Pritchett David	"	24 00
Porter John	inquest	50
Powell Jno A W	"	50
Pinkind Michael	"	1 05
Pascault A A	"	2 25
R.		
Rust Clement	work on road	$16 00
Rust Clement	"	8 00
Rigby Jas P	"	3 00
Rigby Chas H	"	1 00
Ross Wm H	"	2 00
Robinson Geo W	"	10 00
Robinson Solomon	"	17 00
Robinson Geo	"	6 00
Rakes Phil	"	1 00
Ross Jos R	"	2 00
Ross Wm H	"	2 00
Ross Wm H	"	3 00
Rakes Perry	"	1 50
Ross Wm H	"	3 00
Reed Wm P	"	1 00
Reynolds Grantham	"	1 00
Roe Edward T	"	13 00
Roe Jas A	lumber	100 80
Reed Wm	work	43 25
Redman Jno S	"	1 00
Rose Wm	timber	2 62
Rolph Mary	work	5 00
Rolph Mary	"	6 87
Rhodes John H	"	7 00
Rice Samuel	"	1 00
Roe Jas A	examiner	10 00
Rakes Perry	axeman	3 00
Robinson Charles	(trustee alms house)	16 00
Robson T K (printing and advertising)		468 00
Rolph Mary A	error in tax	8 00
Ray Ed	house for election	8 00
Roe Jas A	Judge of election	4 00
Rigby Chas H	Judge of election	4 00
Ross Robt W	clerk of election	4 00
Roe Jas A	judge of election	8 00
Rigby Chas H	judge of election	4 00
Ross Robt W	clerk of election	4 00
Roe Jas A	judge of election	8 00
Rigby Charles H	"	4 00
Ross Robt W	"	4 00
Redman John S	magistrate	14 45
Rakes John	witness	33
Robinson A W P	inquest	50
Rathell Wm K	"	50
Rose Dr. Chas H	"	5 00
Ross Robt W	"	50
Reed Wm P	"	50
Reed Wm	"	50
Redman Jas	"	50
Robson Jos S	juror	18 56
Rathell Samuel	"	25 31
Redman James	"	19 69
Roe James A	"	41 69
Ray Edward	witness	1 50
Rathell Levin	"	1 45
Ridgaway James H	"	1 20
Rose Wm	"	2 90
Robinson Charles	"	75
Robson T K	"	3 00
Ridgaway Jas H	"	2 80
Roe Wm	"	16 25
Rathell Ezekiel	"	11 20
Robinson Geo W	"	24 00
Robinson J M & J W Bryant	(att'y fees)	3 33
Robinson A W P	inquest	50
Roberts Wm D	judge O. Court	92 50
Rowlenson Wm T., jr.,	constable,	2 00
Rice Nicholas,	register	90 70
S.		
Stoops Barrett	work on road	$3 00
Stichberry Wm T	"	14 50
Shannahan J H K	"	2 37
Stafford Joseph	"	3 50
Sewell Thomas	timber	25
Sneed Moses J	work	27 00
Skinner Eliza G	"	9 00
Skinner Gustavus A	"	20 00
Stanfield John	"	2 00
Stewart Samuel	"	10 35
Skinner Eliza G	"	16 00
Skinner Mrs Wm C	"	2 00
Satterfield Jas D	"	50
Sherwood Richard	"	3 00
Stevens Edward J	"	29 00
Stewart P W., jr.,	"	3 00
Stevens Peter,	"	1 00
Smart William	"	69 00
Stewart Charles	lumber	31 10
Simpson Silas A	work	9 00
Schuyler John	"	7 00
Slaughter James T	"	2 50
Slaughter J T	"	2 00
Small John	"	2 00
Slaughter Jas T	"	5 00
Small John	"	1 00
Slaughter J T	"	3 00
Small John	"	1 00
Stevens Josiah	"	1 50
Stevens John T	"	1 00
Spencer Edward	"	1 00
Schuyler John	"	3 00
Stevens John T	"	2 00
Slaughter Wm H	"	1 00
Sherwood Thos H	"	10 00
Sherwood Cornelius	"	4 00
Stevens Richard A	"	2 00
Stanton Thomas	lumber and work	22 06
Smith John R	work	37 55
Stanton Thomas	lumber	7 35
Stanton Thomas	lumber and work	117 00
Sylvester Bennett	work	2 00
Seward John C	"	7 00
Seth James M	"	3 14
Sears Elizabeth	"	2 00
Sherwood Thos I	"	1 00
Shannehan Jas S	"	2 00
Seth A H	"	1 00
Sewell Thomas	"	5 00
Sears Elizabeth	"	6 00
Sewell Thomas	"	1 00
Sherwood Charles	"	3 00
Sullivan Silas	"	4 00
Stewart Charles	lumber	31 24
Slaughter Tilghman	work	2 00
Slow Tench	"	1 00
Sherwood Cornelius	examiner	8 00
Slaughter Jas T	work	6 00
Smart William	chain carrier	4 00
Stichberry Mrs Robinson	pension	25 00
Sewell Rosanna	"	25 00
Spencer Nancy	"	20 00
Summers Samuel	coffins	35 00
Smith John R	crow heads	1 50
Seth A H	judge of election	4 00
Simpson Silas A	constable	33 00
Sewell Mary	witness	33
Smith Robt H	"	66
Stubblefield P H	"	66
Schuyler John	"	33
Shehan Wm J	witness	33
Slaughter Lewis	"	33
Sinclair Thos	"	33
Sewell Jeremiah	"	33
Seth A H	"	33
Sparks O P	"	33
Somers Geo	"	33
Shannahan Samuel E	(inquest)	50
Sinclair Thomas	"	50
Super Jos T	"	50
Seth A H	"	50
Scott Wm	"	50
Stoops Barrott	"	50
Seymour Spedden	"	50
Scott Jos H	"	50
Shortell P	"	50
Stewart Jos	witness	33
Stewart Jno	"	33
Sewell Thos	"	33
Seymour George	"	33
Stevens Peter	(clerk of school)	10 00
Small John	"	10 00
Sherwood Thos H	juror	21 37
Seth A H	"	38 25
Stevenson John T	"	34 00
Stewart Chas	"	37 50
Skinner John K	"	42 75
Shepard Wm H	crier of court	58 00
Simpson Silas A	constable	2 00
Seymour Thos H	witness	1 10
Sherden Chas	"	1 05
Shannahan Chas	"	1 10
Small John	"	4 35
Sherwood Richard	"	2 70
Simpson Silas A	"	1 35
Seth James M	"	5 70
Sparklin Saml	"	1 80
Sparklin Saml (fees in Fountain case)		3 00
Sparklin Samuel	sheriff	351 59
Sneed Moses	inquest	50
Sinclair Thos	"	50
Stewart P W., sr.,	(judge O. Court)	170 00
Sherwood Cornelius	(county comm'r)	86 00
T.		
Tilghman R L	work on road	3 00
Tilghman Louisa	"	2 00
Thompson Edw	"	1 00
Townsend Wm	lumber	9 94
Townsend Henry	work	1 00
Tenant Edw	"	2 00
Townsend Wm	"	3 00
Tenant Thos	"	4 00
Townsend Alex	"	2 00
Thompson Hedge	"	2 00
Trice Daniel	"	2 00
Todd Purnell	"	1 00
Tarr Mary	pension	20 00
Turner Ann	"	25 00
Thompson Walter H	trustee A H	20 00
Trustees Talbot co. Alms House for support of institution		$ 1000 00
For Repairs of the House		2,000,00
Thompson & Kersey	mer'dize for jail	12 42
Tucker Saml E	work on C H	5 00
Tucker Saml E	keeper of C H	75 00
Trustees of Bay Hundred Primary School, House for Election,		$ 12 00
Tharp Ruben	clerk of election	4 00
Tharp Ruben	"	4 00
Tarbutton George	witness	33
Tinstrum Peter	"	33
Tinstrum Charles	"	33
Thomas Joseph	"	33
Thomas Sarah	"	33
Talbot John	inquest	50
Tarbutton Geo	"	50
Tarbutton James	"	50
Tarbutton Jas	clerk of school	10 00
Tenant Edward	juror	21 05
Trice Wm Q	witness	3 00
Thomas Richard	"	75
Turner Wm E	"	2 00
Todd Purnell	"	12 60
Tucker Mary	"	9 00
Tucker Mary	"	19 00
Tarr Richard	inquest	50
Tarbutton Wm T	"	50
Tucker Saml E	bl'ff to com V	45 00
Valliant James	work on road	5 50
Valliant Thomas I	"	4 00
Vinson Geo W	"	26 75
Valliant John	"	2 00
Valliant John	"	2 00
Vinson Hester	pension	20 00
Valliant Wm H	witness W	1 35
Willis John F	work on road	18 00
Warner John M	"	27 00
Willis John F	"	8 00
Wright Jos V B	timber	37
Wharton Wm T	work	18 00
Woolen Jacob	"	6 00
Wrightson Samuel	"	1 00
Willis Phil	"	1 00
Willis Thos J	"	1 00
Williams Joseph	"	26 10
Wright Gibson W	timber	31
Wyott Jno	work	1 00
Warner Henry	"	1 00
Wooters David	"	1 00
Williams James	"	1 00
Willson William	"	36 60
Warner Edward	"	1 03
Warner Robert	"	29 50
Warner Robert	"	7 50
Wells Francis	"	2 00
Wrightson Wm L	"	1 00
Wells Francis	"	2 00
Wrightson Jno F L	"	1 00
Warner Ed	"	1 50
Wrightson Wm L	"	1 00
Wrightson Francis H	"	1 00
Wells Francis	"	1 00
Wrightson Wm L	"	1 00
Wailey Isaac	"	1 00
Weston William	chain carrier	2 00
West Elizabeth	pension	20 00
Warner James	"	25 00
Wherrett Anna M	"	20 00
Walker Julia	"	20 00
Warner Elizabeth	"	25 00
Wheeler Wm B	clerk of election	4 00
Wheeler Wm B	justice of peace	92 45
Wrightson Wm L	witness	2 25
Wells Thomas	"	33
Whitman John	"	33
Wisner Michael	"	33
Wisher John	"	33
Willey Thomas	inquest	50
Warner Henry	"	50
Welsh John W	"	50
Williams Joseph	"	50
Wright Joseph V B	witness	33
Wheeler Wm B	clerk of school	15 00
Warner James M	"	10 00
Wright Jos V B	"	10 00
Whitman A H	"	10 00
Walmsley Benj	"	10 00
Wyatt John	juror	22 50
Williams Charlotte	witness	1 10
Wagner Michaels	"	1 65
White Joseph	"	2 80
Wagner John	"	1 55
Wheeler Wm B	"	75
Weeden A H	"	1 35
Wright F G	inquest	50
Wingate Zeb	"	50
Wheeler Wm B	magistrate	9 60
Y.		
Yoe Saml & Wm B	work on road	3 00
Yewell Jasper	" "	8 00
Yoe Saml B	inquest	50
Yoe Wm B	"	50

Levy to the use of the commissioners.

For repairs at King's Creek Bridge	$225 00
" New Bridge at Peach Blossom	120 00
" Balance stock in Dover Bridge Co	1725 00
" Salaries of Road Supervisors	725 00
" Maryland Hospital	550 00
" Fuel for Court House and Jail and purchase of stabling for Jail	600 00
" Teachers Salaries	6,685 00
" Books stationary and fuel	2,000 00
" Clerk to the Board	450 00
" Expenses of the Safety Committee	1,100 00
Accounts Estimated, but not in.	
For States' Attorneys fees	800 00
" Sheriff's fees	800 00
" County Clerks fees	1,500 00
" May and August terms of Court	2,200 00
Amount of Surplus fund	357 42

RECAPITULATION.

ROADS.

Cost of Keeping Roads	$1,106 78	
" New roads	516 00	
" Ferries & Bridges	2,825 00	
" Supervisors salaries	725 00	
		$8,172 78

PAUPERS.

Cost of County pensioners	$950 00	
" Md Hospital	550 00	
" Alms House	3,074 00	
" Coffins for paupers	161 85	
		4,735 85

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cost of Court and Jail	937 23	
" Crow Heads	14 45	
" Printing & advertising	885 25	
" Errors in former levies	86 92	
" Holding elections	400 00	
		$2,323 85

JUSTICE.

Cost of Justices of Peace	315 85	
" Constables	312 01	
" Witness before mag'ste	31 16	
" Inquests	89 12	
		$751 14

SCHOOLS.

Cost of Teachers salaries	$9,685 00	
" Books, stat'ry & fuel	2,000 00	
" Examining Teachers	75 00	
" District Clerks	305 00	
		$12,065 00

COURTS.

November Term, 1860.

Cost of Grand Jurors	467 90	
" Petit Jurors	868 98	
" Cost of Talismen	39 50	
" Crier and bailiffs	200 00	
" Constables	20 00	
" Witness to G Jury	138 30	
" Witness to Court	328 50	
" Hobb's case removed	90 00	
" Fountain's case	179 79	
" May & August terms estimated at	5,651 59	
		$7,975 56
" Orphans Court	560 20	
" County Commissioners	770 00	
" Safety Committee	1,100 00	
" Assessing	75 00	
" Collecting the Taxes	900 00	
" Lumber and Road work not included in the foregoing	156 61	
Aggregate amount of expenses	$39,485 99	
To be raised by a tax of 70 cents on the $100, on the aggregate value of property as corrected for the year 1861,	$5,691,916 00	
Giving a surplus to meet insolvent non-residents and errors of	357 45	
Amount of State Tax at 10 cents on the $100	5,489 31	

By order of the Commissioners for Talbot county. THOS. K. ROBSON.
August 13th, 1861. Clerk.

REPORT

Of the Trustees of Talbot County Alms House.

To the Commissioners of Talbot county:

GENTLEMEN.—We beg leave to present the following as our report for the year ending June 1861:

At the time of making up our last report, we had in the hands of the late collector (H. M. Berridge, Esq.,) $1,420 00, of which we have received $985 00

From Jno V Lowe, Col. for 1860	100 00
From sales of wheat	460 00
Making entire receipts for the year	$1,545 00

Which has been disbursed as follows:

Paid J Warner on account	$351 45	
" Hands wages and harvest expenses	82 78	
" Joe Mackey	14 00	
" John Warner	150 00	
" Thompson & Kersey	280 21	
" J C Harvey & co	113 07	
" Chas Keilholtz	7 70	
" A Griffith	5 00	
" A Dodd & Son	9 75	
" H C Mackey	15 10	
" Job Richardson	10 81	
" Thos Baker	8 86	
" S N Shannahan	6 05	
" Jas Glanden	2 21	
" Dr Ed Jenkins	133 33	
" John Warner	50 00	
" For guano, shingles and seed wheat	303 65	
		$1,545 00
The above will show a balance in the hands of the late collector (H M B) of		435 00
In the hands of the present col.		900 00
Aggregate of balance		1,335 00
From which must be deducted bills on file and ordered to be paid of		1,291 42
Which gives a surplus of		30 58

To meet the current expenses of the ensuing year, we ask at your hands a levy of $1,000 00

The following will show an improvement again in the products of the farm over any preceding year:—

463 bushels of white wheat
200 " " corn
40 " potatoes
3150 pounds of pork, raised and fatted.—

All of which is most respectfully submitted.
By order of the Board.
WALTER H. THOMPSON, Sec'ry.
June 1st, 1861. [Sept 7-3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

Carriage and Harness Making.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Talbot and adjoining counties that they have taken the premises commonly known as "Washington Hall," situated on Washington street, opposite the Point road, and are now fitted up in the most thorough manner, and fully prepared to do Carriage work in all its branches. NEW WORK of all kinds put up in the best manner, also all kinds of repairing done in the best style and on reasonable terms, viz: such as Wood and Iron Work of every description, Painting, Trimming, &c.

HARNESS work of all descriptions will be done in the very best manner, and on terms to suit the times. Being very thankful to our friends and the public generally for their well wishes during the past, we trust and hope, that now having entered into business for ourselves we may merit and receive a liberal share of their patronage, and can assure all those who may favor us with their custom that all work entrusted to us will receive our prompt personal attention, and our charges will be as moderate as the times will possibly admit.

july 27-3m W. J. GOLT & BRO.

Shaving Saloon.

All who have beards to cut or hair to crop—
Just call on us at our New Shop,
At noon or eve, by night or day,
Or any time that you can stay;
Our room is neat, our towels clean,
Our scissors sharp, and razors keen,
And every thing we think you'll find,
To suit the taste and please the mind,
And then we move our hand as true,
As any barber e'er can do,
With rapid touch we'll smooth the face,
And dress the hair with equal grace,
And all that art and skill can do,
Your money will procure for you.

MURRAY & DOWNES,
may 18-1y Mason's New Building.

NEWLY FITTED BARBER-SHOP.

PHILEMON FLOYD begs leave to inform his many customers that he has removed from his old stand and has taken the room next door to the Brick Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Sackerman, as a Clothing Store. The room is spacious and has been fitted up with considerable expense, making it one of the best shops on the Shore. The location being central and persons stopping at the Hotel being able to have access to the Shop from the passage of the Hotel, which runs east and west, without going from under roof, he is determined to leave nothing undone for the accommodation of those who see fit to patronize him. [july 20

THE MONTGOMERY FAN—acknowledged the very best fan in use. Two sizes, prices thirty and thirty-four dollars. Delivered any reasonable distance without charge for delivery. T. C. NICOLS, JR.,
aug 3 Easton, Md.

LIME! LIME!!—Just received a fresh lot of A. No. 1 Whitewashing lump Lime, for sale for the Cash by
june 15 S. T. KENNARD.

KEROSEIN AND ETHERIAL OIL.—A first rate quality of the above oils now in store and for sale low, by
may 25 J. D. MANSFIELD.

TRICOPHEROUS—A delightful and popular preparation for the hair, on hand and for sale by (july 13) DAWSON & BRO.

NEW UMBRELLAS and Parasols, just received and for sale by
may 25 CHEEZUM & EMORY.

FLOUR.—New wheat Flour just received and for sale low for Cash only.
july 27 J. H. GRACE.

MACHINE NEEDLES.—Just received per Mail, a lot of Machine Needles.
ju 22 S. T. KENNARD.

A LARGE stock of fine Cigars; Thomas' and Gravely's best chewing Tobacco, for sale by (ju 8) CHARLES ROBINSON.

THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

FOR GOVERNOR
Augustus W. Bradford,
OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
SAMUEL S. MAFFITT,
OF CECIL COUNTY.

☞ WHEN the disunion leaders of the South incited their fellow citizens to rebel against the general government they induced them to believe that they would be supported by a large proportion of the inhabitants of the northern States and that any attempt on the part of the government to reduce the seceding States to submission would cause such resistance on the part of their sympathizers north as to transfer the scene of conflict to that section. The idea was also steadily inculcated that the assistance of France and England might confidently be relied on in the event of open hostilities, on account of the interest of those great powers in the great staple of the South and which it was supposed would not only cause a recognition of the Southern Confederacy but would ensure an active support against the threatened coertion of the general government. It was also understood that in case there should be a tardiness on the part of any of the southern States to join in the iniquitous scheme of secession that a conflict should be precipitated which would force them to take sides with their own section in the anticipated struggle. Hence we find that the attack on Fort Sumter was vehemently urged by Mr. Pryor for the purpose of causing Virginia to throw herself into the Southern Conferacy. "In two hours by the watch," said he "after the assault shall be made, Virginia will be a member of the Southern Confederacy." It was supposed that this movement would also have the effect to force all the border States into a union with the seceded States and thus form a united South. All these predictions were confidently relied on in the event of an actual collision, and while true in regard to Virginia they have proved falacious in regard to the more important issues upon which mainly depended the success of the whole rebellion. The interposition of France and England so fondly hoped for is less probable now than it was some three months ago and the gradual closing of the blockade under the energetic measures adopted by the government will soon remove all pretext for any interference by any foreign power whatever. Instead of the North being divided on the subject of sustaining the government there exists an unanimity almost unexampled in the history of any great national question. While on the other hand it may be doubted whether the Union sentiment of the South would not be in the ascendency if it had fair scope of expression untrammelled and unawed by the despotism which now represses the slightest manifestations of loyalty. Under the discouraging circumstances which has surrounded the confederate army their leaders have been compelled to resort to every expedient to maintain their courage and confidence. Every conflict that has occurred has been distorted, and reverses sustained by the Confederate arms have been heralded throughout the South as great victories achieved by the rebel forces, while imaginary battles have been graphically described in Southern papers for the purpose of rousing the drooping spirits of the masses. The actual condition of the army is studiously concealed from the mass of the people while the resources of the South are descanted upon with a view of establishing confidence at home and producing an impression abroad. We have read the message of Jeff. Davis stating that he had captured provisions sufficient to sustain an army of fifty thousand men for twelve months, while just two days afterwards Gen. Beauregard issued a proclamation providing for a forced levy upon the citizens of Loudon county, Va., for the sustenance of his army. Notwithstanding the silence of the Southern press, authenticated accounts continually reach us of the desperate condition of affairs to which the people of that misguided section are reduced. Commercial and other interests are almost entirely destroyed, public and private credit gone and the unavoidable refusal of the banks to redeem their paper currency in gold and silver has been made the subject of denunciation and menace. The passage of a law is even advocated defining as treason any demand for a premium for gold and silver in exchange for paper currency. The army is represented to be in a state of destitution and many of them prostrated by sickness. Under these circumstances the necessity of some decisive blow becomes more urgent than ever and hence we see the demonstration towards Washington by Gen. Beauregard as the only alternative left except to disband his troops. That a great and decisive battle will soon be fought we regard as more than probable while the superiority of the national troops as exhibited in every fair encounter and surrounded as they are at the present by every advantage, leaves us no room to doubt the result.

☞ It seems that while our patriotic Legislature has been busily engaged in serving the people by endeavoring to transfer the State out of the Union they have not been unmindful of their own interest in such a laudable undertaking. Our readers are not generally aware that at the last session the members passed a resolution increasing their own pay; yet such is the fact. It is also equally true that they endeavored to provide for the full pay of each member during the recess, but the effort was defeated by the active opposition of the Union men. This extra compensation is doubtless for extra services rendered in the cause of secession, as it cannot be supposed that men would engage in duties not provided for by the Constitution and not within the scope of delegated powers without suitable remuneration for so doing. As the difficulty in the way of accomplishing this object is continually on the increase we suppose their compensation will keep pace accordingly, and at the next session we may look for an appropriation as liberal as their cause is hopeless.

☞ WE regret exceedingly (!) that the course which we have felt it our duty to pursue during the present crisis of our national affairs has failed to meet the approval of that respectable and amiable class of persons belonging to the "Peace (alias Secession) party," of our county. We have been repeatedly notified that it was highly improper for us as a public journalist to criticise the actions and motives of the advocates of secession and that a discontinuance of this practice would meet with unqualified approval. We notice in the Star of Tuesnay a communication signed "Observer," which goes further than any intimations we have yet received and disapproves the publication in our columns of certain articles which have appeared in the Baltimore American and National Intilligencer. Although the author speaks in the name of the readers of the American yet we suspect he is hardly authorized to represent them, and have every reason to believe that if we had published some of the incendiary articles which daily appear in the Baltimore Exchange, instead of the able and lucid articles above named, we should have heard no complaint from the correspondent of the Star. His caution to the public to be ware of the National Intelligencer on the ground that the lamented Joseph Gales no longer presides over its columns, we deem to be perfectly unnecessary, as we presume that every gentleman who was likely to be influenced in his political sentiments by that eminent writer and patriot, was, like himself, well acquainted with the fact of his decease and indeed his disconnection from the press for some time prior to that event. As "Observer," however, seems to be a sincere admirer of Mr. Gales we commend to his approval and benefit, the following language used by that distinguished man in the year 1851 under circumstances somewhat like the present, and which sentiment he was known to entertain at the time of his death:

"From all the horrors and excesses and from all the other lamentable consequences which would undoubtedly attend the secession of any State from the Union, may Heaven protect and defend the People of every State."

☞ AMONG the desperate expedients used by the Secession party to gain strength is the practice of placing on committees and nominating as delegates to Conventions gentlemen who have not only never attended their meetings but have no sympathy whatever with their principles or designs. We notice in the last Star the nomination of Thomas I. Sherwood, Esq., of Bay Hundred as one of the delegates to the PEACEABLE Secession Convention which meets in Baltimore on the 10th instant. We are requested by Mr. Sherwood to say that he was never consulted on the subject, and that so far as having any affiliation whatever with the designs of those who have thus so summarily disposed of him without his consent, he is now more than ever a friend to the Constitution and the Union and deems it the duty of all good citizens to stand by their country in this her hour of peril. This reprehensible practice of placing gentlemen in positions directly in conflict with their known sentiments and the tenor and practice of their whole lives cannot be too strongly condemned. The Star has also lately assumed the office of defining the position of prominent gentlemen of the Union party, thinking perhaps they were incompetent to perform that task for themselves. Its officious misrepresentation of A. H. Barnett, Esq., as it did Capt. Wm. H. Harrison, some weeks ago, has induced Mr. Barnett to send us the following card for publication:

ED. GAZETTE: My notice was directed last week (too late to notice it in your last issue) to an editorial in the Easton Star, in which I am represented as endorsing every act of Mr. Lincoln's administration and every avowal of his purposes hereafter. Being an humble citizen, never in office nor after office, I deem it due in justification to myself to pronounce the charge as false either in part or whole and that it was no less willingly made than it was *artfully* gotten up. A. H. BARNETT.

☞ THE removal of our fellow citizen H. H. Goldsborough, from the position of Auditor of the Circuit Court by Judge Carmichael furnishes a deplorable instance of that embittered state of feeling which seems to pervade the Judicial as well as all other departments of the body politic. We have been informed that the appointment to this office has never been made a political matter and the administration of justice would seem to demand that the judiciary should be free from all political bias. Ex-Gov. P. F. Thomas held the office for many years and was appointed by the old Court, all the members of which were opposed to him in politics. Upon his election as Governor of the State the appointment was given to Mr. Goldsborough, who has held it until his removal at the recent session of Court. The reason of the removal and the appointment of A. P. Jump, Esq., is transparent to all. Had Mr. Goldsborough the slightest intimation of the desired change he would have relieved his Honor by at once relinquishing the position to some younger member of the bar.

News Itims:—The United States Surveyor at New York has seized 25 vessels in that port owned partly or wholely in the seceded States. —— Four Union men are known to be elected to the Federal Congress from North Carolina at the late election and returns are looked for showing the election of others. —— A fight took place at Boone County Court House on Monday last, resulting in the route of the Rebels with a loss of thirty killed and a large number wounded. —— It is reported that the President has repudiated Gen. Fremont's policy in regard to slaves.

THE REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the North British Review for August. The following are some of the subjects which it contains: Inaugural Address, by Right Hon. William Ewart Gladston. Address to the Graduates in Arts. Graduation under the Medical and Scottish Universities, &c. Any one wanting to expend $10 in books would do well to subscribe for Blackwood and the four Reviews. Address Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York.

☞ IT will be seen by the county Statement that the tax-payers have got to pay $1100 for putting the State guns in order, and those guns are now in the possession of the government. Who dares to say that Talbot is not loyal?

☞ HON. JNO. W. CRISFIELD will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAPTURE OF FORTS HATTERAS AND CLARK.—Commodore Barron seemed very much taken aback. 'I would not care so much,' said he to General Butler, 'but to be taken by my own ship, the *Wabash*, is humiliating.'' Some of them seemed in good spirits. The first questions were, 'What will you do with us—will you hang us.' They were assured that they would be cared for humanely. On being given a good supper, they kept continually remarking about the treatment they received.

They looked for irons immediately upon their arrival, expecting to be hung in them.

When the first salutations were made between the U. S. officers and Commodore Barron, he asked 'how many were killed on the fleet?'—The answer was 'None.' 'How many were wounded?' 'None,' was the reply. 'Why,' he exclaimed, 'you astonish me.' 'I thought that to capture these forts it would cost a thousand lives, and it would be cheap at that.'

WAR NEWS.

The Naval Expedition Successful!

Two Forts and 715 Prisoners Captured!

The Stars and Stripes again Floating Over Forts Hateras and Clark!

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF Virginia, &c.,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., August 31, 1861.
General Order, No. 8.

The Commanding General has great satisfaction in announcing a glorious victory achieved by the combined operations of the Army and Navy at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., under the command of Commodore Stringham and Major General Butler.

The result of this gallant enterprise is the capture of seven hundred and fifteen men, including the Commander, Barron, and one of the North Carolina cabinet, one thousand stand of arms and seventy-five kegs of powder, fire stand of colors, thirty one pieces of cannon, including a ten-inch columbia, a brig loaded with cotton, a sloop loaded with provisions and stores, two light boats, one hundred and fifty bags of coffee, &c., all of which was achieved by the army and navy and eight hundred volunteers, and sixty regular artillery of the army.

This gallant affair will not fail to stimulate the regular and volunteers to greater achievements. Obedience, order, discipline and instruction are indispensible to maintain the interest, honor and humane institutions of the Union.

By command of Major General Wool,
CHARLES CHURCHILL,
Captain Third Artillery, A. A. A. G.

Detailed Account of the Expedition to Hatterns Inlet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Navy Department, by able and experienced officers, has carefully studied the whole line of our coast with a view to making the best use of such force as it could secure. The expedition to Hatteras Inlet was planned before the meeting of Congress, and when that body placed the necessary funds at the disposal of the Department active preparations were made. As the co-operations of the War Department was necessary, other preliminaries requiring time were indispensible, so that it was not until Monday, the 26th ult., that the expedition sailed. The success is perfect, and every anticipation of the Department is realized.

More Treachery.

Among the papers captured was a press copy of a letter from the late American Consul at Rio, Robert G. Scott, giving a list of all the vessels leaving or to leave that port during a month, with a full description of their cargoes and destination. By this information the Rebel privateers knew just when and where to look for the vessels, and six named in the list were captured!

The report of the Engineer in Chief of the Confederates was also among the papers found. It states that all the good guns at Norfok are expended. Also the whole amount of fuses.

Some hand made percussion caps were found, and it was ascertained that the copper had been stripped from one of their prizes—the bark Linwood—to furnish material for the manufacture of these caps. They were of tolerably good quality.

Among the guns captured was one large ten-inch columbiad from the Tredegar Works, Richmond, which had not been mounted.

Our vessels took three prizes—one brig, the Henry C. Dodgers, of New York, and two light boats belonging to the United States, but in the employment of the Confederates, with miscellaneous cargoes.

A gentleman connected with the expedition reports that the Federal forces were landed and drawn up in line on the beach, when it was found that there were 319 men under Col. Max Weber, of the New York Twentieth Regiment. At this time the wind varied a little and it was found impossible to land more troops. Pickets were immediately posted under the command of Lieut. Leder of the regulars. A scouting party under Lieut. Col. Weirs, and Lieut. Creigel proceeded up the beach capturing one brass field piece, and a horse. The force then advanced to Fort Clark which had been evacuated, but they were compelled to retire again owing to the shells fired from the fleet falling therein, and they marched back to the place of landing when they bivouacked for the night.

Early next morning they again returned, and the fleet commenced bombarding the second fort, called Fort Hatteras, which soon after displayed the white flag, and the fort was entered by Captain Nixon, of the Union Coast Guard, Lieutenant Criegel, of General Butler's Staff, and Sergeant Darroge. They were conducted to the tent of Commodore Barron, the Commander of the Confederate forces. After some preparatory and commonplace remarks, the Commodore placed in the hands of Lieutenant Criegel the following proposition, which he immediately carried to General Butler:

Memorandum.—Flag Officer Samuel Barron, Confederate States Navy, offers to surrender Fort Hatteras with all the arms and munition of war, the officers to be allowed to go out with side arms, and the men without arms to retire.

(Signed) S. BARRON.
Commanding Naval Defences of Virginia and North Carolina.
Fort Hatteras, Aug. 29, 1861.

GENERAL BUTLER'S REPLY.

The following reply of General Butler was dispatched by Captain Crosby, United States Navy, and Lt. Creigel.

Memorandum.—Benjamin F. Butler, Major General Commanding the United States Army, in reply to the communication of Samuel Barron, commanding forces at Port Hatteras, cannot admit the terms proposed. The terms offered are these:

Full capitulation, the officers and men to be treated as prisoners of war. No other terms admissible. Commanding officers to meet on board the flag ship Minnesota to arrange details.

On the reception of this the Commodore called a Council of War of his field officers and accepted the terms offered, when they proceeded to the flag ship to arrange details.

The prisoners were then put on board the flag ship Minnesota, and the Fort taken possession of.

The Stars and Stripes were hoisted from the fort by Capt. Crosby, of the United States Navy, and Lieut. Criegel, amid the cheers of the troops and the booming of the cannon lately in the possession of the enemy.

OFF HATTERAS INLET,
UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA,
August 29, 1861.

Articles of Capitulation between Flag Officer Stringham, Commanding the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Benjamin F. Butler, United States Army, Commanding on Behalf the United States Government, and Samuel Barron, Commanding the Naval Force for the Defence of North Carolina and Virginia, and Colonel Martin, Commanding the Forces, and Major Andrews, Commanding the Same Forces, at Fort Hatteras.

It is stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties that the forces under command of the said Barron, Martin and Andrews, and all munitions of war, arms, men and property under the command of said Barron, Martin and Andrews, be unconditionally surrendered to the Government of the United States, in terms of full capitulation. And it is stipulated and agreed by the contracting parties, on the part of the said United States Government, that the officers and men shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war.

In witness whereof, we, the said Stringham and Butler, on behalf of the United States, and the said Barron, Martin and Andrews, representing the forces at Hatteras Inlet, hereunto interchangeably set our hands, this twenty-ninth day