THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - NOVEMBER 7, 1863.

EASTON, MD.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Marriages and Deaths inserted at 50 cents each. Obituary notices charged for according to advertising rates, ($1 for 6 lines close matter.)

NEWS SUMMARY.

Despatches from Washington state that President Lincoln has positively expressed his intention not to take any action upon the French occupation of Mexico until the domestic troubles of this country are finally concluded. In an interview with a leading representative of one of the South American Republics recently, he so expressed himself with great emphasis resisting all arguments brought to bear upon the question.

It is officially stated that 4,800 refugees from Northern Alabama and Georgia have arrived in Nashville since last August, and been variously provided for the Government. Most of them have been sent North. They were in a deplorable destitute condition, having been robbed of everything by the Rebels.

Despatches from Washington say that Major General Butler has at last been assigned to active service. He is ordered to relieve Major General Foster of the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and will at once enter upon the duties.

The arrival form New Orleans of the steamship George Washington puts us in possession of interesting information concerning the troops under Gen. Banks, who are moving through Western Louisiana, as is supposed, with the ultimate object of redeeming Texas from the Rebels. The Nineteenth Army Corps, under General Franklin, had pressed forward of Opelousas, gaining that place on the 22d October, without meeting a great deal of resistance, notwithstanding the fact that the enemy in large forces of infantry, cavalry and artillery attempted to make a stand about five miles from the town. Carrying out the policy, however, which has actuated them in all their movements so far during the campaign, they quickly retreated before our advance, and are reported to have gone to Alexandria. The headquarters of the Thirteenth (General Washburne) Army Corps are still at Vermillionville, and all the troops are in fine health and well supplied. At New Orleans an expedition, under General Dana, composed of veteran troops, was being fitted out. Its precise destination was, of course not divulged, but the general opinion is, that it was intended for some point on the Texas coast. The enlistment of colord soldiers was going on rapidly in the city, and the Union troops had been very successful in the destruction of salt works, tanneries and other Rebel property across Lake Ponchartrain, in Mississippi.

The arrival of the steamer De Molay from Hilton Head—which point she left on the 30th ult. and Folly Island on the morning of the 31st puts us in possession of accounts of the late bombardment of Fort Sumter. The object of the attack was the prevention of the design of the Rebels to construct new batteries and covered ways in the fort at the channel side, by demolishing, if possible, the gorge wall and levelling the foundations to the water's edge. Three shells from a rifled gun between Forts Gregg and Wagner, during the fire on Tuesday last, exploded in the city, but with what effect was not known.

We have Rebel accounts from Charleston by way of Richmond to Sunday last, the 1st instant. The bombardment of Fort Sumter was still progressing with a fury on the part of General Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren unprecedented in the annals of this prolonged siege. For a whole week, day and night, the cannonading had continued the Rebels say, averaging nearly one thousand shells per day, principally directed against the sea wall, which fell with a terrible crash on Saturday last, crushing in its ruins a number of Rebel soldiers, who were stationed inside to repel any assault that might be made on the fort. The cannonading was still continued after the wall fell, enabling the Monitors to throw their shell directly into its interior.—The possession of these ruins are necessary to the operations of the Monitors in removing the obstructions. The Rebels know this, and hence their pertinacity in holding them.

The New York *Times* has private advices from Morris Island of a nature improper for publication, but which inspire the very highest hopes of the success of the new attack on Charleston. *The nature of the obstructions is now thoroughly understood.* Our ignorance on this point has hitherto been the main difficulty.—The obstructions are not of a charactor to prove any very formidable obstacle against a vigorous attack by the iron-clads. It is of course possible that we may lose one or two of these vessels in the attempt, but there is very little doubt of its success. General Gillmore's bombardment of Fort Sumter is taken to be mearly preliminary. It is of the highest importance that we should obtain possession of fort Sumter (or, at least, the island on which Sumter in built,) previously to sending in the iron-clads, as, in case of the disabling of any of our vessels, this would afford a convenient refuge. We have not hitherto, says the *Times*, taken a very jubilant view of the prospects before Charleston, but the facts now in our possession make them much brighter than they have thus far appeared.

The news from Washington indicates approaching active operations in General Mead's army. All the able-bodied troops under the command of General Martindale, the Military Governor of the Capital, are to be relieved from duty and sent to the field. Their place will be supplied by the Invalid Corps. The 157th Pennsylvania has already been relieved, and was to leave yesterday. It appears that recent information concerning the movements and strength of the enemy will enable General Meade to take some decisive measures at once.

There is some interesting news from the Southern journals. Jeff. Davis had quite an ovation at different points on his return from the battle-field of Chickamauga. In his speech at Mobile he commented upon that fight, saying that Rosecrans' unwieldy legions would be destroyed or driven for refuge to the Ohio; that the same spirit animated his armies elsewhere, and all they needed was to be properly seconded by the people at home to send the hordes of Yankees back to their beloved Boston, or any other place from which their return might be more difficult.

We have advices from the city of Mexico to the 27th of September. The news shows how French intervention operates in the interior.—From their own accounts, it seems that the French are making very slow progress indeed in their war of conquest. They can scarcely move without being assailed by innumerable bands of savage guerillas, whom nobody can discover nor vanquish. The war between the French and Mexicans is in fact, just as sharp and bitter as ever.

We have dates from Richmond to Monday last. The papers are filled with notices of the scarcity of food and the impossibility of obtaining bread at any price. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the seizure by the Government of provisions for the twelve thousand Federal prisoners now there, whilst the people are threatened with starvation.

The Result in Talbot!

QUIETNESS OF THE DAY!

The Loyal Citizens almost Unanimous for a Convention!

General Goldsborough Receives Nearly the Whole Union Vote.

The election for State and county officers passed off very quietly in this town on Wednesday last. In some of the districts the Union vote was not so large as at previous elections, but even had the full Union vote been polled, we doubt whether half the votes in the county would have been cast, and it is a shame and a disgrace to the State, that out of 1800 voters, there were only 730 that possessed patriotism enough to come forward and cast their ballots on the side of the Government. There was no other regularly organized ticket in the field, than the Unconditional Union ticket, and as Gen. Schenck had issued an order, the intention of which was to prevent the offices being filled by disloyal persons, some seventy five troops arrived and a sufficient force was sent in each district to preserve order. There were a few independent candidates for some of the county offices, but the fact becoming known that they were having the unconditional ticket printed with just sufficient names erased to be filled up by themselves, the military issued an order forbidding them to be taken from the office. The main issue in this contest, has been between Gen. Goldsborough and Mr. Maffit for the Comptrollership and upon the Emancipation question. When these two gentlemen were first brought out—Gen. Goldsborough by the 16th Convention and Mr. Maffit by the 23d Convention, there was much speculation in refence to the result and a great effort was made on the part of the anti emancipationists—with Mr. Maffit at their head—to smother the voice of the people upon this subject, but they began to look at the matter in the proper light and the subject of emancipation soon began to take deep root in the minds of the loyal people, and on Wednesday last, instead of Maffit's policy being adopted, he was scarcely known in the contest. In this district he did not get a single vote, and received only about 39 in the whole county. Who is it now that will say Maryland is not in favor of Emancipation, that the yoke of the negro will be taken off the white man and aristocracy receive the greatest blow it has ever yet experienced in the State? Now is the time when the white laboring men should press thier claims, emancipate themselves and see to the welfare of their own household. As far as we have heard there was no one that presented his vote was prevented from voting, even secessionists, provided on being challenged they took the oath. The following is the vote cast in the county:

	Districts.					
	Easton,	St. Michaels,	Trappe,	Chapel,	Bay Hundred,	Total,
Comptroller.						
H. H. Goldsborough,	109	249	154	85	75	672
S. S. Maffit,	000	4	15	8	12	39
Commissioner of Land Office.						
Wm. L. W. Seabrook,	112	263	177	93	80	725
Commissioner Public Works.						
L. E. Straughn,	89	107	75	26	38	335
Lemuel Roberts,	19	156	95	68	34	372
For Congress.						
J. A. J. Creswell,	91	200	127	81	64	563
John W. Crisfield,	19	60	51	15	20	165
State Senate.						
John W. Kemp,	112	262	179	92	79	724
Delegates to the Assembly.						
James H. McNeal,	112	260	167	91	79	700
David Kerr, Jr.,	112	263	179	92	72	718
State's Attorney.						
Wm. B. Clark,	109	260	176	91	79	715
For County Clerk.						
Sam'l T. Hopkins,	109	258	167	86	85	705
J. A. Johnson*	1	4	9	4	00	18
H. C. Nicols*	2	000	000	2	00	4
Register of Wills.						
John Goldsborough,	112	265	179	94	79	729
Sheriff.						
Chas. H. Mansfield,	112	264	179	93	76	724
Charles Stewart,	52	24	65	000	00	141
Bennett Allen,*	000	000	3	00	7	10
County Commissioners.						
John L. Smith,	112	258	177	92	79	718
Edward Y. Davis,	112	263	177	92	79	723
Abner Hall,	111	262	178	92	80	723
Judges of the Orphans' Court.						
Henry P. Hopkins,	112	263	178	95	80	728
Skinner Grace,	112	262	176	92	80	722
Thomas H. Leonard,	112	263	177	92	80	724
County Surveyor.						
C. E. Shanahan,	111	253	148	89	73	674

Those in the county ticket, marked thus (*) were independent candidates. There were others, but they resigned before the day of election.

CAROLINE COUNTY.—In Caroline county, Gen. Goldsborough received a majority of 499; Creswell, 354.

KENT.—In Kent, we learn that Messrs. Crisfield and Maffit received large majorities.

DORCHESTER.—We learn that Dorchester has given Goldsborough and Creswell about 400 majority.

QUEEN ANNES.—We also learn that Queen Annes has gone for Goldsborough and Creswell by some 400 majority. This needs confirmation.

Gen. Goldsborough received 10,545 votes in Batimore city and Mr. Maffit 357.

There was no opposition to Colonel Edwin H. Webster in the 2d district, and he received the entire vote in the first seven wards in the city, amounting to 4,436.

Henry Winter Davis had no opposition in the 3d district, and received the entire vote cast in the thirteenth upper wards of the city, comprising the district, which amounted to 5,955.

ANNAPOLIS, November 4.—The majority for Mr. Holland, for Congress, and Mr. Goldsborough, for Comptroller, will reach 250.

Frederick District in Frederick County gives Goldsborough 1,155 majority.

ARREST OF REBEL SOLDIERS.—Deputy Provost Marshal Thompson having learned that there were Rebel soldiers using about the lower part of the Bay Side, himself and guard proceeded in the direction of Ferry Neck on Sunday last and succeeded in capturing a young man by the name of George Valliant, formerly of this county, but has for some time past been in the Rebel service, and a Rebel Naval officer, and confined them in Easton jail. There were some twenty or thirty more who belonged to the same party and have been using about Tilghman's, Royster's and Sharp's Island. A number of naval cutlasses, muskets, rifles, &c., were found and it is believed that it was their intention to commit depredations upon vessels that run from this section to Baltimore.

ARRIVAL OF CO. H.—On Thursday last Co. H, Capt. Hennisee, Wallace's regiment, arrived in town quartered at the old Hospital. Most of this company are old acquaintances of our citizens and receive a hearty welcome.

How they Serve Union Candidates in Virgnia.

Enoch Haeslup Union delegate *elect* to the Virginia Legislature, and Marshal Davis, both of Occoquan, were arrested about three weeks since by the Confederate military and taken to Gordonsville. Wherever the Rebels have the control it would be *death* for a Union man to offer himself as a Union candidate for any office. Mr. Haeslup was elected from a county within the Union lines where the voters were free to vote their sentiments. But in this State a great *hellabaloo* is kicked up at the idea of the Government requiring candidates and voters to take the oath of allegiance, when it is known that there are many candidates and voters amongst us whose greatest gratification would be the down fall of the Government, Maryland in opposition to the Union, and the Southern Confederacy successful in their damnable schemes.

As an evidence of the intentions of the Southern Traitors read and ponder, freemen of Maryland, over the following extract of a letter from Jeff Davis to the Emperior Napoleon of France.

"1st. That it was the intention of the leaders of the South, so soon as their independence was declared, to establish a nobility in the South before their army was disbanded. That the poor whites or non slave-owners, who would help them fight and conquer their independance, so soon as a nobility is established, and they are left free to act, will emigrate North and leave only the noble and his slave.

2nd. That it is the duty of France, as of other monarchies, to encourage nobility and to discourage democracy."

Again, what does the *Southern Literary Messenger*, the mouth-piece of the Southern chivalry say:

"The South is now engaged in a death struggle with a radical democracy, the willing instrument of consolidation in the hands of an abolition oligarchy. But the struggle will not end with the physical triumph of the South over the North. Our success will be a staggering blow to tyranny, and will doubtless paralyze its arm in many a fierce encounter. But we need not hope for exemption from that never-ending conflict of liberty and despotism. We have to encounter an innate disposition of man, with which the human system seems to be thoroughly imbued, to carry to excess every principle of good or evil which the mind may embrace. The dangerous tendency to excess will almost inevitably be with us, as in the late Union, and in all free Governments, towards a democracy. The benign institution of Slavery, which it is *now the* pride and glory of the South to ascribe to the conception of Divinity, will prove, in preventing too heavy an influx from foreign shores of that class of population devoted to menial pursuits another bulwark against the encroachments of those tendencies of democracy which have been the Pandora's box of disintegration and ruin to all Republics.—We have no special objections to *Royalty* when restrained by constitutional barriers.

* * * * *

"*Secondly*: Let us seek at once to eradicate every vestige of radical democracy, every feature tending to make *ours* a popular government, making it subject only to the intelligent and virtuous, and those who are interested in its successful administration."

* * * * *

"But no foreigner who comes among us after the struggle is over should ever enjoy the elective franchise. If we cannot check the spread over our territory of that spawn of ignorance and crime which flows in endless issue from the prison and dens of corruption in the mart of Europe, we can at least shut out its cankering effects from the vitals of our body politic.—We sadly need, too, a property qualification for native as well as foreigner."

Governor Bradford and Major General Schenck.

Our city was yesterday considerbly excited by the open antagonism which had developed itself between Major General Schenck, as the representative of the military power of the Government and Gov. Bradford, as the representative of the soverign power of the people of the State. The facts were as follows:

Major General Schenck on Sunday issued an order relative to the elections of the State, containing the following clause:

I. That all Provst Marshals and other Military Officers do arrest all such persons found at, or hanging about or approaching any poll or place of election on the 4th of November, 1863, and report such arrest to these headquarters.

Governor Bradford protested to President Lincoln against this order, and especially the foregoing section of it, and issued a Proclamation, which will be found in our columns this morning, directed to the Judges of Election.—In the meantime the President modified the order of General Schenck by striking out the objectionable clause and inserting the following:

I. That all Provost Marshals and other Military Officers do prevent all disturbances and violence at or about the Polls, whether offered by such persons as above described, or by any other person whomsoever.

This change, however, did not altogether satisfy the Governor, and hence his Proclamation was issued on Monday evening, instructing the Judges of Election to obey the election laws of the State, and promising them the protection of the State in so doing.

This Proclamation was sent to us by the Governor for publication in yesterday morning's *American*. On Monday evening, after the Proclamation was in type, a written order reached us from General Schenck peremptorily forbidding its publication until further orders from him. We accordingly took the Governor's Proclamation out of our columns, regretting that such an order should have been issued.

The Proclamation of the Governor, however, appears in our columns this morning, with the sanction of Major Gen. Schenck, and also a military order in reply to it from the Commanding General. This reply first appeared in our Afternoon Edition yesterday, before the order prohibiting the publication of the Governor's Proclamation was rescinded. This, we are informed, was not intended by General Schenck, he having sent a verbal order to publish the Governor's Proclamation, with his reply, which was, through some misunderstanding, not communicated to us.

We agree with Major General Schenck that no disloyal man should be allowed to vote at the election to day. Those who rejoice over a Federal defeat, and mourn over our victories, if they have lost nothing else, certainly have lost the right of suffrage, at least so long as the war lasts. If it was the intention of the Governor to admit such men to the privilege of voting he has committed a grave error. Whatever may be the differences of Union men as to State and National policy, the disloyal should not be permitted to step in to the assistance of either side. If permitted to vote, they will exercise the privilege only for the purpose of embarrassing the Government in the prosecution of the war. The offer of the Government to permit them to vote on taking an oath of allegiance is a concession to disloyalty that we would rather be disposed to criticise.—*Baltimore American of Wednesday.*

REPLY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO GOVERNOR BRADFORD.

To His Excellency A. W. Bradford,
Governor of Maryland.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1863.

Sir—Yours of the 31st ult., was received yesterday about noon, and since then I have been giving most earnest attention to the subject matter of it. At my call Gen. Schenck has attended, and he assures me it is almost certain that violence will be used at some of the voting places on election day, unless prevented by his Provost Guards. He says that at some of those places the Union voters will not attend at all or run a ticket unless they have some assurance of protection. This makes the Missouri case of my action, in regard to which you express your approval.

The remaining point of your letter is a protest against any person offering to vote being put to any test not found in the laws of Maryland.—This brings us to a difference between Missouri and Maryland. With the same reason in both States, Missouri has, by law, provided a test for the voter with reference to the present rebellion, while Maryland has not. For example, Gen. Trimble, captured fighting us at Gettysburg, is, without recanting his treason, a legal voter by the laws of Maryland. Even when Schenck's order admits him to vote, if he recants upon oath. I think that is cheap enough. My order in Missouri, which you approve, and General Schenck's order here, reach precisely the same end. Each assures the right of voting to all loyal men, and whether a man is loyal, each allows that man to fix by his own oath: Your suggestion that nearly all the candidates are loyal I do not think quite meets the case. In this struggle for the nation's life, I cannot so confidently rely on those whose election may have depended upon disloyal votes. Such men, when elected, may prove true, but such votes are given them in the expectation that they will prove false. Nor do I think that to keep the peace at the polls, and to prevent the persistent disloyal from voting constitutes just cause of offence in Maryland. I think she has her own example for it. If I mistake not, it is precisely what Gen. Dix did when Your Excellency was elected Governor. I revoke the first of the three propositions in General Schenck's General Order Number 53, not that it is wrong in principle, but because the military being, of necessity, exclusive judges as to who shall be arrested, the provision is liable to abuse. For the revoked part I substitute the following:

"That all Provost Marshals and other military officers do prevent all disturbance, and violence at or about the polls, whether offered by such persons as above discribed, or by any other person or persons whatsoever."

The other two propositions of the order I allow to stand. Gen. Schenck is fully determined, and has my strict order besides, that all loyal men may vote and vote for whom they please.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.
President of the United States.

The following is the order which Gen. Schenck issued and to which Gov. Bradford objects:

It is known that there are many evil disposed persons now at large in the State of Maryland, who have been engaged in rebellion against the lawful Government, or have given aid and comfort or encouragement to others so engaged, or who do not recognize their allegiance to the United States, and who may avail themselves of the indulgence of the authority which tolerates their presence to embarras the approaching election, or, through it, to foist enemies of the United States into power. It is therefore ordered:

I. That all Provost Marshals and other Military officers do prevent all disturbances and violence at or about the Polls, whether offered by such persons as above described, or by any other person whatsoever.

II. That all Provost Marshals and other Military Officers commanding in Maryland, shall support the Judges of Electon on the 4th of November, 1863, in requiring an oath of allegiance to the United States, as the test of citizenship of any one whose vote may be challenged on the ground that he is not loyal or does not admit his allegiance to the United States, which oath shall be in the following form and terms:

I do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; that I hereby pledge my allegiance, faith and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution; or law, of any State Convention, or Legislature, to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will at all times yield a hearty and willing obedience to the said Constitution and Government, and will not, either directly or indirectly, do any act in hostility to the same, either by taking up arms against them, or aiding, abetting, or countenancing those in arms against them; that, without permission from the lawful authority, I will have no communication, direct or indirect, with the States in insurrection against the United States, or with either of them, or with any person or persons within said insurrectionary States; and that I will in all things deport myself as a good and loyal citizen of the United States. This I do in good faith, with full determination, pledge and purpose to keep this, my sworn obligation, and without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever.

III. Provost Marshals and other military officers are directed to report to these headquarters any Judge of an Election who shall refuse his aid in carrying out this order, or who, on challenge of a vote being made on the ground of disloyalty or hostility to the Government, shall refuse to require the oath of allegiance from such voter.

By order,
MAJOR GENERAL SCHENCK.
W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.
Official—W. M. ESTE,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

BUCKWHEAT.—A fresh lot of superior Buckwheat, just received, in store and for sale by (nov 7) JNO. W. CHEEZUM.

Negro Recruiting in Maryland.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Bureau for the Organization of Colored Troops,
Washington, October, 1863.

In accordance with orders from the President of the United States, the following recruiting stations have been established for colored troops in the State of Maryland:

Baltimore.
Havre de Grace, Harford county.
Broad Creek, Cecil county.
Chestertown, Kent county.
Queenstown, Queen Anne's county.
Kent Island Landing, Queen Anne's county.
Oxford, Talbot county.
Slaughter's Creek, Dorchester county.
Princess Ann Wharf, Somerset county.
Forrest Wharf, St. Mary's county.
Leonardtown, St. Mary's county.
Benedict, Charles county.
Lower Marlboro, Calvert county.
Monocacy, Frederick county.
Hagerstown, Washington county.
Annapolis, Anne Arundel county.
Ellicott's Mills, Howard county.
Cherrystone Creek, Northampton county.
Chesconessex Creek, Accomac county.

All claims by alleged owners of slaves who may be enlisted will be laid before the Board appointed by the President, and consisting of Hugh L. Bond, Thomas Timmons and L. E. Straughn. The Board will hold its session at Baltimore, Md.

Rolls and recruiting lists will be furnished the Board for public information, and on demand exhibited to any person claiming that his or her slave had been enlisted.

Claims must be presented within ten days after the filing of the said rolls. No claims will be received or entertained from any person who is or has been engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who in any way has given aid or shall give aid or comfort to the enemies of the Government; and all claimants shall file with their claims an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

Any citizen of Maryland who shall offer his or her slave for enlistment into the military service shall if such slave be accepted, receive from the recruiting officer a certificate thereof, with a descriptive list of such slave, and become entitled to compensation for the service or labor of said slave not to exceed the sum of three hundred dollars, upon filing with the above Board a valid deed of manumission and release, and making satisfactory proof of titles; and any slave so enlisting shall be forever thereafter free

All enlistments will be made in accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 329, current series, War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:
C. W. FOSTER,
Assistant Adj't Gen'l Volunteers.

INFLUENCE OF MOTHERS.—John Randolph never ceased till his dying, to remeber with, unutterable affection the pious care of his mother, in teaching him to kneel at her side, and with his little hands pressed together, and raised upward to repeat, in slow and measured accent, the pattern, prayer.

"My mother," said Mr. Benton, not long before he died, "asked me not to drink liquor, and I never did. She desired me at another time to avoid gaming, and I never new a card. She hoped I never would use tobacco, and it never passed my lips."

All that Leigh Richmond was he attributed to the simplicity and propriety with which his mother endeavored to win his attention, and store his memory with religious truths, when yet almost an infanet.

If Christian mothers would but wake up to the use of their ifluence, a Samuel might rise out of every family, and Leigh Richmonds be numbered by thousands.

A CARD.

HAVING consented to run as an independent candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Talbot county, it is due to my friends that they should know why tickets were not provided for their use. I had tickets printed, placing upon them the regular Union nominees for Comptroller and Land Commissioner, Messrs. Maffit and Seabrook; the regular Union candidate for Congress, Mr. Crisfield, and all the county candidates who sustained the regular Union platform, and some whose positions I was ignorant of, so that my friends could also vote for any of the candidates they might select. Some "Unconditionall" candidate, (I leave the public to judge, for I do not know,) ascertained that those tickets were being printed, and soon after Mr. Councell received an order, prohibiting the "tickets printed for Mr. Johnson, leaving the office," signed "J. Lehman Gregory, Captain commanding Co. D., 3d Md. Cavalry." As there had been no charge of disloyalty made against me, this high-handed outrage upon my rights as a citizen, and the right of the voters of Talbot to select their own officers, was undoubtedly perpetrated without higher authority, and at the instigation of those who were too cowardly to take the responsibility of such an act upon themselves.

Had I not unfortunately been detained at home on Tuesday by indisposition, I should have had tickets printed with Mr. Maffit's name upon them as well as my own, despite the "Unconditional" nominees, or "J. Lehman Gregory." But not content with depriving the Union voters of Talbot of the right to vote for Mr. Maffit, or myself, by depriving them of tickets, my opponents circulated a report that I had withdrawn from the canvass and would not let my tickets be circulated! This report I of course took no pains to deny, as I saw that it was pre-determined that no one not on the "Unconditional" ticket, should receive the votes of their fellow-citizens, no matter how loyal and true they were, and even though their opponents had been in arms against the Government, and were actually liable to arrest under General Order No. 53, for "hanging about the polls." Success under such circumstances may be *profitable*, but it certainly cannot be flattering.

To such of my fellow-citizens as would have given me their support had I not been practically ruled out of the contest, I return my sincere thanks, and accept "the will for the deed"—being unable to do otherwise.

Nov. 5, 1863-1t JULIUS A. JOHNSON.

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.

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

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, November 3, 1863.

Sales as follows:	
WHEAT—Fair to prime, White,	1 95a2 00
Red,	1 58a1 65
CORN—White,	98a1 02 cts
Yellow,	1 00a1 05 cts.
OATS—Maryland,	57a58 cts

MARRIAGES.

REED—McNEAL.—In this town, on Tuesday morning last, 3d Nov., in the M. E. Church, by the Rev. Nicholas Browne, Philemon Stockton Reed, of Princess Anne, Somerset county, and Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. H. McNeal, of this place.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—A nice lot of Cloaks and Shawls in store and for sale by nov 7 S. PATCHETT.

TWO FAMILES.—In store and for sale Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Midlings and Shoulder Bacon, Flour, Irish potatoes, Meal, Coal Oil, Country and Rosin Soap, by nov 7 S. PATCHETT.

MERCHANT TAILORING AND GARMENT CUTTING.

HAVING commenced the above business, a share of the public's patronage is solicited by (nov 7) S. PATCHETT.

WANTED.—All kinds of country produce, such as Wool, Feathers, Rags, Apples, Peaches, Peas, Beans, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Green and Dry Hides, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Soap, &c., for which the highest cash price will be paid in cash or trade.
nov 7 S. PATCHETT.

Teacher Wanted.

WANTED to employ for the year 1864, a competent teacher to take charge of the Kings Creek Primary School. None need apply unless they can come well recommended. Application should be made immediately. The appointment will be made on the 11th of December next.
JAMES KINNAMON,
WM. TURNER,
nov 7-5t J Trustees.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

SAMUEL PATCHETT

BEGS leave to inform his friends and customers that he has received from the city a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which has been bought on the best terms and will be sold low for cash or country produce. His stock consists in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Cotton & Wool Flannels,
Ready Made Clothing, &c.
GROCERIES.
HARDWARE.
QUEENSWARE.
STONEWARE, &c.

The above goods have been selected with care with a view to this market, and I invite my friends to examine the same before buying elsewhere, being always glad to show my goods whether I make a sale or not. [nov 7

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md., Nov. 6th, 1863.

Bowers, Geo. W	Flamer, Lucy
Bailey, John	Fussell, Jacob
Booth, N. Nivin	Gipson, Jerry M
Brooks, Martha	Gosby, Mr. Geo A
Butler, Mr. R. R.	Hay, Mr. Edward
Brooks, Barney 2.	Hulbard, Mr. Francis M
Banton, Mrs. Losau	Hikley, Mr. Edward
Bantum, Mrs. Emily	Jeames, Henry
Baker, Mr. Jas. H	Jeames, Mr. Salman
Buckley, Mr. Joseph	Johnson, Mrs. T. H.
Curley, Mrs. John	Luis, Miss Marandy
Copper, Mrs. Elizabeth	Marshall, Jerry
Clifton, Miss Mellie	Marchael, Captain
Covey, Mr. Thomas	Murry, Mrs. Maria
Cornish, Miss Mary	Morris, Joshua
Cadorsa, Mr. Modeca	Plummer, Mr. Allen
Carter, Wm	Stevens, Mrs. Eliza 2
Councill, Miss Mary P	Tarbutton, Mr. Thomas
Cornish, Edward	Walker, James A
Davis, Miss Eliza A 2	Young, Miss Anjelina
Dunott, Dr. S Y	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.
nov 7-1t WM. T. HARDESTY, P. M.

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

Men Wanted for the Invalid Corps.

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

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

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

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

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

Forage cap—Present regulations.

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

Trowsers—Present regulation, sky-blue.

Forage cap—Present regulation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

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

JOHN FRAZIER, Jr.,
Capt. Provost Marshal
nov 7, 1863-3m 1st Dist., Md.

BLACK SILKS.—A further supply of handsome Black Silks just received by
oc 31 J. W. CHEEZUM,