THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - OCTOBER 10, 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.)

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. MANSFIELD.

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 Superveryisor,
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. Mills,

For Road Supervisor,
Henry Warner,

Bay Hundred—District No. 5.

For Magistrates,
James S. Shanahan,
Robt. T. Harrison.

For Constables,
John W. Baker,
John. Kerper.

For Supervisor,
J. F. L. W. Jones.

NEWS SUMMARY.

A despatch from Washington says: "Such news from Rosecrans has been recived as should dismiss all anxiety for his welfare, and quiet all care for our military supremacy in the South. He is fully equal to his situation." Skirmishing is kept up. A large number of our seriously wounded has arrived at Chattanooga. Each day's delay of the Rebels to attack adds to the strength of our army, and makes our commanders more confident of success.

On Saturdy last the Rebel cavalry attacked McMinnville, indicating a formidable flank movement to cut General Rosecrans' lines of communication, and to isolate Burnside. McMinnville is situated in Warren county, Middle Tennessee, and is about seventy five miles from Nashville, fifty miles from Chattanooga, and about one hundred miles from Knoxville. It is the terminus of the Manchester and McMinnville Railroad, which forms a junction at Tullahoma with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. On the 28th ult. a force of Rebels attacked the right wing of Burnside's army and after a fight of two hours they were repulsed, a large number being taken prisoners, many of whom expressed dissatisfaction at the results they achieved at the battle of Chickamauga.

Another despatch states that on Friday Wheeler's Reber Cavalry were attacked at Andersons's Cross Roads, about forty-five miles from Chattanooga, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, by our cavalry, and were badly whipped, capturing a number of prisoners and re-capturing a large amount of Government stores. The Rebels were completely routed and driven ten miles by our forces.

The Rebels have determined to make a stout resistance against the passage of the Rapidan by the Army of the potomac. A despatch from Washington states that Lee has strongly fortified his position on the south bank of the Rapidan, and earthworks and rifle pits are construe-

The steamer City of London, arrived at New York on Monday. The report of the withdrawal of the Rebel envoy in England is confirmed.—At a meeting in Leeds the building of the ships in England for the Rebels was denounced, and the government applauded for detaining those built. It is asserted that Maximilian has finally accepted the Mexican Crown. There is nothing new in regard to the Polish question. Russia continues to make warlike preparations.—The Rebels loan was quoted at 30a20 discount.

The following is found among the Washington items: Recruiting for colored regiments is proceeding with great rapidity in Maryland.—One full regiment and enough companies nearly to complete another have been sent South from Baltimore, and a third regiment is nearly full, making the seventh of United States colored troops raised in Virginia, Maryland, or the District of Columbia. A hundred recruits on the average come in daily. Loyal masters receive certificates for each enlisted slave for $300, payable after the Constitution of Maryland, which now prohibits manumission, shall have been so amended as to permit it.

Has not Maryland been Blessed?—A petition has recently been presented to the President over the signatures of seventy loyal men of the State of Missouri, setting forth their grievances:

They say "General Schofield has disappointed their just expectations by identifying himself with their State Administration, and his policy as Department Commander has been, as they believe, shaped to conform to Governor Gamble's proslavery and conservative views. From the day of General Schofield's accession to the command of the Department matters have grown worse and worse in Missouri, till now they are in a worse condition than they have been at any time since the outbreak of the rebellion. They therefore respectfully pray the President to send another General to command that Department; and, if they do not overstep the bounds of propriety, they would ask that the commander sent there be Major General Butler.

They believe that his presence there would restore order and peace to Missouri, in less than sixty days. He would be received by their people with rejoicing and they would once more be permitted to feel that loyalty is to govern Missouri.

They entreat the President to observe that in their ill-fated State the conflict is between loyalty and disloyalty. It is impossible that both should rule there. One or the other must go down, and they say, that if the President refuses their requests, they will return to their homes only to witness, in consequence of that refusal, a more active and relentless persecution of Union men, and to feel that while Maryland can rejoice in the protection of the Government of the Union, Missouri is still to be the victim of pro-slavery control, which blasts wherever it reigns."

How few of the hardships that Missouri has passed through has our State witnessed. We have not been infested with Rebel Guerillas, our soil has produced abundantly and whenever the Rebel army invades our territory they are whipped back and our citizens saved from many of the horrors which Missouri and Kentucky have had to endure. Notwithstanding this protection of life and property, there are many within her borders who despise the Government and every means to suppress the rebellion is denounced by rebel sympathizers, because they want the rebellion to succeed and obstacles are thrown in the way by those who style themselves Union men because they are afraid of the old bug-bear, ABOLITION. Many appear to think that every sentence uttered by the heads of the departments must be done to suit—precisely—the case of every Union man, pecuniarily and socially, and by no means must they do anything that would grate harshly upon the feelings of those who sympathize with the rebellious States. Although it is admitted that the institution of slavery is inimical to the welfare of the white man and especially to the laboring class, we find many in our midst, whose persons and property have been protected by the power of the Government, denouncing it as tyranical and unjust because they have to furnish from their bountiful store material whereby this protection may be continued. Some complain of the oppressive tax—if they don't like it let them better their condition by trying the Southern tax; and they complain of the Administration in general—if they don't like the Administration of Abraham, let them go down South where they can breathe the pure, wholesome atmosphere of their brother Jeff.; but the greatest crime that the government has yet been guilty is the taking the negroes and leaving the whites behind; they can by force of circumstances yield their claims to horses, cattle, money and even their sons, but if you touch the "nigger," you destroy the Constitution, you are invading private rights, you are going to bring about a famine and in fact the community will be bowed in sack-cloth and ashes and gloom and despair encompass the whole State. What a horrible picture the enemies of the Adminstration paint if the "nigger" is interfered with. Take all else, but spare the "nigger." The government must consult every man's interest though he may be severing its very vitals and aiming to turn the resources of the Government to its own destruction. Shall the Administration have the whole support of the people or will they continue to clog its wheels by disagreeing upon every minor point. Let the loyal people stand firm by that Government that has stood by them in the past and will not forsake them in the future.

WE judge by the tone of the *Journal* that there was great doubts entertained by its Rebel friends as to Marshal Thompson's authority to make the arrests which he made on Tuesday week.—The Journal said, in parenthasis, it was "said to be done by order of Gen. Schenck." If it was doubted by the parties themselves, why did they not let their cases be carried to Baltimore to be adjudicated. Capt. Frazier gave them their choice, and they accepted the terms which we publish below:

"We, the subscribed, do heredy pledge ourselves and obligate by this written agreement that we will not, during the present rebellion against the Government and authority of the United States, organize or assist in the organization of any party inimical or opposed to the Administration of said Government—that we will not nominate, assist in the nomination nor vote for any candidate or candidates for office of District, county State or General Government, who are in sympathy with the so-called Confederate States Government or opposed to the vigorous prosecution of the war now waged for the complete suppression of the existing rebellion.

All this we promise and pledge without any mental reservation whatever with a full purpose to keep and observe the same.

The Talbot Democracy Compared with Northern Democracy.—Those in this county, who have attempted to organize a Democratic party appear to take it very much at heart because they are not allowed to accomplish their object, when the Democratic organizations are kept up at the North, unmolested. Why should they be surprised at it? Who is that have opposed the Government in this county? Who is it, that have, from the commencement of the rebellion, been indefatigable in their efforts to increase the prejudice against the administrators of the Government? Who is it here that made such an effort to induce Gov. Hicks to call a "sovereign" Convention, and who was it that adopted the VIVA VOCE system of voting at that election, in order that all who were opposed to the Convention might be branded as "Black Republicans?" Who was it that commenced to proscribe Union men? Who was it that used to look with such an anxious eye for the coming of Jefferson Davis and Stonewall Jackson? Who was it that took the man nearest their bosom that abused the Government most and applauded the Rebels loudest? The actions of those who have endeavored to organize a party under the name of Democracy must plead guilty to these charges. Is it democratic to oppose or destroy a government that never oppressed any one until they first oppressed themselves? Is it Democratic to attempt to prejudice the minds of the people, against an officer that was legally elected, even before he had been given a a trial? Is it Democratic to adopt a means whereby timid men can be pointed out and injured if they deposit their ballots contrary to the wishes of a few aristocrats and tyrants? Is it Democratic to proscribe a man in business because he is opposed to dividing and destroying the country? Is it Democratic to be in sympathy with and cheer on the bloody and outrageous rebellion which is now being waged against the Government? Is it Democratic to say the "improvements the Constitution of the Confederate States upon the Constition of the United States, are eminently calculated to cut up by the roots the sources of corruption, injustice and fraud, which have sapped the foundations of the Government at Washington and paved a way for the dissolution of the American Union?" Or is it Democratic to boast that the "Rebels ask no favors or protection from the Government from which they have seceded?" All this was said while these same men, who are now trying to crawl into the skin which the old Democratic party shed in 1861, while they were bloated and puffed up with the expectation that Maryland would secede in despite of the will of the people, that there would be a revolution at the North, that England would interfere and that the first Government the Confederacy formed would be established at Washingtod. This is the Democracy which we have here now and it is the Democracy with which every border State is cursed. As an instance, to show that the Democracy of this section have no affiliation with the Democracy of the North, we find that the New Yorld "World," (a paper which has been debarred from the privilege of circulating through the mails in certain sections,) in one of its columns says, that "the unfitness of President Lincoln has passed into an axiom and that his choice of men to be members of his cabinet was as unfortunate for the republic as was his own election." But notwithstanding this it opposes the Jeff. Davis oligarchy and publishes a strong editorial in reference to the strength of our navy, under the caption "Can we sustain a war with France," and argues that no insults ought to be taken. Is that the Democracy that has attempted to overwhelm the loyal sentiment of Talbot? Far from it. This modern Democracy, manufactured out of all the old broken down and worn out politicians of every shade and character of party that was ever formed, and drilled and commanded by the fast ebbing aristocracy, would rejoice to see the Government overpowered, the Federal soldiers destroyed, the rebel States victorious and the American Union among the things of the past. We can only say that a strict watch should be kept over such Democracy, as Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri have to contend with. Here is the extract from the "World:"

"The rumors of French intervention, now so rife, though calculated to awaken solicitude, will be regarded in this country with no feelings unbecoming a proud, intrepid, and patriotic people. If war comes, there will be no lowering of the national spirit. We are probably better prepared for a war with France than we should have been three years ago, before the rebellion broke out. Not only have we, within that time, become one of the greatest military powers of the world, with more military experience than the existing generation of all other powers put together, but our numerous and well-appointed ship-yards have turned out an enormous new navy of wooden vessels and iron-clads, with all the most recent improvements of modern science. We can repair, waste and construct new vessels with more rapidity than any other nation. Our present enemy is without a navy; so that on the ocean, where war with France would be mainly fought, we could confront her with our whole force, and cope with her on equal terms. The war on land will be merely with our present foe, with perhaps some small French reinforcements; the war on the water will be against France alone, and our navy has become so strong that we have no reason to shrink from the contest.

Against France alone, we repeat; for in a war with us she will have no allies. If England is jealous of us, she is more jealous of France. It is the glowing armaments of France that have compelled the British government to make great and constant additions to the expenditures necessary for her security. Mr. Kinglake's book has lately deepened her humiliating consciousness that she played a part subordinate to France in the Crimean war, and she will refuse to be again led behind the triumphal car of her enterprising rival. But she has a more solid reason than this founded on her pride for standing aloof. In a war between France and the United States, French and American commerce will be swept from the ocean, and Great Britain, as a neutral, will monopolize the carrying trade of the world, which will be to her a source of immense wealth. By the Paris declaration it has become the accepted law of nations that the flag of a neutral protects an enemy's goods. This has always been the American doctrine, having become established as such in the Napoleonic wars in the early part of the century, when our commerce was nourished into strength by the advantages of our neutral position in a world of belligerents. These advantages, on a more colossal scale, would drop into the lap of England by a war between France and the United States. In proportion, therefore, as France dips into the American imbroglio we may confidently expect to see England recede. France, in daring hostilities with us, must also take the risk of whatever European complications may arise while she has so formidable a business in her hands.

It being reasonably certain, then, that if France goes to war with us Great Britan will remain neutral, there is nothing in the power and resources of France alone which should prevent our taking up with alertness the glove which she may choose to throw down. The main injury she can do us will be to annihilated, not our commerce, but the profits of our shipping interest. Our exports and imports would still be conveyed in British bottoms, unless France succeeded in blockading our ports, which we hold to be impossible. We should at once let loose a swarm of privateers against her commerce; and we presume she would not be restrained by the Paris declaration from retaliating in kind, construing the abolition of privateering as binding only in wars between the powers who are parties to the declaration. Of course our commerce would suffer the most, as being the most extensive; but the commerce of France is nevertheless large. Her merchant marine consisted of 12,721 vessels, whose aggregate tonnage was 918,988 tons in 1857, and it has been increasing ever since. The total value of both her imports and exports in 1858 was 4,277,000,000 francs. She has 212 ports, and the amount of her coasting trade in 1856 was 3,432,813 tons. It will be seen, then, that our bold privateers could promise themselves no contemptible harvest.

Besides driving our mercantile marine from the ocean, which she can accomplish, France would attempt to raise the southern blockade, to blockade or destroy our commercial cities, and to whip our navy; in respect to all of which we should, most assuredly, put her ability to the proof. The subject of most immediate and uneasy apprehension would, of course, be the security of our great commercial cities. Baltimore and Philadelphia are situated upon rivers far inland, and are safe in almost any event.—New-York is unapproachable by any wooden vessels, and the great heavy French iron-clads draw too much water for our harbor. By February we shall have between fifty and sixty iron-clads complete, most of them of a size suited to the depth of water in our harbors, admirably adapted for defense; and fitted to supplement what may be wanting in the fortifications of Boston and Portland. We conclude, therefore, that our important towns will really be in no great danger.

Of our power to maintain the southern blockade it would be rash to speak in terms of confidence. The depth of water at the mouth of the Mississippi is insufficient to admit the great French iron-clads, and our forts and monitors guarantee New Orleans against wooden ships of war. Our position at Charleston is such that French war vessels would find it no easy task to get into the harbor, and so long as we hold a secure lodgment on Morris Island no merchant vessel can pass, except by skulking in very dark nights. Savannah can be more easily kept closed to commerce than Charleston. Although a blockade of the whole coast would be impossible, we see no insuperable obstacles to the maintenance of the blockade of the chief southern cities. At all events since great naval battles we must have in a war with France, we may as well fight her off Charleston or Mobile as anywhere else. The French navy, like all the other navies of the world, consits mainly of wooden vessels; and against wooden vessels our gallant tars asks only sea-room to maneuver and fair play to cover themselves with glory as they did in the war of 1812. The upshot of what needs to be said in regard to the blockade is that *French* merchant ships cannot trade to the southern ports by reason of our privateers, and that England, over-tasked with the carrying trade of France and the United States, will be under slight temptations to disregard the blockade, especially as this lucrative employment for her ships falls to her only in consequence of her position as a neutral; which she will be slow to compromise

While a war between France and the United States would be a heavy calamity to both countries, we are unable to see in our present circumstances any reason why we should avoid it at the expense of national honor. If she sees fit to force a war upon us she will find there will be "blows to take as well as blows to give."

"HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR" is the title of a new and most valuable work which we have just examined. There is no writer of the present day who ranks higher as a brilliant and graphic delineator of military history than J. T. Headley. His superior descriptive ability and beautiful illustrations; his chaste, easy, dignified and flowing style, and the fact of his personal acquaintance with many distinguished officers of the army and navy, with whom he has passed much time, gathering material, gives him peculiar facilities for obtaining information concerning scenes which he describes, all tend to make this work of more than ordinary interes and value, and such a work as every intelligent American will desire to possess for consultation and reference. The first volume which is being published, commences with a clear, impartial, graphic and candid statement of the causes of the war; then follow the stirring events from the opening scene at Fort Sumter down to within a few months of the present time. It is really one of the most valuable and interesting books ever issued from an American press, and is destined to have a large circulation. It is beautifully illustrated with fine steel engravings of battle scenes, and officers prominent in the war, both North and South. The agent for this valuable work, James A. Walker, will remain in town a few days, and we commend him to the courtesy and patronage of our citizens, and trust he will meet with that success commensurate with the rare merits of the work.

☞ PERSONS desiring to see the report of Comptroller Maffit, will find it in the "Easton Journal." Straws show which way the wind blows; so does the bestowal of Mr. Maffit's patronage show from whom he expects to get votes. We think his chance beyond hope.

Nomination of Hon. John A. J. Creswell.

It will be seen that Colonel Creswell has consented to run as an independent candidate in opposition to Mr. Crisfield:

John A. J. Creswell, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Many of your friends in the First Congressional District of Maryland wish to present your name as the Unconditional Union candidate for the next Congress.

On examining the record of Mr. Crisfield, which in his letter of acceptance he points to as an index of his future conduct, we find him opposed to many of the measures which are held by our more experienced statesmen to be essential to the suppression of the rebellion, and the preservation of the Union.

We especially regret his opposition to the "Two Million Bill," which, if passed, would have encouraged emancipation by tendering compensation to the loyal owners of slaves. In every District in the State the people have a candidate standing fairly on the platform of the Unconditional State Convention and on the address of its Central Committee.

We adopt that platform and address, and sincerely hope you will consent to become our candidate, regardless of any private sacrifices you may be required to make. In the event of your acceptance we promise you an earnest support.

Respectfully, YOUR FRIENDS.

Salisbury, Somerset co., Md., Oct. 2d, 1863.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

John P. Owens,	Robt. H. Ellegood,
Jacob White,	C. Wilson Horner,
Wm. W. Parsons,	John Evans,
Perry W. Bradley,	John D. Cordroy,
Benjamin Calloway,	Wm. Morris,
James Oweus,	Edwin Moore,
Wm. T. Moore,	Alex. J. Walston,
Aug. Moore	John W. Davis,
Albert Stevens,	Joseph Price,
Samuel D. Collier,	A. V. Dashiell, &c.,

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Wm. T. Henderson,	Enoch Pancost,
D. H. Straughan,	J. E. Lecompt,
Daniel P. Russell,	J. H. Taylor,
Wm. M. Vincent,	M. L. Powell,
Levi Nelson,	Wm. P. Smith,
J. J. Beachboard,	Wm. P. Davis

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

L. E. Straugn,	Thos. H. Coburn,
Thomas F. Rea,	Wm. H. Berry,
William Rea,	H. W. Straughn,
Wm. F. Pattison,	H. P. Mobrey,
C. W. Hopkins,	J. W. Straughn, Jr.,
Joseph Clark,	Thos. Burton,
R. R. Robertson,	Wm. H. Tuttle,
James E. Robertson,	John G. Robinson.

CECIL COUNTY.

E. E. Ewing,	Jacob Tome,
Wm. J. Jones,	James S. Crawford,
J. T. McCullough,	Wm. Torbert,
R. McFarland,	Henry Burnett,
W. Pinkney Ewing,	James McIntire.

ELKTON, CECIL CO., MD., Oct. 3, 1863.

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 29th ult. inviting me to become a candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District of Maryland, upon the platform enunciated by the Unconditional Union State Convention and enforced at length in the address of the Central Committee, has just reached me.

Though hitherto unwilling, for reasons altogether private, to allow my name to be used in connection with the position you mention, yet I cannot, consistently with my sense of duty, longer refuse to meet a responsibility, which you, as well as many others of my friends, think I ought to assume. Hence, I respond to your communication by first an expression of my grateful acknowldgment of the generous confidence you repose in me by declaring me worthy to become your candidate at such time, and, secondly, by returning a prompt acceptance of the place you tender me on your ticket.

No man who loves his country should hesitate to give to the Administration now in power his full and cordial support in its efforts to secure a lasting and honorable peace by the only practicable means, to wit: the total overthrow of the military power of the rebellion. The President and his Cabinet officers are the principal agents to whom the people have confided the high duty of protecting them, their liberties and Government; and in the heat and fury of a great war, waged by the Rebels for the subversion of the Republic itself, every attempt made to embarrass the action of the Administration operates only in favor of the public enemy.

Emancipation in Maryland is already an accomplished fact, and has come about as a necessary consequence, long ago predicted, of the rebellion. It is all important now for the people, by an amendment to their Constitution, to provide for the speedy legal extinction of slavery, to the end that the substantial interests of the State may not suffer by a further reliance upon a system of labor which can never more be efficient or desirable.

I am, therefore, unequivocally in favor of the platform and principles of the Unconditional Union Convention, and in my canvass, which, with your assistance, I hope to make a vigorous and triumphant one, I shall take occasion more fully to discuss, from the stand point above indicated, all the issues involved in the political struggle now going on in our State.

Very truly, yours,
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL.

Independent Union Candidate
FOR
CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,
JULIUS A. JOHNSON.

To the Voters of Talbot:

Exercising my right as a citizen to come before the people for their suffrages; I offer myself as an *Independent Candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Talbot County.*

In the election of the present incumbent, you have twice, fellow citizens, decided that candidates for that office ought to be independent of politics, and free from party trammels; and upon this ground I confidently appeal to you for your suffrages.

Though not expecting to make a *better* Clerk than the gentleman nominated by the Union Convention, from my experience in several public offices, I can safely pledge myself, that if elected, the duties of the office shall be performed with the utmost promptness, and with strict fidelity and correctness.

It is generally known to the voters of Talbot, that from the first incipiency of the rebellion, I have been a warm and undeviating supporter of the Union, and it is only necessary for me now to say that I still maintain the same principles I have heretofore advocated, and which received the unanimous endorsement of the entire Union party of Maryland at the last election.

Hoping that I may receive a liberal support from the voters of the county, I leave the matter, my fellow citizens, in your hands for decision at the ballot box.

oct 10-te J JULIUS A. JOHNSON.

BE WISE BY TIME!

Do not trille with your Health, Constitution and Character.

If you are suffering with any Diseases for which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is recommended,

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

It will Cure, you, Save Long Suffering, allaying Pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to

HEALTH AND PURITY,
At Little Expense,
And No Exposure.

Cut out the Advertisement in another column and call or send for it.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
Ask for Helmbold's. Take No Other.
CURES GUARENTEED.
Oct 3 Two Months.

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

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 be relied upon 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 condition 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 contingency 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 conscientious 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 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 with 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, 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.