

St. Mary's Gazette.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. I.

LEONARD TOWN, MD., THURSDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 12, 1863.

NO. 7

SAINT MARY'S GAZETTE

WALTER THOMPSON.

sum. to be paid within six months. A subscription will be received for a short period than six months, and no paper be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—\$1 per square for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for every subsequent insertion. Eight lines or less constitute a square. If the number of insertions be not marked on the advertisement, it will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a mortgage from Thomas H. 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 and LOT in the village of Chesapeake.

Half lot fronts 275 feet on the main street in Chesapeake. 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, Granary, Carriage House and Corn House on the premises—all which are in good repair.

To a person willing to engage in the 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.

R. FORD Attorney for Neale, Harris & Co. Oct. 22nd, 1863.—ts.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned would call the attention of the public to the fact, that they have just opened at their store, in Leonard Town, a new and carefully selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Their assortment embraces the following articles:—

Coats, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cassinets, Full-bottomed, Fringed, Hats, Caps, Ladies Dress Goods, of every variety and description, Dress Trimmings, Demosie, Notions, Combs, Sewing Machines and a large and complete assortment of ready-made Clothing; and in short, everything, except Groceries and Shoes, that is usually kept in a country store.

They will sell on reasonable terms and invite a call from the public.

SCOTT & CO., Leonard Town, Md. Nov. 5th, 1863.—12p.

FOR RENT.

THE farm on which I reside, within one mile of Millstone Landing, is for rent. For terms, apply to JOHN D. FREEMAN. November 5th, 1863.—12p.

JOSEPH H. KEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Resident, Leonard Town, St. Mary's County, Maryland. WILL practice in the Courts of the first Judicial Circuit, St. Mary's, Charles and Prince Georges Counties. March 5th, 1863.—3m.

JAMES S. DOWNS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Resident, Leonard Town, St. Mary's County, Md. Will practice in St. Mary's and the adjoining counties. October 1st, 1863.—12p.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

BY virtue of authority from the Orphan's Court for St. Mary's County, the undersigned, administrators of the late George C. Morgan, will sell at public sale, in Leonard Town, on

TUESDAY, the 24th day of November next,

a large and general assortment of valuable Law Books and Miscellaneous Works. The Law Books comprise the library of the late George C. Morgan, and consist of the MARYLAND, UNITED STATES and NEW YORK REPORTS, BLACKSTONE'S WORKS, WHARTON'S CRIMINAL LAWS and all the standard and elementary works used in practice in the courts of this State.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of Five dollars and under cash. On all sums above Five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchasers giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ALICE MORGAN, Admrs. JOHN F. MAGILL, Admrs. October 29th, 1863.—ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, at the suit of Alexander Penn, Richard H. Mitchell and L. V. Oliver, trading under the firm and style of Penn & Mitchell, use of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore for \$1100.00, me of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore for \$1050.00, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of George Chapellier, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, at law and in equity, of the said George Chapellier in and to the following property, to wit:

One tract or parcel of land, called and known as—

GREEN SPRINGS, containing 175 acres, more or less.

This land is located in Charlotte Hall District in this county.

And I hereby give notice, that on

FRIDAY, the 20th day of November next,

at the village of Charlotte Hall, in this county, 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.

THOMAS L. DAVIS, Sheriff. Oct. 29th, 1863.—ts.

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, last, 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.—12p.

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 fine 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.—12p.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

On application of J. mas H. Alvey, administrator of John Taylor, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said administrator notify the creditors of the said deceased to file their claims against the said deceased, in the Register of Will's office of Saint Mary's county, on or before the 1st day of January next, for dividend, and that this order be published in the Saint Mary's Gazette once a week in each week until the said 1st day of January next.

J. T. M. RALEY, Register of Mills for St. Mary's county. Oct. 22d, 1863.—12p.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of James M. Heard, Treasurer of the County of Commissioners for Saint Mary's County, use of Vincent Canadier, use of George Combs, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of James P. Abell, use of Thomas C. Ward, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph D. Edwards, William J. Cartwright and Thomas C. Ward, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, at law and in equity, of the said Joseph D. Edwards, William J. Cartwright and Thomas C. Ward in and to the following property, to wit:

1 crop of Tobacco (in the house); 1 Grey Horse; 1 Colt; 1 yoke of oxen; 1 cow; 1 ox cart; 1 veal; 10 Hogs; 1 negro Boy; named JIM; 1 lot of Corn, (supposed to be 15 barrels); 1 lot of top-fodder; 1 Bedstead, tick & clothing; 1 Bureau; 1 Table; 1 Looking glass; 1 chair; 1 plain chair; 1 clock; 1 Bedstead and Mattress; 1 Looking Glass; and a tract or parcel of land, in Charlotte Hall District, in this County, and containing 561 acres more or less.

Also, by virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, at the suit of Alexander Penn, Richard H. Mitchell and L. V. Oliver, trading under the firm and style of Penn & Mitchell, use of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore for \$1100.00, me of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore for \$1050.00, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William J. Cartwright, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, at law and in equity, of the said William J. Cartwright in and to the following property, to wit:

One tract or parcel of land, called and known as—

"STUMP NECK," containing 170 acres, more or less.

LOWER NECK containing 250 acres, more or less.

"HAMMETT'S DISCOVERY," "LEGAL'S HAZARD" and "CEDAM'S DISCOVERY," containing 141 acres, more or less.

These lands are all located in Charlotte Hall District, in this county, and contain

561 acres, more or less.

And I hereby give notice, that on

WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November next,

at the Court House door, in Leonard Town, 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.

THOMAS L. DAVIS, Sheriff. October 29th, 1863.—ts.

FARM FOR SALE.

I will sell at private sale a desirable little farm, located near St. Mary's river, in the Factory District, and only half a mile from Millers' Wharf. This farm is in excellent order, has a new two story dwelling upon it, is healthy, well watered, has good out-houses upon it and contains

100 acres, more or less. Terms will be made easy.

Address, JAMES S. DOWNS, Leonard Town, Md.

JOHN H. WOOD, Great Mills, Md.

If the above farm is not sold by TUESDAY, the 2d of November next, I will offer it at public sale at Leonard Town.

JOHN H. WOOD. October 1st, 1863.—12p.

BAKER A. JAMISON, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Resident, Leonard Town, St. Mary's County, Md. Will practice in St. Mary's and the adjoining counties. October 15th, 1863.—12p.

FROM THE SOUTH—THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

RESEARCH OF THE RECENT CAMPAIGN. Richmond Examiner, Oct. 26.

Reheated of the movements of our army during the recent campaign in Northern Virginia. From the information in our reach, we make up a hasty and imperfect narrative.

It would appear to have been General Lee's plan to send A. P. Hill's corps by a route west of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Manassas Junction, there to cut off Meade's retreat, whilst Ewell's corps followed on the right flank of the retreating enemy, and would be ready to fall upon his rear when he should be brought to a stand.

In furtherance of this plan Hill left Meade's country on or about the 8th inst., and moved toward Sperryville. On the same day Ewell crossed the Rapidan at Haccoon Ford. At this place occurred the first cavalry fight, in which we drove the enemy back, but without sustaining considerable loss. Here Newton and other gallant officers fell.

Meade having apparently seen through the designs of General Lee, began his retreat simultaneously with our advance, and, having the benefit of the railroad, and moving on a direct line, it is no matter of surprise that he managed to frustrate them.

On Sunday, Hampton's cavalry, under the immediate command of Stuart, moving in advance of Ewell's corps, reached Culpeper Court-house, and moving along the railroad, encountered the enemy at Brandy Station. The battle took place on the farm of John Muior Dotts, one of the charges of our cavalry being made through his front yard. We may here remark that the property on the farm of this extraordinary individual, of whom the Government of the Confederate States stand in such fear, had been religiously respected by the Yankees whereas, the country around was little better than a wilderness, his fences and crops were untouched. But that Sunday night wrought a change in its condition. Three thousand Confederate cavalry bivouacked there after the battle, and left their horses in his cornfield. The next morning there were very few fence-rails and very little corn left. The men could be heard to say while building high their fires: "Pie on, boys, they are nothing but d—d old Union rails." Botta came down Monday morning and said he would like to get a certificate of the quantity of corn used and rails burnt. He was dismissed very cavalierly, and told that we had no time to attend to such matters.

Monday our cavalry came up with the enemy at Jefferson, on the road from Culpeper Court-house to Warrenton. There an obstinate fight took place, which resulted in the enemy being driven across Heigeman's River to Warrenton Springs, from which place the enemy were also driven after a battle. In each of these battles we took several hundred prisoners. Ewell's corps, having changed its line of march, reached Warrenton on Tuesday morning. Meade's army was at this time across the Rapidan, and believed to have halted at Warrenton Junction, and between that point and Cattlet Station. Two thousand cavalry were sent down from Warrenton to reconnoitre in the direction of Cattlet. On arriving near the latter place, Tuesday evening, they found the enemy were moving heavy columns of infantry along the railroad toward Manassas; and they thereupon immediately turned to retreat their steps toward Warrenton, but on reaching a road which crossed their route, leading from Warrenton Junction to Manassas, they found that the enemy were also moving infantry in large masses along this road. They were thus completely hemmed in. Night came on as they reached this road. The heavy tramp of the enemy's infantry and the rattle of their artillery sounded fight in front of them.

General Stuart withdrew his little force into a thicket of old field pines, hoping that the enemy would pass him by unnoticed, and leave his road to Warrenton clear.

The enemy were moving so near our position that every word of command and every ordinary conversation could be distinctly heard by us. Our situation was extremely critical; any accident—the accidental discharge of a pistol—would have disclosed our position, and then, in view of the overwhelming force of the enemy, nothing awaited us but destruction or surrender.

Stuart gave his officers and men to understand that surrender was not to be thought of, but that the enemy was to be fought to the last. A council of war having been called, it was resolved, as the best thing that could be done under the circumstances, to send the nine pieces of horse artillery and five of the cavalry in six columns to endeavor to cut their way through the enemy. But after some reflection Stuart resolved not to abandon his artillery, and struck upon a device for informing General Lee, who was at Warrenton, of his situation. He called for three volunteers to undertake a desperate enterprise. Crockett Edgins, of this city, and two other young men immediately stepped forth to undertake this General's night order. Stuart ordered them to put on infantry

knapsacks, and, shouldering muskets, to advance in the darkness to the road, fall into the enemy's column, and, crossing it, to make their way to Warrenton, and say to General Lee that he was surrounded, and he must send some of his people to help him out." Edgins and his two gallant companions obeyed orders and reached Warrenton in safety.

The last division of the enemy halted and bivouacked opposite Stuart and within one hundred and fifty yards of his position—so close that we could hear the Yankees pouring out oats to feed their horses. During the night two of Meade's staff straggled into our lines and were taken prisoners. One of them, a gay young fellow, said to Stuart, "All right, General, we sup with you to-night, you dine with us to-morrow," intimating that Stuart would, by that time, be a prisoner.

At daylight Wednesday morning Stuart was informed by the cracking of our skirmishers' muskets that Lee had received his message, and was sending "some of the people" to help him. As Lee's advancing columns attracted the enemy's attention, Stuart, from the rear, opened on them with grape and canister. The enemy were much disordered by the cannonade from so unexpected a quarter, and, taking advantage of the confusion, Stuart lumbered up his guns and, with cavalry and artillery, dashed through the hostile ranks and rejoined General Lee. The enemy suffered a loss of one hundred and eighty killed in this affair.

That evening Hill's corps reached Bristoe Station just after Meade's army had passed that point. What appeared to be a small portion of the enemy was discovered behind a long embankment of the railroad, and two brigades of Bath's corps were ordered to dislodge them. Then followed the battle of Bristoe, which had already been mentioned in these columns. What appeared to be a trifling force of the enemy, turned out to be two full army corps, lying in an ambush to gobble up any incautious brigades that might attempt to dislodge them. An hour's experiment convinced our men that a formidable force was in their front, and they withdrew. We had three or four hundred men killed and wounded in the fight. The enemy admit a severe loss, but they left but a few dead upon the field. Before the main body of our army could get up the battle was over. That night our men were drawn up in line of battle, but when the day broke on Thursday morning, the enemy was gone.

Our forces followed them as far as Manassas Junction, and, resting here a day, began a retrograde movement towards the Rappahannock. Our cavalry on Thursday, crossed Bull Creek, near the foot of Bull Run Mountain, and made a reconnoissance as far as Centreville, where they were driven back by the enemy's infantry.

This ended this famous retreat and pursuit. Our army returned to the Rappahannock, having lost in the campaign about one thousand men killed, wounded and prisoners. Of the enemy's loss in killed and wounded we have no means of making an estimate. During the pursuit our troops never made over twelve miles a day. The results of the campaign are important. We took a large number of prisoners and horses, ascertained Meade's army to consist of not more than fifty thousand infantry, destroyed the railroad from Manassas to Rappahannock Station, and removed Meade's headquarters from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock.

During the campaign our cavalry did splendid service. They performed all the successful fighting, and took nineteen tenths of the prisoners.

As belonging rather to the period of our retreat than of Meade's, we have made no mention of the cavalry victory gained by Stuart over Kilpatrick on the 19th inst.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE REBEL MANNER OF GOING INTO BATTLE—THE BRAVERY OF GENERAL STEADMAN—THE HERO OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Army of the Cumberland's correspondence of the Times gives the following deserved tribute to General Steadman, of Ohio. He says:

The rebel forces from the East fought with a gallantry allied to desperation, and I do not wonder that our boys were proud to say, when asked to whom they were opposed, "Loggstreet's men." The rebel fashion of coming out to battle is peculiar. Had you seen them streaming out of the woods in long gray lines into the open field, you could not have likened them to nothing better than a stream of turbid water pouring through a sieve. And, writing of water, let me say that the difference among regiments consists not more in the material of the rank and file than it does in the coolness, judgment and bravery of the officers, and the faith the soldiers repose in them.

That faith has a magic in it that tones men up, and makes more and nobler of them than there was before. It is the principle recognized by the great Frederick when he addressed his General:—

send you against the enemy with sixty thousand men." "But sire," said the officer, "there are but fifty thousand." "Ah, I counted you as ten thousand," was the monarch's wise and quick reply. "I have a splendid illustration of this in an incident which occurred on the Sunday at Chickamauga. It was near four o'clock

General Steadman's division of the Reserve Corps bowed their heads to the hurrying storm of lead, as if it had been rain, and betrayed signs of breaking.

The line wavered like a great flag in a breath of wind. They were as splendid material as ever shouldered a musket. But then what could they do in such a blinding tempest? General Steadman rode up.—

A great, hearty man, broad-shouldered, broad-shouldered, a face written all over with sturdy sense and stout courage; no lady's man to make bouquets for snowy fingers, and sing, "Meet me by moonlight alone," like some Generals I could name, but realizing the idea of my boyhood, when I read of the stout old Morgan of the Revolution.

Well up rode Steadman, took the flag from the color-bearer, glanced along the wavering front, and with that voice of his that could talk against a small rattle of musketry, cried out: "Go back, boys, go back, but the flag can't go with you." grasped the staff, wheeled his horse and rode on. Must I tell you that the column closed up, and grew firm, and moved resolutely on like a great strong river, and swept down upon the foe and made a record that shall live when their graves are as empty as the cave of Macbeth? They were in a sense nobler than Shakespeare's—they were themselves again.

B. F. T. S.

THE CLERGYMAN'S JOKE.

I was spending a night in a hotel in Freeport, Illinois. After breakfast I came into the sitting room, where I met a pleasant, chatty, good humored traveler, who like myself, was waiting for the morning train from Galena. We conversed freely and pleasantly on several topics, until, seeing two young ladies meet and kiss each other in the street, the conversation turned on kissing, just about the time the train was approaching. "Come," said he, "kissing up his carpet bag, 'since we are on so sweet a subject, let us have a practical application. I'll agree to kiss the most beautiful lady in the cars from Galena, you being the judge, if you will kiss the next prettiest, I being the judge. The proposition staggered me a little, and I could hardly tell whether he was in earnest or in fun, but as he would be as deep in it as I could possibly be, I agreed, provided he would do the first kissing, though my heart failed me some what as I saw his black eyes sparkle with daring. "Yes," said he, "I'll try it first. You take the back seat, and go in from the front end, where you can see the faces of the ladies, and stand by the one you think the handsomest, and I'll come from behind and kiss her."

I had hardly stepped into the car when I saw at the first glance one of the loveliest looking women my eyes ever fell on—a beautiful blonde, with Auburn hair, and a bright sunny face, full of love and sweetness, and as radiant and glowing as the morning. Further search was unnecessary.

I immediately took my stand in the aisle of the car by her side. She was looking earnestly out of the window, as if expecting some one. The back door of the car opened, and in stepped my hotel friend. I pointed my finger slyly towards her, never dreaming that he would dare to carry out his pledge; and you may imagine my horror and amazement when he stepped up quickly behind her, and stooped over and kissed her with a greed that made my mouth water. I expected, of course, a shriek of terror, and then a row generally, and then a knockdown; but astonishingly succeeded astonishment, when I saw her return the kiss with composure interposed.

Quick as a flash the turned to me and said, "Now is your turn," pointing to a hideously ugly, wrinkled woman, who sat in the seat behind. "Oh! you must excuse—'you must excuse,'" I exclaimed, "I've sold this time. I give it up. Do tell me you've been kissing?" "Why," said he, "since you are a man of so much taste and such quick perception, I will let you off." And we all burst into a peal of laughter as he said, "That is my wife. I have been waiting for her." "Prize that was a safe proposition!" He told the story to his wife, who looked so full of rage when she heard it. Before we reached Chicago we exchanged cards, and I discovered that my genial companion was an Episcopal clergyman of Chicago, whose name I had frequently heard. Whenever I go to Chicago I always go to have tea; and a heavier more natural and more frequent preacher is hard to find. He is well known as one of the ablest orators of the Episcopal denomination in the West. —Hesperia Weekly.

THE GOVERNMENT DEBT.—The certificates of indebtedness issued prior to the 31st of March last, recently ordered to be redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury, amount, it is said, to \$81,000,000.