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TERMS.

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THE EASTON GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (six lines,) inserted ONE TIME for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, post-paid will receive prompt attention.

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 19, 1863.
Circular, No. 53.

Any person claiming exemption, on the ground of alienage, shall file before the Board an affidavit stating

1st. That he is an alien, and setting forth the Government of which he claims to be a subject:

2d. The time when he came into the United States, and where he has resided since that date:

3d. That he has never declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has never voted in any other State:

The affidavit to be supported by any proof the party may offer.

If the Board is satisfied that the party claiming exemption is fully entitled thereto, under the act of Congress, they will discharge him from draft. But if not satisfied, they shall refer the case, with the affidavit, through the Provost Marshal General, for decision by the Department of State, in the meantime suspending any action on the case until the decision of the State Department be made. The certificate of the State Department shall in such case be considered evidence of the fact whether the person is, or is not, subject to military duty.

JAMES B. FRY,
aug 1-tf *Provost Marshal General.*

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, June 24, 1863.
Circular, No. 33.

Regulations in Regard to Substitues.

1st. Any person enrolled and drafted may, at any time, on or before the time at which he is ordered to report at a rendezvous, obtain and present to the Board of Enrollment of the District in which he resides, a substitute.

2d. The substitute must be in every respect suitable for the military service, which shall be determined by the Enroling Board in the manner prescribed for examining recruits.

3d. Every substitute, after being examined and approved by the Enrolling Board, shall enlist in the service of the United States. (Form 40.

4th. And when he shall have so enlisted, and reported to the Provost Marshal for duty, the Board shall give the person who has furnished the substitute a certificate of exemption (according to Form 31, in Regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General) setting forth that the person is "not properly subject to do military duty during the time for which he was drafted * * by reason of *having furnished an acceptable substitute.*'"

5th. Every substitute, who shall have enlisted and reported to the Provost Marshal, shall be held subject to all pains and penalties for desertion or other offences, in the same manner as other soldiers, and the person who has furnished the substitute shall not be responsible for the acts of the substitute, committed after he shall have enlisted and reported to the Provost Marshal for duty, as required in the preceding paragraph.

6th. The Board of Enrolment will give public notice, after a draft has been made, that they will, between such hours on every day, up to the time when the drafted men are ordered to report at a rendezvous, hear propositions for substitutes, and examine persons so offering.

7th. All persons who may be drafted and who desire to present substitutes, shall give notice in writing to the Board of Enrollment that on such a day they will present a substitute, giving his name, residence, age, and stating whether he is an alien or citizen. [aug 1-tf

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DISTRICT MARYLAND,
Easton, July, 1863.

Men Wanted for the Invalid Corps.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years unless sooner discharged. Pay an allowances same as for officers and men of the United States Infantry; except that no premiums or bounty for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for services.

The following uniform has been adopted for officers and men of the Invalid Corps:

FOR OFFICERS.—Frock coat—Of sky blue cloth, with dark-blue velvet collar and cuffs; in other respects, according to the present pattern for officers of infantry.

Shoulder straps—According to present regulations, but worked on dark-blue velvet.

Pantaloons—Of sky-blue cloth, with double stripes of dark-blue cloth down the outer seam, each stripe one-half inch wide, with space between of three-eighths of an inch.

Forage cap—Present regulation.

FOR ENLISTED MEN.—Jacket—Of sky-blue kersey, with dark-blue trimmings, cut like the cavalry jacket, to come well down on the abdomen.

Trowsers—Present regulation, sky-blue.

Forage cap—Present regulation.

Men who are still in service and unable to perform effective field duty, may be transferred to this corps.

Medical Inspectors, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, Military Commanders, and all others having authority to discharge, under existing laws and regulations, are forbidden to grant discharges to any men under their control who may be fit for service in the Invalid Corps.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able bodied, and capable of performing guard duty etc., etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be chiefly to act as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as a clerks orderlies, etc. If found necessary they may be assigned to forts etc.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint Officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.

2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.

3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorable discharged.

4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information apply to the Board of Enrolment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

JOHN. FRAZIER, Jr.,
Capt. Provost Marshal.
July 4, 1863-3m 1st District Md.

SPEAR'S PURE SAMBUCI WINE and Pike's *Pure Catawba Brandy*, just received and for sale by
july 25 L. H. CAMPBELL.

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1863.
Circular No. 57.

The following "OPINION," in relation to that part of section 2 of the Enrolment act, which says "where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt," is published and will *hereafter* govern:

"'The only son of aged and infirm parents dependent, &c.,' is absolutely exempt; but where there are two sons, both are subject to draft until an election is made by the parent, and the name of the one elected should be removed from the list. After the draft is made the persons drafted are no longer 'subject to draft' but to duty, and a parent cannot secure the practical exemption of two sons from military duty by waiting until one is drafted, and then electing to exempt him.

JAMES B. FRY,
aug 1-tf *Provost Marshal General*

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., September 12, 1863.
Circular No. 82.

The following Opinion of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau.

In the case of drafted men who, having failed to report, are arrested, and then claim to pay commutation or furnish substitutes.

OPINION.

"Under the 13th section of the Enrolment act, it is clear that a party drafted, and wishing to furnish a substitute or pay the commutation, must do so 'on or before the day fixed for his appearance.' The privilege expires with that day. If he fails to report himself and is arrested as a deserter, he has still the right to go before the Board of Enrolment, and prove that 'he is not liable to do military duty;' but if, on hearing his claim to exemption, he is held to be liable, he cannot escape personal service. He is, also, under such circumstances, subject to be proceeded against as a deserter."

JAMES B. FBY,
sep 19-tf Provost Marshal General.

War Department.

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

To answer inquires 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-tf *Provost Marshal General.*

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-tf Provost Marshal General.

FOR Cheap Goods call on
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NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A Highly Concentrated VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

A PURE TONIC.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila'd, Pa.

WILL effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia; Jaundice, Cronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness or blood to the head, accidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vission, dots or webs before the sight, fever and poll pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest limbs, &c,, sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits. And will positively prevent yellow fever, bilous fever, &c., they contain no Alcohol or Bad Whiskey! They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, [purely vegetable,] hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventures, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs; and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles and big bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters which instead of carring, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS!

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivalled by any similar preparation.

The propietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent Clergymen, Lawyers, physicians and Citizens, testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS,

AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "Hoofland's German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposure and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were frequently used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life to use his own language, has been saved by the Bitters:"

PHILADELPHIA, August 23rd, 1862

Messrs Jones & Evans:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case.—I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflamation of the lungs, and was for seventy days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the Steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 29th of June, Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and, accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of Sixth below Arch street, advised me as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procure a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months: for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vauge fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
GEORGE A. ACKLEY, Co. C., 11th Maine.
JOHN JENKINS, Co. B. 106th Penn.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the Wrapper of each bottle.

Price per bottle 75 cents, or half doz. for $4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No 631 Arch St.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,)
Proprietors.

☞For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

☞For sale by L. H. CAMPBELL, Easton, who will supply the country trade at manufacturers prices [July 11 1863-2y

Select Poetry,

MARSELLOIS' HYMN OF LIBERTY.

—ooo—

Ye sons of Freedom, wake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your Chil'ren, Wives, and Grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries.
Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms! ye brave,
Th' avenging sword unsheath;
March on, march on, all hearts resolved
On victory or death.

Now, now, the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which treacherous kings confederate raise,
The dogs of war let lose are howling,
And lo! our fields and cities blaze.
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force, with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands imbruing?
To arms! to arms! ye brave, &c.

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile insatiate despots dare,
Their thirst of power and gold unbounded,
To mete and tread the light and air.
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like gods would bid their slaves adore,
But man is man, and who is more?
Then shall they longer lash and goad us?
To arms! to arms! ye brave, &c.

Oh, Liberty, can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield,
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms! to arms! ye brave, &c.

A YANKEE STORY.

[THE funny columns in the English papers derive more of their "stuff for smiles" from the journals of this country, than from any other source. We find in one of them this ludicrous anecdote of the "Bewitched Clock," which was quite new to us:—

About half-past eleven o'clock on Sunday night, a human leg, enveloped in blue broad cloth, "might have been seen" entering deacon Cephas Barberry's kitchen window. The leg was followed, finally, by the entire person of a live Yankee, attired in his Sunday-go-to meetin clothes. It was, in short, Joe Mayweed who thus burglariously won his way into the deacon's kitchen.

"Wonder how much the old deacon made by orderin' me not to darken his doors again?"—soliloquized the young gentleman "Promised him I wouldn't, but didn't say notbin' about winders. Winders is just as good as doors, el there ain't no nails to tear your trousers onto. Wonder if Sally'll come down? The critter promised me. I'm afraid to move about here, 'cause I might break my shins over somethin' nuther, and weak the old folks. Cold enough to freeze a Polish bear here. O, here comes Sally."

The beauteous maid descended with a pleasant smile, a tallow-candle, and a box of lucifer matches. After receiving a rapturous greeting, she made up a rousing fire in the cooking stove, and the happy couple set down to enjoy the sweet interchange of vows and hopes. But the course of true love ran no smoother in old Barberry's kitchen than it does elsewhere, and Joe, who was just making up his mind to treat himself to a kiss, was startled by the voice of the deacon, her father, shouting from his chamber door:—"Sally! What are you getting up in the middle of the night for?"

Tell him it's most morning," whispered Joe.

"I can't tell a lie!" said Sally.

"I'll make it a truth, then," said Joe; and, running to the huge, old-fashioned clock that stood in the corner, he set it at five.

"Look at the clock, and tell me what time it is," cried the old gentleman.

"It's five, by the clock," answered Sally; and corroborating her words, the old clock struck fire.

The lovers sat down again and resumed their conversation. Suddenly the staircase began to creak. "Good gracious! It's father," exclaimed Sally.

"The deacon! by thunder!" cried Joe. "Hide me, Sally!"

"Where can I hide you?" cried the distracted girl.

"Oh, I know," said he. "I'll squeeze into the clock-case." And, without another word he concealed himself in the case, and closed the door.

The deacon was dressed, and sitting himself down by the cooking-stove, pulled out his pipe, lighted it, and commenced somking deliberately and calmly. "Five o'clock, eh?" said he.—"Well, I shall have time to smoke three or four pipes, and then I'll go and feed the critters."

"Hadn't you better feed the critters fous, sir, suggested the dutiful Sally.

"No; smokin' clears my head, and wakes me up," replyed the deacon, who seemed not a whit disposed to hurry his enjoyment.

Burr-r-r-r—whizz—ding! ding! ding! ding went the clock.

"Tormented lightning!" cried the deacon, starting up and dropping his pipe on the store; "what'n creation's that?"

"It's only the clock striking five!" said Sally, tremulously.

Whizz! ding! ding! ding! went the clock furiously.

"Powers of mercy!" cried the deacon.—"Strikin' five! it's struck a hundred already."

"Deacon Barberry!" cried the deacon's better half, who had hastily robed herself, and now came plunging down the staircase in the wildest of alarm, "what is the matter with the clock?"

"Goodness only knows," replyed the old man. "It's been in the family these hundred years, and never did I know it to carry on so afore."

Whizz! ding! ding! ding! went the clock again.

"It'll bust itself!" cried the old lady, shedding a flood of tears, "and there won't be nothing left of it."

"It's bewitched!" said the deacon, who retainded a leaven of good old New England superstition in his nature. "Any how," said he, after a pause, advancing resolutely toward the clock," I'll see what's got into it."

"Oh, don't," cried his daughter, seizing one of his coat tails, while his wife clung to the other. "Don't!" chorussed both the women together.

"Let go my raiment," shouted the old deacon "I ain't afraid of the powers of darkness."

But the women would not let go; so the deacon slipped out of his coat, and while, from the sudden cessation of resistance, they fell heavily on the floor, he darted forward, and laid his hand upon the clock case. But no human power could open it. Joe was holding it inside with a death-grasp. The old deacon began to be dreadfully frightened. He gave one more tug. An unearthly yell, as of a fiend in distress, burst from the inside, and then the clock-case pitched head foremost at the deacon, fell headlong on the floor, smashed its face, and wrecked its fair proportions. The current of air extinguished the lamp—the deacon, the old lady, and Sally, fled up stairs, Joe Mayweed, extricating himself from the clock, effected his escape in the same way in which he entered.

The next day all Appleton was alive with the story of how Deacon Barberry's clock had been bewitched, and though many believed his version, some, and especially Joe Mayweed, affected to discredit the whole affair, hinting that the deacon had been trying the experiment of tasting frozen cider, and that the vagaries of the clock-case existed only in a distempered imagination.

However, the interdict being taken off, Joe was allowed to resume his courting, and won the consent of the old people to his union with Sally, by repairing the old clock till it went as well as ever.

The Change in Progress in Maryland.

Twelve months ago, more or less, there were in the State of Maryland a considerable number of gentlemen who were short-sighted enough to suppose that the question of Emancipation, or all agitation of it, could be smothered, frowned down, quashed, or the institution of Slavery, as existing here, would remain undisturbed, quite unmolested by the tremendous commotion going on in relation to it elsewhere. And, as public journalists, we could at that time give no greater cause of offence to many than to admit any communication into our columns bearing upon the changes rapidly going forward. Whilst the negroes were getting in motion for a flight beyond our borders, and whilst the country papers were every day publishing accounts of constantly occurring and enlarged stampedes of slaves, the fact that we presumed to warn the slaveholders of what they might expect was received most ungraciously; that interest and the fossilized politicians who believed yet in its impregnable stability, appearing determined to shut their eyes to the facts, as if trying to ignore them would suffice to prevent their occurrence.—Well the agitation has increased, and a revolution is now going forward in our State, with an creased momentum which promises rapidly, as we have before had occasion to declare, to make the actual overcome the speculative—to make facts beat down theories. Whilst in the past the controversy might be considered as having been largely in the hands of anonymous writers—of men little known to the public comparatively; yet when the highest officials of the State are compelled by circumstances, as in the case of the Governor and a prominent Judge, to enter the arena, the debate or the agitation assumes a character which must attract attention, and precipitate conclusions little dreamed of but a brief period since.

And now, as specimens of the communications which from time to time reach us in relation to the interesting subject under discussion, we give this morning the following—an extract from a letter to Hon. Henry W. Hoffman, of this city, from Samuel M. Semms, Esq., of Cumberland, a *brother* of the notorious commander of the Rebel craft Alabama. It is under date of September 17th:

"*Hon. Henry W. Hoffman, Baltimore, Md.*:

"*My Dear Sir*—If the Address of the State Central Committee to the people of Maryland, setting forth the political platform of the Unconditional Union party of the State, which was published in the *American* of the 16th ins., has been issued in pamphlet form, I will thank you to send me a copy.

"I have for many years favored the policy of making Maryland a Free State, and though a slaveholder myself, and having no scruples of conscience about holding the black man in bondage, I would at any time have accepted Emancipation, even without compensation. The citizens of the State, according to my observation and experience, would be far better off without their slaves than with them, even though they had to resign their title to them without receiving any money consideration therefor. In a State like Maryland white labor, which is made faithful and efficient by the stimulant of reward, is far more profitable than slave labor. Looking, therefore, exclusively to the interest of the slavcowners of Maryland, I should not hesitate to adopt the policy of Emancipation if made gradual, so as to enable us to accommodate ourselves with the necessary white labor, whether the State, with or without the aid of the General Government, were to make compensation for our slaves or not. By making Maryland a Free State, and substituting a white laboring population for our slaves, we would, in my opinion, be fully compensated for the loss of our slaves by the enhanced value of our lands in consequence of the introduction of free labor, and I have no doubt but that this opinion has been long gaining strength in Maryland. I should say that it is the prevailing opinion in all Western Maryland."

Mr. Semmes speaks as one who has formed his opinions with perfect deliberation, and in full view of the crisis now upon the State; and the next expression of opinion which we shall give in relation to this interesting subject is from a former citizen of Somerset county, on the Eastern Shore, a region quite the opposite extreme of the State. Formerly somewhat prominent amongst the public men of the State, his opinions, also, are worthy of deep consideration.—His communication was not intended for publication, being in the form of a private letter to the editor, and is as follows:

"*My Dear Sir*—I seize this opportunity of returning you my sincere thanks for your article of yesterday (last Friday), in reference to the decided position required of Union men in the present crisis in reference to the slavery question, and more especially for your short one of the day before, commenting on the Address of the Unconditional Union Central Committee, headed by Wm. B. Hill, &c. Your fearless avowal of the truth in reference to most, if not all, of our late Congressmen is deserving of all praise.—Such men are totally unsuited to these times.

"I am a Marylander by birth, having been raised and lived in Somerset county all my life, with the exception of about five years here and four at college, I have consequently grown up amidst the institution of slavery, and have been connected with it to a greater or less extent, all my life, and am somewhat, still; yet after a calm survey of all its advantages and disadvantages, I feel like thanking a kind Providence that the prospects now open so brightly of *speedily ridding* my native State of this incubus and curse. It is the question above all others, I think, now for us to agitate and discuss, and am fully convinced that the party that has made this the prominent plank in its platform is alone deserving of the support of the loyal men of Maryland."

So much for these specimens of public sentiment—specimens such as are constantly coming up in that State—and in view of them and the thousand other evidences that a change is going forward at a rapid rate, will those interested especially in the fate of the institution of slavery much longer shut their eyes to the inevitable facts? What are pleas for the traditions and prerogatives of the past, in view of the provocations and clashing enmities generated by the politicians of the Cotton States in the present?—And what are lines of patrols and paper protests against a population so largely in motion? The thing to do is to fairly realize, as soon as possible, the facts in the case—the real tendency of events; and if men will not do this with every inducement before them to protect themselves—if they will not see the changes in progress—no wonder if events outrun calculations, reluctantly made—no wonder if they become the victims of obstinate delay.—*Baltimore American.*

Speech of General Butler at a Meeting at Chester, Pa.

On Tuesday Major General Butler addressed the people of Chester, Pa. We make the following extract from his speech:

Again alluding to his attatchment to the old Democratic party, that General said he did not mean to desert that party. He meant to take it with him some days, and have a platform upon which all loyal Democrats can stand. But we must sustain the Government through all its dangers. We must sustain a Republican Administration. We must go with them, right or wrong. The Administration is the only means by which we can be prevented from anarchy, and if you oppose the Administration you oppose the Government.

The time may come when this Administration will be changed. If so, it must be for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. [Applause.] A Democratic orator, the other day, made use of this illustration: The Government is represented by an engine, and the Administration by an engineer. The engine is very pretty, and altogether acceptable, but the engineer was a wicked fellow, and ought to be turned away. But the engine is now in danger. It is reaching a precipice—no time to be lost—and the fate of all the passengers hangs upon the skill of that engineer, whoever he may be. Do not tie his hands, and he will bring his precious load safely throughr. [Applause.]

You will find that Wood and Vallandigham are opposed to that engineer, and would tie his hands. Their friends in the State likewise; and are we to permit them to overthrow us on the principals? It was a remarkable thing that reverses to the National arms were favorable to the Democratic party. Suppose Gillmore is driven away from Charleston, Rosecrans from Chattanooga, or Meade from Virginia, would that not tend to increase the Democratic vote at your next election? Undoubtedly.

Suppose, on the other hand, that not only Charleston has fallen but that the rebellion should give its last gasp can there be any doubt about the election of the Union ticket in Pennsylvania? There can be only two parties at the present time. The opposition to the Government does not come from the old Democratic party. That party has always been for the country in the past. There are honest, conscientious men in the Democratic party who still vote that ticket because they believe the party is still for the Union.

They cannot fight against their Southern brethren, because the South is still a part of the Union. Let us look at this a little. Are they in reality our brethren? Are they our enemies, or are they not? They had no right to secede, but they did. If we find a man with his throat cut we say he has committed suicide. He may not have had the right, but he took the right. The Rebels in arms are not our brethren. They were our brethren, but the hate between us now passeth all the hate ever known between enemies.

The Democratic party cannot go for the Government, because it is not for free speech.—Every man, he agreed, had the right to his tongue, but he believed also that other men had a right to their ears, and when one man's speech become offensive to another man's ears, it was time that it should be stopped. He was a great stickler for free speech himself; but we are engaged in a great war now, and if anybody complained about an outrage upon the liberty of speech, let him shoulder his musket and put down the rebellion and free speech will be restored. [Applause.]

It is complained that the President suspended the *habeas corpus*. Now, the suspension of the *habeas carpus* is essentialy a Democrat idea.—It never was recommended to be suspended until by Thomas Jefferson, in the Burr rebellion.—Who actually did suspend it? General Jackson, and he was a good Democratic. Gen. Jackson not only suspended it, but arrested the offender and imprisoned the judge. [Applause.] The suspension is, therefore, according to Democratic practice. But, without stopping to defend it upon that ground, now can we get rid of it? End the rebellion. Do not interfere with the Government. If it is weak, give it your strength; if it is weak, give it your power; if unpatriotic give it your patriotism.

Go with me and end the rebellion, and there will be no further suspension of the *habeas corpus*. End the rebellion, and all our woes are ended. There will be no further drafts, no more increase of taxation, no more infringment of the liberty of speech. Therefore, in conclusion, he would say, if we wished this war stopped, and substantial peace again restored, work with and for the Government. We in Pennsylvania could do as much at the ballot-box as our brave soldiers can upon the battle fields of the South.

General Butlar retired from the stage amid great applause. He was followed in eloquent speeches by Messrs. Morton McMichael, Wilber Worthington, Lewis R. Broomall, Wayne McVeagh, and others.

THE COLORED SOLDIERS BEFORE CHARLESTON.—The editor of the Savannah Republican wrote from Charleston on the 29th ult, as follows;

I have omitted to state in previous letters that the captured negroes, who were turned over to the State by the military authorities a few weeks ago, were brought up for trial under the laws of South Carolina on Monday. On motion of counsel on either side the cases were postponed until next Tuesday week. Able counsel have been assigned the prisoners, and other steps taken to secure them a fair and impartial trial. Public sentiment here is against a rigid execution of the law and I shall not be surprised if a plea in defense that they were acting not of their free will but under compulsion, should avail in securing a verdict of acquittal.