

Election Tickets.

We again call the attention of candidates to the fact, that, on Thursday morning next, we shall commence printing election tickets. Names that are not sent in by that time will not, of course, appear upon the tickets. We are thus careful to give due notice, that we may not be held responsible for the negligence of others.

Negro Soldiers.

We learn that there are now about 200 negro soldiers stationed at the various steamboat landings on the Patuxent river, in this and the adjoining counties. They claim to be here on a recruiting expedition, and four slaves from a farm adjacent to one of their posts of occupation have, we learn, already joined them. They are commanded by white officers, who, we are told, speak in high terms of the military genius and capacity of the African race.

Negro Stampede.

Whilst the people of our county, and particularly of this locality, have, heretofore, congratulated themselves upon the loyalty of the slave element amongst us, they must now admit, that here, as elsewhere, the negro is incapable of avoiding the shaft of corruption that has been leveled at his fidelity. Our losses, here, can no longer be counted by ones and twos, but by hundreds. It is no longer the isolated and occasional case of shirking the reciprocal obligation that the slave is under to his master, but has become the wholesale and organized business of this branch of our population. On Saturday night last, about fifty negro men left their homes in this vicinity and have not since been heard from. Since then, we daily hear of others that are missing from various sections of the county, and the tenure to this species of property has become so insecure as to render it entirely valueless. Whether or not the Government conspires at this certain destruction of our interests, or the statements of Mr. Beverly Johnson and others to the contrary are correct, we know not; but we know this,—these negroes find shelter and protection somewhere, and the laws of the State are powerless to reach them. The question, we learn, is soon to be brought before the authorities, in legal shape, and we presume, it will then be discovered whether the Government really seeks the abduction of our slaves, or they are being reduced away—as we rather suspect they are—by thieving and irresponsible parties.

Since the above was in type, we learn that from 50 to 100 slaves, belonging to citizens on the Patuxent side of the Factory District, have left their masters during the past two days.

The News.

The war news of the past few days is devoid of special interest. After several days heavy skirmishing between the forces of Meade and Lee, we are told that the former has reached a safe position, whilst the rumors about the policy, strength and position of the latter are vague and multitudinous. There seems to be but little doubt, however, that Lee sought an engagement with the army of the Potomac, but whether he will attempt another Maryland or Pennsylvania campaign at this time, or will fall back upon the Rapidan and still further reinforce Gen. Bragg, is still questionable. The Baltimore Sun of Monday locates Hill's corps in the vicinity of Leesburg, but sufficient time has already elapsed to show that he was not on a mission of invasion. We learn, from the same source, that a small detachment of Federal troops were recently surrounded at Charlestown, Va., and the most of them captured. Late advices from Chattanooga show no material change in the status of affairs, nor is there a prospect of early fighting in that department. Official reports of the Federal loss in the late fights have been published, and show a grand total of 16,000. The Confederates place their loss at 12,000, but, in Federal circles, this is thought to be an under estimate. The Federals claim some advantages over Wheeler's cavalry in the fighting that has ensued since his movement against Rosecrans' lines of communication. A Federal movement from East Tennessee into Virginia is reported, and the Confederates have, thus far, been compelled to retreat before superior numbers. In two days' fighting they acknowledge a loss of 300 men, in killed and wounded.

There is nothing new from Charleston, and slight reported quiet in the trans-Mississippi departments. In reply to the Missouri delegation, the President has written a letter endorsing the policy of Gen. Schofield and retaining him in command. The Pennsylvania and Ohio elections have gone for the Republicans by heavy majorities.

During the past few days, gold has declined some 5 or 6 cents. There's no news of interest from Europe.

From the Baltimore Sun of Monday.

The War News.—In view of the fact that the term of service of a portion of the volunteer force now in the field, expires during the next year, the President has issued a proclamation calling for three hundred thousand more to serve for three years or the war, but not longer than three years. The volunteers under the call are to receive the advance pay, premium and bounty as hitherto given. If any State fails to fill its quota, then a draft to raise the deficiency will take place, commencing January 5th, 1864. All volunteers received will be duly credited to or deducted from the quotas established for the draft. Nothing in the proclamation is to interfere with existing orders or with the draft where it is now in progress. The whole number of troops called for by the several proclamations of the President, including the present one, is one million seven hundred and seventy-five thousand. The draft ordered August 4th, 1862, did not yield over one hundred thousand men and the conscription now being enforced, it is reported, will not realize us many, although each order called for three hundred thousand.

The intelligence from the Army of the Potomac is conflicting. The Federal cavalry scouts on Saturday evening reported that the Confederates had massed a large force at Manassas, but a reconnaissance made yesterday within a mile of Brantford Station discovered a few Confederate scouts only. It is also reported that Gen. Lee is now moving towards the lower Shenandoah and the Federal posts on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but nothing seems to be definitely known of such movement. The Federal army is said to be equally well posted for an advance or a defense. It appears that there was no fighting on Friday or Saturday beyond some slight skirmishing.

Exciting news is received from the Shenandoah valley. At an early hour yesterday morning the Ninth Maryland regiment of infantry, Col. Simpson, and a body of cavalry under Major Colston, stationed at Charlestown, were attacked by a superior force of Confederates, and after a spirited engagement the infantry surrendered, the cavalry succeeding in cutting their way out and escaping to Harper's Ferry. Being reinforced by infantry and artillery under Gen. Sullivan, the cavalry returned and occupied Charlestown, and then pushed on in pursuit of the Confederates, and came up with them near Berryville about the middle of the afternoon. Here another engagement was fought, but it is not known how it resulted, further than that the Confederates continued their retreat. Scouts report no indications of a movement of Confederates toward the line of the railroad. Charlestown is eight miles from Harper's Ferry, and Berryville about twenty.

Advices from the Texas expedition report that the Nineteenth Army Corps reached Vermillionville, a few miles south of Vermillionville, on the 9th. It was thought at New Orleans that there would be to delay in crossing. There was sharp skirmishing, and several prisoners were taken from the enemy. Their loss is not known. Vermillionville is the capital of Lafayette Parish, and about one hundred and ten miles from New Orleans. The army is already more than half-way to the Texas line.

A few days since a regiment of Federal cavalry encountered the Confederates on the Tallahatchie river, Miss., and caused them to fall back to Okolona. Another force of Confederates had been driven across the river.

A sharp fight is reported on the Big Black river, below Vicksburg, in which the Confederates were at first repulsed, but being reinforced, compelled the Federal forces to retreat beyond the river.

All is quiet at Little Rock, Ark., and vicinity. A guerrilla camp in Jefferson county has been broken up, and all the men captured.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

300,000 VOLUNTEERS CALLED OUT

On Saturday last the President issued the following proclamation, calling for three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years. This call, it will be observed, is an addition to the present draft, which has already taken place in several of the States. It will be further observed that if the quotas of the States now called for are not filled by the 5th of January next, the deficiency will be made up by another draft:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not, however, exceeding three years:

Now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I do further proclaim that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted, shall receive advance pay, premium and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department, through the provost marshal general's office, by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for the draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency of said quota shall be made on said State, on the 5th of January next, for the proportion of said quota; and the said draft shall commence on the 5th day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or those which may be issued, for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress or where it has not yet commenced.

The quotas of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department, through the provost marshal general's office, due regard being had for the arms heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that department.

In issuing this proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, inviting them to lend their willing, efficient, and patriotic aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
With the President:
William H. Secord, Secretary of State.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer.

HON. GEORGE E. PUGH.

One of the penalties—perhaps we should say privileges—of possession, of eminent abilities, and having exercised them in conspicuous public stations, is to be the target for the envenomed arrows of envy or vulgar abuse.

He who ascends to mountain tops must find their peaks most cap with ice and snow.

The name which heads this article has taken its place—a high and noble one—in the annals of our national history. The detractions of the present fleeting hour, begotten in the heat of the most violent political canvass ever held on this continent, can not reverse the fame which it has already won, and worthily worn. George E. Pugh, as a soldier in Mexico, as a lawyer, as a member of our State Legislature, as Attorney General of the State, as Senator of the United States, and as the candidate of the Democracy (not for an inferior office, with limited endorsements), to preserve, to defend, to restore the great principles of civil liberty and constitutional government, has, at all seasons and places, and exigencies borne himself equal to the crisis and its demands, and sustained a lofty character for superior attainments and the highest courage, physical and moral.

Who will forget the fight he fought, with the great Senator from Illinois, to put of this dread catastrophe of civil strife, and shield the temple of the Union from the impending storm? Nay, even brighter and grander than this proud event of his public career, is the dauntless courage with which now, at all hazards and inconveniences and obloquies, he stands up, the bold champion of law and the people. Honor to him. Thrice honor to him. Let him tell his children that this episode is the one upon which his mind reverts with most stable pride. For it, the Democracy of the nation will remember him, living, and preserve his memory, dead; as long as that Democracy shall itself survive to defend, like him, the institutions of our fathers.

SELECTING SEED CORN.

A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator offers the following suggestions respecting the proper selection of corn for planting:

1. Pick the ears that set nearest the ground.
2. Those ears having a short foot stalk.
3. From stalks having the most ears.—Generally but one ear on a stalk is proper for seed, and that usually the second ear. If the first ear is as good, take that.
4. Never take from a stalk having but one ear, if stalks can be found having two or more ears.
5. Always take ears that are filled out up to the end, and that run beyond the husk, if such can be had.
6. Lay up four or five times as much as will probably be wanted.
7. When you come to plant, before shelling, break every ear and see if the pit of the cob is dried up and hollow, for if it is not the corn is not fully ripe. Then shell off the butt and tip till you come to the young grains.

If farmers will follow this course yearly, the crops may be greatly increased. Great crops can never be raised from stalks having but one ear. The carelessness of farmers in selecting seed corn is one great cause why corn crops are generally of so little profit. So far as I know, the general practice of farmers in selecting seed corn, is to take the best and finest ears in the pile, without knowing if there were one or more ears on a stalk, and most likely there was but one.

SELECTING SEED WHEAT.

We have before alluded to the experiments of Mr. Hallett, of Brighton, in England, in the selection of wheat for seed and the results which have attended it.—It is an interesting and important matter with the farmer, and one which we desire to press upon the attention of our readers. Mr. Hallett commenced his experiments in September, 1850. He then planted one grain of wheat, and year by year selecting most carefully, the produce of the finest

heads as seed for next year's crop, and improving every successive harvest, he has at length more than doubled the size of the original heads, the weight of the product greatly increased, and he is enabled to sow much earlier than formerly. These are most important considerations.

It will be imagined that the selection of the best of the heads of Agriculture, under Mr. Hallett's care, was a matter of no small importance. It was, indeed, only to be done in the way of a selection about one peck from a bushel. A bushel and a half of this selected seed was sown side by side in another field, with wheat unselected, and the former was four times as good as the latter, and the yield correspondingly heavier. The field upon which it was sown was very uniform in character throughout, and this difference in the looks of the wheat could be distinguished as far as the field could be viewed so as to see the grain.

The benefits of careful selection of seed through a number of years, become so evident that we think farmers can but profit from the experiments which have thus far been made in this direction; and there is this advantage in it, that the plan is open to every farmer alive, and with but a small expense attending the operation. To raise pure crops of every variety for seed, is a matter of the greatest importance, and we wonder it has so long been neglected.—Maine Farmer.

VERDICT OF A JURY OF BOYS.

When Dr. Nathaniel Prentiss taught a public school in Roxbury, Mass., he was very much a favorite, but his patients at times would get very much exasperated by the infraction of the school rules by the scholars. On one occasion, in rather a wrathful way, he threatened to punish with six blows of a heavy ferule the first boy detected in violating and appointing some as detectors. Shortly after one of the detectors accused:

"Master, John Zeigler is whispering." John was called up and asked if it was a fact. (John, by the way, was a favorite both with his teachers and school-mates.) "Yes, answered John, 'I was not aware of what I was about; I was intent on working out a sum, and requested the boy who sat next to hand to give me the arithmetic that contained the rule which I wished to use.' The doctor regretted his hasty threat, but told John that he could not suffer him to whisper or escape the punishment, and continued:

"I wish I could avoid it, but cannot without a forfeiture of my word. I will, he continued, leave it to my three scholars you may choose to say whether or not I omit the punishment."

John said he was agreed to that, and immediately called out G. S. T. D., and D. P. D. The Doctor told them to return a verdict, which they soon did, (after consultation,) as follows:

"The master's word must be kept inviolate—John must receive the threatened six blows of the ferule; but it must be inflicted on voluntary proxies—and so the arbitrators will share the punishment by receiving each of us two of the blows."

John, who had listened to the verdict, stepped up to the Doctor, and with outstretched hand, exclaimed:

"Master, here is my hand; they shan't be struck a blow; I will receive the punishment." The Doctor, under pretence of wiping his face, shielded his eyes, and telling the boys to go to their seats, said he would think of it. I believe he did think of it to his dying day; but the punishment was never inflicted.

From the Annapolis Gazette.

A UNION MEETING was held at Rockville on 31 instant. Among other notable men, Jno. C. Holland, Esq., the unconditional Union Candidate for Congress, in this district, made a speech which is thus reported in the Baltimore American:

Speech of Colonel John C. Holland.

Colonel John C. Holland (candidate for Congress) next addressed the meeting.—He said he could not appreciate the political casuistry that will support a Government but not the Administration. It was our duty to ignore the question of the past, and come now to the great living question—shall slavery go under that the Government may live; or the Union be broken up and slavery sustained? He avowed himself as fully for the Union when the two come into collision. There was more than the interest of slavery to be subserved.—Slavery in Maryland was a doomed institution, stalking about as a veritable ghost in the spectral illusions now being represented at the places of amusement. [Laughter and applause.]

The question now for the slaveholders to decide was whether they would take emancipation with compensation or without.—If he was elected to Congress, he was willing to vote compensation for losses in the way of former real estate, dardies or jockeys, [laughter]; but he would certainly give the last man and the last dollar for the suppression of this rebellion, started in the interest of negro property. [Applause.] He was not willing that the interest of the slave owner, the jockey owner, or any other owner should stand in the way of the perpetuity of the Union.

Mr. Holland proceeded at considerable length and in vigorous language to deal with the question of preservation of the Union and upon the local bearings of the question in Maryland.

IMPORTANT ORDER CONCERNING DEPARTMENTS OF BOARDS OF ENROLLMENT.—The following circular was recently issued by Provost Marshal General Frey:

1. The decisions of boards of enrollment on claims for exemption from military duty under the draft being final, the boards will not reopen or re-examine claims upon which they have once rendered judgment. A thorough examination should be made into every doubtful case before rendering a decision, and, if necessary, the decision should be deferred for such reasonable length of time as may be required to obtain the evidence essential to a proper understanding of the case.

An exemption or discharge from the draft procured by fraud is invalid, and does not relieve the person perpetrating the fraud from his obligation to perform military duty under the draft, or from liability to be punished as a deserter from duty to report for duty as required by the law.

A board of enrollment or a professional board have reason to believe that a claimant has been practised upon the board by procuring an exemption or discharge, or by procuring a substitute, they will immediately report the facts in the case, and the provost marshal general for such further action as may be deemed advisable.

Steadfastness.—Greater by far than the satisfaction to be enjoyed by accumulation, is that of paying up old scores. To owe, without being able to pay as yet, but all the while to be inspired with a resolution to pay of the very last farthing of indebtedness, is to acquire the solid materials of a character that will wear to the end of time, and prove a treasure indeed to its possessor. We respect a man, be he young or old, who having a burden of debt to carry on his shoulders, for one reason or another, has yet determined to carry it. How especially and resolutely he carries himself from one year's end to another? What interest is his, to coin such hardships and moment into current money? What resolution he betrays, called into from his purpose neither in one direction nor another, but eager to secure the object and ends to which he has directed all his exertions. It may, in this sense, be as well for a man, as for a nation, to owe obligation, since it helps to fix his resolution, establish habits of industry and frugality, and develop all the best powers of the individual.

A NOVEL METHOD OF SCOURING TEA-TRAMPS.—GENERAL BEFORD SHIRLING HIS OWN WAGON TRAIN.—An incident occurred during the late retrograde movement of Meade's army which shows that General Buford is as fertile in expedients as he is brave in an emergency. While bringing up the rear, with the rebels not far behind him, he came up with a train of wagons several miles long, numbering, it is said, about eight hundred. The train was stopped, and Buford could find no one in command to start it. "No time was to be lost. The enemy were coming and Buford's command would be cut up and train captured. The trainmasters in that long line could not be made to comprehend and act. General Buford, in a few seconds, comprehended and acted. He ordered one of his light pieces to be planted in the rear of the train, and began firing shells up the road, over the wagons, at the longest range and with good elevation. A few of those "rotten cannon balls" bursting over the train, caused the sleepers and fixed the business. Believing that the rebels were close upon them, the wagon-masters and teamsters applied whip and spur, and the whole caravan was moved off safely.—Washington Republican.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S JONES ON THE MISSOURI AND KANSAS DIFFICULTY.—Mr. Lincoln's last story is in reference to the Missouri and Kansas troubles, got up by the burlesque Jim Lane and Missouri radicals. The President states that it reminded him of a certain field of land that he filled when he was farming. He had one large fine field of splendid land. It was one that he thought a great deal of; most of it was magnificent land and easily tilled. But in one end of the lot there were a few acres covered with pine stumps, that greatly annoyed him. These stumps were so hard that it was impossible to pull them out; they were so wet that it was impossible to burn them out. The result was that he had to plow around them. "So," says the President, "I shall be compelled to do with this Kansas and Missouri imbroglio—plow around them."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—From the New York Times.—Editorial—October 16.—We cannot yet foresee either the nature and magnitude of General Lee's advance or what is likely to come of it. The fighting on Wednesday, though only a single corps of the Rebels was engaged against two corps of our army, was very brisk and seems to have resulted in nothing but the further contraction of our army lines. The fact, however, that Lee has made a second attempt to flank our army, this time by way of Chantilly, and endeavored to get into our rear by way of Fairfax Court House, furnishes additional proof that he considers himself strong enough to cope with the army of the Potomac.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The result of the first year's operation of the internal revenue in the third (Boston) district of Massachusetts is as follows:—Income tax, \$500,000; manufactures tax, \$355,118; license tax, \$361,918; bank note stamp and insurance tax, \$320,000—making a total of \$1,537,036. The receipt for the State will reach \$10,000,000.

THE WEALTH OF NEVADA.—It is estimated that the mineral wealth of Nevada Territory will be sufficient to pay a national debt of \$20,000,000,000, to give every returning soldier a basket of silver, and to furnish all our iron-clads with a plating of silver thicker than their present covering of iron.

SEIZED BY THE CONFEDERATES.—Ezekiel Habel, delegate elect to the Virginia Legislature, and Marshall Davis, both of Occoquan, were arrested about three weeks since by Kincheloe's gang, and carried to Gundobsville.—Washington Star.

Much adversity is requisite to make a late life a beacon from prosperity will recall this hard instantly.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst. Sidney B. Hammett to Miss Rebecca Wood.
On the 7th inst. Wm. A. Coals to Miss Ursula E. Taylor.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's County, one at the instance of Alexander Penn, Richard H. Oliver, and Robert V. Oliver, trading under the name and style of Penn & Mitchell, and one at the suit of George H. Woodward, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Gustav Greenwell; and in execution of all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, at law and in equity, of the said Gustav Greenwell in and to the following property, to wit:

- One negro woman, named ELIZA, aged about 30 years;
- One negro woman, named MARGARET, aged about 25 years;
- One negro boy, named CLEM, aged about 8 years;
- One negro girl, named LOUISA, aged about 3 years;
- One negro boy, named ABRAHAM, aged 1 year;

2 HORSES;
2 COWS;
2 Yoke of OXEN;
2 do do
6 Head of young cattle.

And I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY, the 13th day of November next,

on the premises of the said Gustav Greenwell, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. I will expose to public auction the above described property, so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash. Also to satisfy officers' costs on same.

J. THOMPSON YATES, Late Sheriff.

Oct. 22d, 1863—18.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

By virtue of a mortgage from Thomas B. Fowler of Saint Mary's County, in the State of Maryland, to Francis Neale, Benjamin G. Harris and John H. Neale, trading as Neale, Harris & Co., of the City of Baltimore, bearing date of the 21st of May, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and sixty, the undersigned, as attorney for the said Neale, Harris & Co., will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Leonard Town, on

TUESDAY the 17th, day of November next,

between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—

ONE STORE HOUSE situated in the village of Chaptico, containing 100 feet front on the main street in Chaptico—75 feet of said front runs back 225 feet and the remaining 150 feet runs back 150 feet. There is a good DWELLING HOUSE attached to said Store, and there is also a Kitchen, Stables, Carriage House and other buildings on the premises—all which are in good repair. To a person wishing to engage in a Mercantile business, this property offers strong inducements—it being one of the best business stands in this section of the State.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal installments at six and twelve months from the day of sale. The deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the undersigned, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

B. FORD, Attorney for Neale, Harris & Co.
Oct. 22nd, 1863—18.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Wm. F. Leach and C. L. Johnson, under the firm and style of Leach & Johnson, was dissolved on the 10th of October, 1863, by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. Persons indebted to us are hereby urgently requested to call and settle their claims without delay.

WM. F. LEACH,
C. L. JOHNSON,
October 15th, 1863—18.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of goods of the late firm of Leach & Johnson, I shall continue business at the old stand, but shall, hereafter, sell for CASH only. I shall return from Baltimore city in a few days with a line assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, and shall be glad to see the patrons of the old firm, and the public generally, when they desire anything in my line. I have adopted the CASH system, that I may buy lower and sell cheaper, which must prove mutually beneficial to myself and customers.

WM. F. LEACH,
Head of St. Clement's Bay,
October 15th, 1863—18.