rudder or oar, they think it wonderfully strange that Union men can get their slaves while they have no redress, and consequently they are beginning to feel their real condition and cry aloud, "save me Cassius or I sink." In 1861 their orators told them that "Jefferson Davis was their only salvation," and one of them said "his hand was against Jimmy Buchanan" and for no other reason than because their "ten cent Jimmy" did not hand over soul and body, the Government to the Rebels. No doubt his will was good and he did much to aid the Rebel cause, but he was too much on the one horse system for the Secessionists of Talbot.—How things have changed, but many yet contend that the South is unconquerable and that her means are ample to carry the war into Africa. If this be the fact why do not these same orators mount the stage and calm the fears of their co-workers in treason, by saying peace, be still;—"Jefferson Davis was your only salvation" in 1861 and he will not for-l sake you in 1863? At the breaking out of the rebellion, Union men were called submissionists and insulted by every imaginable taunt and jeer and denounced as cowards, but let us see one of them sum up sufficient courage now, to say one tenth part of what they said two years ago, though many contend that the Federal army have been defeated in nearly every engagement, and that one Southern "gentleman" can whip ten Yankees. They have mistaken their mark; Jeff. Davis, the man of their choice, can give them no protection and they have alienated themselves from the protection of the Government, by denouncing it as being worthless and its Chief Magistrate an imbecile, but the true patriot, who has stuck by it through thick and thin, can either recover his property or get a receipt, payable by the Government. Nothing would be more pleasing to these men than to be enabled to influence Governor Bradford, by using unguarded Union men through petition, to bring the State uthorities in conflict with the United States authorities. That is precisely what they have been trying to do ever since the April riot in Baltimore, and we will be very much mistaken if they can find a Union man weak enough at this period, to yield to their deceit, flattery and sugar-coated entreaties. They can present no petition in reference to their particular interests, that would not compromise the loyalty of any Union man that might connect himself with it. We advise all Union men then, to keep clear of such petitions and let their getters-up steer their own frail bark.

POOR OLD FLOYD.—The Richmond papers several weeks ago, announced the death of Floyd, whose career as the tool of the conspirators, whilst in Buchanan's Cabinet, is a part of the history of the country. Even in this life, he received the due reward of his iniquity, and has now gone to give an account to a higher than an earthly Judge. Notwithstanding his infamous services, in so arranging the troops and munitions of war as to be easily reached by the rebels when they made their sudden spring at the nation's property, at the opening of the war, Floyd was in disgrace with Jeff. Davis, and has been a long while laid on the shelf by that dignitary, as worthless to him, or as unworthy of being trusted. Old Gov. Letcher employed him, in the State service, and he has been hanging around Richmond for the last year or more. Thus one by one, are the chief instigators of this wicked rebellion being removed from the earth—and oh! what an awful reckoning will they have to give for their crimes, before an offended deity.

Prentiss of the Louisville Journal, warns
The Devil to look sharp
Or Floyd 'll steal his pitch-fork.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The September number of this popular monthly has made its appearance.—The richness and beauty of it rifals any of its predecessors. The colored fashion plate is very beautiful. The "Happy Party" is a frontispiece, steel engraving, representing a group of children, amusing themselves in the green wood by swinging. We have in this number 71 pages of pleasant and instructive reading matter, all for $3 a year. Address Godey's Lady's Book, Philadelphia.

LESLIE FOR SEPTEMBER.—Frank Leslie for September is on our table. The whole number is full of interest. Besides the great quantity of reading matter it is replete with engravings of various kinds. Its designs for paterns are numerous, and no lady should be without it. Independent of the extension fashion plate which every number contains, the last two numbers have contained nicely executed, large size paterns, for ladies and little boys' suits. $3 per annum. Address Frank Leslie, New York.

EXEMPTIONS.—Up to yesterday morning, there had been 273 applications for exemption, at the Marshal's office, on the plea of motherless children, parents depending upon children for support, &c. Out of that number 235 have been exempt and 34 refused.

Enlisting Blacks in Maryland.

LETTER FROM JUDGE BOND.

Baltimore, Aug. 15, 1863.

Hon. Ed. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Dear Sir.—In obedience to your request, I desire to submit in writing to you, for the consideration of the War Department the following views respecting the use of the power given to the President by the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862.

There are, by the census of 1860, in Maryland, 80,000 free negroes and 87,000 slaves, which latter are owned or "held to service" by about 16,000 persons. The population of the State is about 700,000.

The Government, as I am informed, has directed an officer of the army, Colonel Birney, (than whom, in my judgment, no better selection could have been made), to enlist the *free* blacks of the State in the service of the United States, which enlistments are proceeding with great rapidity.

The objection which I have to this proceeding, in common with other non-slaveholders, is one which will strike your mind with great force.

To take away from the State the hearty, and able free blacks who now do the manual labor on the farms of the seven comparatively free counties of the State and in the City of Baltimore, will leave those sections of the State, to hire slave labor.

It is well known that free white labor will not enter the State to supply the place of the free colored laborer while slavery continues to exist here.

This at once gives a new value to the institution which no loyal man desires should be permanent, and which it has been both hoped and conceded the war would destroy, and which likewise, the Administration has taught us to believe it was its policy to rid us of forever.

I do not mean to assert that all the slaveholders in this State are disloyal, but by far the greater portion of them are, and such as are hostile to the Government are by far the most bitter and active of its enemies in our midst. The course now pursued by Colonel Birney, under instructions, as I understand it, viz: that of enlisting none but free persons, will double the value of slave property as it is called, and actually indirectly put money in the hands of those hostile to the Government which is taken from the purses of the loyal non-slaveholding people of the State.

I suppose the Government has no wish that such should be the result of its action in the premises. I, therefore, propose as a remedy that persons owning slaves should bear their proportion of the public burden, and that slaves should be enlisted *pari passu* with the free persons of color.

This cannot be done unless the act of Congress above referred to warrent it. The act gives the President power to employ *all* persons of African descent to put down the rebellion—not all *free* persons. Those persons therefore of African descent held to service in this State are clearly within the *words* of the act, and that their "relation" is not, and was not, intended by Congress to be a bar to their military service is plain from analagous statutes respecting the enlistment of white persons.

The fundamental idea of all the laws on the statute book respecting this matter, is that military service is the equal duty of all persons who enjoy the protection of, or owe obedience to the law—the servant as well as the master. Hence Congress allows the enlistment of minors who, by law and natural right, owe service to the parant, and no compensation is made to the father of the lost service of his boy, between the ages of 18 and 21. Yet the law of Maryland recognizes this obligation to service on the part of the child, and enforces it when refused.

Again, the law of Maryland establishes the relation of master and apprentice. Without the statute such relation could not exist. It is the mere creature of law. Yet the act of Congress does not exempt the indentured youth from service, nor does it provide a compensation for the master. Higher and above, paramount to all such ties and obligations, whether by force of law or by contract, are supposed by Congress to be made or enjoined in full view of the well known duty of military service.

I need not suggest that slavery exists in this State upon no higher basis than the law. The service of a child to his parent, of an apprentice to his master, of a hireling to his employer, is a legal obligation. One law is not superior to another. Statutes are of equal force, and as the duty of all persons to perform military duty overrides the one of these relations, the others have no claim to exemption.

Perhaps it would be as well to remove an erroneous impression which seems to be an obstacle in the way of dealing with this matter, and that is, that the relation of master and slave has more of natual right, or of the accidents of property, than the relations to which we have likened it.

It is what the Constitution of Maryland calls it, and it is nothing more, "the relation of master and slave." The right to hold the slave may be of more value than the right to the services of an apprentice. It may be the subject of inheritance, and not case with the life of the party to whom service is due, as in the case of the parent and child, but the value of a thing does not alter its legal statutes or definition. The law deals with it in Maryland precisely as it deals with the relation of master and apprentice.

If a man cruelly beats his apprentice the law dissolves the relationship.

If a man cruelly beats his negro the law dissolves that relationship also, and the negro is free.

If a man brings a party owing service into this State, intending to sell him to some one out of the State, the act of Assembly manumits the party, and annuls the obligation to service, and as the law of Maryland views the matter, so the act of Congress views it as an obligation to service to which the military duty of the person owing service is paramount.

The law of Maryland never loses sight of the fact that the party owing service is a *person.*—The law of Congress regards him, likewise, as person, and that he owes military service.

If the department agrees with me in these views, the duty of the Government is clear.

A few years ago the Legislature of Maryland under the influence of ultra pro slavery counsels submitted to the people of a large portion of the State for acceptance, a law compelling the free persons of color of this State to enter the relation of servitude again or be sold to the highest bidder. Our people well know that the free people of color would forsake the State rather than return again to bondage, and look upon the law as an attempt to deprive them of the services of the free population and compel them, the non-slaveholding community, to hire the surplus slave population. The law was indignantly rejected.

I submit that the Government, if it pursues the course now practiced, will be in effect putting in force a statute which the people of Maryland, in the heyday of slavery in the State, refused to place on the statute book.

A leading slaveholder has, I am informed, made a request that the Government allow a bounty or sum of money by way of compensation to the owner of slaves who shall enlist them in the service of the United States.

The objection to this course is that it is partial and unjust. The Government makes no such allowance to a poor father whose son is enlisted, nor to a mechanic whose apprentice is drafted; and also that it renews a proposal of the President to compensate our slaveholding fellow-citizens who would favor emancipation, against which proposition the vote of every representative from our slaveholding districts was recorded six months ago, and they are renominated to Congress, thus approving their actions.

If, however, the Government, willing to yield the enforcement of strict law to what they may think a more conservative policy, shall adopt any such method, or offer a bounty for the enlistment of slaves, it is to be hoped that such allowances will be made only to loyal people, and, that with respect to persons owing service to disloyal men the paramount obligation of military service will be enforced.

I hope, however, the Government will view the matter as I do: Yours truly,

HUGH L. BOND.

I OFFER myself as an Independent Union candate for Counstable, fo St. 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 nominations made for District officers.
aug 29 THOS. J. LEONARD.

TO THE YOUNG OR OLD.
Male or Female,
If you have been suffering from a habit indulged in by the
YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES,
WHICH CAUSES SO MANY ALARMING SYMPTONS.
It unfits them for Marriage,
And is the greatest evil which can befall
MAN OR WOMAN.
See symptoms enumerated in Advertisement, and if you are sufferer,
Cut out the Advertisement,
And send for it at once.
Delays are dangerous.
Ask for Helmbold's
Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.
July 11 Two Months.

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

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, September 10, 1863.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Fair to prime, White,	1 75a81 80
Red,	1 38a81 40
CORN—White,	80a83 cts
Yellow,	84a84 cts.
OATS—Maryland,	52a55 cts

DEATHS.

BENSON.—Died in Oxford, Talbot county, on the 18th of August last, Mrs. Nancy, late consort of Edward Benson, Esq., in the 59th year of her age. She was beloved by all who knew her, and her loss will be severely felt.*

ADAMS.—At the residence of his father, Royal Oak, on the 3d of September, Richard, son of Richard H. and Margaretta Adams, aged 3 months and 4 days.*

NEW FALL GOODS.
J. W. CHEEZUM
HAS received from the city and has now opened a supply of
FALL GOODS,
adapted to the present and approaching season, consisting in part of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
SATTINETS, and
FLANNELS, &C.
Hardware,
Queensware,
Stoneware,
Groceries, &c.
To an inspection of which he invites his friends and the public generally.
sep 12 J. W. CHEEZUM.

MILL NOTICE.
THE subscriber having carried the water-mill, known as "Potts' Mill," through a thorough overhauling and repairing, he thinks he has it in perfect order, and desires to inform his customers and the public generally that he will be ready for receiving grist by next Monday. He pledges to attend faithfully to business and to give satisfaction.
sep 12-3t F. E. RUSSUM.

ASTRAY CATTLE.

CAME on the premises of the subscriber, on or about the first of July, one RED COW. Her marks are a crop in the right ear, and an upper bit and a split in the left. The other is a red-and-white yearling, not marked. The owner or owners of the above stock are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.
sep 12-3t WM. BRIDGES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on

Tuesday, the 29th day of September inst.,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the

House and Lot,

and premises, on Dover street, in Easton, lately occupied by C. North Emory, dec'd; the Dwelling House is large and convenient, and in good order, with an office attached suitable for a professional man. There are also on the premises a good and commodious Smoke House, Wood House, Carriage and Corn Houses, together with stabling for three horses. The Garden comprises half an acre of ground, very productive and well-supplied with choice fruit.

At the same time will be offered an unimproved lot, at the corner of South and Aurora streets, containing about one half acre of land.

TERMS:—The terms as prescribed by the decree are as follows: One third of the purchase-money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months from the day of sale, the whole to bear interest from the day of sale and the payment thereof to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser with surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee.

sep 12-ts JOHN W. CHEEZUM, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE,
IN
TALBOT COUNTY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, sitting in Equity, the undersigned, Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, Talbot county, on

Tuesday, the 29th day of September inst.,

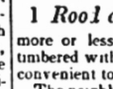
at 2 o'clock of that day, that farm known as "Compton," the residence of Gov. Samuel Stevens, deceased. The estate is beautifully situated on Dividing creek, in the county aforesaid, and containing by recent survey, the quantity of

295 ACRES,

1 *Rood and 26 Perches of Land,*

more or less—84 acres thereof being heavily umbered with White Oak and Yellow Pine—convenient to navigable water.

The neighborhood is thickly settled and one of the most pleasant on the Shore.—



The Buildings are a fine and spacious old Brick Dwelling—large brick barn and stable, together with all other necessary buildings. The soil is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain and grasses, in good heart and fertile. There are on the farm well selected orchards of Apples and Peaches.

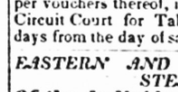
This tract of land can be divided into two farms, giving to each a beautiful and commanding salt water view—within one mile of Choptank river,—Post Office, Churches and Steamboat landings, are all near and of easy access from the farm.

The waters of Dividing Creek extend the entire length of the farm on one side, and run several miles above, towards the Trappe, and abound in fish, oysters, ducks, crabs, &c. The shores of the creek are clean and clear, adding to their beauty, and making the location remarkably healthy and delightful in the warm season of the year.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale—and the balance in one and two years from the day of sale—the preferred payments to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, bearing interest from date. JAMES Ll. MARTIN,
sep 12-ts Trustee.

The creditors of the said Samuel Stevens are hereby notified to file their claims, with the proper vouchers thereof, in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, within sixty days from the day of sale. J. Ll. M.

EASTERN AND WESTERN SHORE STEAMERS.
Of the Individual Enterprise Line.



STEAMER KENT, Captain John H. Kirwan; STEAMER CHAMPION, Capt. John R. Griffith; STEAMER PIONEER, Capt. Wm. R. Norman.

On and after MONDAY, August 3d, 1863, these steamers will run as follows, leaving Light street wharf, foot of Camden street:

To Annapolis and West River, daily and return, (Sundays excepted) leaving Baltimore at 7 A. M., and returning leave West River at 1 P M., and Annapolis at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

To St. Michaels and Miles River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, leaving Baltimore at 7 A. M., and return every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, leaving Miles River Ferry at 9½ A. M.

To Cambridge, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, leaving Baltimore at 7 A. M., and return every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

To Oxford and Easton Point, every Thursday, and return on Friday, leaving Easton Point at 7 A. M.

To Choptank River and Landings, as high up as Lloyd's Landing, every Tuesday and Saturday, and return Wednesday and Monday, leaving Lloyd's Landing at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FARE.

To Annapolis,	75
Round Trip,	81 00
To West River,	1 00
Round Trip,	1 00
To St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry,	1 50
Cambridge, Oxford, Easton and Choptank River,	2 00

MEALS EXTRA.
C. K. CANNON.

N. B.—By the above arrangement every inducement is offered to all citizens of Baltimore, who, for the benefit of health as well as relaxation of mind, can any day in the week (Sundays excepted) inhale the invigorating breeze of the noble Chesapeake, or enjoy the calm quiet of country at West River for several hours, in a beautiful grove fitted expressly for this purpose. Also the variety of going on one boat and returning on the other. [sep 12-tf

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

KERSEYS, KERSEYS.
J. W. CHEEZUM
HAS just returned from the Factory of MALLALIEU & BROTHERS, with a superior lot of their celebrated
CASSIMERES & KERSEYS.
He invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call, and examine the same, before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Wool taken in exchange for Kerseys or other Merchandise.
sep 1 J. W. CHEEZUM.

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.
COAL OIL for burning, of selected brands, Greasing or Lubricating Oil, for all kinds of Machinery. Polar Axle Grease. Alcohol and Cologne Spirits, for sale by
McNEAL & JONES,
No. 34 South Calvert Street,
sep 12-3t Baltimore, Md.

POLAR AXLE GREASE,
FOR greasing Mill, Steamboat or other shafting, Carriage, Wagon, Car, Cart, Dray and other wheels. Packed in barrels, kegs and cans. A valuable article, believed to be superior to anything now used for the purpose, for sale by McNEAL & JONES,
Agents for Manufacturers,
No. 34 S. Calvert Street,
sep 12-3t Baltimore, Md.

War Department.
Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1863.
Circular No. 78.

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

With regard to the residence of a widow who is aged or infirm, and desires to have one of her two sons, subject to draft, exempted.

OPINION.

"The right of a widow who is aged or infirm, to have one of her two sons subject to draft, exempted, does not depend, under the law, on the place of her residence. The act imposes no such restriction. Such a mother's claim to be supported by one of her sons, and the moral obligation of the son to furnish such support, are recognized as resting on sympathies inseperable from the race and hanorable to it, and which are to be respected irrespective of State or National lines. Should one of these two sons not be subject to draft, the other cannot be exempted unless his widowed mother is dependent on his labor for her support."

In the case of two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, not of one household.

OPINION.

"Under the 4th clause of 2d section of the Enrolment act, it is not necessary that the two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, should be of one household in order to entitle the parent or parents to elect one of them for exemption. The practical operation of this clause is certainly open to abuses and frauds, which the Boards should guard against as best they can. It would be a justifiable precaution in such cases to require the parent making the election to accompany it with an affidavit that no claim to exemption has been preferred by him or her, on behalf of either of the other sons. This would probably protect the Government from the fraud of having more than one exemption claimed where the sons reside in different States, or within the jurisdiction of different Boards of Enrolment."

Boards of Enrolment will, in this case referred to, require the affidavit suggested by the Judge Advocate General.

In the case of parents having one son in the army, and one at home, and are not dependent on the labor of the latter for their support.

OPINION.

"If parents have one son in the army, and one at home, and are not dependent on his labor for their support, the son at home cannot be exempted. The right of aged or infirm parents to elect which of two sons shall be exempt, exists only when both of these sons are subject to draft, which is certainly not the case when one is already in the service."

In the case of a drafted man who fails to report and is arrested as a deserter.

OPINION.

"The 13th section of the Enrolling act declares that a deserter of this class, when arrested, shall be sent to the nearest military post for trial by court-martial, unless upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrolment shall relieve him from the draft.' The language indicates clearly the disposition to be made of the party, and also recognizes his right, if he wishes it, to appear before the Board of Enrolment, and insist upon his exemption." JAMES B. FRY,
sep 12-1mo Provost Marshal General.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—Just received a very superior article, in pints, at
sep 5 Jos. RASIS'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. RASIS.

20 BBLS. Super Old Monongahela 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. RASIS'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.

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.

UPSHUR LLOYD. LLOYD LOWNDES.

TO THE PUBLIC,
THE undersigned having entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting
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 & LOWNDES,
95 Smith's Wharf,
sep 5-6m Baltimore, Md.