they prove their loyalty in a much more efficient manner than they have heretofore done. They must go and take arms in their hands, or they must contribute by their means or influence to put down this rebellion before they obtain any certificate from me. I hope the Union men will be sharp and wide awake as to what certificates they give to the gentlemen who have been heretofore, as Peace men and Constitutional Union men, opposing the Government for everything it has done. Now that they are stripped of this property, they are the most loyal men in the world! Have no faith or confidence in them.—Place none in them. As you have them under your feet, keep them there. I hope that in November next there will be a voice from the ballot-box which will consign to eternal oblivion those men in the State of Maryland who have sought to perpetuate the rebellion. [Applause.]

There is no more effectual mode of keeping down the rebellious spirit in Maryland than by striking at the root of the evil. Slavery lies at the foundation of this whole rebellion; it is the cause of the rebellion; it is the fruitful source of mischief in the State of Maryland, and I, as a slaveholder, knowing its evils being aware of its consequence knowing full well how important it is to strike at this interest, beseech you the loyal men of Cecil, to come up as a body at the November election and aid us in crushing for ever this system. That sentiment will be expressed by electing me instead of Mr. Maffit.—The contest is between us, he representing the slaveholdieg interest, and I, a slaveholder, wishing to destroy it, not forcibly, but in the mode prescribed by law by electing to the Legislature men who will submit to the people the question of calling a Convention, by having that call approved of by the people and having a convention which will settle the terms upon which Emancipation shall be decreed in the State.

"The slave interest is diametrically opposed to the laboring interest. There is no question with regard to that. You can see an illustration of it by comparing the free with the slaves counties of the State. You can see it in all the relations of life. You see it in the mode of living, in the superior prosperity of free labor communities, in the enhanced value of land there. Thes considerations show it to be the policy of the Government to make as much free territory as can be made. Surround your Capital with free territory. Let Virginia be free; let North Carolina be free; let Kentucky be free; let Tennessee be free; and then, my word for it, there will be no cause for a rebellion like this, and we need not fear one for at least a hundred years to come. Let the more Southern States then hold on to salavery if they wish to do so; there will be sufficient power in the country to control the destiny and policy of the nation. If they choose to lay down their arms and come in let them do so.

We shall then have sufficient free territory forever to shape the administrative policy of the country, and we can say to these erring brethren "come in and lay down your arms; we will surround you with a belt of fire, with a cordon of free territory," and slavery will ultimately die in the South whatever system they may adopt. They will be glad after a while to adopt Emancipation themselves. Let them do this, let them come back, and I am sure the nation will have magnanimity enough, after securing enough free territory to forever control the destiny of the Union, to treat them with forbearance and kind consideration. When this great result shall have been achieved, it will be for the authorities to determine how much further we shall go, and whether the Cotton States shall be allowed to retain slavery or no. Whether they shall do so or not, is a matter at present of not much importance to me or to you. I am a citizen of Maryand; I have lived in Maryland; I expect to remain in Maryland; and by the blessing of God, I hope to see Maryland redeemed in a proper, constitutional manner from the present system of slavery. [Great applause.

The President then declared the meeting adjourned, and the vast assemblage dispersed in quiet and order, well pleased with the intellectual reast which had been presented to them.—As the meeting dispersed, the people would hang together in little knots, conversing over the speeches and cheering Davis and Goldsborough and Creswell and the Union ticket.

Let Us Look at the Facts.

Can any patriotic man—any man who feels a pride in the honor of his country, contemplate the contempt and insult which the Southern slaveholders heaped upon our Government without a feeling of shame and indignation.—They had Seceded while their representatives occupied seats in our Congress, the Rebel leaders committed such acts of outlawry—all in the name of the "Constitution," of course—as would have justified the Government in shooting them down as so many dogs.

While James Buchanan was yet President—before "this present Administration" had a being in point of fact—the following acts of "civil war" were openly perpetrated:

On November 10th, 1860—before the vote for President was fully known—hostilities were virtually inaugurated bills for arming troops and denouncing the United States authority, passed in a Southern Legislature, and by open revolt, redition, and treason, at numerous public meetings there.

On the 20th of December South Carolina, in State Covention, declared war by her Secession Ordinance.

On the 25th, called upon the Slave States to form a Confederacy.

On the 28th, tore down and trampled upon the Union flag; and by force seized the United States Custom House, Postoffice, and Arsenal at Charleston, and also captured Forts Moultrie and Pinckney. Aiken was betrayed into the enemie's power.

In 1861—January 2d, Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, took Fort Macon at Beaufort, the barracks at Washington and all the United States property at Fayetteville.

Same day, Mississippi commenced war by setting up another government within this "Supreme" Government.

The same day Georgians took possession of Forts Pulaski and Jackson and the United States Arsenal at Savannah.

On the 4th of January Fort Morgan at Mobile Bay, and the United States Arsenal at Mobile were seized by Gov. Moore, of Alabama.

January 6th, the steamer Star of the West sailed from New York with supplies for Fort Sumter, and on the 9th was fired upon by the Rebel batteries at Charleston, and driven back to sea.

On the 11th, the United States Arsenal at Baton Rougue, Forts Philip and Jackson below New Orleans, and Fort Pickens, on Lake Ponchartrain, were sized by the troops of Lousiana.

On the 16th, the Rebel Col. Hayne demanded from the President the surrender of Fort Sumter.

Same day, two hundred and sixteen sick and feeble patients were turned out of the United States Marine Hospital at Now Orleans to make room for Rebel soldiers.

Next day, Florida seceded and took possession of the Pensacola Navy Yard.

January 19th, Georgia secedes, and steals all the remaining property of Uncle Sam.

On the 31st. Louisiana seized the United Stats Branch Mint, and $511,000 of money in it belonging to the Government.

February 1st, Texas revolted, and Genral Twigs betrayed over to it the Union troops and a million and a half dollars' worth of arms or other Union property.

On the 5th, Arkansas takes arms from the United States Arsenal at Little Rock to fight the Union power.

On the 8th, the Rebel Government was formed at Montgomery, Alabama.

On the 9th, elected Jeff, Davis President.

On the 10th, inaugurated him as President of a hostile and separate Confederacy.

On the 28d, the President elect thwarted the plot to assassinate him, by going through Baltimore without being announced.

Freedom of speech, and of the press, the right of peaceful assemblage and *habeas corpus* were suppressed; the United States officers were insulted and driven from power; peaceable and law abiding citizens both men and women were abused, robbed, imprisoned, mobbed, driven from home, or killed in various ways, in great numbers. In short the Constitution, laws, and powers of the Government were subverted, and a military despotism reigned supreme, and thus was "a reign of terror" inaugurated equal to that of France in her bloodiest times.

On the 4th of March, after all the above and a hundred other acts of war, treason, robbery, murder, and crime were committed. President Lincoln was inaugurated, and with his Cabinet began to roll back the tide of war they found raging.

Look at the dates again.

And yet we are unblushingly told that "this wicked Administration incited and provoked civil war!"—*Westchester Record.*

THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - OCTOBER 17, 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.
Of Somerset County.

For Congress—First District,
John A. J. Creswell,
Of Cecil County.

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 Sherifl,
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 Supervervisor,
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,

Bay Hundred—Distnct No. 5.

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

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

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

UNION MEETINGS.

There will be a Mass Meeting of the Unconditional Union Men, held in Easton, on

THURSDAY NEXT,

the 22d inst. Distinguished gentlemen from a distance will address the meeting. Further particulars will be given by Handbills.

Hon. John W. Crisfield will also address the citizens of the county, on the following day, Friday, the 23d inst. (oct 17

NEWS SUMMARY.

Despatches from the Army of the Cumberland affirm positivly that the position of our army is so strong at Chattanooga as to be impregnable to any assault of the Rebels, and no fear is entertained of any attempt to interrupt our communications.

Gen. Burnside, advancing along the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad on Saturday, overtook the Rebel force under Mudwall Jackson and Gen. Williams at Blue Springs. The enemy were in a strong position, and a sharp engagement ensued, when, at sundown, they were driven from the field, but darkness rendered immediate pursuit impossible. The next morning the Rebels continued their retreat on the Greenville road, with our force in pursuit. Our loss was some sixty killed and wounded.

After a series of desperate and severely contested fights the Army of the Potomac is now on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and General Meade has a position in which he can defy any attempt of the Rebels to interrupt his communications. The recent fights were principally by cavalry, and artillery supports, the main army not having been engaged. The gallantry and bravery of our cavalry is described as almost without a parallel during the war. The loss in General Gregg's division is said to have been severe.

There were numerous rumors afloat of another threatened invasion of Maryland by Gen. Lee, the interruption of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the actual advance of large bodies of Rebel cavalry toward Martinsburg. The latest accounts received indicate the general fallacy of these rumors, and that the Rebel cavalry force at Winchester is so small as to not exceed a few hundred men. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is not interrupted, and it is thought we would be able to hold in chick all the Rebel forces now in the Shenandoah Valley.

Special despatches to the *American* from Charleston harbor to Sunday last bring intelligence of an attack on the new Iron Sides, by the Rebels. They employed in the attack a small and swift cigar-shaped steamer, having a torpedo suspended from her bows, which struck the Ironsides amidships under the water, the torpedo exploding at the moment of contact.—The explosion was felt on the Ironsides, but no damage of any consequence was done to her hull, armament or machinery, and she is now as effective for defensive or offensive operations as when she first entered Charleston harbor.—Ensign Howard was not killed, but was dangerously wounded. The Rebel steamer was sunk by the force of the collision or by the shot of the Ironsides, which, the moment she was struck, opened fire from two of her large guns and with musketry. The crew of the Rebel vessel, consisting of four persons, were either captured or drowned. The hull of the Ironsides has been examined by divers and found to be wholly uninjured, and she is now pronounced to be "torpedo proof." A second attack was expected on Tuesday night, and a small steamer was met by our picket Monitors and driven back. The utmost cordiality and good feeling exists between General Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren, and they are in hourly intercourse with each other. Both officers had recently made a trip to Port Royal and Admiral Dahlgren had been visited on board his flagship by General Gillmore.—Firing between our batteries and the Rebels is kept up, Gillmore occasionally throwing a few shells into Fort Sumter. At the time the despatches left the signs were encouraging for an early resumption of active operations.

Election returns, as far as heard from in Indiana for county officers, indicate large Union gains. In every county and precinct the reported gains are very large.

Private letters, received in Washington from well informed politicians of Iowa, received within two or three days speak with the utmost confidence of the result of the Gubernatorial election there on Tuesday. Some of them predict that the majority of Col. Stone, the Union candidate, will be even larger than that by which Governor Kirkwood was elected-- namely: 15,000.

☞ We are glad to see that something has turned up amid the 'wreck of matter and crush of worlds,' whereby the editor of the "Journal" has been aroused from his state of torpidity, and shown to his readers that he is capable of making a demonstration before he CAVES for the winter. We were somewhat surprised, however, on reading the Journal, on Tuesday morning, in finding—NEUTRAL as it is—that it had volunteered to fight the battles of Mr. Maffit. It denies having sold itself for the sake of patronge. The denial of such a thing, shows that the conscience of the editor of the Journal is not exactly clear upon that point, as we never brought any such charge against him nor did he ever come to the rescue of Mr. Maffit until he was favored with the advertisement which he boats as not being "picked up often in this locality." We do not believe that the article referred to emanated from the editor of the Journal, but from some one behind the curtain who is afraid to let himself be known lest his own personal worthlessness should detract from the article the effect it was designed to have, and we should not waste our ammunition with such small game were it not to show what utter disregard he has for truth and propriety: In the first place the writer attempts to quote our little squib and does not even do us justice there, and in the next place he says:

* * "We notice that the Gazette, after having the name of Mr. Maffit at the head of his paper for some time very suddenly hauled it down; now what could have caused it?" &c.

This we pronounce an untruth and refer to our file as a proof of its falsity. Mr. Maffit's name has not been at the "head our paper" at any time during the campaign. Mr. Goldsborough's is the only name that we have had there for the office of Comptroller and the author of the article has immortalized himself by making such a wonderful discovery just as he has, no doubt, often done before. The Journal has placed itself in the very graceful attitude of the "Peace men" of 1861. They struck the first blow by aiding and abetting the rebellion, abused and domineered over Union men, and then cried out "Peace!" "Peace!" "Let us alone." The Journal on Tuesday showed a temper and disregard for truth that is only becoming a cross, ill-thriven and hide-bound individual, and then slams the door in our face by saying "hereafter, we shall not notice anything the Gazette may say concerning us," and then winds up its wonderful production by saying "as discussion in any manner would be useless on our part, for we would not be permitted to deal to, as we would be dealt by." We do not exactly understand whether this means that we will not deal in false argument towards it, as it has done towards us, or whether it is the Government it alludes to—but presume that it is a fling at the latter. If it is, that of itself is an evidence of the mischievous work in which it is engaged, for there are none that fear punishment from the hands of the Government unless they are open aiders and abetters of the rebellion or those who are clandestinely endeavoring to oppose its operations. We have no doubt the Journal is very glad that it has committed itself to the no reply policy, for very likely it has before this, found out that the more it says the more numerous will be the falsehoods to recoil upon its own head.

☞ When the recruiting of the negroes first commenced on this Shore, it caused quite an alarm among agriculturists on account of the scarcity of farm hands. Some immagined that there were not enough left to raise sufficient provision for home consumption and starvation and famine stared them in the face from every quarter. The Government was charged with robbing the people of their property and perpetrating crimes unknown to the civilized world. Not only rebel sympathizers raised the hugh and cry, but occasionally a Union man might be heard join in the social condemnation. Some did not object to their taking them, but objected to the manner in which they were taken, just as though the loss of a negro was greater if he came to Easton to enlist than it would be if a recruiting officer should take him out of his master's kitchen. All these were flimsy excuses, such as those who sympathize with rebels invariably put forth as a bait to catch unsuspecting persons. But we presume the question was never debated in their minds, who caused this great revolution in communities, the father arrayed against the son and brother against brother. Those who can see nothing right in anything the Government does, ought to ask themselves who invented the weapon for their own destruction? Who caused and still cause the need of recruits, both black and white, and money to support the Government?—Who caused the increase in the price of goods of all kinds, and the rise in gold? Those who have raised their hands and voices against the Government are solely responsible. There are many who care not a fig whose interests suffer nor whose do not so long as their negroes and themselves are secure.—If every negro was taken from the county we do not believe that the agricultural interests would suffer materially for more than a year or such a matter, when owing to the present system of labor the young men who grow up in our midst, that do not become mechanics or professional men, have to go in search of other climes, where the laborer is "worthy of his hire." We believe the change will soon take place. It is in progress already. There have been several men from adjoining counties, passed through this section, in search of small cultivations, and they are men who do not expect to live in indolence and laziness and of no benefit to the county, but they are the bone and sinew of the land and will spend their money at home. We learn that already some of the largest land-holders are beginning to get their eyes open to their interests and are very seriously debating in their minds the division and sub-division of their farms and to erect suitable tenements for the white man which have heretofore been tilled exclusively by negroes. These are the kind of men we want.—They will increase the thrift of the county, bring about a more social state of affairs, crush aristocracy and yield the land-holder double the profit he receives from negro labor. As a general thing white men will do a third more work than slaves, and besides they keep the white laboring man from attaining to that sphere in life which it should be his privilege to reach. What laboring man is there in the county, then, that possesses the least spark of self-pride or industry, that is not looking with interest to the time when the status of this State shall be fixed in reference to slavery. Those that want to so express themselves at the coming election—let them vote [illegible] Goldsborough and the whole of the Unconditi[illegible] Union ticket.

The Glorious Election Results in Ohio and Pennsylvania.—The glorious news comes, more and more conclusive, by the arrival of every steamer, that Copperheadism, in the persons of Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and Vallandigham, of CANADA, has met with a Gettysburg defeat; that the very pink of that delectable faction is literally "left out in the cold"—in the frost of the British provinces! We are free to say that we, for one, expected no less than this; we could never be made to believe that an accursed traitor, like Valandigham, could be sustained by any great portion of the American people. Guilty, as he has been, of seducing from their allegiance, so many who have paid for their desertion with their lives, the verdict which recognizes his claims to infamy, which stamps him as the enemy of his country and leaves him still in exile, is but poor compensation for his crimes.

But what a glorious result is this for the cause of the Union, and how must the news of these elections in the great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania bring a chill of despair to the hearts of the Rebels in our midst who have been bloated with the hope of Copperhead success. Let the friends of the Union, then, take new courage and confidence to themselves in the ultimate triumph of the good cause. Let them consider that more and more plain become the issues betwixt rebels and loyal men, when, after two years and a half of conflict and trial, enlightened constituences demonstrate thus that they are fully aware of all that depends on this contest. North and South all are learning that there is no way to get out of our troubles but in the return to the Union—in an earnest adherence to the Government IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR! The verdicts recently given by Vermont, Maine, California, and now by Pennsylvania and Ohio, are perfectly conclusive, we again insist, in determining the complexion and result of the conflict; for these States will never take back track after the growing experiences so far in the conflict.

And does not all this convey a much needed admonition to Maryland to do her duty in the election close at hand? When States but lately considered almost hopelessly tinctured with Copperheadism, come up to the line of their duty thus, should we not present a united front?

JUDGES OF ELECTION.—The following are the Judges of Election, appointed by the County Commissioners on Tuesday last:

District No. 1—Reuben Tharp, Joseph Rasin and Wm. Mason.

District No. 2—Samuel Stewart, Robert A. Dodson and Samuel Harrison.

District No. 3—Barnett Parrott, Samuel Connelly and Isaac W. Jump.

Distnct No. 4—James Fitzjarrell, Henry B. Leaverton and Thomas Stanton.

District No. 5—Thomas I. Sherwood, William H. Bruff and Jno. F. L. Wrightson.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—On Thursday last three paroled prisoners, and a rebel river pirate, were brought before Deputy Provost Marshal Thompson. They were captured by Capt. R. Bradley, and conveyed to Baltimore on Friday.

SELLING OFF BELOW COST.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. S. Elmer. Having concluded to discontinue business, he offers for sale his entire stock, below cost price.—His stock is composed principally of Boots and Shoes of good quality and late styles. Persons in want of bargains will find this a rare chance.

THE DRAFT.—We have seen several statements in reference to the Draft. One stated that it was to have commenced on Thursday last, in this District, but that is incorrect. Up to Thursday night there had been no orders received by the Marshal in reference to it.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Tremendous Union Victories.

DEFEAT OF THE COPPERHEADS.

PENNSYLVANIA—UNION MAJORITY OVER 30,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—At the Press office they figure up Curtin's majority at 27,782, with 41 counties yet to hear from that 1860 gave him 10,362 majority.

In Philadelphia the Union party have elected all their city and county officers by majorities ranging in the neighborhood of six thousand.—The majority for Curtin will probably reach 7,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The majority for Governor Curtin in this city is 6,500.

REJOICING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 14.—Salutes are being fired here to-day in honor of the election of Brough and Curtin.

CONGRATULATORY LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

To John W. Forney, Esq.:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Thanks for your despatch. All honor to the Keystone State! She upheld the Federal arch in June, and, with steel and cannon shot, drove the Rebel invaders from her soil; and now, in October, she has again rallied for the Union, and overwhelmed the foe at the ballot-box.

EDWARD M. STANTON.

OHIO—UNION MAJORITY ABOUT 100,000.

CINCINNATI, October 14, 4 o'clock A. M.—Ohio all right. Regiments, voting as such, almost a unit for that Union which they have declared themselves ready to die to defend. Large gains everywhere. Elections in the large cities passed off quietly, and Copperheads annihilated.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—The majority for Brough, the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, is estimated at 60,000, which the soldiers' vote will increase to *one hundred thousand majority!*

Hamilton county gives Brough 6,300 majority. In twenty-nine counties Brough has 37,316 majority, a gain over last year's vote of 23,289.

VOTE OF OHIO SOLDIERS IN BALTIMORE.

The following is the vote cast in Baltimore on Tuesday by the sick and wounded soldiers from the State of Ohio now in Baltimore:

Polls.	*Brough*	*Vallandigham.*
Federal Hill,	119	9
Headquarters,	87	2*
	206	11
	11	
Majority	195	

*These two votes were cast by *deserters.*

GENERALS SUSPENDED.—Whilst Gen. Rosecrans has seen fit to suspend Gens. Crittenden and McCook, for some dereliction of duty, as charged against them, at the late battle near Chattanooga, Gen. Bragg, the rebel commander in the same battle, has suspended two of his most popular Generals, Polk and Hindman, the latter for failing to occupy in time a certain pass in the mountains to prevent the junction of Rosecrans' forces, and the former for being three hours behind time on Sunday morning of the battle, by which means, night came on before it ended, and, as charged by Bragg, thus enabled the Federal army to reach Chattanooga under cover of the night. The fact in reality, however, is, that Bragg knows that he is in disgrace with the people, who expected him with the immense force with which he had been supplied to crush Rosecrans, and he failed in the attempt, and is himself now likely to be caught, and he wishes to make these Generals his scape-goats.

"MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."—The Richmond rebels appear to have fully realized the character of the "chivalry" which made their exodus from Maryland to Dixie since the breaking out of the war—generally speaking, the crew consisted of those characters who may well be said to "have left their country for their country's good"—broken down politicians and stock gamblers; those who were glad to avail themselves of the cloak of *patriotism*, to escape from their creditors; loafers and genteel vagabods who had no visible means of living; sons of once wealthy parents, whose pocket money became suspended for the time being; and their credit at the grogeries lost; election and courtezan bullies, gamblers, thieves, and such like.—The Richmond people are getting heartily tired of these chivalrous sons of Maryland, as will be seen by the following:

THE BALTIMORE DYNASTY.

[From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 8.]

We are in the third year of the reign of the Baltimore dynasty in Richmond. The list of thefts, robberies, stabbings, shootings and downright murders which appears every morning in the daily papers, does not indicate that the rule of the dynasty has been successful. We express the general conviction when we say that, if the military police of the principal city of Virginia were entrusted to a native of the State, a marked improvement in the safety and peacefulness of Richmond would soon be manifest.

GEN. GOLDSBOROUGH.—The manly and independant manner in which Gen. Goldsborough the candidate for the Comptrollership of the Unconditional Union men of Maryland, is conducting the canvass, has highly exalted him in the estimation of the friends of Emancipation in our State. The Union men of this State will never forget the invaluable services he rendered the country, when the traitors in the Legislature which assembled at Frederick in June, 1861, attempted by their military and loan bill, to throw this State into the arms of the Southern rebels. Every friend of the Union should embrace the present opportunity to repay the debt of gratitude we owe him for his manly defiance to treason on that occasion.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

COMFORTABLE COOLNESS OF JOHN BULL.—A letter from London says:

There is very little expectation here that there will be a war with America; but there is a very general opinion and a gratification expressed, which is still more general, that there is a direct prospect of a war between the United States and France. In such a struggle the feeling here will be almost as it was with the old woman when her husband and his ill-tempered dog had a fight: she cared not which whipped, provided they nearly killed each other.

☞ The President has appoidted the last Thursday of November as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise and Prayer. It is in the usual terse and earnest style of the President, and we have no doubt that his request will everywhere be observed by loyal and Christian communities.

BLUDHOUNDS.—A letter from Vicksburg, 30th instant says: "The Mississippi Clarion publishe the advertisment of a pack of bloodhounds fors houting negroes and conscripts, giving the price and address of the owner, a thing that could not be published anywhere else in Chistendom.

The Shorter Catechism of Negro Equality.

Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the Father of Democracy.

Who gave negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic party.

Who presided over the Convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States? The Democratic party.

Who married a negro woman, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice-President of the United States? The Democratic party.

If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? This same negro woman.

Who made the negro a citizen of the State of Maine? The Democratic party.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? The Democratic party.

Who permitted every colord person owning $250 in New York to become a voter? A General Assembly, purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio which required negroes to give bonds and security before settling in that State? The Democratic party.

Who made mulattoes legal voters in Ohio? A Democratic Supreme Court, of which Reuben Wood was Chief Justice.

What became of Reuben Wood? The Democratic party elected him Governor three times, and he is still leader of the Democratic party.

Who helped to give free negroes the right to vote in Tennessee, under her Constitution of 1796? Gen. Jackson.

Was General Jackson a good Democrat? He generally passed as such.

Who, with the above facts, and many others, stairing them in the face, are continually whining about "negro suffrage" and negro equality? The Democratic party.

All these things were done by Democrats, and yet they deny being in favor of negro equality, and charge it upon the Republicans—just like the thief who cries "stop thief" the loudest.

THE REBEL VICE PRESIDENT'S CHALLENGE. We love to quote the following from the memorable speech made by the traitor Stephens nearly three years ago. By the way, has his challenge ever accepted? *What right has the North assailed?* What justice has been denied? And what claim, founded on justice and right, has been withheld? Can you to-day name one *single act of wrong*, deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain?—*I challenge the answer.*

Independent Candidates.

Independent Union Candidate
FOR
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT
HENRY M. NICOLS.

INDEPENDENT UNION CANDIDATE
FOR THE SHERIFALTY.

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Talbot County.

oct 17-te B. ALLEY.

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 ough: 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.

Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease!!
A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they can find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County,
oct 17-4m New York.

BE WISE BY TIME!

Do not trifle with your Health, Constitution and Character.

If you are suffering with any Diseases for which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is reccommended,

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.

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.