THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - AUGUST 1, 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.)

For State Comptroller,
H. H. Goldsborough.

For Commissioner of Land Office,
Wm. L. W. Seabrook.

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE Unconditional Union men of Talbot County are requested to meet in County Convention at the Court House, in Easton, on

Tuesday next, the 4th instant,

at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of selecting three Delegates to represent Talbot County in the Congressional Convention to be held in Cambridge, on Tuesday, 11th August instant. (aug 1-1t

NEWS SUMMARY.

We learn from Memphis that General Pemberton and his staff, and some of his officers, have gone to Richmond. His army has scattered in every direction. The Rebels are pressing everybody into their ranks. The rolling stock on the railroads is all being run toward Mobile. Large quantities of cotton are going in the same direction. The bulk of Johnston's army is reported at Martin, thirty miles east of Jackson. His force is estimated at 30,000. All surplus stores are being shipped to Mobile.—Generals Hardee and Forrest passed through Meridian on the 18th, going to Johnston. Forrest was suffering from a wound, and is not fit for duty. Hardee's Corps was, it was said, going to Johnston, but had not passed Meridian up to the 22d.

The statement published in a number of journals that the Rebel general officers captured at Vicksburg have been exchanged is incorrect, no such exchange having taken place. The Rebels have no officers of general rank nor enough of a minor rank to fulfill the terms of the cartel.

It is understood that the Government has taken decided ground in the matter of the Rebel fleet now being fitted out in English ports, and has notified Her Majesty's Government that the sailing of these vessels will be considered an unfriendly act on the part of Great Britain.

An official despatch from General Banks states that we captured at Port Hudson five thousand five hundred prisoners, including one Major and one Brigadier General, twenty pieces of heavy artillery, thirty one pieces of field artillery, a good supply of artillery ammunition, forty-four thousand pounds of cannon powder, five thousand stand of arms, one hundred and fifty thousand rounds of small arm ammunition, a small amount of stores, and two steamers.

By the steamship City of New York and the Scotia (the latter intercepted off Cape Race) we have foreign advices to the 19th inst. Roebuck has withdrawn his motion for the recognition of the Rebel Confederacy. Both he and Lindsay were snubbed by Lord Palmerston for their amateur diplomacy with the French Emperor.—Before the Scotia left some accounts of the battles in Pennsylvania had been received. The English journals accord praise to the Union troops, and give credit to General Meade for the result. The *Times*, however, thinks the principal struggle was yet to come, and that looking to Vicksburg and Port Hudson, as well as Pennsylvania, the chances were greatly against the Federals. Perhaps the *Times* is satisfied on these points before now.

Morgan's invasion of Ohio has come to a final and ignominious end. Colonel Shackelford announces that he has captured General John H. Morgan, Colonel Cluke, and the balance of his command, numbering altogether about four hundred prisoners. The whole of Morgan's force has now been captured, and the Rebels again taught that the invasion of the loyal States cannot be attempted with impunity.

The Government has directed that all of Morgan's officers, including Morgan himself, be placed in close confinement in the Ohio State Penitentiary until such a time as the Rebels may choose to liberate Colonel Straight, captured near Rome, Georgia, some months ago.

There is no longer any doubt that General Lee's army has successfully eluded the pursuit of General Meade, and is now again in nearly its old position in Eastern Virginia, in and around Culpepper and Gordonsville. When Lee succeeded in getting across the Potomac scarcely any other result was expected by those familiar with the country to be traversed by the two armies. Sanguine people looked for a different result, and even those not so sanguine hoped for it, but both have been disappointed.—In the meantime we must be content with the fact that after the battles of Gettysburg Lee would not fight the army of the Potomac again, either in Maryland or Western Virginia, but hastened to the cover of his intrenchments at Gordonsville and Fredericksburg.

The latest advices from the Army of the Potomac state that on Saturday our forces held the line of the Rappahannock between Kelley's Ford and Waterloo. Large numbers of horses have been found in the mountain gorges and appropriated by our forces.

An official despatch from Major General Foster confirms the important successes of the cavalry expedition sent out from Newbern, and announces its safe return. The railroad bridge and trestle work over Tar river was completely destroyed, a railroad train and a wagon train captured, and a flour and cotton mill destroyed at Rocky Mount. At Tarlboro' the railroad bridge was also destroyed, several steamboats and a fine iron-clad in process of construction burnt, together with a saw mill, a train of cars and large quantities of subsistence and ordnance stores. The expedition brought back one hundred prisoners, three hundred horses and mules, three hundred contrabands; whilst the loss in killed, wounded and missing, will not exceed twenty-five. Altogether the raid was one of the most successful and destructive of the war.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—"O, you can not conquer the South," is the stereotyped cry of the sympathizers with the rebellion, if all other arguments fail, when the subject of the cause and the progress of the war, is discussed.—"They will die in the last ditch before they will submit," is generally added, in the face of the falsification of the assertion at so many points, where the Government has established its rule and authority. If there was any place, where that celebrated feat was literally to be performed, the dying in the last ditch, surely it was Vicksburg, which was the key to the western half of the rebel Confederacy, the giving up of which was a virtual surrender of all control of the Jeff. Davis dynasty over the beef and bread portion of its dominion beyond any possible hopes of recovery—and truly there was near being a literal fulfillment of the promise, for on the surrender of that place, immense ditches or holes were found, in which the chivalry were buried for weeks, to escape the "bombs bursting in air," which the "Yankees" were day and night throwing into their devoted and God-forsaken city—but, as events have shown, the chivalric heroes who had so long held on to their bulworks, were no sooner marched forth from their place of confinement, and delivered without arms to the control of their officers, who intended leading them to a parole camp until exchanged, than they begged to be excused, and are now scattering in every direction to their respective homes, leaving their great General Pemberton alone with his arm and legless, and sick and disabled conscripts. In one other place was the threat made more vociferously than in Vicksburg, of this determination to "die in the last ditch"—in Memphis; also, in Nashville, Natchez, New Orleans, Norfolk, &c., the same boastful cry has been made, that we now hear from Charleston, of "dying in the last ditch,' rather than surrender to the hated 'Yanks' and still we find that at the appointed time, their submission is made with all politeness to "provost marshals" who generally take charge of their municipal *comfort* and security. None more vehemently than secesh here have used this language in regard to the success of the war, yet in their own case the falsehood is proved, for the very clams they make of an affinity with the rebellion is based upon the ground of their being "of the South," and still their cry has been that they are in bondage to the "Yankees,' and, although Lee has twice crossed his army into the State to relieve them from the *terrible oppression* under which they professed to be suffering, still these chivilric *Southern* bloods of Maryland contented themselves with their *promises* of their 50,000 recruits to the delivering army of their beloved brethern from Dixie, whilst the real addition to Lee, from this State, did not probably exceed *fifty* in either of his invasions.

But let us see how affairs now stand, in comparison to what they were some fifteen months ago. Then, the rebels controlled the whole Southwest, including the mighty rivers of Mississippi and Tennessee, from a point a little beyond Cairo, the extreme southern point of loyal Illinois,—and Price, of Missouri, and McCulloch, of Texas, with immense forces, threatened to overwhelm the last vestige of Unionism in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana, were held by the rebels, without dispute almost; whils Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, were also overawed by them.—Now, every one of these States may be said to be firmly in our possession, for what few troops Magruder may have in Louisiana, will soon be wiped out by Banks, and Johnston is retiring with all haste from the pursuing legions of Grant in such desperate straits that he is reported to have swam his army across the river, so entirely destitute is he of facilities suitable for facilitating his escape—and it is more than probable that but few of his ill assorted corps will escape destruction—this will give up to our arms the whole of Mississippi, and the victorious army of Grant, and that of Rosecrans, will soon be on the rampage in Alabama and Georgia, in both of which States, by the last accounts, they had obtained a footing; Mobile may soon expect to follow suit with Vicksburg and Jackson, and Savannah is a plum that is within our reach, whenever the moment for its occupation has come. South Carolina is now undergoing the process of conquest, and ere another week rolls round, we may look for glorious results from that beleaguered city. Charleston once in our possession, the work of *pacification* under the management of Butler, will soon bring that stiff-necked State into the harness, and they will pull as kindly as those of Maryland are now doing uder the regiment of Dr. Schenck.—North Carolina wants no coercing from the Union Government; her difficulty is more with that of the rebels, and she is mainly deterred now from uniting in a formal manner with the old Union, from the fear of interference with them by those sticklers for the "right of secession," now assembled in Virginia. This leaves the Old Dominion alone to finish up the war, and we think it quite probable, that all the odds and ends, the shreds and patches of the rebel forces in the South, who may be afraid or unable to return to their former homes, will concentrate in the mountains of Virginia, and thus for a time carry on a predatory warfare, until they are worn out or destroyed, either by their own people or the cavalry of the Union.

In this view of the situation of affairs at the present moment, and looking at the prospect before them in the immediate future, it is preposterous to talk of our not being able to conquer the Sout. Has England conquered and held Ireland?—Has Austria not brought Hungary and Poland under her yoke? Was not Canada brought under the power of England, and is it not held still by her? Then why, if "conquering" is the word, why shall not a might government like ours, prostrate a rebellion over a territory, more than one-half of whose inhabitants would rejoice at being "conquered" and once more permitted to obtain their liberties of which they are deprived by an odious oligarchy.

RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.—The fact was announced in the public papers some days since, that two barns in Hartford county—one the property of an enroling officer, and the other the property of a prominent loyal citizen—had been fired at night and totally destroyed, with their contents. In one case several pistol shots were also fired into the house of the party whose barn was burnt. These outrageous act were undoubtdely committed by disloyal residents in the vicinity, as a mode of testifying their resistance to the enforcement of the conscription. Threats had been previously made against the enrollers, and serious consequences, both to themselves and to their property, predicted, if they continued to discharge their duties under the law. As a punishment for this outrage, Major, General Schenck has is sued an order which levies a tax of $3000, to be paid by disloyal persons being within six miles of the destroyed property. It is the resolve of the military government in this Department, that loyal citizens, whether acting as the agents of the Government or not, shall not be subjected to losses through the unlawful and treasonable acts of persons ill disposed towards Government. If the parties who suffer throgh this assessment have not themselves committed the act complained if they are yet responsible by their expressions of desloyal and opposition to the laws of the country for much of spirit of resistance that has induced others to commit them. The lesson that the order teaches is so direct and forcible as to need no father comment. It is to be hoped that it will be effectual in preventing the commission of simila outrage elsewhere in the State.

☞THE despatch from Jeff Davis and Gen. S. Cooper to the rebel Gen. Lee, captured about the time of the battle of Gettysburg shows conclusivly that Lee was outgeneraled and their very sanguine expectation of capturing Washington, blighted. Jeff places a different estimate on the nature of recent events from the one professed to be held by the Richmond papers recently. He does not hesitate to acknowledge that the Rebels have met with "trails and reverses," in view of which they will do well to humble themselves.

☞A reward of two cents an inch will be given for the coat tail of that rebel who, while abusing the government a few days ago was taken to account by one of the Guards. It is said that his coat stuck out like swallow tails in a storm and he left the scene of action at "Flora Temple" speed. No doubt he has come to the conclusion that a "King's Town" is a much safer place for him than Easton.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINNION.—The Richmond papers declare that the loss of Vickburg is of no sort of consequence to the Rebels. The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail says, on the contrary that "the conquest of Pennsylvania, and the conflagration of every farm in that State, would not compensate us for the loss of Vicksburg.

DEATH OF HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN.—Hon. J. J. Crittenden died at his residence, at Frankford, Ky., on the 26th instant, in the full possession of all his faculties. His disease was general debility and he died at the ripe old age of 77 years.

☞NEW GOODS.— We invite the attention of our readers to the new stock of Goods just received by Mr. Jos. Rasin. Give him a call and see for yoursolves.

THE ENROLMENT.—The enrollment in Cecil county has been compleeted. The number of persons enrolled amount to 3100.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR: Last Sabbath, 19th inst., our minister (Rev. Mr. Merrett) seemed to be under some extraordinary pressure during his opening prayer. The Governor of the State by proclamation had asked the people "to humble themselves before God in acknowledgment of His mercy in the expulsion of the rebel invaders of our soil." The pressure was a plain duty in conflict with a MANIFEST desire to avoid it. The DUTY was made obedient to the INCLINATION and consequently there was, instead of an expression of thankfulness, not even an admission that this great good had been accomplished. Then followed what might be called a dissertation on the horrors of war and a glowing allusion to the great mobs in Northern cities, without a prayer for their suppression or an intimation that the strong arm of the Government was being laid upon them. He concluded the remarkable prayer by thanking God, "it was no worse,"—that is, I suppose that the whole of Lee's army was not captured and the Rebellion thus more nearly crushed. I might add that he did not even, on this occasion, use the sterreotyped prayer "for all who are in authority everywhere and for peace on such terms as will be most conducive to the interest of all concerned." It will be readily perceived that this prayer comprehends all usurpers who are in temporary authority and for whom we should only pray as our enemies.

His sermon—or rather his digression from the subject he treated—was quite as remarkable. Pointing to the flag, suspended behind him, he remarked with evident passion, "I love that flag AS WELL AS ANY MAN WHEN IT WAVES IN ITS APPROPRIATE PLACE." And then by plainest intimation charged all whose zeal had led them to display it in such a place with IDOLATRY, and followed this with the sweeping declaration that "all who had permitted themselves to be led astray by the excitement of our present troubles never had any religion." If it be true that Bro. Merritt loves "that flag" as well as any other man, he is indeed an idolater. Evidently not in love with the nation which the flag represents, he must love the bunting or the paint which gives its tricolored beauty. We love it as the representative of a something which is a proper subject of love only secondary to the love of God We love it as the glorious emblem of that nationality which, as the patron of christianity and human rights, demands the admiration of all who are inbred with the spirit of Christ. We do not worship the flag. We did not place it in the Church as an object of worship.—We think it however a much more appropriate thing in our pulpits than is a disloyal minister. Yet we neither worship the one nor the other.

We take issue also with Bro. M. on his other point—"All who have been led astray by our national trouble never had any religion." By this injudicious declaration he departs from a plain scriptural injunction uttered by Jesus himself immediately after his memorable sermon on the mount—"Judge not lest ye be judged," &c., while at the same time he proclaims the heterodox doctrine of "once in grace always in grace." I simply make these suggestions to him, as a minister of the Gospel, that in the future he may be more guarded, even under excitement. I would not dare declare that he never had religion. If he has been led astray by causes operating in the dreadful excitement of the times—so far led astray from the plain teachings of God's word, and the doctrines of his own church on the subject of loyalty to his rightful temporal government, it is his great misfortune but no evidence that heretefore, when all were loyal, he did not live in obedience to the will and commandments of God. My prayer is that hereafter, as heretofore, he may be reinstated into the full favor of our Heavenly Father, after he shall have fully repented for his transgression in this respect.

Trappe, July 20, 1863. F.

☞The sufferers by the mob in Troy, N. Y., have filed clams against the city amounting to the sum of $18,074,12.

Mr. Maffit's Letter of Acceptance.

Messrs. J. B. Ricaud, J. T. B. McMaster, and John B. Hodges:

GENTLEMEN:—I have received through you, as the Committee appointed for that purpose by the Union State Convention which met in Baltimore on the 23d of June, ultimo, the announcement, that I have been placed in nomination as the candidate of the Union Party of Marylad for the office of Comptroller of the treasury at the ensuing election.

This manifestation of confidence on the part of the Convention, evidenced by the very flattering vote upon the only ballot cast, by which the nomination was conferred, places me under a deep sense of obligation to the Convention and those represented by it which I beg to express to them through you as their committee.

My own preference would have been that the choice of the Convention as its nominee for Comptroller should have fallen upon some other gentleman of true Union sentiments, with proper qualifications for the position; and this preference was to many of the members freely stated; but nevertheless, I recognize the right of the Convention to demand my services if they deemed them material to the public interests: and I believe that I ought not to place my personal convenience against the wishes of the Union men of the State as expressed by them their representatives in the State Convention.

I therefore accept the nomination so generously tendered, and pledge myself, if elected, to bring to the performance of the responsible duties of the position such ability and energy as I possess.

The Comptrollership has very little connection with, or influence upon questions of politics; there is no patronage attached to the office; but it has mainly for its duty the development of the State's finances, which materially affect as the office is faithfully or unfaithfully administered, the tax payers of the State, whose true interests unquestionably is to keep partisan politics as far separted from it as possible.

The Comptroller has no official connection with the questions now agitating the public mind, and it, would seem therefore that his individual sentiments only were of interests to the public.

My sentiments and views upon matters of public concern have been very recently, and in a public manner, very fully expressed, and this makes it unnecessary that I should at this time enlarge upon them, further than to say that I adhere steadfastly to the positions and principles adopted and promulgated by the Union State Convention held in the city of Baltimore May 23d, and August 15th 1861; and approve as consistent therewith, the principles declared, in the preamble and first to the fourth resolutions inclusire, by the Convention whose committee you are.

The fifth resolution of the series adopted does not relate to principales, but is the expression of the opinion of a majority of the members of the Convention, upon the subject to which it referes, and is applicable to the Legislature, whilst it has no connection whatever with the duties of the Comptroller

To yourselves, gentlemen, for the very agreeable manner in which you have been pleased to make known to me the action and wishes of the Convention, I tender my sincerest thanks.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

S. S. MAFFIT.

Annapolis, July 8, 1863.

☞We shall not at present make any comments upon the above document, but herewith subjoin an article from the Cecil Whig, the Union paper of Mr. Maffits own county:

MR. MAFFIT'S LETTER.—It will be seen by the letter of Mr. Maffit which we publish on the first page, that he accepts the nomination "so generously tendered" him by the 23d of June Convention, but does not accept the whole platform of the Convention. The fifth resolution of the series adopted by the body that placed Mr. Maffit in nomination, which he informs us in his letter "does not relate to principle," favors the call of a Constitutional Convention by the next Legislature, and does not meet with Mr. M's approval. He is opposed to giving the people an opportunity to say, at the ballot-box, whether or no they desire any change in their State Convention. He does not wish them to have the privilege of determining for themselves whether they will not inaugurate an Emancipation policy in Maryland. He seems to think all political wisdom is bound up in him and that his mission is to save the people of this State from the effects of their own act "The Comptroller," he says, "has no official connection with the question now agitating the public mind," and we thank Heaven that he has not; for if Mr. Maffit had the power, no person familiar with his "views and sentiments upon matters of public concern" can doubt for an instant that it would be used to bolster up and foster the decaying institution of slavery. The Union and Slavery, in his estimation, are so indissolubly wedded that a separation must prove fatal to both; or he entertains such an idolatrous veneration for slavery that at all hazards *it* must be perpetuated.

We infer from Mr. Maffit's letter that he, like Toots, thinks "its of no consequence" what the peculiar views of the Comptroller may be so long as the office is faithfully administered; but we hold that it is of vital importance that no man should be placed in power who will not give a hearty support to the Administration and its policy for crushing the Rebellion. And to men of ordinary comprehension, the course being pursued by Mr. Maffit does not appear the one best calculated to stay up and strengthen the hands of the Administration. His opposition to the call of a Convention is consistent with his opposition to the Emancipation policy, and accords with his ideas of Unionism; but no man of sense can fail to see whither his "sentiments and views" are tending, and the Union men of this county are not such political eunochs as to unthinkingly accept them, and blindly follow wherever Mr. Maffit may choose to lead.

NUMBER ENROLLED.—The number of persons enrolled in this State, in the first class, is 18,780 of which number 8,181 are white, and 2,599 black. Our quota, it is said, will be about 2,000 which will take, making an allowance of 30 per ct. for exempts, a little over one out of every four liable to do duty. The authorites here are now ready to make the draft at any time the government may order, so the citizens of our State need not be surprised to hear of its taking place at any moment.—*Smyrna Times.*

☞Provost Marshal General Fry, has decided that, with the consent of parents, minors may be accepted as substitutes for those taken by the conscript.

TO THE YOUNG OR OLD.
Male or Female,
If you have been suffering from a habit indulged in by the
YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES,
WHICH CAUSES SO MANY ALARMING SYMPTONS.
It unfits them for Marriage,
And is the greatest evil which can befall
MAN OR WOMAN.
See symptoms enumerated in Advertisement, and if you are sufferer,
Cut out the Advertisement,
And send for it at once.
Delays are dangerous.
Ask for Helmbold's
Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.
July 11 Two Months.

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

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, July 30, 1863.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Fair to prime, White,	1 70a1 80
Red,	1 55a1 65
CORN—White,	86a90 cts
Yellow,	85a86 cts.
OATS—Maryland,	70a75 cts

DEATHS.

ALBERTSON.—In this town, on the 17th ult., Francis W. son of H. L. and M. J. Albertson, aged 10 months and 10 days.

Negro Girl for Hire.

THE subscriber has for hire for the balance of the year, a NEGRO GIRL, between fifteen and sixteen years of age. She is a good house servant.
aug 1 A. H. MACKEY

For Rent.

FOR the year 1864, the farm in Chapel District, formerly belonging to A. P. Jump, and more recently to William M. Downing, adjoining the property of John C. Seward, and others. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. T. Hopkins.
aug 1-tf JAMES M. SETH.

Easton Bank of Maryland,
JULY 30th, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election will take place at the Banking House, on *Monday, the 24th of August inst.*, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing *nine Directors* to serve for the ensuing year.
aug 1-3t RD. THOMAS, Cashier.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md., July 3d, 1863.

Bryan, Edward		Jackson, James J,	
Brown, Chas S.		Lamdin, Miss Mollie	
Bridges, W. H.		Reed, Isaac I.	2
Brooks, Miss, Elizabeth		Ricks, Charles	
Chambers, Joseph		Reese, John	
Canby, James		Rathell, Miss Sarah	2
Dulin, Mrs Henrietta		Ryan, Patrick	
Dean, James R		Rouling, Miss Lottie	
Fithian, Joel		A. B.	11
Harris, Ewd			

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are Advertised, otherwise they may not receive them.
aug 1-1t W. T. HARDESTY, P. M.

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

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on *Monday, August 31st.*

TERMS FOR SCHOOL YEAR.—English Course, $30. Latin $40. Greek and Higher Mathematics, $50. In either of these courses the *Modern Languages* may be studied without extra charge.

Younger pupils are received in the *Preparatory Department*, under the direction of Mrs. Brooking, at low rates.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be taught by Miss Virginia Brooking.

A limited number of boarders will be accommodated in the family of the Principal. Boarding with furnished room, $10 per month.

Text Books furnished at city retail prices.
aug 1-tf

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued by Wm. B. Wheeler, one of the Justices of the Peace for Talbot county, one at the suit of Samuel A. Meginney, use of James M. Seth, against Sarah H. Leonard, Charles A. Leaverton, Josiah Noble and George W. Merrick, also, one at the suit of James Fitzjarrell vs. George W. C. Leonard and wife, also, one writ of fieri facias at the suit of William S. Callahan vs. Geo. W. Leonard, and one at the suit of John Mason, and one at the suit of Wm. T. Stichberry, at the use of Elliott & Hughes, I have seized and taken in execution one bay mare, all the right of said Leonard and wife in that farm whereon they now now reside, near Lewistown, in Chapel District, and will expose to public sale in front of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of said day, to pay and satisfy the above debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
aug 1-ts L M JONES, Const.

FINE COUNTRY SEAT,
ON
St: Michaels River
IN
TALBOT COUNTY, MARYLAND,
FOR SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, sitting in Equity, the undersigned, Trustee, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md., on

Tuesday, the 1st day of September next,

between the hours of two and five o'clock P. M. of that day, that farm known by the name of "Marengo," the former residence of Jacob Gibson, Esq., and recently owned by Col. K. R. Owen, dec'd. This estate is beautifully located on the waters of Miles River and Hunting Creek, in Miles River Neck, of Talbot county, and contains the quantity of

290 Acrss of Land More or Less.

The land is of fine heart and quality and very fertile. The neighborhood is one of the most pleasant on the Shore. All the luxuries of the salt waters are easily commanded. The buildings upon the land are indifferent; the old family mansion having been burned some years since, but the fine old shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery remain where the former mansion stood, ready to embellish a building on the old site. The soil is well adapted to all kinds of grain and grasses. There is a sufficient quantity of wood and timber on the premises and a quantity of valuable locust trees thereon. A small quantity of fencing encloses the farm.—A correct plat of the property will be exhibited on the day of sale. The title is unquestionable.—Possession given to the purchaser immediately after the day of sale.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to be paid cash on the day of sale; the remaining two thirds in twelve and twenty-four months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from the day of sale, secured by bond, security approved by the Trustee. On the payment of the purchase money, the title of the parties to the suit, and all claiming them will be conveyed to the purchaser.

SAMUEL HAMBLETON,
aug 1-ts Trustee.

*** Baltimore Daily Gazette copy twice a week till day of sale; and Delaware Gazette, Wilmington, copy once a week till day of sale and forward bill to Trustee.

PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA, and Large Red or Strap-leaved Turnip—the best variety for the table for winter use, for sale by
aug 1 L. H. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS WATER.—Three cases fresh Congress Water, *direct from the proprietors*, just received and for sale by
aug 1 DAWSON & BRO.

SPICES.—Fresh Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Allspice, Ginger, Black Pepper, Cayenne, Cinnamon, ground and unground, on hand and for sale by
aug 1 DAWSON & BRO.

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C. July 27, 1863.
Circular No. 57.

The following "OPINION," in relation to that part of section 2 of the Enrolment act, which says "where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt," is published and will *hereafter* govern:

"'The only son of aged and infirm parents dependent, &c.,' is absolutely exempt; but where there are two sons, both are subject to draft until an election is made by the parent, and the name of the one elected should be removed from the list. After the draft is made the persons drafted are no longer 'subject to draft' but to duty, and a parent cannot secure the practical exemption of two sons from military duty by waiting until one is drafted, and then electing to exempt him.
JAMES B. FRY,
aug 1-tf *Provost Marshal General*

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1863.
Circular, No. 49.

I. Hereafter a reward of ten ($10) dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter, and paragraph 29, page 6, Regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General of the United States, as well as paragraph II of Circular No. 23, from Provost Marshal General's office, are amended accordingly.

II. Paragraph 33, page 7, same Regulations, is amended so as to read as follows:

" * * * * * The members of the guard may be allowed, for the time actually and necessarily employed on the trip, a per diem of not more than $1,50, besides their actual expenses, provided they accomplish the duty assigned them."
JAMES B. FRY,
aug 1-tf *Provost Marshal General.*

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 19, 1863.
Circular, No. 53.

Any person claiming exemption, on the ground of alienage, shall file before the Board an affidavit stating

1st. That he is an alien, and setting forth the Government of which he claims to be a subject:

2d. The time when he came into the United States, and where he has resided since that date:

3d. That he has never declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has never voted in any other State:

The affidavit to be supported by any proof the party may offer.

If the Board is satisfied that the party claiming exemption is fully entitled thereto, under the act of Congress, they will discharge him from draft. But if not satisfied, they shall refer the case, with the affidavit, through the Provost Marshal General, for decision by the Department of State, in the meantime suspending any action on the case until the decision of the State Department be made. The certificate of the State Department shall in such case be considered evidence of the fact whether the person is, or is not, subject to military duty.
JAMES B. FRY,
aug 1-1m *Provost Marshal General.*

War Department.

Provost General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1863.
Circular No. 51.

The 4th paragraph of Circular No. 44, issued from this office July 12, 1863, is hereby modified, so as to correspond with the following opinion of the Hon. Willing Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, which will hereafter govern in all cases in which it is applicable.

OPINION.

"A person drafted into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, chapter 75, for 'enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' claiming exemption from draft by reason of any disability as provided in said act, has the right to have the question of disability submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Enrolment, whose decision thereon is final. If the Board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right, *after* such decision against him, to pay his commutation money, or to furnish his substitute, within such extended time as may be fixed by the order of the Board of Enrolment for his appearance for duty.
(Signed) "WILLIAM WHITING,
"*Solicitor of the War Department.*"
JAMES B. FRY,
aug 1-1m *Provost Marshal General.*

War Department.

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, June 24, 1863.
Circular, No. 33.

Regulations in Regard to Substitues.

1st. Any person enrolled and drafted may, at any time, on or before the time at which he is ordered to report at a rendezvous, obtain and present to the Board of Enrollment of the District in which he resides, a substitute.

2d. The substitute must be in every respect suitable for the military service, which shall be determined by the Enroling Board in the manner prescribed for examining recruits.

3d. Every substitute, after being examined and approved by the Enrolling Board, shall enlist in the service of the United States. (Form 40.)

4th. And when he shall have so enlisted, and reported to the Provost Marshal for duty, the Board shall give the person who has furnished the substitute a certificate of exemption (according to Form 31, in Regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General) setting forth that the person is "not properly subject to do military duty during the time for which he was drafted * * by reason of 'having furnished an acceptable substitute.'"

5th. Every substitute, who shall have enlisted and reported to the Provost Marshal, shall be held subject to all pains and penalties for desertion or other offences, in the same manner as other soldiers, and the person who has furnished the substitute shall not be responsible for the acts of the substitute, committed after he shall have enlisted and reported to the Provost Marshal for duty, as required in the preceding paragraph.

6th. The Board of Enrolment will give public notice, after a draft has been made, that they will, between such hours on every day, up to the time when the drafted men are ordered to report at a rendezvous, hear propositions for substitutes, and examine persons so offering.

7th. All persons who may be drafted and who desire to present substitutes, shall give notice in writing to the Board of Enrollment that on such a day they will present a substitute, giving his name, residence, age, and stating whether he is an alien or citizen. [aug 1 tf