THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - OCTOBER 3, 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 year will be charged extra for advertisments out of 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.)

Unconditional Union Ticket.

For Comptroller of the Treasury,
H. H. Goldsborough.

For Commissioner of Land Office,
Wm. L. W. Seabrook.

For Commissioner of Public Works,
Lemuel Roberts.

For Congress—First District,
John W. Crisfield.
Nominated by the Cambridge Convention.

COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
JOHN W. KEMP.

For Delegates to the General Assembly,
DAVID KERR, Jr.,
JAMES H. McNEAL.

For State's Attorney,
WM. B. CLARK.

For Clerk to the Circuit Court,
SAMUEL T. HOPKINS.

For Register of Wills,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

For Sheriff,
CHARLES H. MANSFIDLD.

For County Commissioners,
ABNER HALL,
JOHN L. SMITH,
EDWARD Y. DAVIS.

Judges of the Orphans' Court,
THOMAS H. LEONARD,
HENRY P. HOPKINS,
SKINNER GRACE.

For County Surveyor,
CHARLES E. SHANAHAN.

District Tickets.

Easton—District No. 1.

For Justices of the Peace,
A. W. Fountain,
W. H. Shepard,
Edward Woodall.

For Constables,
John H. Baker,
James C. Davis.

For Road Superrervisor,
R. H. Gannon.

St. Michaels—District No. 2.

For Justices of the Peace,
T. H. W. Lambdin,
W. T. Grace,
John W. Dean.

For Constables,
R. K. Murphey,
James H. Wharton.

For Road Supervisor,
Thomas J. Leonard.

Trappe—District No. 3.

Justices of the Peace,
Josiah Higgins,
Peter B. Mullikin.

For Constables,
Samuel A. Summers,
Joseph R. Merrick.

For Supervisor,
Charles Sanders.

Chapel—District No. 4.

For Justices of the Peace,
Wm. J. Thomas
Solomon M. Love,

For Constable
Wm. P. Roe,
Joseph E. Millis,

For Road Supervisor,
Henry Warner,

NEWS SUMMARY.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives a less gloomy account of the battles in Georgia than that by any other correspondent. He states that our loss in artillery and baggage is already exaggerated; that all our divisions fought well; that the army was drawn up around Rossville on Monday in good order, awating an attack, but the enemy declining to offer battle, we fell back and took up a strong position around Chattanooga; that our soldiers are in good spirits, and that there can be no lack of guns, ammunition or provisions.

There are various rumors, however, in reference to the above battle. One correspondent says:—"The man who writes the truth of this battle—and I have endeavored, in the account sent you, to tell only the truth, but, at the same time, the whole truth—will have many demands for correction. I venture to say that not a single division or brigade commander in the army can now be found who will not deny that his brigade came off in bad order. There are very few who will not assert that their divisions or brigades were in the last fight on Sunday. This morning, in preparing a despatch announcing the general result, I used the words "panic" and "flight" to describe the condition in which a portion of the army got back to Chattanooga.—Instantly I found I had fired a magazine of indignation, and the censor of the dispatches and half a dozen others began to argue with me that there was no "panic," no "flight." I "couldn't see it" in that light; and, though the words were stricken out, and did not appear in the dispatch, I am as fully convinced as before that I was right. The truth is that there is a disposition here and at Washington to keep back the news from the people—Assistant Secretary Dana here, and Halleck at Washington, being the agents of the deception.

Wise men are they to suppose that this great American people cannot brave reverses—that the people who have given their sons and brothers to the cause, knowing that danger and death were to be encountered, cannot bear to be told "we are overwhelmed—we are beaten." Rosecrans' reputation can bear more than one such defeat. He can say with confidence to the people whose soldiers he leads: My boys and I have been overwhelmed and beaten by numbers. But give me a few more such brave fellows and we will revenge all that have fallen." There is no sense or reason in hiding the truth from the people, and Gen. Rosecrans does not attempt to hide it. "Stay," he said to me this morning when I intimated an intention to leave—"Stay; for it is not yet over. We are going to crown defeat with a victory." The disposition to hide the truth from the people exists at Washington, and the people from whom it is hidden may rest assured that the purpose is to shield the guilty head which interfered with Rosecrans' plans.

Another bread riot occurred at Mobile on the 4th instant, the authors of the disturbance, as in the previous riot, being the wives and families of soldiers dragged from their homes by the Rebel rulers, and now suffering for food One of the Alabama regiments was ordered by General Maury, commanding at Mobile, to suppress the disturbance, but refused to do duty, when one of the city militia companies undertook the task and was defeated and compelled to fly by the women. Peaceful measures finally prevailed.—The rioters proclaimed their intention, if means were not speedily devised to relieve their sufferings, to burn the city. A number of the paroled Vicksburg prisoners are at Mobile, and are represented as suffering greatly from want of food, and openly declare they will not fight in the Rebel army again.

The One-hundred-and second Ohio Regiment left Nashville for Chattanooga a few days since. The Thirty-third New Jersy Regiment left Indianapolis yesterday for the same point.

Advices from before Charleston to the 25th instant, received by steamer Spaulding, state that General Gillmore was busily engaged in remodelling Batteries Gregg and Wagner, and making rapid progress towards completing the final arrangements for bombarding the city of Charleston and Fort Moultrie. By the Arago, from Charleston Bar on the 26th instant—arrived at New York yesterday—we learn that the attack had not yet commenced. A number of deserters had arrived at Morris Island who say that on the night after the last attack on Fort Moultrie, when its magazine was blown up, the Rebels removed their best guns, and made preparations to evacuate the fort and the whole of Sullivan's Island, but finding that our fire was not renewed the next morning, they abandoned the idea and concluded to wait a little longer.

Brigadier General Robert Anderson, United States Army, has been ordered before the Army Retiring Board, and it is expected that he will be retired from active service, as, since the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in 1861, he has not been equal to the fatigue and excitement incidental to service in the field.

A despatch from Louisville states that Gen. Burnside was still at Knoxville on Friday, and that he did not know of the battle of Chickamauga in time to have rendered assistance to Rosecrans. The Army of the Ohio is considered perfectly safe in its present position, being capable of repelling any force by concentrating at Cumberland Gap.

On Wednesday last a train arrived from Frankfort at Louisville, Kentucky, containing 1,162 Rebel prisoners, a part of those captured at Cumberland Gap by General Burnside at the time of the surrender of that place. The prisoners were a very common looking set of fellows, and were dressed in every costume conceivable. It is understood that the remainder, nearly 1,300 in number, would be sent forward to Camp Douglas. The prisoners arrived represented four regiments, from Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

From the Army of the Frontier we have news of more splendid successes. The Rebel Gen. Cabell had been attacked in a strongly fortified position by Col. Cloud, with a vastly inferior force, and routed with considerable loss. Following up this victory, Col. Cloud, on the 9th attacked a Rebel camp of one thousand men at Dardonelle, under Col. Stirman, capturing all the camp equippage and putting the enemy to flight.

There appears to be no prospect at present of an engagement between the Army of the Potomac and Gen. Lee's Rebel forces, although such an event was momentarily looked for a few days since.

Major General Schenck having obtained leave of absence from the command of the Middle Department, in order to enable him to take his seat in Congress, the President has ordered Brigadier General Erastus B. Tyler to assume the command in Baltimore during his absence. General Tyler has been for some time commander of the Defences of Baltimore, and has the confidence and esteem of our loyal citizens.

The expedition to Texas has not been abandoned in consequence of the late disaster at Sabine Pass. We learn from New Orleans that the movement will now be made overland, and the large force to be engaged in the undertaking were going forward as rapidly as the transportation facilities would admit by way of Brashear City and Berwick Bay. The occupation of Texas may be regarded as a fixed fact. A despatch via Cairo states that the expedition to the Red River region, under Gen. Herron, had been perfectly successful in clearing out the guerillas that have infested the banks of the Mississippi between Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

On Tuesday a squad of men, under the command of a Lieutenant of cavalry, went to the office of the *Baltimore Gazette* and inquired for the editors and publishers. Mr. Edward F. Carter, one of the publishers, was present, and he was immediately placed under arrest and taken to the headquarters of Brigadier General E. B. Tyler, who, in the absence of General Schenck, is now in command of the Middle Department. Mr. Carter acknowledged that he was one of the publishers of the paper, and was sent under guard to the military prison, corner of Eutaw and Camden streets. Orders were also issued for the arrest of William H. Neilson, one of the proprietors, and William H. Carpenter, the editor.

Carpenter is an Englishman by birth, and a most notorious and bitter opponent of the United States Government. He has a country seat near the Relay House of the Northern Central Railway, but for convenience sake has for some time past boarded at the Howard House. Neilson was arrested some time since upon the charge of disloyalty, and after a brief incarceration in Fort McHenry, took the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government and was released. The guard took possession of the premises, locked the office door, and ascending to the composing room, suspended operations there and ordered all to leave forthwith.

Mr. Carter had a hearing on Wednesday before the military authorities. He was remanded to prison. It is said that he published two editions of his paper, one of which was for circulation in the South only.

The Mobocracy Played Out.—On Saturday last we sounded the trumpet of warning to all who had any intention of participating in the District meetings which were held in this county on that day, under the guise of Democracy, but our admonitions were ridiculed, abused and denounced as "nothing more than an internal straw." Some of the most ardent servants declared that they would attend the meeting held here if they were beat South for it the next day, and sure enough, as the hour arrived the faithful followers of Jeff. could be seen wending their way to the Court House, headed by I. C. W. Powell, Esq. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. Samuel Harper to the chair and appointing Colonel Henry J. Stradberg, secretary.—The District officers were appointed and five delegates selected to attend the county convention—during which time a fracus was knocked up and a fight ensued. The meeting soon afterwards adjourned.

From the other districts we have heard nothing, except the Trappe, and there General Tench Tilghman presided, made a speech and told them that the Democracy was again about to come forth in its majesty.

About 11 o'clock on Tuesday the various delegations from the different districts assembled in the Court House and organized by the appointment of Thomas P. Williams, Esq., to the chair, when they made the following nominations: For State's Attorney, I. C. W. Powell; County Clerk, N. E. Nicols; Regester of Wills, T. N. Chance; Sheriff, Matthias Merrick; Judges of the Orphan's Court, P. W. Stewart, Wm. D. Roberts, John H. Harris; Commissioners, Jonathan Leonard, John Valliant, C. M. Jump; Surveyor, Tench F. Tilghman. A motion was then made to adjourn, but it was objected to and it was stated that the ticket had as well be completed. A motion was then carried to adjourn until 2 o'clock or to any time the President might see proper to call them together. In a short time after they adjourned, Deputy Provost Marshal Thompson, with a guard of soldiers arrested the following parties: Thomas P. Williams, James Arringdale, I. C. W. Powell, Tench Tilghman, Matthias Merrick, H. J. Strandberg, Dr. Samuel Harper and N. E. Nicols. They were paroled until Thursday upon bail of $1000 each. On Wednesday T. N. Chance and John Satterfield were also arrested and paroled upon the same conditions. Capt. Frazier, the Provost Marshal, not being in town, the parole of the above parties were afterwards extended to Tuesday next.

In an article last week, we charged the instigators of these meetings with being the same rebels that have opposed the Union cause throughout the rebellion, and that the name of Democracy was used as a decoy and to hide their disloyalty;—the antecedents of these men substantiate the assertion. We have no doubt it is quite as unpleasant to them as it is us, but the time has arrived when things must be called by their right names. In this district Dr. Harper presided. He never was a Democrat in his life; was an old line Whig, was afterwards called by Democratic journals the "high-priest" of Know-Nothingism, and was afterwards a Union man until some time in the spring of 1861, when he went over heart and soul to the "Southern Rights" party, "Peace party," &c.; is the only man that ever raised a rebel flag in the town, and openly pronounced himself a "Secessionist and a Revolutionist." Col. H. J. Strandberg, another officer at this meeting, was an old line Whig, acted with the American party and then with the Union party, until after the election of Mr. Lincoln, but since that time he has been an open mouth opponent of the Government. On the memorable expedition to Baltimore he threw the Stars and Stripes from the wagon in which they were placed to be conveyed to the boat, and on another occasion declared that he would make bridges of the dead bodies of his soldiers before the Northern hordes should cross the soil of Maryland to fight his Southern brethren. General Tilghman, who presided at the meeting at the Trappe, is also another proof of this disloyal element. At the breaking out of the rebellion he ordered Gen. Sikes to suspend operations through the canal, to prevent the transportation of U. S. soldiers, and on April the 27th, 1861, he published an order calling upon the people in his division to "form themselves into companies of two classes—one to defend their homes and the other for service IN ANY other part of the State," stating as the reason, that "our fellow-citizens in Baltimore had been slaughtered on our soil by U. S. soldiers," &c. He was the main instigator in putting our county on a war footing, in opposition to the government by repairing and putting in complete order the arms in the Easton Arsenal, and refused to give out arms to the citizens of St. Michaels District, the most loyal district in the county; he was wrested from power by a proclamation from Gov. Hicks, was arrested, took the oath of allegiance and is now an ardent sympathizer of the rebel cause. Thomas P. Williams, Esq., chairman of the county meeting on Tuesday last—on the 20th of April, 1861, the day after the Baltimore riot, made a speech in the Court House soliciting volunteers, chartered a steamer to take them over to Baltimore to oppose the passage of Federal troops, at his own expense. He also solicited subscriptions to raise and equip a dragoon company to prevent Northern raids, and does not now deny his attachment to the South. I. C. W. Powell, Esq., the nominee for State's Attorney, is another link in the chain of evidence on our part. He was arrested with Judge Carmichael for disloyalty and served several months in fort and was then paroled. James Arringdale, Esq., is another who has made himself particularly obnoxious to Union men, cursed and abused the President but a few weeks ago and even took the Collector of State and County Taxes to task for transacting business in our office, denounced it as a "Black Republican hole," and of course as being very objectionable to a gentleman of his very PURE stamp, to enter.

We have here given a very short synopsis of the antecedents of the last parties mentioned, but we think it is sufficient to satisfy an unbiased mind that our strictures last week were correct. Those most prominent among these men felt their guilt and feared that the mask of Democracy would be raised and their rottenness exposed, when they first thought of running a ticket. They have had under consideration for some time, the propriety of running legislative candidates, and why should they fear to do it? It is easily imagined. They knew full well if they ran a legislative or State ticket, they would either have to go for the support of the Government or in opposition to it—the former they would not do and the latter they knew they dare not do, consequently they determined to confine their nominations entirely to the offices held in the county, or in other words—to war against the government, use every means for its destruction, abuse those who support it, while they secure the offices to gain renewed strength. They are no Democrats. Such Democrats would put Gen. Butler to blush, make Daniel S. Dickson ashamed of the name and even the Northern Copperheads would feel themselves disgraced by such a disloyal element being attached to their ranks. Governor Seymour of New York, is considered as a strong opponent to the government, yet he is as superior in loyalty to the bogus Democracy of this county, as "greenbacks" are to Confederate Script. The Northern Democracy have advocated a more vigorous prosecution of the war, to crush the rebellion; the Talbot county Democracy advocate the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. The Northern Democracy advocate the dethroning of Jeff. Davis, the Talbot county Democracy advocte his elevation to the White House in Washington. The Northern Democracy do not want negro slavery to be revived to take the place of the white man, the Talbot county Democracy advocate its continuance, when it is the bone of contention over which our national troubles commenced. The Northern Democracy respects a poor man, the Talbot Democracy—very much after the Jeff. Davis order—respect a poor white man as much as they do a negro, provided the white man will go and come at their bidding, allow them to think for him and acknowledge the rights of a man owning half a dozen slaves, paramount to the interests of half a dozen others who own none. In fact, there is no Democracy about it. Scan the lives of these leaders for the past two years, and how much Democracy will there be found in their actions? If open enmity to the Government is Democracy, then these men are the very embodiment of Democracy, but if open enmity to the Government is treason, Democracy here means treason.

"HAND BOOK OF INFORMATION"—*Designed for Our Patrons and Citizens of Talbot County—By William B. Clark, Esq.*

We are indebted to our fellow townsman, the author of the above book, for a copy of the same, and take great pleasure in recommending it to the favorable consideration of every citizen of the county. It is not only a work of great utility, but the information it contains is indespensible to every one who wishes to obtain a correct knowledge of the government and management of the public affairs of the county. It contains a synopsis of all the laws relative to our public schools—the laws relative to roads, fences,—the election laws of Maryland—names of all our county officers, together with a variety of other valuable information important to all who are interested in the prosperity and welfare of our county. It is published in pamphlet form—is convenient for reference—most admirably arranged and replete with information. It cannot but prove a most valuable compend to the public generally, and no one should be without a copy of it. We think it should be purchased by the county authorities and distributed among our citizens. Mr. Clark is entitled to great credit for the services which he has rendered the community in supplying them with an important work. We wish him every success in his laudable enterprise.

☞As some of the Copperheads about here are making wry faces at the arrest of some of their friends, we insert the following extract from a Souther paper showing the treatment Unionmen receive at the hands of the Jeff Davis oligarchy.

The same remarks would apply here by simply substituting the word "Rebel" for "Lincolnites:"

"The Knoxvill (Tenn) Register says there are some Lincolnites among the residents of that place. They should at once be arrested and sent beyond our lines. The same course should be pursued every where. We have no use for such persons. While they are permitted to remain among us Lincoln will have a plenty of spies and informers. It is no use to cherish and treat kindly vipers that will bite us if they have an opportunity. Parties suspected of Lincolnism should have been driven from our midst long ago. It is not too late to take action now. It is but a simple act of justice to ourselves to pursue such a course, and in justice to ourselves we ought to pursue it. No sane man should for a moment allow a cut-throat and a robber to be at large if he knew it. Why, then, allow Lincolnites, to reside unmolested at the South, watching, as they are, to do us harm whenever a chance offers? No man who is known to favor Lincolism in the least should be allowed to reside unmolested at the South.

AN EX EDITOR DRAFTED.—F. H. Houston, editor of the late *Social Journal* of this town, is among the lucky ones in New York. He was drafted in the 10th District.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Nice of Centreville Circuit, will preach in the Methodist Protestant Church—Providence permitting—to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mr. Columbus Elliott has just returned from the city with a new supply of Boots and Shoes. He will also continue to make up work, and do repairing at short notice.

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.—Jesse Hughes, Esq., is now opening a full supply of the above goods, to which he invites purchasers. Boots and shoes made to order, and repairing done with usual promptness.

Hon. Henry H. Goldsborough.

This gentleman whose name has been brought before the people of Maryland as a candidate for the office of Comptroller by a convention of Union men, in whom the question of loyalty no man will doubt, is one whom we have since the breaking out of the rebellion greatly admired. His staunch and determined course in the Senate of Maryland whilst that body was assembled at Frederick, in 1861, in preventing or in assisting, to prevent the consummation of the rascality designed by the rebel majority there, has made his name synonimous with the salvation of Maryland from the hands of rebel invaders. This being our opinion of H. H. Goldsborough, and knowing him to be the choice of a portion of the loyal people of Baltimore county, we this day place his name at the head of our paper in connection with that of Mr. Maffit.

In selecting Mr. Maffit, some months ago as the nominee of the Union party of Maryland, it was not because we admired Mr. Goldsborough less but because we believed Mr. Maffit was the *regular* nominee, and because we believed him to be the choice of a large portion of the Union party in our county.

It is now said that Mr. Maffit has declared himself against conventional reform in Maryland, and if so, his sentiments on that subject do not agree with the Union men of Baltimore county, nor with our own, and should we at any time be convinced that such is the fact, we shall at once not only raise the name of Mr. Goldsborough still higher, but take down the name of Mr. Maffit, and oppose his election to the best our of humble ability.

It will be seen that Mr. Goldsborongh is gaining strength throughout the State. The above extract is taken from the Baltimoue county American, and what further evidence it needs to prove that Mr. Maffit is oppsed to a state Convention, than the following, we cannot immagine:

"——This clamour about the Constitutional Convention, taking the sense of the people, &c., comes particularly from those wishing to abolish slavery in the State. And the intelligent reader will also see, in this proposition that, which if yielded to, by anti-emancipationists gives up all that the emancipationist can claim of the next Legislature. This is the extent of its constitutional authority over the question at this time and if it is conceded there is nothing more needed to inaugurate in the State, in full blast the question of emancipation."

THE LATE FIRE.—In our last issue we gave some particulars concerning the late conflagration of Ayer's celebrated Medical Laboratory, located in this city. From all the information we have since been able to gather, we are of opinion that their loss will amount to some $75,000 or $80,000 although no exact estimate has yet been reached. Notwithstanding this great loss, including the partial destruction of the three upper stories of the block they occupy, filled with complicated machinery, costly stock, manufacturing and printing material, the firm have, with that indomitable energy which characterizes all their operations, already effected arrangements by which the building will, in two weeks, be so far repaired that they will resume business to a considerable extent. In the meantime, they have converted the large church owned by them, corner of Merrimack and Central Streets, into a manufactory and office, where their operations are already in progress, and we presume their patrons, (and their name is "legion,") will hardly be at all embarrassed by the disasters

We heard the opinion expressed by our citizens, during the progress of the fire, that it would probably cause the removal of this characteristic establishment to some more central locality, like Philadelphia or New York. It was even proposed to petition the Messrs. Ayer against such a step, which would prove a serious loss to Lowell; but we are glad to see that present indications clearly denote their intention to remain with us, where their business relations, with the largest half of mankind, have commenced and grown up.—*Vox Populi.*

MARYLAND POLITICS.

CECIL COUNTY.

Messrs. Hamilton Morton, Samuel Gillespie and John S. Christie, Unconditional Unionists, and Mr. James M. Evans, *Democrat*, all of whom were nominated at a mass convention of the friends of Messrs. Maffit and Crisfield, held in Cecil county about a week since, have declined the nomination. Dr. Hopkins, *Democrat* has also declaired his intention to decline.

William J. Jones, Esq., nominated by the Unconditional Union men to run against Mr. Crisfield, has declined for the following reasons:

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 22d instant, informing me of my nomination as a candidate for Congress, by the Unconditional Union Convention, was received this morning.

Some time before the meeting of that Convention I had been nominated by the Union men of this county as a candidate for the Legislature; in spite of the fact that I expressly made known to the Convention my desire not to be a candidate for any official position at the coming election.

Looking upon this canvass as beyond question more important, to the cause of popular Government, than any one which has occured, at least within my reccollection, and as destined to settle the question whether the labor of my native State shall be committed to free white men or left to languish with the stuped, impracticable negro, and whether we should retain in our Constitution that degrading basis of representation, which makes an intelligent free white citezen of Cecil the political equal of the negro slave of St. Mary's. I desire to be free from the trammels which always more or less bind a candidate, so that I might the more effectively present these issues to the people. Notwithstanding this, the Convention determined to put me on the ticket. To accept your nomination would compel me to decline this, and I feel that my first duty is to my fellow citizens of my own county, among whom I have lived from my birth, with whom all my interests are identified, whose good opinion I value more than any political position, however high, and at whose hand I have always received such generous and unstinted support.

I am compelled, therefore, to decline your nomination, but do so with the earnest hope that some one will be found better fitted than I am for the duties of this canvass. Gentlemen who adhere with blind pertinacity to the opinions of two years ago are not the men for these times however respectable in talents or social position. In the swift march of events and ideas which characterize the present, two years are a lifetime. Because our fathers gathered their harvests with the sickle, and were right, shall we do likewise in the face of patent reapers.

I trust there will be such a canvass of the district as will thoroughly arouse the people to a proper appreciation of the question which grow out of these stirring times.

Very respectifully, your obedient servant,
WM. J JONES.

To L. E. Straughn, Wm. J. Mobray, Wm. T. Kelly,
Committee.
Elkton. Sept. 24, 1863.

Measures are to be taken to place another Unconditional candidate in the field in opposition to Mr. Crisfield.

A Kentucky Slaveholder on Emancipation.

At the dinner of the Alumni of Dartmouth College, on the 23d instant, Mr. Jacob Dinsmore, of Kentucky, a member of the class of 1813, made the following remarks:

"If in crushing out this accursed rebellion slavery must go overboard, then for God's sake let it go. I am at the present time a Kentucky slaveholder; have been such for more than forty years, but I assure you that during all time I have been a firm and unwavering emancipationist. [Applause.] Under existing circumstances I cannot well set free my slaves, but I pay every one of them the same daily wages that I should give corresponding white laborers. I want this war to be prosecuted; and if slavery shall be crushed, then I cheerfully abide by its destruction. I am a loyal Kentuckian, and whatever fate in the course of the war shall befall the domestic institutions of my State, I shall give away to no murmurings, but under all circumstances shall stand up for my country and her flag. [Great Applause]. There is but one course for the loyal North to pursue, and that is to put down this wicked rebellion. We must defeat the Rebels, or they will conquer us. [Renewed cheering]

War Department,

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., September 14, 1863.
Circular No. 83.

Men whose names were drawn in the draft ordered from the War Department, August 9th, 1862, and who, on the 3d of March, 1863, had substitutes in the service of the United States, are held as exempted from liability to service under the present draft.

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

War Department.

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

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

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Major, and Assistant Adjutant General,
sep 26-tf

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1863.
Circular No. 51.

The 4th paragraph of Circular No. 44, issued from this office July 12, 1863, is hereby modified, so as to correspond with the following opinion of the Hon Willing Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, which will hereafter govern in all cases in which it is applicable:

OPINION.

"A person drafted into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, chapter 75, for 'enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' claiming exemption from draft by reason of any disability as provided in said act, has the right to have the question of disability submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Enrolment, whose decision thereon is final. If the Board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right, after such decision against him, to pay his commutation money, or to furnish his substitute, with such extended time as may be fixed by the order of the Board of Enrolment for his appearance for duty.

(Signed) "WILLING WHITTING,
"*Solicitor of the War Department.*"

JAMES B. FRY,
sep 26-tf Provost Marshal General.

War Department.

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

OPINION.

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

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

OPINION

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

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

OPINION

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

JAMES B. FRY,
sep 26-tf Provost Marshal General

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1863.
Circular No. 61

The following opinions of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General of the Army, are published for information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau:

The only son of aged and infirm parents—exemption.

OPINION

"The only son of aged or infirm parent or parents is not exempt unless his parent or parents are dependent on *his labor* for their support. If he is in a condition to support, and does support them without his personal labor for that purpose, he is subject to draft, because he is in a conditon to perform military service without depriving his parents of the support the law designs to secure to them. The parents need not be *wholly* dependent on the labor of their son for support. If they are so dependent for the principal part of their support the right to exemption arises."

In the case of a widow having four sons.

OPINION.

"In the case of a widow having four sons three of whom are already in the military service, the fourth is exempt, provided his mother is dependent on his labor for support."

In the case of a widow having two sons, one of whom is already in the military service.

OPINION

"In the case of a widow having two sons one of whom is already in the military service, and the other has been drafted, the latter is exempt as 'the only son liable to military duty,' in the senses of the act."

In the case of aged or infirm parents having two or more sons subject to military duty.

OPINION.

"In the case of aged or infirm parents having two or more sons subject to military duty, election of the son to be exempt must be made *before* the draft, and his name should not then appear in the draft box. If one of only two sons of such parents is already in the military service, the other is exempt, provided his parents are dependent on his labor for support."

Of persons having concientious scruples in regard to bearing arms.

OPINION.

"Persons having conscientious scruples in regard to bearing arms are not on that account exempt. They are not found in the list of exempted classes, and the act expressly declares that no persons but those enumerated in that list shall be exempt. The Society of Friends, and others entertaining similar sentiments, if drafted, may find relief from their scruples in the employment of substitutes, or in the payment of the three hundred dollars."

Of a man whose wife is insane.

OPINION

"The children of an insane mother, who may at any time recover her reason, cannot in the sense of the law or with any propriety of language, be termed, motherless children. The father of such, though they may be dependent on his labor for their support, cannot, therefore, claim exemption from the draft. The case is a hard one, and would, probably, have been provided for had it been foreseen. It is, however, the law as it is, and not as it may be supposed it ought to be, that is to be enforced."

A father having four sons, two of whom have died in the military service; also of

Aged or infirm parents electing which of two sons may be exempt.

OPINION

"In the case of a father having four sons two of whom have died in the military service, it seems clear that the remaining two are not exempt from draft. Before such exemption can be allowed it must be shown that the father has, not *has had*, two sons in the military service. So the law is written. Congress might well have accepted the loss of two sons in the field as equivalent to their continuance in the service, and therefore securing the same privileges to their family, but this has not been done. To hold otherwise would not be interpretation, but legislation."

"In the case of aged or infirm parents having two sons subject to military duty, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which of them shall be exempt. The right to this exemption does not rest upon the parent's dependence on the labor of their sons for their support. The law does not contemplate any such dependence."

JAMES B. FRY,
sep 26-tf Provost Marshal General.