# THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - AUGUST 16, 1862.

## 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 Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*


BUSINESS NOTICES.

Merchants and others advertising by the year will be charged extra for advertisements out of their regular line of business.

Marriages and Deaths inserted free, unless the obituary make over ten lines—then a charge of 50 cents per square (10) lines, will be made.

☞ OUR county has been somewhat in a state of excitement ever since the subject of drafting was first announced. The sympathizers of the rebellion speak of it in a most doleful tone, with a few exceptions, and they are emphatic against being put into service. Some think it a very great hardship for them to be taken from their family and business when it is so revolting to their feelings. A great many come far short of practicing the doctrine which they preach. It has been but very little more than one year since this sympathetic feeling was a stranger to those who now advocate it. We will not deny that it is a great sacrifice—the greatest sacrifice that a man can make for his country, when he does it cheerfully, to leave the tenderest ties on earth and the various comforts with which he may be surrounded, to depend upon the charities of a cold world, but nevertheless if it needs be done let it be done with a determination to rescue all sections of our land from the hands of traitors, for unless we have a government to suit the masses it will be despotic and tyrannical. But why is it that Rebels at heart have not before this thought of revolting measures? That ought to have been borne in mind when South Carolina first took upon herself to lord it over all the other slave States and to dictate a course of policy for the free ones, it ought to have been thought of when the Star of the West was fired into because she made the attempt to convey provisions to a few famishing solders in a United States Fort, which they had sworn to protect; it ought to have been thought of when Virginia was carried out at the point of the dagger and bayonet, and it ought to have been still more thought of when Union men were arrested and in some instances severely scourged by bands of ruffians for expressing their loyalty to the old flag. The drafting in the loyal States is nothing to compare to the conscript act in the seceded States, which compels every man that is physically able to bear arms to go into service. Neither does it place our State in a condition anything like it would have been had those who had the matter in hand, carried out their wicked schemes in the spring of 1861. Those that were most officious in despatching parties to different sections to procure new arms and by usurping power put the county in a war-like attitude in order to repel invasions are the ones we hear the least from now. Everyday brings to light the greater evidence of the deception practiced upon the people at that time. The inducement was held out that the militia should be called out and that the arms in our State arsenel should be put in thorough order for home protection when at the same time those that upheld the Government were most bitterly denounced. These are the enemies that were intended to be opposed. Had a Southern army invaded our State they would have been heartily welcomed by those who had made themselves conspicuous in thus opposing the government. Everything was done that could be done to cause the people to revolt.—The plan was matured to place a debt of 20,000 dollars upon the county, the military was displayed with great pomp, caucuses were held and the wiseacres held close communion—all for the destruction of this once happy country, instead of cementing it together the tigther. They were then bold and defiant—so much so that our Governor's orders were *pocketed* and disregarded. At that time the Rebel spirit threatened the whole State, but thanks be to a kind providence the enemy has been kept at bay beyond our lines, and though the loyal men have in the past been subject to the insults, scoffs and jeers of rebels, the day has at last broken when, instead of devoting their time and energy in the advancement of treason, their services are demanded to assist in sustaining that government to which they owe their existence. But many are not satisfied with the attempt to destroy their own country—they have added insult to injury. They have deserted the land of their birth in the hour of trouble and placed themselves under the protection of a flag of a country that would to-day split our government into fragments if it was not afraid of periling its own safety in the operation. These same parties call this an abolition government, and give that as a pretext for refusing to support it, when they are willing to take up their abode in Canada amidst absconded negroes and swallow abolitionism and everything of the kind that is so shocking to them in this country, at a single gulp. Poor creatures, we hope they have made a choice that in every respect suits their patriotism. Others have shaped their course in a different direction to escape the draft. Their old line of communication still being open from Richmond to St. Mary's county, they have departed for the land of Dixie, and by which route no doubt Rebel spies are constantly visiting all sections of our State. It has been ascertained, beyond the shadow of a doubt that two of them, (both M. D.'s) direct from Richmond, visited our town on Saturday last. They crossed the bay it is said in a small boat and landed at or near Tilghman's Island, and from thence were piloted to our town on Friday night. The next day they boldly promenaded our streets and made the acquaintance of a number of our leading Secessionists and were subsequently visited at their rooms. The exciting news by the steamboat in the afternoon caused their hasty departure from us the same night. We have since been informed that they re-embarked on Monday night last, taking with them a number of recruits. Their visit was no doubt for the purpose of consulting with their Rebel friends. All the parties in connection with them are well known. In addition to those that left on Monday night, we learn that another boat load left on Tuesday night, taking as passengers, several from our town.

☞ WE publish this morning the proclamation of Governor Bradford directing the enrollment of every able-bodied male citizen in the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, preparatory to drafting Maryland's quota of the three hundred thousand men. The quota of the whole State is eight thousand five hundred and thirty-two men; that of Baltimore, estimating the population of the city at one-third of the whole State, will be about two thousand and eight hundred. This is exclusive of any deficit in the call for three hundred thousand volunteers, which is also to be filled by draft. Under both calls the Maryland quota will be sixteen thousand men, and Baltimore's proportion five thousand six hundred. The Governor has appointed Col. John A. J. Creswell, of Cecil county, Assistant Adjutant General of the State.—The selection is said to be an excellent one, the appointee having both the business qualifications and the firmness and decision necessary to the proper discharge of the duties of the post. When the enrollment is completed those exempted from military service will be stricken from the list, and from the remainder the quota will be drawn by ballot. We also publish this morning the orders of the War Department issued to the Governors of the various States, directing method in which the militia are to be enrolled and drafted.

THE WAR NEWS.—We have this morning, some interesting details of the battle which took place on Saturday about six miles south of Culpeper Court House, Va. The loss on each side is reported at from 2,000 to 3,000. General Banks was severely injured by a cavalry trooper running against him. Generals Geary and Augur were also severely wounded. It is also reported that both Gen. Winder and Trimble, of the Rebel army, are among the killed. General Buford, with four regiments of cavalry and four pieces of artillery, proceeded in the direction of Orange Court House, in pursuit of the fleeing Rebels. Three or four miles distant the enemy were discovered, but a few well-directed shells sufficed to induce them to disperse and rapidly retreat towards Gordonsville. At Crooked river, usually a small stream, but now much swolen, and almost impassable, the body of Gen. Buford's forces halted, and portions of the cavalry swam to the Southern shore, and continued the pursuit to Robinson's river.

☞ ON our first page will be found the speech of Surgeon C. C. Cox, U. S. A., at the late enthusiastic meeting held in Monument Square, Baltimore. Owing to the length of the addresses on that occasion, we did not at the time publish any except that of Governor Bradfords, knowing as he is the Executive of the State, that a speech from him at that particular time would be sought after, but as that of our former fellow-townsman has the marks of ability so characteristic of the man and having several times had inquiries in reference to it, we give it to those of our readers this morning who have not yet read it, with the hope that they will give it a careful perusal.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—It is announced in the English journals by the Scotia that forty merchants and shipowners of Liverpool memorialized Earl Russell relative to the alleged violation of international law by the Federal cruisers in the Bahama waters, and that Lord Russell replied, through Mr. Layard, justifying the proceedings of the cruisers, owing to the practice of sending vessels to the Bahamas for the purpose of running the blockade. He recommended strict attention to the Queen's neutrality proclamation, which prohibits British subjects aiding either side in our present struggle.

☞ FOR the benefit of those who wish to take shelter under Canadian protection, we here give an extract from one of their papers, to show how they are welcomed:

"They have ignominiously left their country, in the hour of her peril, to escape conscription—three times three groans for the sneaking cowards!"

## The Draft.

MODE OF ENROLLMENT AND DRAFTING, WHO ARE EXEMPT, &c.

The following instructions have been sent from the War Department to the Governors of the several States:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFEICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
3 P. M. August 9, 1862.

*General Orders No. 90.*—Regulations for the enrollment and draft of three hundred thousand militia, in pursuance of an order by the President of the United States, bearing date August 4, 1862, whereby it is provided that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged, and that the Secretary of War shall assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft. Also, that if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State shall also be made up by special draft from the militia, and that the Secretary of War shall establish regulations for that purpose.

It is ordered: First—The Governors of the respective States will proceed forthwith to furnish their respective quotas of the three hundred thousand militia called for by the order of the President, dated the fourth day of August, 1862, which quotas have been furnished to the Governors, respectively, by communication from this department of this date, according to the regulations henceforth set forth.

Second—The Governors of the several States are hereby requested forthwith to designate rendezvous for the drafted militia of the said States, and to appoint commandants therefor, and to notify the Secretary of War of the location of such rendezvous and the names of the commandants; and it is important that the rendezvous should be few in number and located with a view to convenience of transportation.

Third—The Governors of the respective States will cause an enrollment to be made forthwith by the assessors of the several counties or by any other officers, to be appointed by such Governor, of all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45, within the respective counties, giving the name, age and occupation of each, together with remarks showing whether he is in the service of the United States, &c., and in what capacity, or any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty.—All reasonable and proper expenses of such enrollment, and of the draft hereinafter provided, will be reimbursed by the United States, upon vouchers showing the detailed statement of service performed and expenses incurred, approved by such Governors.

Fourth—Where no provision is made by law in any State for carrying into effect the draft hereby ordered, or where such provisions are in any manner defective, such draft shall be conducted as follows: 1st. Immediately upon completion of the enrollment, the lots of enrolled persons shall be filed in the offices of the Sheriffs of the counties in which such enrolled persons reside. 2d. The Governors of the several States shall appoint a commissioner for each county of their respective States, whose duty it shall be to superintend the drafting and hear and determine excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty. Each commissioner shall receive a compensation of four dollars per diem for each day he may be actually employed in the discharge of his duties as such commissioner.—3d. The enrolling officer shall immediately, upon the filing of the enrolment lists, notify said commissioner that said lists have been so filed, and the commissioner shall thereupon give notice by handbills posted in each township of his county of the time and place at which claims of exemption will be received and determined by him, and shall fix the time to be specified in the order aforesaid within ten days of the filing of the enrolment at which the draft shall be made, and all persons claiming to be exempt from military duty shall, before the day fixed for the draft, make proof of such exemption before said commissioner, and if found sufficient his name shall be stricken from the list by a red line drawn through it, leaving it still legible. The commissioner shall in like manner strike from the list the names of all persons now in the military service of the United States. All telegraph operators and constructors actually engaged on the fifth day of August, 1862; all engineers of locomotives on railroads, the Vice President of the United States, the officers—judicial and executive—of the Government of the United States, the members of both houses of Congress and their respective officers; all custom house officers and their clerks; all post officers and stage drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the Postoffice of the United States; all ferrymen who are employed at any ferry on post road; all pilots; all marines actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; all engineers and pilots of registered or licensed steamboats and steamships, and all persons exempted by the laws of the respective States from military duty, on sufficient evidence or on his personal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, whether the exemption is claimed by them or not. Exemption will not be made for disability unless it be of such permanent character as to render the person unfit for service for a period of more than thirty days, to be certified by a surgeon appointed by the Governor in each county for this purpose. 5th. At the time fixed as before provided by the Commissioner for making the draft, the Sheriff of the county, or in his absence, such person as the Commissioner may appoint, shall, in the presence of said Commissioner, publicly place in a wheel or box of a like character to such as are used for drawing jurors, separately folded ballots, containing the names of all persons remaining on said enrolment lists not stricken off, as before provided, and a proper person appointed by the Commissioner, and blindfolded, shall thereupon draw from said box or wheel, a number of ballots equal to the number of drafted men, fixed by the Governor of each State as the proper quota of such county. 6th. A printed or written notice of his enrollment and draft, and of the place of rendezvous of the drafted military force, shall thereupon be served, by a person to be appointed by the Commissioner, upon each person so drafted, either by delivering the same in person, or by leaving it at his last known place of residence. 7th. Any person so drafted may offer a substitute at the time of the rendezvous of the drafted militia force, and such substitute, if he shall be an able bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, and shall consent in writing, with the consent of his parent or guardian, if a minor, to subject himself to all the duties and obligations to which his principal would have been subject had he personally served, shall be accepted in lieu of such principal. 8th. The persons thus drafted shall assemble at the county seat of their respective counties within five days after the time of drafting, whence transportation will be furnished them by the Governors of the several States to the place of rendezvous. 9th. As soon as the draft has been made and the names marked on the enrolment list, the Commissioner will send a copy of the draft to the Commandant of the rendezvous, and another copy of the same to the Adjutant General of the State, who will immediately organize the drafted men into companies and regiments of infantry, by assigning one hundred and one men to each company, and ten companies to each regiment, and send a copy of the organization to the Commandant of the rendezvous. 10th. At the expiration of the time allowed for the drafted men to reach the rendezvous, the Commandant shall proceed to complete the organization of the companies and regiment by proclaiming the names of the regimental commissioned officers, which shall be designated in accordance with the laws of the respective States, the number and grade being the same as in the volunteer service; and in case the laws of any State shall provide for an election of officers, they shall be elected under the direction of the Commandant of the rendezvous, and reported forthwith to the Governors of such States, in order that they be commissioned; and the non-commissioned may be appointed either before or after muster, as the Colonel of the regiment shall decide. 11th. As soon as the officers of the companies and regiments are designated, the muster rolls shall be made out under the direction of the Commandant of the rendezvous, and the troops inspected and mustered into the service of the United States by the mustering officer appointed for that purpose. 12th. In States where enlistments have been made by municipalities and towns, instead of counties, the Governors of such States are authorized to apply the foregoing rules of draft to such municipalities and towns instead of counties.

Fifth—Provost Marshals will be appointed by the War Department in the several States, on the nomination of the Governors thereof, with such assistants as may be necessary to enforce the attendance of all drafted persons who shall fail to attend in such places of rendezvous.—Sixth. In case any State shall not by the fifteenth day of August furnish its quota of additional three hundred thousand volunteers called for by the President on the second day of July, 1862, unless otherwise ordered, all incomplete regiments shall then be considered under the direction of the Governors of the respective States, and an additional draft shall be made as before provided, sufficient to fill up such quota. The number to be drafted from such county of the State to be fixed by the Governor thereof.—Seventh. From and after the fifteenth day of August, no new regiments of volunteers will be organized, but the premium bounty and advance pay will continue to be paid to those volunteering to go into the old regiments.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

## The Governor's Proclamation.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Executive Department Aug. 12, 1862.

The President of the United States having, by his proclamation of 4th August, 1862, called for a draft of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILITIA, to be immediately mustered into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged; and having directed that a general enrollment of the militia of this State be immediately made, with a view to the draft of her quota of the whole number so required, and the Secretary of War having designated EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO MEN as such quota required of this State; now, therefore, that such orders may be immediately executed, and the said quota promptly furnished, the city of Baltimore and the several counties of the State have been divided into Enrollment Districts, and an enrolling officer appointed for each, with authority to enroll the name of every able-bodied male citizen, in their respective districts, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and Col. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, of Cecil county, Md., has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General and Superintendent of the enrollment. When said enrollment is complete, a Commissioner, who will be appointed for each county and the city of Baltimore, will strike from said enrollment such as may be exempt from duty upon rules established by the President on that subject; and from those remaining the number designated as aforesaid as the quota of the State will be drawn by ballot.

All State officers are required, and all other good citizens earnestly requested, to facilitate by all proper means the operations of said enrolling officers.

By order of the Governor.
WM. B. HILL,
Secretary of State.

## THE FIGHT AT CULPEPER.

*THE REBELS RETREATING ACROSS THE RAPIDAN.*

OUR CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY IN PURSUIT.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The following important despatch was received at Headquarters to-day:

Headquarters Army of Virginia,
Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 12—7.30 A.M.

*Major General Halleck:*

The enemy has retreated under cover of the night. His rear is now crossing the Rapidan towards Orange Court House. Our cavalry and artillery are in pursuit.

(Signed) JOHN POPE,
Major General Commanding.

THE LATEST FROM CULPEPER—THE DESIGNS OF THE REBELS IN THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

CULPEPER C. H., August 12—7 P. M.—The battle of Saturday, the 9th, is one of the most important of the war, not merely on account of the desperate valor and unfaltering discipline displayed by our troops, the obstinacy of the contest, and the heavy loss on both sides, but because of its important effect on the campaign, of which it makes a part.

The campaign on the part of Jackson is an attempt to penetrate and recover the Valley of the Shenandoah where the richest supplies of the enemy are drawn, and the possession of which was of political importance in the endeavor to hold Virginia as a part of the bogus Confederacy hardly to be estimated. At the same time the Rebel leaders hoped by this movement to so threaten Washington and Maryland as to relieve Richmond, and withdraw again our armies to the line of the Potomac.

To secure such objects as these, and knowing that the Government was now relatively weaker and the rebellion stronger than could again occur in the war, the Richmond leaders sent the flower of the Southern infantry under their most popular and enterprizing General, a large body of cavalry under their most distinguished cavalry officer, Major General Stuart, and abundance of artillery.

When Jackson had arrived with his forces as far as Louisa Court House and Gordonsville and found the disposition of Gen. Pope's troops such, that not only his purpose to enter the Valley was foiled, but his own direct communications with Richmond were interrupted. He then called for further reinforcements, and with these, which were freely furnished, attempted to storm General Pope's further advance upon that railroad, the destruction, or even the permanently threatening of which, must bar from the Richmond conspirators all hope of the material or political control of Central Virginia.

Jackson attempted by a feint upon Madison Court House and Sperryville to detain our forces at the latter point, while at the same time he threw the mass of his forces, numbering at least thirty-five thousand men, by way of Orange Court House upon us at Culpeper, expecting to find only a portion of our forces there; march on Sperryville from Culpeper, and crush the army corps of Gen. Sigel.

His plan was completely foiled by the rapid concentration of our forces at Culpeper, and their advancing to meet him at Cedar Run. The cool and determined temper of Gen. Banks accepted the proffered battle as soon as offered, and the battle of Saturday afternoon was fought between the advance under Gen. Banks and the advance of Jackson under Ewell and himself.

After endeavoring in vain to rout and drive Bank's Corps, Jackson found himself compelled at night, by the rapid movements in front of him, to fall back to a strong defensive position in Cedar Mountain, and finding his lines of retreat becoming insecure, on the succeeding night he retreated altogether, retiring beyond Robertson's river, and again beyond the Rapidan.

The result is that Jackson is again foiled and forced to abandon his operations, and his prestage has been severely impaired. He will be rapidly followed by our army.

## PRECIPITATE FLIGHT OF THE ENEMY.

### His Wounded Abandoned.

### The Rebels Pursued by Gen. Buford.

To Major-General Halleck:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Aug. 13, 1862.—The subjoined report was received at 10 o'clock this morning. (Signed) JOHN POPE.
Major-General Commanding,

*Headquarters Cavalry Brigade Corps, Army of Virginia, Aug. 13.*

To Col. George D. Ruggles, Chief of Staff:—I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions received from the Major-General commanding the army of Virginia, this morning, I proceeded in the direction of Orange Court House, with the 1st Vermont, Col. Tompkins; 1st Michigan, Col. Brodhead; 1st Virginia, Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond; 5th New York, Col. Dr Forrest, Cavalry regiments, and four pieces of artillery.

About three or four miles from your headquarters I discovered the pickets of the enemy, and soon after two large bodies of cavalry, and the woods filled with footmen. A strong line of skirmishers was thrown out, who soon drove in the pickets. When in range of the enemy a few shells were thrown, which dispersed him in all directions. The footmen kept in the woods and fled in by the Rapidan station; the cavalry fled down the Orange Court House road.

I pursued them cautiously, fearing an ambuscade, to Crooked River, which had swollen to such an extent that my artillery could not cross. Part of the First Vermont and First Virginia Cavalry swam the river, and continued the pursuit to Robinson river, which was so full and turbulent as to be extremely dangerous.

In the pursuit, a good many prisoners, wounded in Saturday's fight, were found almost abandoned. Major Andrews, Chief of Artillery to General Jackson, was found badly wounded at Crooked river, in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

The flight of the enemy after Saturday's fight was most precipitate and in great confusion.—His old camp was strewed with dead men, horses and arms. His flag of truce yesterday to bury his dead, afforded him some more time for his escape. The enemy, to-day, has the benefit of a hard rain, which has put high water between us.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN BUFORD, Brigadier-General.

## Order to Prevent Evasion of Military Duty, and for the Suppression of Disloyal Practices.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
August 8, 1862.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The following highly important order has just been issued from the War Department:

ORDERED:

First—By direction of the President of the United States it is hereby ordered that until further orders no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country—and all Marshals, Deputy Marshals, and military officers of the United States are directed, and all police authorities, especially at the ports of the United States of the seaboard and on the frontier—are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect, and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and return any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate at Washington city, for further instructions respecting the person or persons so arrested and detained

Second—Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made will be arrested by any Provost Marshal or other United States or State officer, wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot, and placed on military duty for the term of the draft, and the expense of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of $5 as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

Third—The writ of *habeas corpus* is hereby suspended in respect to all persons so arrested and detained; and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices,

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

## Order in Relation to Discouraging Enlistment.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 8, 1862.

ORDERED:

First—That all United States Marshals and Superintendents or Chief of Police of any town, city, or district, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to *arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by act, speech or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.*

Second—That an immediate report be made to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a Military Commission.

Third—The expenses of such arrests and imprisonment will be certified to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

## Order in Relation to Passports.

DEPARTMET OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, August 8th 1862.

Notice is hereby given that until the requisition of the War Department on the several States for quotas of their militia shall have been complied with, no passports will be issued from this Department for any male citizen of the United States liable to be drafted into that branch of the service.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

## By Yesterday's Paper.

### LATEST FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

LETEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE—GEN. McCLELLAN MOVING.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The correspondent of the Tribune, at Fortress Monroe, under date of the 12th instant, says that the movements of Gen. McClellan indicate that the great body of the army of the Potomac is about to withdraw down the Peninsula.

For the last 48 hours transports loaded heavily with troops are coming down James River, and without stopping at Fortress Monroe have gone directly up the bay to some river leading into Virginia.


DR. BAIRD'S
ODONTINE
OR
LIQUID DENTRIFICE

Is invaluable for *cleansing* and *preserving* the TEETH and GUMS, for the relief of TOOTHACHE and all NEURALGIC affections of the *face.* It imparts a delightful ODER to the *breath.*

Prepared by J. N. Baird D. D. S. For sale by
feb 1-1y CHARLES ROBINSON.


## MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, August 14th, 1862.

Sales as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| WHEAT—Fair to prime, White, | 1 50a1 65 |
| Red, | 1 32a1 55 |
| CORN—White, | 62a66 cts |
| Yellow, | 61a62 cts. |
| OATS—Maryland, | 33a39 cts |

## MARRIAGES.

FAIRBANK—FRAZIER.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Dorchester county, on the 5th inst., by Rev. John Dyson, Dr. Samuel Fairbank, of this county, to Miss Mary D., youngest daughter of Capt. William Frazier.

## DEATHS.

SHERWOOD.—In this county, on the 11th inst., at the residence of J. W. Helsby, Mrs. Mary Sherwood, of Centreville, Queen Anne's county, aged 76 years. [Centreville and Baltimore papers please copy.

LEONARD.—At his residence, in Ferry Neck, on Thursday, the 7th inst., after a long and painful illness, William V. Leonard, in the 64th year of his age.

LEONARD.—On the evening of the 4th inst., near Royal Oak Church, John Leonard, only remaining brother of the late Daniel Leonard of this county, in the 59th year of his age.

ANDREWS.—At 'Mulberry Hill,' the residence of L. M. Kirby, on the 1st inst., Miss Mary C. Andrews, in the 27th year of her age.

FORMAN.—In Chapel District, on the 7th inst., Louis J., son of Frank and Eliza Forman—aged 7 months.

## LIST OF LETTERS

*Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md., August 15th, 1862.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Andel, Willam | Gibson, Eliza (col'd) |
| Anderson, John | Gregory & Cullom |
| Adams, Emily E. | Gossage, James |
| Brooks, Nicholas | Harriss, Connelly |
| Berridge, John | Hopkins, James H. |
| Chaplian, A. | Harrison, Miss Mary |
| Christopher, William J. | Johns, Levin |
| Duvall, Dr., U. S. N. | Kent, Capt., U. S. N. |
| Everhart, O. T. | Kemp, James |
| Emory, Mrs. Mary E. | Sewell, Miss Henrietta |

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised, otherwise they may not get them.

aug 16 WM. T. HARDESTY, P. M.


## DENTISTRY.

**J. N. Baird, D. D. S.,**

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his patrons, that he may be found at his office in Easton for several weeks from the 23d inst., for the purpose of attending to the demands upon his profession.
[june 14

**FARM FOR RENT.**

Apply to L. C. COX,
aug 16-3t "Perry Hall"

**Special Notice to all Whom it May Concern.**

THE present condition of things in general and a few in paticular require me to say without equivocation, evasion or mental reservation, that, no orders will be put upon my Memorandom Book for articles of any kind to be purchased in Balumore unless the Cash is paid down at the time of giving said order. *I hope this will be sufficient to save my own feelings and those of my friends.* The public's ebedient servant.

aug 16-tf N. E. NICOLS.

**U. S. Mail Line from Felton, Del. to Easton, Md.,**

WILL leave Felton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of Philadelphia train going South—passing through Whiteleysburg, Denton, Hillsborough and Chapel; and return on alternate days, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock A. M., Denton 12 M., and arrive at Felton 4 P. M. to connect with the train going North. The proprietor of this line would inform the public that he has provided increased facilities for the safe and comfortable accommodation of all persons who may wish to travel this route, it being the most direct and shortest route to Easton, also the most speedy to Northern cities. Persons leaving Easton by this route may arrive in Philadelphia by 10 P. M. of same day without the necessity of staying over all night in Baltimore. He thinks that persons wishing to visit the above places will see it greatly to their interest to travel by this route. He hopes by strict attention he may receive the public patronage.

aug 16-1y J. W. CARTER, Proprietor.

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber on or about the *28th ultimo,* a Negro Man named ROBERT BRYAN, belonging to the estate of the Rev. Thomas Bayne, dec'd. Robert is about 36 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, black complexion, very straight hair, thin visaged and slenderly built, and from his general appearance, he would be judged to be older than he really is.

His forehead over the left eye is much sunken, showing a large, well defined and ugly scar, caused by the kick of a horse.

I will give 25 Dollars reward if taken in the county, or 50 Dollars if taken out of the county, and secured in Jail so that I get him again.

LEVIN H. CAMPBELL, Executor
of Thomas Bayne, dec'd.

Aug 9, 1862-3t S

**Trappe Classical School.**
(MALE AND FEMALE.)
**J. C. Brooking, A. M., Principal.**

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on

*Monday, August 25th.*

After the commencement of the next year, pupils from a distance can be accommodated with boarding in the family of the Principal. Until then, arrangements will be made for them elsewhere.
aug 2-6t

**LUMBER NOTICE.**

**VINCENT O. EARECKSON**

HAS re-taken the old yard, *West Falls Avenue,* first Yard South of Pratt street bridge—and is again prepared to furnish all kinds of Building Lumber, White Pine Shingles, Laths, &c. Also on hand a lot of *McRaes' No. 1 best N. Carolina Cypress Shingles.*

Baltimore, July 26, 1862-6m

**NEW CONFECTIONARY STORE AND BAKERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

THE undersigned having bought out and refitted the store in Easton, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Van Buren, would inform the public that they will keep on hand at all times, a complete assortment of Confectionary comprising in part, **fine French Candies, Cakes of every variety, Bread,** Fruit, Nuts, Raisins and everything usually kept in a first class Confectionary Store. Country Merchants can be supplied with Cakes of all kind at city prices. Families, Wedding Parties and Pic Nics served at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

aug 9-3t LINTHCUM & BENNETT.

SUPERIOR BLACK TEA—Just received another large supply of that very superior Black Tea—unequaled by any make of Tea on this Shore.
aug 9 JAS. H. GRACE.

TOMATTOE JARS—Just received a large lot of Tomattoe Jars.
aug 9 JAS. H. GRACE.

PRESERVE JARS—Glass Preserve Jars—all sizes and very best kind, on hand and for sale by
aug 9 JAS. H. GRACE.

FLOUR—Gambrills very best New Wheat Flour—always on hand.
aug 9 JAS. H. GRACE.


## MARYLAND:
**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**
June Term, A. D., 1862.

ON application of John F. L. W. Jones, Ex'tr, of the last Will and Testament of Richard Haddaway late of Talbot county, deceased.

It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

{SEAL}

TILGHMAN N. CHANCE,
Register of Wills for Talbot county.

*In compliance with the above Order,*

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot co., in the State of Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Haddaway, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of May, 1863, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all the benefits of the said deceased's estate.

JOHN F. L. W. JONES, Ex'tr,
or Richard Haddaway, dec'd.

Aug 9, 1862-3t


NEW WHEAT FLOUR.—Gambrill's Super, Extra and Family Flour, of New Wheat, just received and for sale by the pound and bbl. at
aug 2 JOS. RASIN.