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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1863.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller of the Treasury:

SAMUEL S. MAFFIT,

OF CECIL COUNTY.

For Commissioner of the Land Office:

WM. L. W. SEABROOK,

OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Lee's army succeeded in crossing into Virginia on Monday, by a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, and on flat boats at Williamsport. He had previously sent over the river all his plunder and trains. On Tuesday morning our cavalry overtook and captured a brigade of infantry, 1,500 strong, two guns, and a large number of small arms; and later in the day captured 500 more prisoners. General Pettigrew, of the Rebel army, was killed the same morning, in the attack on the enemy's rear guard, and his body fell into our hands. General Meade put his army immediately in motion, and on Wednesday evening a portion of it was already on Virginia soil, taking the inside track, from Harper's Ferry, and would doubtless soon be in collision with the Rebel line of retreat. Gen. Pleasanton, with nine thousand cavalry, on Wednesday passed through Harper's Ferry at full speed in pursuit of some Rebel cavalry.

A despatch from General Banks announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson on the 8th inst. Richmond papers also make the same announcement. This was the last Rebel stronghold on the Mississippi. Its capture places that river under Federal control, and cuts the Southern Confederacy directly in two.

Advices from Vicksburg to the 8th inst. state that General Grant had finished paroling the prisoners—they number 31,277, including four major generals and seventeen brigadier generals and their staffs. Sixty thousand stand of small arms have been found, mainly in good condition.—The siege and sea-coast guns captured exceed sixty, and the whole of the artillery taken is above two hundred pieces. The stores of Rebel ammunition also proves to be surprisingly heavy. The stock of army clothing is officially invoiced at five millions of dollars, rebel prices. Of sugar, molasses and salt there is a large quantity, and 60,000 pounds of bacon were found in one place.

Soon after the surrender of Vicksburg, General Sherman moved in the direction of the Big Black river with a large army, and on the following day met General Joe Johnston's army drawn up in line of battle. A sanguinary engagement took place, resulting in Johnston's defeat, and the capture of 2,000 prisoners.

An arrival of a gunboat at Fortress on Tuesday from off Charleston, brings the intelligence that another attack was commenced on the harbor fortifications on the 10th. She reports that the rebel batteries on Morris Island have been captured by our forces except Fort Wagner. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was between 700 and 800. Five of the Monitors were engaged. On Sunday when the vessel left, the siege of Fort Wagner was progressing with every prospect of an early success.

Gen. Rosecrans, the invincible, has put Bragg to almost total rout. Instead of stopping at Chattanooga and awaiting the approach of the Union army, Bragg retreated to Atlanta, in De Kalb county, Georgia, where it is presumed he will attempt a stand, unless Rosecrans should threaten to follow him up. It is thought that the main body of his army had been sent on to Richmond to do garrison duty while Lee made his magnificent invasion of the North. During his forward movement, General Rosecrans has captured over four thousand prisonors.

From official statements it appears that we have sixty-six thousand Rebel prisoners now in our hands while they have fifteen thousand of ours. This makes a very respectable aggregate in our favor of fifty-one thousand; while, by the surrender of Port Hudson, which is just announced, we shall be able to add some ten or fifteen thousand more.

Loth to make it known to their people, the Richmond papers at last acknowledge to the surrender of Vicksburg, and the announcement of the fall of Port Hudson in the same issue must have a most depressing effect upon the Rebel cause. Will they not begin to see the utter hopelessness of longer continuing the Rebellion against the Government?

Gov. Bradford has issued a proclamation in view of the expulsion of the invader from our soil, recommending to the people of the State to unite, on Sunday next, the 19th, in humbling themselves before God in acknowledgment of His recent mercies.

The President of the United States has designated Thursday, the 6th of August, as a day of national thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the victories achieved by the army and navy.

The following estimates have been made by competent officers of Lee's losses since crossing the Potomac: 5,000 killed; 9,000 wounded prisoners, and 9,500 uninjured prisoners. It is known that 6,000 wounded rebels passed through Winchester three days ago, and 300 wagons full of wounded have since been carried over the river. Desertions will probably reach 3,000, making a total loss of not less than 33,000.

The draft came off on Wednesday morning in the Fourteenth ward, Fourth Congressional District of Philadelphia, without the least disturbance. Amongst those drawn were several ministers and lawyers, an editor, and a reporter of a daily paper.

Annapolis Junction has been designated by the Provost Marshal General as the place of assembling for the drafted men of this State.

GREAT RIOT IN NEW YORK CITY.

A formidable riot was commenced in New York city on Monday, and continued throughout Tuesday and Wednesday with unchecked fury. Although the police authorities, aided by a small military force, have been making the most resolute and courageous exertions, and have beaten detachments of the mob, in several encounters, killing some twenty or thirty in their charges, the riot still continued up to Wednesday night. Dwellings, stores, factories, and buildings of every kind are demolished without the slightest pretext or provocation; robbery flourishes on a gigantic scale, and murders of innocent persons occur at almost every street corner in the upper part of the city. That such a scene of unparalleled riot, robbery, arson, murder and treason should continue over a second day, in the first city of the Union, is heart-sickening, and enough to make any American hang his head with shame.

As it always happens in times of turbulence and riot, thieves, cut-throats and villains of everp stamp are improving the occasion to ply their scoundrel trades.—Stores, counting-houses, and even private dwellings of parties in no wise connected with the draft, have been entered and sacked for no other reason than because they afford a chance for plunder. Peaceful passengers by the railway trains—strangers in the city—have been stopped, maltreated and robbed in the highway.—Worse even than this, unprotected women, with their helpless and panic-stricken children, have been turned into the streets to see their homes plundered and destroyed before their eyes; in fact, there is not a phase of the proceedings of the mob that is not cruel and cowardly beyond expression. The Seventh and two other regiments reached New York on Wednesday night, and others were on the way, and we apprehend made bloody work upon their arrival.

We cannot say that this outbreak is unexpected to us. New York city has been gradually becoming more and more the focus of northern disloyalty, and the misguided people who have undertaken this revolt are but the victims of the teachings of those who have been engaged there during the last two years in instilling treason into the public mind for their own base purposes. The whole war policy of the government has been ridiculed and denounced by them alternately, and all the arguments that ingenuity could advance to render the national authority odious, and the rebellion worthy of respect and sympathy, have been made use of.

Especially has the Conscription act been assailed with bitterness and slander. It has been held up to the ignorant and the vicious as a most despotic measure, far surpassing the most tyrannical decrees of European autocrats; and every possible effort, short of actual exhortation to resistance, has been made by these engines of rebellion. At last the result so long apprehended has been accomplished, and we shall now see whether those who have industriously sown the wind shall not reap the whirlwind.

"IS VICKSBURG TAKEN?"

Some people can hardly be induced to believe anything averse to their wishes or inclinations. "Second evidence" is not sufficient to satisfy them. For instance, many of "our Secesh" don't believe that Vicksburg has been captured, and some of them perhaps never will believe it.—The story was concocted, they say, to inspirit the Army of the Potomac, and to insure the defeat of Lee. A despatch from Admiral Porter or General Grant is regarded by them as "an idle tale," unless informed by the Maryland Gazette, or some kindred print, that it may be true. It may be, however, as the Richmond papers have at last announced the fall of their "great Gibralter," that our Secesh may be persuaded to "*begin* to believe" there is *some* truth in it.

And so with regard to the battles at Gettysburg. They say that Lee was not defeated, but that he is merely "manœuvering to get a better position," and will be certain to whip Meade in the next great battle! Happily for the country, the success of our arms is not contingent upon the admissions of its enemies, otherwise we never had won a victory.

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 Maryland 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 qualification for the position; and this preference was to many of the members freely stated; but nevertheless, I recognise 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 through 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 interest unquestionably is to keep partisan politics as far separated 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 interest 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 Conventions held in the city of Baltimore May 23d, and August 15th, 1861; and approve as consistent therewith, the the principles declared, in the preamble and first to the fourth resolutions inclusive, by the Convention whose committee you are.

The fifth resolution of the series adopted does not relate to principles, but is the expression of the opinion of a majority of the members of the Convention, upon the subject to which it refers, 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.

A SECESH.—The late Richmond papers make the *modest* announcement that Lee had "demolished the Army of the Potomac," that he had taken *forty thousand* prisoners, and would march directly into Baltimore, and take Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c., at pleasure. This a fair specimen of Rebel braggadocio and lieing, and shows with what degree of allowance their reports of battles generally are to be received. According to their accounts General Rosecrans' victorious campaign in the southwest, which has been a series of almost unexampled Federal triumphs, has been so many Rebel victories. And even now that Bragg has been driven entirely out of Tennessee, and most of his army either captured or scattered, they are still lauding him.

A RECENT number of the Richmond Whig boastfully exclaims: "The war is and will remain in Pennsylvania, *and further North!*" If so, it would be well for Lee to retrace his steps, and recross the Potomac, *if* he could be induced to do so! But we apprehend that the sound drubbing which he received at Gettysburg will be quite sufficient to gratify his ambition on the subject of invasion, without penetrating "further North." We predict that the tread of a Rebel army will never more be heard north of the Potomac.

MARYLAND FINANCES.—We learn from a reliable source that since the close of the last fiscal year there has been employed in the purchase of State of Maryland stocks for the sinking fund $240,957 04, and for redemption of overdue stocks of the State $279,775 95, and there remained in the Treasury, after the payment of July interest on the State debt, &c., $772,539 94. Glorious old Maryland! where would her finances have been now, if she had fallen into the vortex of treason?—*American.*

THE First Regiment E. S. Volunteers, Col. Wallace, was in the Friday's battle at Gettysburg, and lost thirty-six men in killed, wounded and missing. It is said that fifty men of Capt. Long's company laid down their arms and refused to go with the regiment to the Western Shore, and that they have been dishonorably discharged by order of General Schenck.

Local Matters.

FLAG RAISING.—The American Flag which has so long floated over the Town Hall having become "worse for wear," our citizens have recently purchased another of the same "stripe," but of larger dimensions. It will be thrown to the breeze at three o'clock this afternoon.

DROWNED.—Henry Hynson, an old free negro of this town, was drowned in the pond at Whaland's mill, on Monday last. Coroner Carroll held an inquest over the body. The jury rendered a verdict of "death from accidental drowning whilst laboring under an aberration of mind."

SALE OF A FARM.—George Vickers and J. A. Wickes, Esqrs., as trustees, sold at public sale on Tuesday last the farm called "Kimbolton," lying on Lankford's bay, in this county, containing 401 acres. It was purchased by B. Simmons, of Delaware, at $34 per acre.

ARRESTS.—Thos. O. Gooding, Alfred Chrisfield and John Hudson were arrested at Galena, on Monday, on the charge of disloyal conduct, and lodged in the county jail. James Emerson was arrested at the same place on Wednesday, on a similar charge. The arrests were made by Deputy Provost Marshal E. W. Frazier. The prisoners were taken to Centreville on Thursday afternoon, and were probably sent to Baltimore yesterday.

Captain Nelson, of sloop "Hard Times" notoriety, who made his escape from the guard when that vessel was captured, was arrested on Monday in Still Pond, where he was sojourning. He was taken to Centreville the same day.

Three deserters were arrested at Smithville on Saturday last—two of them belonged to a Pennsylvania regiment and one to the navy. They were taken to Baltimore on Monday and delivered to the proper authorities.

THE PENALTY FOR RESISTING THE DRAFT.—The 25th section of the Act March 3, 1863, provides "that if any person shall resist any draft of men enrolled under this act into the service of the United States, or shall counsel or aid any person to resist any such draft, or in the performance of any service thereto; or shall counsel any drafted men not to appear at the place of rendezvous, or willfully dissuade them from the performance of military duty, as required by law, such person shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments."

A FEAT.—A gentleman in Chestertown, desirous of visiting a number of his friends in the upper or first district of this county, jumped into his carriage on Friday of last week, at half-past seven o'clock A. M., and returned at ten o'clock P. M. It is estimated that he rode seventy-two miles—made twenty social calls, found fifteen gentlemen at home, was caught in two showers of rain, rode over muddy roads a portion of the way, and took dinner and tea before his return. He saw one of the most beautiful and productive sections of country to be found on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the most abundant wheat crops. We cannot think that "young America," as fast as he is, can easily excel this performance, and when we inform him that the actor is sixty years of age, he may learn the lesson that "some things can be done as well as others," and that the palm has not yet been surrendered to his hands.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW, which went into offect on the first of July, requires Postmasters to collect the postage quarterly in advance on all newspapers and magazines, and to retain all mail matter till the postage is paid. The law is very stringent in this respect, and requires postmasters to make oath upon their returns that its provisions have been complied with.

Local or "drop" letters must be prepaid by stamps, at the rate of two cents, instead of one cent, as heretofore. The postage on single transient newspapers is now two cents.

The *United States Mail* gives to postmasters the following good advice on an important subject:

BE OBLIGING.—We would suggest to postmasters and clerks the propriety, as well as good policy, of *looking* for letters when called for, even if satisfied that there are none on hand to the address of the applicant. To say nothing of the possibility of a mistake in the matter, which a search may rectify, the disappointment of a person expecting in vain the arrival of a letter is, perhaps, hard enough to bear, without the additional burden of a suspicion that it is possibly not so much due to the neglect of their correspondent, as to the indifference and carelessness of a postmaster or clerk who is disinclined to take the trouble of looking over a few letters. It is a safe rule, moreover, in dealing with the public at post offices, to assume that *all* letters inquired for are of business or domestic importance, and to make it a matter of conscience to see that they are delivered on the first application after they are received.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM.—The Montreal Advertiser, after announcing Mr. Vallandigham's arrival at Halifax, states that he will soon go to Niagara Falls, where he will remain for the present on the Canada side.

Gold still continues to fall, and sold on Wednesday at 127.

FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, July 5.—Yesterday and today have been remarkably quiet. A good feeling prevails. The weather is fearfully warm.

Nineteen general officers, included in the surrender of Vicksburg, have been paroled. Two or three days must elapse before the prisoners can be sent out to their destination, which is reported to be Talladega. Many are anxious not to be paroled, but wish to take the oath of allegiance, quit the Rebel service, and be sent North.

Several women and children were killed and injured during the late siege. Hundreds, however, occupied by attentions to the sick and wounded, have been constantly exposed to shells.

The labor performed on the fortifications on both sides was very great. The heavy weight of our artillery knocked most of their works into undistinguishable heaps.

About twelve hundred women and children were in the city during the bombardment, who have for the most time been obliged to live in caves, of which there are several hundred.

The prices of food have been enormous. Five dollars a pound was charged for flour and a dollar a pound for mule meat.

The general opinion prevailing here, both in the Rebel army and our own, is, that the rebellion in the Southwest is at an end, or reduced to insignificant proportions.

The surrender was quietly consummated yesterday morning, (July 4th,) at the appointed hour of ten o'clock. The Rebel troops marched out and stacked arms in front of their works. General Grant entered the city at eleven o'clock. The Rebels made requisitions for food, notwithstanding Pemberton's clause in the capitulation that he should draw eight days' supplies from his own stores. The aggregate of the men for whom they thus drew rations was a little over thirty thousand.

They have five thousand four hundred men on their sick lists—of these two thousand five hundred must be left behind here. Their losses during the siege are estimated by Judge Hamilton, an intelligent citizen of the place, at six thousand. The buildings of the town are much less damaged than we had expected.

THE DRAFT.

Circular from the Provost Marshal General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1863.

Circular No. 44.—In answer to inquiries made to this office it is announced:

First—Any drafted person paying $300 under section 13 of the Enrolment act, is thereby exempt from further liability under that draft, but not from any subsequent draft.

Second—Any drafted person furnishing an acceptable substitute is exempt from military service for the period for which said substitute is mustered into the military service.

Third—A substitute once mustered into the service cannot be drafted while in service.

Fourth—A drafted man cannot pay commutation money or present a substitute after he has reported himself to the Board of Enrollment for examination.

Fifth—Men who, on the 3d of March, 1863, were in the military service of the United States as substitutes under the draft of 1862, and whose terms of service have since expired, are not liable to the present draft; but the persons for whom they were substitutes are liable to draft the same as though they had not been drafted and furnished substitutes under the draft of last year.

Sixth—In serving the notice, as required by Circular No. 42, from this office, a reasonable time to report shall in each case be granted by the Board of Enrolment to men in State service who have been or may be drafted.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

THE CONSCRIPTION.—The draft, under the conscription law, is in progress in several States. It is said the men raised under the draft are not to form new regiments by themselves, but are to be assigned to fill up the old regiments in the army of the Potomac and other armies.

Provost Marshal Gen. Fry has published a circular given extracts from the laws which relate to the draft. It states that failure to report within ten days after due-notification, which consists in leaving a notice at the place of residence given to the enrolling officer, is equivalent to desertion, and is punishable by court-martial, even to death. A person so failing to report is forever after liable to arrest and tried at any time and place, and the service for which he was drafted can be exacted of him in full, according to the established law in regard to desertion.

GEN. SIBLEY'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.—A dispatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, says:

Gen. Sibley's expedition was sixty-five miles from Fort Abercrombie last week suffering terribly from want of water. Gen. Sibley found vegetation destroyed and the drought terrible. The greater portion of his provisions were ruined by the extreme heat. Large numbers of wagons were abandoned. The ambulances are full of sick, and the men and officers are all discouraged. A proposal to abandon the expedition had been considered, but General Sibley decided to move forward. The chances are that he will soon find the country devastated by prairie fires, and be obliged to return.

WHY LEE WAS NOT ATTACKED.—It is said that General Meade held a council of war on Saturday and Sunday evenings, consisting of his corps commanders, when the question of attack was freely discussed. All the Generals assembled were in favor of an immediate attack, except Sedgwick, Slocum, Sykes and French. Gen. Meade himself was in favor of active operations, but finding his corps commanders equally divided, hesitated to give the order, and the Rebel army was allowed to make its escape.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Thursday.

GRAIN.—Some 6,500 bushels of Grain were received at the Corn Exchange this morning, viz: 1,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 do. Corn, and 2,500 do. Oats. We quote as follows:

Common to fair white wheat	160a170
Good to prime, do.	173a175
Very prime to strictly choice do.	179a180
Common to choice Southern Red,	145a153
" Pennsylvania do.	140a150
White Corn we quote at	85a88 cts.
Yellow do., as to quality, at	87a89 cts.
Maryland Oats, by weight,	80a83 cts.
Pensylvania do.	82a83 cts.
Rye, per bushel,	106a110 cts.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE KILLED TO BE PUBLISHED.—A list of all men killed, or who have died in the service during the present war, is being prepared, under the direction of the surgeon-general. This will not only be of great public interest, but will also materially assist the auditors of the Treasury Department in adjusting claims for back pay, bounty, &c., of deceased soldiers.

NATIONAL BANKS.—Thus far twenty-five banks have been organized under the national banking law, and only await the furnishing of notes by the Treasury Department to go into complete operation.—These will be supplied, it is thought, within the next two months.

DEATHS.

In Still Pond, on the 1st inst., JOHN EDWIN, son of William and Mary E. Stanley, aged 7 years, 1 month, and 25 days.

SEGARS, Scotch Snuff, and Pipes. A new supply just received at SHAW'S.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons against whom I hold claims as Constable, are hereby notified that unless said claims are paid, or satisfactory arrangements made therefor, on or before the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1863, they may expect to see their property advertised for sale shortly after that date. I am determined to settle up my business without delay, and this notice may be regarded as final, without respect of persons. JAMES GRAVES,
July 18, 1863—3t. Constable.

Public Meeting.

THE UNCONDITIONAL UNION MEN of Kent County, who approve of the Policy of the Party as set forth in the Resolutions adopted at the Convention held in Baltimore on the 16th of June last, are hereby requested to meet in Chestertown, on

Saturday, the 1st day of August next,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of selecting three Delegates to represent this County in the Congressional Convention to be held in Cambridge on Tuesday, the 11th day of August next. [July 14, 1863.]

FOR SALE,

A FARM, lying on Grey's Inn Creek, on navigable water,

Containing 401 Acres,

formerly the property of Mr. J. S. Constable, and lately of Mr. E. Gould, and at present occupied by Mr. Hayes.

The Land is considered good and productive. The BUILDINGS are ample and in good condition, and the property will easily divide into two Farms, there being Buildings for both portions. There is a

VALUABLE PEACH ORCHARD

of Five Thousand bearing Trees.

It is a desirable Farm.

THE TERMS will be accommodating.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Agent for B. Simmons.

Chestertown, July 18, 1863—4t.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Mortgage Bill of Sale from Samuel Shuster to Benj. H. Start, dated March 1, 1858, and forfeited and due, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, on

FRIDAY, the 7th day of August, 1863,

at ten o'clock, A. M., at the residence of the said Samuel Shuster, on the farm of Wm. W. Parks in Worton, adjoining Buck Neck lands and others, near Willis' Cross Roads, the following property, to wit:

One Horse,
TWO COWS;
ONE HEIFER,
1 Four-Wheel Carriage and Harness,
One lot of Smith's Tools,
THREE SHOATS,
and all the
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN
FURNITURE

of the said Samuel Shuster.

THE TERMS OF SALE are, cash under $10, and note with approved security for all sums over $10, payable in eight months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale.

The sale will be positive, and all persons desiring to purchase are invited to attend.

BENJAMIN H. START.

Kent county, July 18, 1863—ts.

State of Maryland,
Executive Department.

To the People of Maryland:

The recent occurrences within or near our borders are well calculated to profoundly excite the devotional feelings of our people, and incline their hearts to offer to Almighty God their earnest thanks for his agency in delivering the State from the dangers which recently threatened it, in driving the invaders from our soil and in crowning with victory the efforts of those to whom, under his Providence, we are indebted for that deliverance.

Humbly, therefore, acknowledging our dependence on His favor, so often before and now again so conspicuously extended to us, let us embrace the earliest opportunity of publicly confessing it.

I, therefore, earnestly recommend to the people of the State to unite, on SUNDAY NEXT, the 19th instant, in their usual places of Public Worship in humbling themselves before God in acknowledgment of his recent mercies; and whilst we offer up our thanks for the deliverance He has sent and the victory He has vouchsafed to us, let us humbly entreat that His wisdom may so direct the councils of our rulers, that the result of these achievements may be the speedy restoration of our beloved country to its former condition of a united, peaceful and prosperous people.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, this 15th day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

A. W. BRADFORD.

By the Governor:
WM. B. HILL, Secretary of State. (jy18.)

TIN FRUIT CANS, sealed with cement.—They were extensively used last year, and gave general satisfaction. For sale by
jy11. J. K. ALDRIDGE,

LOVERS OF GOOD SEGARS are invited to try COOK'S, at his new store, adjoining the Bank. je6.