THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - OCTOBER 12, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

FOR GOVERNOR

Augustus W. Bradford,

OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

FOR COMPTROLLER,

SAMUEL S. MAFFITT,

OF CECIL COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALLS,

Brice J. Goldsborough,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

GRAND UNION
Mass Meetings.

THE Union Men of Talbot county have the pleasure of announcing the following Mass Meetings to be held in the several districts of the county at the respective times and places herein mentioned.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 12th, at St. Michaels.
" SATURDAY, Oct. 19th, at Trappe.
" SATURDAY, Oct. 26th, at Chapel.
" SATURDAY, Nov. 2d, at Bay Hundred.
" MONDAY Night, Nov. 4th, at Broad Creek.
" TUESDAY, Nov. 5th, at Easton.

☞ The above appointments will be filled by some of the most distinguished speakers in the State, who have been engaged for the occasions. Come out Union Men one and all and hear the truth.

A Mass Meeting will also be held at

EASTON,

On Wednesday, the 23d instant,

WHEN

Augustus W. Bradford, Esq.,

THE UNION

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR,

AND

Samuel S. Maffitt, Esq.,

THE UNION

CANDIDATE FOR COMPTROLLER.

Will certainly address the Meeting.

By order of

CENTRAL COMITTEE.

☞ WE observe in the last *Star* another abortive attempt to make political capital out of the U. S. troops stationed in our vicinity, ending like the first, in an entire failure to sustain a single charge made. As we have before remarked the stock in trade of these political croakers is about exhausted and they naturally recur to the lowest expedients to sustain their sinking cause and we now find them busily engaged in circulating small slanders and disseminating false rumors for the purpose of bringing odium on the Union men of this county. The writer in the Star evidently feels the position in which he has placed himself, for after all his *lofty* allegations, he comes before the public in the last issue without a solitary proof upon which to base a single statement he has made, stripped of all pretence, and endeavors to palliate his presumption and escape from the dilemma, by stating that he "believes" the rumor to be true. He has thus advertised his inability to substantiate his charges while he has not the manliness to retract them. We now repeat what we said in our last issue, that the assertion that the Union men of this county had any agency in procuring the presence of the federal troops here is false in every particular and that no knowledge was had of their intended arrival until the day before they landed at Easton Point. The first intimation of the fact was from one or two of our citizens who were in Cambridge on the day previous and heard the order read in open camp. If the Union men *had* been instrumental in bringing the federal troops here they have no particular reason to disown it, for they are not ashamed of their flag nor of those who fight under it, but the attempt is made to induce the belief that they were brought here by solicitation to "harass and overawe the State rights men" (alias the *peaceable* secessionists.) There are a number of statements and inuendoes in the article in the Star which carry their own refutation on their face. We will notice just one or two of them. The question is asked "what is the meaning of the various sentences dropped from Union men," such as "they were expecting them here every day," &c. Now, all we have to say is, that the expectations of the so-called "peace" men were much more frequently exercised on this subject than those of the Union men; they were always on the alert and frequently on the alarm, lest United States soldiers should suddenly appear in our midst, and on several occasions considerable consternation was manifested and certain *prudential* arrangements were made, which to say the least were hardly compatible with conscious innocence. They were evidently expected then on many occasions and the nervous remarks of our "peaceable" friends at the anticipated coming frequently gave rise to rumors, which, like others attributed to the Union men, had their origin in the fears and overweening anxiety of the friends of 'peace.' Further on, the alleged assertion of a *very prominent* Union man "that he was afraid to walk the streets of Easton at night for fear of being assassinated," is paraded as proof of the general desire of the party that troops should be stationed here to harass and overawe the State rights men. Wonderful indeed!

Again, we quote the following: "The Gazette ridicules our quoting its friend, Col. Smith 'as proof' of our assertions. We simply stated that as a fact, *not that we believed him*, but his saying so corroborated what we had heard from more reliable quarters." It will be observed that the Star does not designate "*the more reliable quarters*" alluded to, but says first it did not believe *him*, meaning Col. Smith, and then immediately gives him as the only evidence to corroborate what it had heard. We are speaking simply of the inconsistency of the Star in holding up Col. Smith as totally unworthy of belief and then falling back upon him as its only corroborative testimony. Further on we find an attempt to gloss over the imputation previously made that Gen. Dix had been importuned for troops, and his remark about the trouble given him by the Union men of Talbot, &c. The writer endeavors to escape the force of our answer by using the following petty dodge: "Such twists and turns as this,—getting into difficulty and trying to shift the blame on some one else's shoulders—is very common with the Gazette and its clique." This may be a very convenient way for the author to relieve himself from the position of having made a false statement. When called upon for the proof he commences a course of shuffling, and with a view to avert public attention talks about "twists" and "turns," hoping in the mean time to make good his retreat. But we do not mean to let him off so easily. We tell him plainly, as he made the charge, and has brought not a scintilla of proof to sustain it, he stands before the public a "self-convicted" calumniator, and so will continue to stand until he makes good his assertions or has the honor to retract them. At the end of his article the writer refers to our allusions to the "peaceable demonstrations of the State rights men" but makes not the slightest attempt to answer the charge of inconsistency which we established beyond all doubt, and it never will be answered. The spectacle of men professing a zealous devotion to "peace," uttering yells of exultation at the prospect of the invasion of Maryland by the rebel troops, and the bloodshed and slaughter which must eventually ensue, evincing the utmost horror at the sight of federal soldiers engaged in sustaining the Union of which our own State is a faithful and devoted member. It is true their presence affords no regret to Union men; we never expect to see the day when the flag of our country, or those who march under it, are objects to be avoided by any good and loyal citizen; it is only to those "whom conscious guilt makes afraid," who cherish disloyalty in their bosoms, that the sight of the stars and stripes, or other representatives of the government whose symbols they are, are subjects of dislike and dread. Like Arnold in the days of his humiliation, they turn from the national emblems which serve to remind them of their treason, and seek relief from the qualms of conscience by bitter denunciations at everything indicative of true and genuine patriotism.

☞ AMONG other rumors which have been busily circulated recently is one to the effect that the arrest of Gen. Tilghman was procured by the intervention of prominent Union men of this place and would not have been made had it not been urged after the arrival of the troops here.—This, like other statements in regard to the matter, has not the slightest foundation in reality.—It was purely a government affair and there was no interference whatever by the Union men of the town. On the evening of their arrival the officers conversed with several of our prominent citizens but not one word was said in regard to the arrest of Gen. Tilghman which was kept a matter of profound secresy from *every one* here. The very gentlemen whom we have heard spoken of as instigating the proceeding had not the slightest intimation of it from any quarter and were utterly unaware of the fact until next morning. Col. Bailey, the officer in command knows full well this statement to be correct and will corroborate it whenever desired.

So also in regard to the rumor that a caucus was held for the purpose of preventing the discharge of Gen. T. and that Gen. Lockwood had been written to with that view. It is false in every particular. Gen. T.'s arrest or discharge is of far more indifference to the Union men than to those who are circulating such slanders, for we regard him even at liberty as utterly powerless for good or evil. All these suspicions and surmisings are the offsprings of the guilty consciences of men who see in every movement some dread connection with their own treasonable complicity.

GEN. TENCH TILGHMAN.—We take the following items in reference to the arrest and release of Gen. Tilghman, from the last Cambridge *Democrat:*

Gen. Tilghman, whose arrest we noticed in our last issue, was released on Friday last, after signing the following *parole:*

"Be it known, that on this fourth day of October, A. D. 1861, I, Tench Tighman, having been arrested by the military forces of the United States, on the charge of being engaged in enterprises hostile thereto; and being required to give my parole of honor as the condition of my release: Now, therefore, I give this my solemn pledge, that during the existence of the present troubles between the Government of the United States and the people of some of the Southern States, I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will make no opposition to the military forces thereof; and that I will not visit Virginia or any of the seceding States; that I will not advise against or do anything to oppose the disarming of any volunteer company on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

(Signed) TENCH TILGHMAN.

Attest,
JOHN H. KNIGHT, Ass't. Adj't. Gen.

A true copy of the original,
JOHN H. KNIGHT, Ass't. Adj't. Gen.

The following are the remarks of the editor of the *Democrat:*

"The charges on which he was arrested—being that of having arms concealed on his farm, and of an intention to have them removed to the Eastern Shore counties of Virginia to be used in acts of hostility against the Government—were investigated *ex parte* by the General commanding here and were proven to be false. Their falsity was distinctly acknowledged to Gen. Tilghman."

Why is it that Gen. Tilghman was obliged to take such a binding obligation as the above, if there was no other charge resting against him than "having arms concealed on his farm" and the "*falsity* of that *acknowledged*" to him? The remarks of the *Democrat* will not bear their own weight.

UNION NOMINATIONS OF QUEEN ANNE'S CO.—The following is the Union ticket for Queen Anne's county:

Senate—Sam'l. T. Harrison.
Delegates—Thos. H. Kemp, Charles McCollister.
Commissioners of Levy Court—Edward Sudler, Daniel C. Hopper, Matthias George.
Sheriff—George T. Burgess.
Surveyor—James W. Thompson.

ALLEGANY COUNTY UNION NOMINATIONS.—The following excellent ticket was nominated by the Union Convention at Cumberland on Saturday last:

For Delegates—Geor. A. Pearre, Charles W. White, Lloyd Lowe, A. Chamberlain.
For Sheriff—Thos. G. McCullough.
For County Commissioners—Wm. R. McCulley, Daniel Duncan, David Kent, Ashford Trail, David Compton.
For Surveyor—William Brace.

☞ THE time is rapidly approaching when the people of Maryland will be called to decide for all coming time the position of our State in its relations to the general government and the rebellious States. It is true the sentiment of the people was fully and fairly expressed at the Congressional election of June, but that sentiment has been perverted and misrepresented by our representatives in the legislature, when timely arrest has saved Maryland the consequences of a civil war. We have no apprehensions whatever for the result. The Union sentiment is largely in the ascendency and the ranks of our enemies so demoralized that in many counties they will fail to present a ticket. The "peace ruse" has had its day and is exhausted. The people understand perfectly well that it is but an expedient to obtain the reins of power for the purpose of introducing anarchy and strife. The same system was tried in Kentucky and utterly failed. No sooner had the State declared herself in favor of the Union by an overwhelming majority than the advocates of "peace," incited by Breckinridge, Marshall and others, made war upon her citizens for no other reason than that given by the Memphis *Appeal*, as follows: "*The South needs her territory and must have it, though at the price of blood and conquest.*" The "peace" men of this State are ready to follow their example if ever an opportunity should offer. Every man who votes for this so called "peace ticket" is voting in effect for an ordinance of secession. Let every true friend of the Union turn out at the approaching election and assist in rolling up such a majority as will forever place it out of the power of these political schemers to incite sedition in our midst.

LOCAL ITEMS.

☞ THE rebel sympathizers of Talbot have at length put forth their "PEACE HUMBUG," in the shape of a pompous call in the last Star, addressed to the voters of the county in favor of State lines, State rights, State sovereignties, all opposed to the war, consolidations, Black republicanism, and all persons opposed to blood, taxation and cambalism, all persons opposed to vice and in favor of virtue and the inauguration of the milenium, requesting them to meet at Easton, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of consulting upon the expediency of nominating a county ticket, and if deemed expedient to select such men as will pledge themselves without fail to accomplish the above purposes. It is to be hoped that all who attend will be duly impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and that the above mentioned programme for the regeneration of the human family, will not be allowed to fall through by means of any hesitation as to the propriety of nominating a ticket.

THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.—Our streets have presented a more business-like appearance in the last few waeks than they have since the present troubles of the country commenced.—A number of our merchants have been to the city and laid in large stocks of goods for fall and winter use, and trade generally appears to be moving along quite as briskly, we think, as could be expected. Since our last issue we notice that Mr. Joseph Rasin and Messrs. Cheezum & Emory, have returned from the city with large stocks of dry goods, groceries, &c. Also Mr. Jesse Hughes, with his usually large and carefully selected stock of boots, shoes, and everything kept in his line.

☞ ONE of our devils, who is occasionly given to the perpetration of a dry joke, on reading the remarks of the Star relative to sundry evolutions performed by two soldiers in front of the Gazette office, observed, that the soldiers, for the sake of variety, ought to be taught other evolutions such as were performed around the market house pump in front of the Star office on one occasion, by an ex-military officer. We have repeatedly lectured him for making these ill-natured remarks and now make public mention of it again, hoping it may be the means of his reformation.

☞ BY reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that our friend, T. C. Nicols, Jr., has withdrawn from the hardware business that he has established and so successfully prosecuted in our town the past two years. We regret so important a change in our midst. Mr. Nicols is a business man, a man of spirit and experience in the prosecution of his business and a liberal patron of advertising mediums. We wish him success in the new enterprise he is about starting. For his success we ask the patronage of our friends and the public feeling assured they will use every effort to merit the same.

READ AND BE PROFITED.—We invite our readers to a perusal of a discourse by the Rev. Geo. A. Leakin, which will be found on our first page. It is short and the most ultra secessionist need have no fears of seeing anything in it that will in the least ruffle his good temper or interfere with his position. But it points out a course which all classes and political creeds should more thoroughly study at this particular time. We invite all to read it and ponder well the truths it contains.

The British Press on American Affairs.

The London News, of the 20th ult., thus convicts the Times on the strength of its own admissions:

Let us consider for a moment the position of the contending parties in America, according to the admissions of our cotemporary. The South, it has at length been discovered, had "no actual justification for their revolt in the treatment they had received at the hands of the Federal Government." The reasons which induced the Southerners to take up arms were "selfish reasons," and although it is said that they were precisely those which determine the separation of political communities, they were in fact, those which generally determine the action of those who are resolved to retain the power which the law has conferred upon them.

From the birth of the American republic until the election of President Lincoln, the Southerners had succeeded in retaining political power in their own hands. And when, by the advancing prosperity of "the great West," they found the reins of government slipping from their hands, the leading politicians of the South determined, by a gigantic conspiracy, to set up a new Confederacy, in which they might still occupy the chief place. The North, it is said, accepted the battle, and how could they do otherwise? By the most deliberate treachery the Northerners had been robbed of their property.—The Federal fortress and the Federal stores had been seized by brute force; the oaths of allegiance to the Constitution had been openly repudiated; the command of the Federal troops and the Federal navy had been suddenly abandoned; the flag of the Union had been grossly insulted; and in short, for the most selfish ends, the great Union had been dragged in the dust, and the principle upon which it was founded has been made a public laughingstock. Every Englishman knows full well that the division of the United States means the *degradation of the American citizen.*

As our contemporary says:—"If the Great Republic were split into two confederations, not only would the power of the old government be halved, but the halves would balance each other. The confederate State would form a counterpoise to the United States, and the strength of the American people would be self-consumed." No man who has bestowed a moment's reflection upon the contrast between the United States as they now exist and the United States shorn of half its territory, and confronted by a rival confederation, ruled by such men as Jefferson Davis and Beauregard, can doubt that the influence of America and the position of an American citizen abroad would be seriously damaged. It is difficult therefore, to understand the simplicity of those who hope to persuade the government at Washington to acknowledge the existence of the Confederate States without a determined struggle.

Once grant the right of Secession, and where is it to stop. As the *Times* admits, instead of a great, united, irresistible nation, there must be two jealous States watching each other; "but since it is logically argued that if the right of Secession be once established, every single State of the Union may claim its separate independence, it follows that the two Confederations may be multipled into a dozen or a score of such sovereignties. In short, unless the Federal Government at Washington is prepared to admit that the Federal Constitution is a mere theoretical dream, the President and his Cabinet are bound to exercise the powers which the Constitution has conferred upon them to coerce those who attempt to violate it. It may be that they will fail, but that failure will be dignified by the efforts which they made to succeed."

From Hatteras Inlet.

IMPORTANT NAVAL ACHIEVEMENT AT HATTERAS.

CONFEDERATE ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE INDIANA TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

THREE REBEL REGIMENTS ROUTED.

COL. BRAISTED, OF GEORGIA, KILLED.

Three Hundred Killed & Wounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 8.—The frigate Susquehanna has arrived from Hatteras Inlet, and brings most interesting and exciting intelligence.

On the 2d inst., the day after the capture of the steamer Fanny, the steam-tug Ceres and Putnam, having one of the launches of the Susquehanna in tow, went up to Chicimacomico bank and landed seven days' provisions for the seven companies of the Indiana Regiment stationed there, which is forty miles from Fort Hatteras. They returned the same evening without having seen anything of the Confederates.

On Friday, however, word reached Hatteras Inlet, by the steamer Stars and Stripes, that 2,500 Confederates, consisting of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia regiments, had come over from the main land in six small steamers and schooners, with flat-boats, and had attacked the Indiana regiment, who were obliged to retreat along the narrow neck of land towards Hatteras Inlet.

The frigates Susquehanna and Monticello immediatly steamed up outside of the Sound, while Col. Hawkins marched up with six companies and reached Hatteras Light by nightfall, a distance of thirteen miles. During the night Colonel Hawkins was joined by the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, who had succeeded in making their escape from the combined naval and land force brought against them, and had passed, in the darkness of the night, a Rebel regiment which had been landed below them for the purpose of cutting them off. Colonel Brown, who was in command of the Indiana regiment, reported that he had lost forty men as prisoners, comprising his sick, wounded, and twenty pickets who could not be called in. He succeeded in saving his tents, provisions, &c.

On Saturday morning the Monticello steamed around the cape, and a few miles up the coast met the Rebel force marching down the narrow neck of land to attack our troops. Rebel steamers were also landing additional forces to co-operate with them. They were in easy range, and the Monticello opened upon them with shells and five-second fuses, two hundred and eighteen of which were fired from three guns in three hours and thirty minutes, doing great execution.

The Rebels at first tried to shelter themselves behind a sand hill, and then in a narrow copse of pine trees, but soon broke in every direction and took refuge in their vessels. A shell passed through the pilot-house of the steamer Fanny, which was already employed against us. The shells exploded in their midst constantly, driving them from point to point, and it is supposed that their loss cannot be less than from two to three hundred in killed and wounded.

During the engagement a number of the Indiana regiment, who had been taken prisoner, managed to break the rope with which he was tied, and escaped. He immediatly took to the surf, and was picked up by a boat from the Monticello. He reports that the first shell from the Monticello killed Colonel Braisted, of the Georgia regiment, and that the havoc among the enemy was frightful. He also reports that when he escaped he killed a Rebel Captain with his revolver.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to Lieut. Braine, of the Monticello, for this brilliant achievement; which has caused great exultation at Old Point.

Col. Brown narrowly escaped with the Indiana regiment, in face of such an overwhelming force. He was shelled from the Rebel steamers, and troops were landed above and below him, yet he managed to escape with a comparatively small loss. The particulars of his masterly conduct have not yet arrived.

From Fortress Monroe there is but little news of interest. Commodore Goldsborough has not yet arrived from Washington. The steamer Baltimore has come down the Potomac with a cargo of ordinance stores.

The channel of Newport News is being buoyed so that the Minnesota can run up in the night if necessary.

FROM WASNINGTON.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S COLUMN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The army of General Mc'Clellan yesterday made another forward movement, taking possession of Lewinsville and other prominent points several miles in advance of its former position. The enemy retired without showing any disposition for giving battle.—Not a shot seems to have been exchanged.—Three of Col Stewart's cavalry were also killed in a skirmish, by a squad of men under Capt. Barney, on Tuesday night, one prisoner taken, and a number of horses and arms secured.

The Government has made a semi-official statement of its policy in regard to the employment of foreign officers in the Army. From this statement it appears that the Government did not tender the command of the Army to General Garibaldi; but, being informed through one of its Consols that General G., who is a naturalized citizen, designed visiting the United States, he was proffered a Major Generalship, being the same rank which was conferred on Gen. Lafayette.

General Garibaldi, on consideration, has deferred his visit to this country for the present.—No commissions have been offered or overtures made to military men in France or other European countries, as has been reported.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

From Jefferson City—Report About General Wool.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—A special despatch to the Republican, dated Jefferson City, the 7th inst. says!

It is stated here that General Wool is now on his way to St. Louis, and is to be followed by 50,000 troops, half of whom are to stop at Cincinnati and go into Kentucky while the other half are to enter into active operation, in Missouri and supply the place of General Fremont's army.

Union men from Lexington deny that any session of the Rebel Legislature has been held there. Generals Sturgis and Lane are said to have received orders to march from Kansas City to join General Siegel.

From the Chicago Tribune of Oct. 5th.

Affairs at Lexington—The Fight at Osceola.

Mr. J. H. Mills, late of this city, but now of Gen. Lane's Kansas Brigade, arrived here last evening direct from Kansas City, which place he left on Wednesday morning last, at 5 o'clock. Gen. Lane and Gen. Sturgis were then there with their respective commands, waiting orders to move. Sturgis had not, as is reported by telegraph, been near Lexington. Coming over the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, Mr. Mills saw at Utica an express rider from the South, who brought word that on Thursday morning, at 5 o'clock, not a Rebel was within the entrenchments at that place. The entire force had left, it was said, for Georgetown, near Sedalia, where they expected to give Fremont a battle. Georgetown is four miles from Sedolia—the extreme point of the Federal outposts.

Mr. Mills brings us the details of the late affair at Osceole, in which Lane and Montgomery were engaged. They left West Point, Lane's head quarters, two weeks ago yesterday, and by a forced march of eighty miles, come in sight of Osceola on Sunday morning. The command was divided, Montgomery leading the first division of fifteen hundred, Lane in command of the reserves. As Montgomery approached the town by a road at the bottom of a ravine, he was fired upon by a squad with two cannon on the high ground, where the road rises to the plain. The line of fire was in the direction of the length of our column, but the grape shot flew over our boys' heads, without touching a single man. A charge of the cavalry was ordered, and in two minutes the guns were in our possession, the Rebels fleeing like so many sheep.

Entering the town, the command was fired upon by Seceshers concealed in the houses along the streets, and on reaching the public square, a sharp skirmish ensued to dislodge them, during which two of our men were killed and three wounded, the enemy mean while losing seventeen killed and twenty seven wounded. Resistance at last ceased, and Lane, who had come up to punish the treachery which shot down his men after the troops had fled the field, adopted severe measures. He loaded all the wagons he could find with the army material which was stored there by Price for safety and distribution when needed, then securing the public records of the county, set fire to the place and burned it, leaving only three houses standing.

With his immense train of supplies, three hundred and fifty horses and mules, four hundred head of Price's cattle, large droves of sheep and swine, with as many "contrabands" as he could employ, he made his way to West Point unpursued. Among his prisoners was one Marcellus Harris, Price's Commissary, who being the murderer of Dr. Sharp in Kansas in 1856, will have a hard road to travel.

At Chillicothe, Mr. Mills saw Gen. Prentiss. He is guarding the Hannibal and St. Joseph road with about two thousand men. The country along the road is quiet and the travel uninterrupted.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

News From Western Virginia via Charleston—Lee and Floyd Joining Forces—Floyd's Army Demoralized—Fall out between Floyd and Wise—Reported Capture of New Orleans Revived.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—Charleston papers of the 2d inst., received here state that General Lee joined General Floyd with four regiments and two cannon on the 30th ult. Floyd's troops had been demoralized since the battle of Carnifex Ferry.

The Richmond Enquirer says that "the relations between Gen. Floyd and Gen. Wise are painful enough to explain all our reverses in Western Virginia."

Gen. Wise would probably be court-martialed.

The rumored capture of New Orleans has been revived at Nashville, where details of the capture are said to have been received.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—Reliable information has been received here confirming the report that the Federal fleet was within ten miles of New Orleans. The Memphis Avalanche has a despatch dated New Orleans, Sept. 29, stating that the Governor of Louisiana had issued orders enforcing the militia law, requiring all persons liable to bear arms to drill every evening.

Persons refusing compliance or evading the law are recorded on a black list as suspicious persons and enemies of the South. No Home Guards are allowed, unless foreigners or persons over age. Authority is given to compel discipline by court-martial of officers.

☞ The devil is to play with the negro slaves and secessionists in the vicinity of Vienna.—They appear equally crazy—the negroes running North and the whites South;—improving their conditions with revenge! Negro slaves are almost daily escaping. A few nights ago, there was a stampede of whites in that section for the rebel army. Some of them were known for some time past to have been in complicity with others who had left. They cross the Nanticoke River almost every night for Virginia, *via* the under-ground track—Barren Creek, Princess Anne, Drummondtown, across the Bay.—*Cambridge Herald.*

To the Voters of Trappe District:

We are authorized to announce Silas Sullivan as a candidate for Road Supervisor of Trappe District. [sep 21-te

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9, 1861.

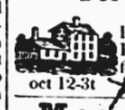
Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Good new white,	1 25a1 35
Prime, do.,	1 40a1 50
Red,	1 15a1 25
CORN—White,	50a60 cts.
Yellow,	57a59 cts.
OATS—Maryland, (new,)	35a36 cts.

DEATHS.

WILLSON.—At "Evergreen," in Oxford Neck, on the 9th inst., after a lingering illness Mrs. Susan G., consort of Dr. W. G. G. Willson, in the 29th year of her age.

For Rent for 1862.



THE House and Garden on the Point road, now occupied by Wm. Hulse—also some servants to hire for next year.

oct 12-3t HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

Mantuamaking.

MRS. S. E. AUSTIN, would respectfully inform the Ladies of Easton and vicinity that she has just received the latest fashions and is now prepared to do MANTUAMAKING, in the most fashionable and neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. She solicits a share of the patronage of the ladies. [oct 12

COOPER'S PREPARATION

FOR BALDNESS,

To Restore the Hair, prevent its falling off, and entirely remove Scurf and Dandruff.

THIS preparation will give to any person that may be bald a fine Crop of Hair in Two or Six months, according to the length of time they may have been bald. It has been tried in numerous instances with the most satisfactory results, and to several that have been entirely bald for a number of years it has given a beautiful new crop of hair. Price 50 cents—for sale by

oct 12 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has disposed of the Hardware and Agricultural department of his business to Henry M. Nicols & Co., who will continue the business as heretofore at the same place. In closing this department of his business the subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the people of this and adjacent counties for their liberal support the past two years and respectfully asks for his successors the same support that has been so liberally bestowed on him feeling assured his successors will use all endeavors to meet the public's demands.

oct 12 THOS. C. NICOLS, JR.

Beaston's

HAT STORE,

(Next door to Jas. H. Grace, and Cheezum & Emory.)

1861. —Fall & Winter— 1862.

FASHIONS.

WHERE may be had at all times HATS and CAPS of the most approved styles at Baltimore prices for *Cash* or *suitable* trade.—Please call and examine his stock.

THOMAS BEASTON.

Easton, Oct. 1, 1861-tf S

1861. NEW 1861.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

CHEEZUM & EMORY

HAVE just returned from the cities and are now opening their

Fall and Winter Stock,

which have been purchased on the best terms and will be sold on the same terms. We invite the public to call and examine before purchasing as we flatter ourselves we can make it to their advantage to do so. [oct 12

LIQUORS, LIQUORS.

I HAVE just received an additional stock of the same A No. 1 Liquors as I have kept before, such as

Old Monongahela Rye Whiskey,
" French Brandy,
" Cognac "
" Apple "
" Holland Gin,
" Madeira Wine,
" Sherry "
" Port "
" Catawba "
" Champaigne do., (best brands)

Also a complete Stock of Common Whiskeys, Brandys, Gins, &c., also lower qualities of Wines, to an inspection of which I invite my customers and the public generally.

oct 12 S. T. KENNARD.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Negro Man---A Convict.

BY virtue of authority derived from Jno. W. Dean and Thos. H. W. Laudin, two of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for Talbot county, to me directed, I will expose to public Sale in the town of Easton, on

TUESDAY, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., a NEGRO MAN, calling himself Wm. Semore, a discharged convict from the Maryland Penitentiary, who has violated the law by remaining in the State over the specified time allowed in such cases, after a release from the same.

TERMS OF SALE.—Said Negro will be sold for Cash, to serve six years from the day of Sale according to the Act of Assembly made and provided in such cases. RD. K. MURPHY,

oct 12 Constable.

HENRY M. NICOLS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Hardware Generally,

S. E. Corner Dorcr & Washington Streets,

Opposite "Odd-Fellows Hall."

ALWAYS on hand

Builder's Hardware,

FARMER'S HARDWARE,
HOUSEKEEPER'S HARDWARE.
GUNS, GUNFINDINGS,
CARRIAGE-MAKER'S MATERILS.
STOVES, IRON, PLOUGHS.
PLOUGH CASTINGS, HARROWS.

AND

Agricultural Implements

GENERALLY,

warranted lower than elsewhere on the Eastern Shore and fully as low as the retail prices of the cities. Terms Cash, and liberal discounts on large purchases. [oct 12

CHANGE OF ROUTES.

INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE LINE. Change of Routes of the Eastern and Western Shore Steamboats.

KENT, Capt. John H. Kirwan.
PIONEER, Capt. Wm. R. Norman.

On and after October 16th 1861, will run the routes as follows, leaving Light street, foot of Camden, at 6 o'clock, A. M.:

FOR ANNAPOLIS AND WEST RIVER.

KENT—Every Tuesday, and return same day.
Every Wednesday, and return on Thursday.
PIONEER—Every Thursday, and return on Friday.
Every Saturday, and return on Monday.

FOR EASTERN SHORE.

KENT—For Cambridge and Landings on Choptank river, as high up as Medford's Wharf, every Wednesday and return on Thursday, touching at Annapolis and West River, both ways.

For Cambridge, Denton and Landings on Choptank, river, every Saturday, and return on Monday.

"PIONEER."—For St. Michaels and Easton, via Miles River Ferry and return every *Wednesday.* For Annapolis, West River, Cambridge, Oxford and Easton Point, every *Thursday*, returning by same route on *Friday*. Every *Saturday* for Annapolis, West River, St. Michael's Easton, via Miles River Ferry, returning every *Monday.*

N. B.—The Pioneer will leave Easton on Friday morning, at 6 o'clock.

Kent will leave Medford's Wharf on Wednesday morning, at 7, and Cambridge about 9 o'clock.

☞ Freight must be prepaid.

Wharf and Office, Light st., foot of Camden.

C. K. CANNON.

JAS. HOLLINGSHEAD, Receiving clerk. [oct 12