THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - OCTOBER 24, 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,
L. E. Straughn,
Of Dorchester County.

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 Sheriff,
CHARLES H. MANSFIDLD.

For County Commissioners,
ABNER HALL,
JOHN H. 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 Superervisor,
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.

Complete official returns from the infantry engaged in the battles of Chickamauga have been received showing a total loss of 955 officers and 14,891 men. The losses of the cavalry will swell the grand total to about 16,000. Of 4,685 missing 2,600 were wounded. Thirty six pieces of artillery were lost and a few wagons. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that "the venerable Catholic Archbishop Purcell, accompained by Bishop Rosecrans, appeared at the polls in that city on Tuesday, for the first time in twenty five years, and voted an open Union ticket."

The President has issued a Proclamation calling for three hundred thousand volunteers, said volunteers, to be credited to the State or district in which they are enlisted against the present draft. They are to be raised for the regiments and companies now in the field, and if the quota assigned to the respectiv States is not furnished by the 5th of January, the draft is to be enforced in such States as may not furnish their quota of volunteers by that time. Accompanying this Proclamation we have an announcment from the War Department that the negro troops raised in Maryland and all that may be hereafter raised, will be credited to the draft.

Col. Thomas Ruffin, of North Carolina, Colonel of the 1st North Carolina Rebel cavalry who was wounded at Briston Station on Wednesday, and was brougt into Alexandria, died at Grace Church Hospital on Sunday, and was put in the private vault of Mr. Richard Windsor, in the Methodist Protestant burying ground to be removed after the war to his home in North Carolina. Col. Ruffin was a member of Congress from North Carolina before the rebellion.

The next Legislature of Pennsylvania will stand as follows, compared with last year.

	1862		1863	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rept
Senate	13	20	16	17
House	54	46	48	52
Total	67	66	64	69

It will be seen that the Democrats last year had a majority of one on joint ballot, and that this year the Republicans have five majority.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Copperhead), the day after the election in Ohio said. "We generally have, the morning after an election, given tables of returns showing gains and losses.—We decline this morning to follow the custom.

We have a confirmation of the capture of a great portion of the 9th Maryland regiment at Charlestown, Virginia on the morning of Sunday by Imboden's cavalry. This is the third Maryland regiment which has been "gobbled" by the Rebels in the Shenandoah Valley. Col. Simpson and the surgeon of the regiment, with some of the members of the seven companies at Charlestown, made their escape. Gen. Sulliven was in pursuit of the enemy, and has captured and sent to Harper's Ferry a considerable number of prisoners. A despatch from Washington says that the Rebels did not succeed in carrying off more than one hundred and fifty prisoners. All the field and staff officers of the command escaped, but the company officers werere captured.

There is a variety of important and interesting news from Richmond papers. The most important of these is the operations of Gen. Burnside, who is reported by the Rebels to be advancing into Western Virgiaia with fourteen thousand cavalry for the purpose of making a raid on the East Tennessee Railroad, and doubtless also intending the destruction of the great salt works near Abingdon. They acknowledge that he had engaged and driven their forces, with a loss of 350 killed and wounded, from Bible Ridge to Greencastle, and thence was advancing on Abingdon. He is also said to have organized three regiments of Tennessee "renegades," and that 4,000 refugees were following his army.

A despatch from Gen. Rosecrans gives most gratifying details of the defeat and utter rout of Wheeler's Rebel cavalry, who were sent by Bragg to break up our communications. Gen. Crook had three fights with the enemy; had killed, wounded and captured two thousand of his force, capturing also four pieces of artillery and 1,000 stand of cavalry arms. The remainder of his force was scattered in the mountains, so utterly demoralized that no fears need be entertained of a renewal of the raid.

A few days ago General Meade was retiring towards Washington before the advancing Rebel army of General Lee. Our despatches this morning announce that Lee is again rapidly retreating towards Richmond, closely pressed by the advancing columns of General Meade and that a battle is imminet beyond or in the neighborhood of Warrenton. A body of our cavalry on Tuesday penetrated to Warrenton Junction, some distance beyond Manassas, finding only scattered cavalry pickets of the enemy, who retired at our approach. A report also came from the front of the effect that Lee was vigorously embarking his entire force at Culpeper for the purpose of running them down the East Tennessee and Virginia road to crush Burnside, having taken the precaution first to destroy the railroad from Manassas to the Rappahannock, in order to delay Meade should he attempt pursuit. The railroad is represented to have been so thoroughly destroyed that our engineers at their utmost can repair no more than a miles a day. Prisoners captured Wednsdsy assert that Lee's plan in the recent movement was to press Meade upon Washington, destroy the rail road and then make a rapid demonstration against Burnside.

The report of the Rebel deserters is said to be that Burnside, with a large force, had worked his way from the West through the mountains of Eeast Tennessee and the southwestern part of Virginia, and was moving on Lynchburg, the base of supplies for the Rebel army. He was reported to be near Abingdon, Va., one hundred and seventy five miles from Lynchburg and to have destroyed the railroad for a distance of over forty miles. The news reached General Lee by courier on the 16th, and on the following day his retrogade movement towards Lynchburg commenced.

The fight at Thoroughfare Gap on Sunday was between Stuart's and Buford's cavalry and their respective batteries. It lasted four hours, and was almost exclusively confined to the artillery on both sides. The action ended by a spirited charge of Gen. Buford's cavalry, who drove the Rebels back into the mountains.

Colonel John H. Sothoron of St Mary's county, on Tuesday shot dead Lieutenant Eben White, of the 7th colord regiment, now being organized by Colonel Birney. Lieutenat White was engaged in enlisting slaves on his plantation, when he was attacked by Colonel Sothoron and his son, and shot several times, causing instant death. They both escaped, but were being pursued at the last accounts.

A circular has been issued from the war Department from which it appears that to every recruit who is a veteran volunteer a bounty and premium amounting to $402 will be paid and to all other recruits not veterans $302. Men enlisted under the order will be permitted to select their regiments, provided howeverthey join one of the organizations in the field. A despatch from Washingtn to Governor Andrew fixes the the quota of Massachusetts at 15,120 men.

HON. JNO. W. CRISFIELD.—Ever since Mr. Crisfield was nominated by the Cambridge convention, we have had his name at the head of our paper, in the unconditional Union ticket, though he was no choice of ours, but we did it from the fact that he was nominated by a regularly appointed convention. At the time of his nomination it was currently reported that Mr. Crisfield would during the campaign, come out in favor of the straightout Union platform, and we have been anxiously waiting that event, but have been sadly disappointed. He is a man of talent but is far behind the times and we feel confident would not represent the views of the true Union men of the District were he elected. It is not only some of his votes in Congress that are objectionable—for instance his opposition to the legal tender bill, which had it been defeated, would have put such counties as this in a most deplorable state, for the want of a currency, but we find that Mr. Crisfield and Mr. Maffit appear to be supported principally by the same class of persons, viz: those who declare their opposition to the policy of the administration in suppressing the rebellion. In some of the counties we notice that there have been meetings called to nominate tickets which were classed as Maffit and Crisfield meetings, which shows that there is perfect harmony between the views of the two gentlemen, and not only is this the case, but every independent candidate that we have in this county, that is out in opposition to the regular Union ticket are warm advocates of Maffit and Crisfield. This of itself is ominous, as the independent candidates in this county cannot expect to be elected by any other than rebel votes. Had not the legal tender bill passed we should have been overrun with individual shin-plasters and probably a kind of rebel currency, for government money would not have been taken by many of those that sympathize with the rebellion. Another thing that ought to be looked at is, that Mr. Crisfield has not defined his position upon the question of emancipation, a question which is of vital importance to the loyal people. The rebellion was inaugurated in order that slavery might be made more secure—which would have been more oppressive to the white man—so let the blow which its friends have given it, carry it on to destruction. The emancipation question in this State is becoming more and more popular every day and the man that opposes it is sadly behind the times and is assisting aristocrats to keep an institution alive which has proved a curse to our State and to our whole land, and especially to the man who gains his living by the sweat of his brow. We wish it to be understood that in pursuing this course, we do it upon our own responsibility. The county candidates may differ with us or they may not, but we think our course will prove to be the right course in the end.

A SAD SCENE TO THE CITIZENS OF ST. MICHAELS—CHARLEY THOMAS IS NUMBERED AMONG THE DEAD.—The remains of this brave youth was interred in the town of St. Michaels on Thursday last, superintended by Rev. Mr. Colclazier, who preached a very impressive sermon. He was the son of Capt. Elisha Thomas and died in the defence of his country.—When the President called for six months men, during the last invasion by Lee, young Thomas, though scarcely eighteen years old, saw that his State was imperilled, and though so young, he left the parental roof and went to the assistance of his country.—He joined the 9th Maryland regiment and has since that time, been on duty in the vicinity of Charlestown, Va., until sunday last, when they were attacked by a rebel force. Young Thomas was a brave and daring boy and was in company with a comrade who was about to receive a shot from a rebel musket when he leveled his piece and made the rebel bite the dust. No quicker was this done than a rebel bullet pierced him and he fell wounded. In that condition he crawled to the edge of a woods, and though badly wounded and unable to injure any one, a fiend in human form soon despatched him to the borne whence no traveller returns, by besting his brains out with the butt of his musket; and yet these are the men whose sympathizers are constantly prating about civilized warfare and whose friends oppose the putting of negroes in the army to save the white man. Will the friends of this noble boy, who sacrificed his life for the cause of his country, vote for any man, in whom there can be a doubt, as to his supporting the President in every act to avenge his blood and to make such murderers atone for a crime which can only be perpetrated by damned spirits? Can they vote for a man who thinks that negroes ought to be paid for in gold, when he refused to make paper money a legal tender for the brave soldiers who are constantly falling as young Thomas did? Pause and reflect. The above incident ought to make every heart pulsate warmer and wamer for the welfare of the soldier. Can they vote for a man who will vote to put their sons in the army, but voted to keep their negroes at home? Think over this before voting for a candidate for Congress. This young man was buried within the folds of the stars and stripes, and though his death was no doubt a severe stroke to his parents, yet they have the consolation to know that he fell in a good cause. This is but one case out of many thousands that occur which bring home to the mother and the father sorrow and grief—yet Mr. Crisfield opposed the negro being put into the army, while the white man has to be exposed to all the horrors of war. We say let us be careful who we cast our ballots for, lest we should have cause in the progress of events, to regret it.

A Grand Rally at Easton of the Unconditional Union Men.

Thursday last will long be remembered by the Unconditional Union men of Talbot county.—Though the notice was short, it was one of the largest gatherings since the Bell and Everett rally of 1860. The meeting was organized about 3 o'clock, by the appointment of Geo. W. Harrington, Esq., to the chair, and Wm. H. Councell, Secretary. Col. John A. J. Creswell, of Cecil, the opponent of Mr. Crisfield, was introduced by the chairman, and addressed the meeting for about one hour. Col. Creswell is an able speaker and occupied most of his time in replying to an address recently issued by Mr. Crisfield. We think that Col. Creswell thoroughly vindicated himself from the charges which Mr. Crisfield had brought against him and showed conclusively that Mr. Crisfield was far behind the people in his views upon the issues of the day. Col. Creswell read a number of resolutions which Mr. Crisfield had embodied in his address as emanating from Col. Creswell, when only a portion of them were drawn by him, and the remainder by Judge Chambers and others. We know to our certain knowledge that Col. Creswell made a number of votes for himself that Mr. Crisfield would have gotten had he not spoken. It has been publicly announced that the negroes enlisted in this State will be credited whereby many white men will be saved, and Col. Creswell heartily favors the course, while Mr Crisfield opposes it. This of itself is enough to arouse every laboring man to a sense of his duty. Is it any worse to take a rich man's slave to join the army than it is to take a poor man's son? The day has passed or ought to have passed, for quibbling over such flimsy pretexts, and we heartily recommend Col. Creswell to the favorable consideration of every working man in this Congressional District.

Before Col. Creswell was through with his speech the steamer arrived with Hon. H. Winter Davis and Hon. Judge Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Judge Kelly was the next gentleman introduced, who spoke over an hour.—He is a fine speaker, and completely electrified his audience by the solid truths which he brought home to them. He also spoke of Mr. Crisfield's course in Congress, of which he was a member at the same time, and has again been elected; and said that if the loyal men of Maryland failed to get paid for their negroes, the fault laid at Mr. Crisfield's own door; and further, that the impression Mr. Crisfield was trying to make upon the minds of the people—that the Republican members of the last Congress never intended to pay a single dollar for the slaves of loyal Marylanders—was unjust and untrue. And as an evidence of its falsity he asked who was it that voted money to pay loyal owners in the District of Columbia? where every loyal man has been compensated for his property. He said the proposition was made in good faith, and Marylanders would have been paid as readily as those in the District. Mr. Kelly then dealt at length upon the advantage of free labor, and compared free and slave states to show the superiority of the former to the latter. Mr. Kelley's speech was well received and made impressions which will have a lasting effect upon those who heard him.

Hon. H. Winter Davis next addressed the meeting. Though the hour was late when this gentleman began, yet the eloquence and stirring facts of those who had previously spoken, and the desire to hear Mr. Davis, the audience, though many of them were from a long distance in the country, all except a few scattering rebels on the outskirts, remained in a solid body to hear the closing remarks of Maryland's ablest son, and as soon as Mr. Davis began to fan, the chaff began to fly, until the crowd was cleaned of all such floating material. Mr. Davis dwelt at some length upon the acts of Mr. Crisfield and showed him unfit to represent the people of this District at this particular time, for in his letter of acceptance he said he had seen no reason for changing from his former course. Mr. Crisfield is connected with the slave interest and it was through the intercession of his friends that the enlistment of slaves had been temporarily suspended, consequently a draft was ordered, but as the welfare of the white working class of the State is taken into consideration, the draft is postponed and the recruiting of slaves will again begin. He said it mattered not how the Eastern Shore went, Gen. Goldsborough would be elected—that in some of the western counties Mr. Maffit was not known in the contest—the voting would be all one way, but whatever majority we could give would assist in swelling the grand majority. He also gave a hint to rebels that they have forfeited their right to vote by cutting their allegiance to this government and sympathizing with the rebel States. This rather settles the question for those who are depending upon the votes of rebels for their election—a hint which we presume will be more readily heeded than the one we gave some weeks ago. After Mr. Davis had spoken for about an hour and a half, he closed his speech amid deafening applause.—Three cheers were given for the speakers, and the large audience dispersed, after listening to the most eloquent and instructive speeches that have been delivered in Easton for years. Though they were nothing more than the bone and sinew of the land ought to hear, such speeches five years ago would have consigned the speakers in all probability to the fate of old John Brown, but light is beginning to dawn upon the minds of the people, and we believe that before the 4th of November Messrs. Goldsborough, Creswell and the remainder of the Unconditional Union ticket will receive the hearty support of every Union man. There is no objection or hindrance to anything that the Administration has done, that has not either been first suggested by rebels or fear that it would give them room to talk.—Let them talk. They have not got a single man in their ranks that is not a greater expounder of the Constitution than Webster ever was. They call everything that has been done by the President unconstitutional, and everything that he will do in the future will be unconstitutional, even if its preventing them from voting after they have declared that there was no government.—Chickens pretty generally come home to roost.—The rebels have had their day, but now it is our day, and by the help of a kind Providence let us keep it.

The readers of *The Whig* last week were doubtless edified by the tirade of Mr. Maffit for which we loaned him our columns, in order that the very act might refute his accusations, of unfairness toward him, on our part. We have always believed that the people had but to understand the policy of Mr. Maffit and those who act with him, to discard and condemn his slavery doctrines, and hence, have been ever ready to promptly tender him the use of our columns, yet he complains of "misrepresentation and abuse" from us, all of which he has submitted to in silence, "trusting in the good sense of your readers" he remarks, "to place a proper estimate upon what your columns contained." Singularly enough, we, too, have trusted to the same good sense of our readers, never for a moment doubting the justice of their final judgment upon Mr. Maffit's course, which judgment will be rendered on the 4th of November *against* him and his policy.

With what show of plausibility can Mr. Maffit charge us with misrepresentation? Has he not always had free access to our columns? In the few comments we have made upon his political course, and persistent wrong-headedness, we have ever done him justice, by quoting his own language, not in a garbled manner as he alleges, but so as to give his whole meaning. We have always wished the people to understand his policy thoroughly, knowing that they will condemn it. But Mr. Maffit informs us that he has always avoided engaging in controversy with us on account of impaired health, and a conviction that it would not "*add to my* reputation."

Refuting Mr. Maffit's Calhoun doctrines on the slavery question is the last and least means we would ever think of employing to build up a "reputation."

Long suffering martyr that Mr. M. is, he is at last driven to the "necessity of noticing an item published in your paper of the 19th of September, wherein you give a list of persons whom you classify as supporters of Mr. Goldsborough on the one hand and of myself on the other"—Mr. Maffit here asks if we knew of the position of Governor Bradford when we published that article. Certainly we knew of Gov. Bradford's policy on the emancipation question, and a Constitutional Convention, and finding that his Excellency's views on those great and leading measures of the present political campaign in Maryland so widely different from those of Mr. Maffit, we were warranted by every dictate of common sense and consistency on the part of Governor Bradford, to place him on the side of Mr. Goldsboro' with whom he agreed on the questions of Emancipation and a Constitutional Convention; and against Mr. Maffit with whose policy he emphatically disagrees. If Governor Bradford is "surprised" as he indicates to Mr. Maffit in the letter which the latter quotes in his article published in last week's *Whig*, at his being placed among the supporters of Mr. Goldsborough, we think the people will be much more reasonably "surprised" to find their Govenor voting for a candidate who disagrees with his political sentiments, and against one who endorses, and is the exponent of them. The Governor further remarks in the letter to Mr. Maffit, "I authorize you to say that the Editor is entirely unwarranted in so classifying me." Gov. Bradford's "views" have been published in a column heretofore in *The Whig* parallel with those of Mr. Maffit's. Mr. Maffit charges us with having printed "garbled and detatched portions of his (the Governor's) published views and my own" in that column. We deny the assertion, that we have ever garbled either of their "published views," but gave portions of their letter which expressed the whole meaning of both gentlemen on those important points; namely, a Constitutional Convention, and Emancipation in the State. We will here again reproduce the "published views" of the Governor and Mr. Maffit on those knotty points and let the reader judge for himself. And first as to a Convention; Mr. Maffit says.—

"This clamor about the Constitutional Convention, taking the sense of the people, &c., comes particularly from those who wish to abolish slavery in the State, and the intelligent reader will also see in this proposition that which, if yielded by the anti-Emancipationists, GIVES UP ALL THAT THE EMANCIPATIONISTS CLAIM OF THE NEXT LEGISLATURE."

"If it is conceded, there is nothing more needed to inaugurate in the State, in full blast, the question of Emancipation."—Maffit's letter to the Whig of June 19, 1863.

The following are Governor Bradford's 'views' on the same question:

"That Constitution expressly prohibits the Legislature from abolishing the relation of Master and slave as at present existing in the State. The first step to be taken, therefore, is to provide for taking the sense of the people upon the subject of a Convention to revise the Coustitution of the State. To advocate the call of such a Convention, and to urge upon the next Legislature the necessity of submitting the question to the people at the earliest practicable day, as the only legitimate mode by which the most earnest advocate of Emancipation can inaugurate that policy. I have never hesitated to avow the opinion that the next Legislature should by all means make such a provision. The people of the State have the constitutional right to express their views upon the subject of a revision of thir organic law every ten years; and whether or not the same constitutional duty of providing for this right rests upon the next Legislature, as it did upon the last, NO ONE WILL QUESTION THEIR RIGHT TO DO SO."

* * * *

"The Convention which assembled in 1851, and framed our present Constitution, was authorized by an act which was passed by the Legislature immediately preceding it. The same act provided for submitting the question of a Convention to the vote of the people, and for the assembling of that Convention, if authorized by such vote.

"The same proceeding may be adopted now, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it to the next General Assembly. Thus may not only the question of a Convention be submitted, but the Convention itself assembled by the summer of 1864, and the whole question disposed of before that summer is ended."

In regard to emancipation Mr. Maffit says:

"I am opposed to interference with the private and guaranteed rights of any of our citizens."

"I am opposed to any act of Emancipation which has the effect to despoil the owners of slave property of their right to their property, which I regard to be as lawfully theirs as any property I have is mine."

"I am opposed to any act of Emancipation WITH COMPENSATION, at this time, because it is not asked for by any considerable number of slaveholders, holding any considerable number of slaves, and because I do not know where compensation is to come from—unless from the people of Maryland."

"I do not and cannot approve the agitation of the question of Emancipation of the slaves of Maryland in the coming campaign. I think the agitation of this question, or any matter connected with it, can do no good, and will certainly produce mischief."

Governor Bradford on the same question, says:—

"I am satisfied that the conviction has been slowly but surely maturing in the minds of the people, for years past, that the future growth and prosperity of our State demand a change in our system of labor, and the events of the last two years have only served to show the necessity of providing for that change with the LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY."

"The greater part, if not all, of the Secessionists among us, still strangely clinging to the hope that the rebellion would succeed, the Southern Confederacy be established, and Maryland be made a part of it, have been, as a matter of course, opposed to every mode of Emancipation, and determined to cling to slavery as the great pillar of their new republic. Besides the class above mentioned, there are doubtless some—in my opinion, however, a small proportion of the true Union men of the State—who from early associations, or other influences, have not yet relinquished their attachment to slavery. They, too, however, as they calmly consider the death blow which the rebellion must necessarily inflict upon the institution, and actuated by a desire to avoid all collissions with their loyal brethren upon any subject that may weaken the effect of their united efforts in behalf of the Union, are day by day yielding their first impressions upon the subject, and acquiescing in the policy of State Emancipation by the earliest practicable means."

The reader will mark the irreconcilable difference in the "views" of the Governor and Mr. Maffit on these two questions, and see whether we were justified in classing Governor Bradford among the opponents of Mr. Maffit. The fact of the Governor's promising to vote for Mr. Maffit, does not change the record, or falsify the classification of the *Whig*. The proof is, that the Governor endorses the policy of Mr. Goldsborough and the Union party, and gives them all his influence as a public and representative man, while he puts Mr. Maffit off with the beggarly compliment of one vote. Could Mr. Maffit have penned a more cutting sattire on himself than the extract from Governor Bradford's letter which he produced in his last week's fulmination, to falsify the statement referred to in the *Whig*, in the face of the elaborately expressed "views" of Governor Bradford published broadcast over the State?

Mr. Maffit further complains that we have "also misrepresented me and in a wilful and positive manner asserted, that I was opposed to a Constitutional Convention."

We would be obliged to Mr. Maffit or any of his friends, if he, or they, can point to a single word he has written during the present canvass, which favors the call of a Constitutional Convention by the Legislature during the next session. What Mr. Maffit may think or say about the call of a Convention at some remote period not named, we, or the people at large, care nothing about. It is *now*—the present hour, we have to deal with. Is not Mr. Maffit's language as quoted above, opposed to a call of a Convention? Did not Mr. Maffit refuse to adopt the fifth article of the platform of the Convention which nominated him, because that article recommended the call of a Convention? Now, when Mr. Maffit finds that the popular tide is setting so strongly in favor of a Constitutional Convention, he tries to forget the fact that he has said that this demand for a call of a Convention by the next Legislature "if yielded by the anti-Emancipationists, gives up all that the Emancipationists claim by the next Legislature. If it is conceded there is nothing more needed to inaugurate in the State, in full blast, the question of Emancipation." Mr. Maffit can talk in this manner, and yet arraign us for accusing him falsely for opposing the call of a Convention.—He tells us in the following words *when* he desires to see a Constitutional Convention assembled:

"I have not said that I was opposed to the assembling of a Convention under proper circumstances, and at the proper time, when there could be reasonable assurance of a free ballot, according to the laws of Maryland, and a free and full discussion of all the great interests including the safeguard to life, liberty, and property of all kinds, on the hustings, and through the press, and without fear or intimidation to any. Just as soon as this may be, I desire to see a Constitutional Convention assembled."

It will be perceived that since Mr. Maffit has commenced publishing his articles and advertisements in the Secession journals of the State, he has fallen into the Copperhead whine about "free discussion," "intimidation," etc., etc.—"Just as soon as these things may be, he desires to see a Constitutional Convention." These things may all be now, at all times, and anywhere in the State, and none but a confirmed Copperhead will intimate the contrary. Mr. Maffit compares slavery with horses, and farms, and enquires whether, after a man has enjoyed this latter species of property a certain length of time, it would be just to take it from him, and adds: "And yet these cases are parallel to that of Emancipation without compensation whether gradual or sudden." The long and short of Mr Maffit's story is this; he is beyond hope, wedded to slavery. He believes it a divine institution,—as much so as horses and farms, and he is opposed to gradual Emancipation, or sudden Emancipation; compensated Emancipation or any other kind of Emancipation; and is opposed to a Constitutional Convention because he says it would inaugurate Emancipation in "full blast in the State."

The unkindest cut of all was the resolution passed at the "Republican meeting in Elkton" on the 6th inst. This charges him with "persistent abuse of the National Administration," which he denounces as false, and gives as a reason that no one "can safely criticise, *without a-base*, the acts of the Administration," which, in plain English means he would heartily join in the Copperhead cry, and defamation of the Government, if he dared. One of his few followers, a short time ago, declared that this Government was the "d—dest despotism on earth."

And again that "patronizing of Rebel newspapers" which the Convention charges Mr. Maffit with. He says,—could it be expected of me that I would patronize Abolition papers whose columns are weekly filled with abuse of, and falsehood against me?" Whether this charge be true or false, we leave every man to express his own opinion, but one thing is proverbially true that

"Birds of a feather
Flock together."

Hence we find Mr. Maffit coquetting with the Secesh journals.

When his patriotism is tried by the touchstone of loyalty whether he will accept Union or slavery, when the breach between them has become irreparable, we find him ready to accept slavery and "let the Union slide."

Mr. Maffit further attempts to justify his support of Rebel papers, by styling the Union papers of the State Abolition papers. These Abolition papers elected him two years ago. They were all right then. He accuses *The Whig* with leading in the division of the Union party. We have never admitted that there is a division in the party. Mr. Maffit attempted to make one, but failing in that he commenced courting the Secession vote of the State. He is welcome to it, and the majority of the people preferring Goldsborough and Emancipation, to Maffit and the negro incubus system which has trod, with its Moloch foot, for years, the life out of our State, they will be swept away as fossils of Maryland's dark age, and his epithets in styling the masses and their organs Abolitionists, by way of opprobrium, will meet with their just reward from those masses, at the polls, in November next.—*Cecil Whig.*

HON. JOHN. W. CRISFIELD, addressed his friends in the Court House on yesterday afternoon. As we were engaged in getting off our issue we were unable to be present or to make note of his remarks.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. Jno. W. Crisfield for valuable public documents.

Also to Mr. Rd. Chambers for a pamphlet, written by himself, entitled "Rational view of Emancipation."

The Dead at Gettysburg.

The following official anouncement relative to the removal of the remains of Union soldiers from the battle-field of Gettysburg, will be gratifying to the relatives and friends of the many who sealed their devotion to their country with their lives.

The arrangements are nearly completed for the removal of the remains of the Union soldiers scattered over the Gettysburg battlefield to the burial ground which is being prepared by the several States interested for their reception and proper burial.

Independent Candidates.

A CARD.

I OFFER myself to the people of this District for the office of Magistrate. I have served them for the last ten years to the best of my ability, and will continue to do so if elected.

Easton, oct 27 J W. B. WHEELER.

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. ALLEN.

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 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.