THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - DECEMBER 5, 1863.

EASTON, MD.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston.

are our Agents for the GAZETTE, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptsons for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Merchants and others advertising by the yea will be charged extra for advertisments out o their regular line of buisness.

Marriages and Deaths inserted at 50 cents each. Obituary notices charged for according to advertising rates, ($1 for 6 lines close matter.)

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Army of the Potomac, after several skirmishes, on Friday of last week, engaged the Rebel army on the south side of the Rapidan, at a place known as "The "Wilderness"—where Hooker fought his desperate battle—and after a severe fight the Rebels retreated towards Orange Court House, leaving nine hundred prisoners in our hands. Very little artillery was used by either army, owing to the densely wooded character of the country.

From Tennessee we learn that Bragg and his routed army are about to mak a stand at Dalton, Georgia, and that the pursuing and victorious legions of Grant are beyond Ringgold, Georgia, which is about sixteen miles from Dolton and twenty-two miles south of Chatanooga. Burnside has been reinforced, and the siege of Knoxville raised, Longstreet having been recalled from that quarter by Bragg on the 26th instant, and is now endeavoring to reach Dalton to reinforce Bragg, but our cavalry raid on the East Tennessee Railroad will probably defeat his object. Colonel Long, who commanded our forces, tore up the railroads for fifteen miles above and below Cleveland—twenty-seven miles from Dalton, and eighty-three from Knoxville—and destroyed much property there, including a large foundry. News received at Cincinnati, from Knoxville, to the 25th instant—the day preceding that on which Longstreet started to reinforce Bragg—says the north part of the town has been burned. Our casualties will not exceed 1,000, and among the fruits of the victory are enumerated the capture of 6,000 Rebels, 7,000 stand of small arms, 48 pieces of artillery, besides stores, ect.

Quartermaster General Meigs gives a very interesting and graphic description of the great battle in Tennessee, from the commencement of the movement to the time victory crowned our arms. The General says that probably not so well directed and so well ordered a battle has occured during the war. Lookout Mountain was greatly valued and considered impregnable by the Rebels. The Richmond *Enqeirer* of the 24th instant—before the news of the battle had reached the Rebel Capital—in speaking of the situation of Bragg's army, said, "The great barrier to the enemies advance at Chattanooga, is Lookout Mountain. This is Bragg's stronghold and his position there is so impregnable to an assault that the enemy has not had the temerity to carry it." The *Enquirer* has probably another opinion of the "temerity" of our troops by this time.

The news from the Texas expedition continues favorable. It has captured Corpus Christi, Arkansas City, and saveral smaller places, with a number of prisoners and guns. An Anglo-Rebel steamer, with a valuable cargo of clothing, medicines, etc., and $70,000 in gold, had arrived at New Orleans on the 20th instant, having been captured by one of our vessels while going into the Rio Grande. The Rebels are very active in Western Louisiana, and are said to be concentrating at two points for a general attack on our forces.

Col. James Belger, Chief Quartermaster at Baltimore, was tried before a court-martial upon charges of neglect of duty, and fraudulent conduct in hiring transports, and the purchase of supplies, and found not guilty.

The Court added, in explanation, that although, in some instances, Colonel Belger appeared to have purchased coal at higher rates than cash market prices, yet, considering the kind of funds provided by the Government, for Paymasters, and the urgency of orders under which he was freqently called to act, and the consequent necessity for immediate action, no criminality was attached thereto.

The Secretary of War, in reviewing the case, set forth that Colonel Belger was far nearly a year connected with A. C. Hall and Coblens in large business transactions and that he did not deem the duty assigned to him to be so greate as to compel him to ask to be relieved from any portion, or to have the services of an officer to assist him, that Col. Belger paid A. C. Hill, or Coblens and Hall, 40 and 50 per cent, more than Hall and Coblens paid for the coal to all dealers of the same city who delivered it on board of Government vessels by Hall or Coblen's orders; and that these transactions reached an aggregate of more than one hundred thous and dollars a year; that the kind of money he received was certificates of indebtedness, the same as used by other Quartermasters, and at the highest rato of discount on them.

Colonel Belger's purchases were at rates unaccountably high; and after declaring that Colonel Belger was guilty of gross neglect and violation of duty in these transactions, the Secretary disapproves of the finding of the Court, and declares Colonel Belger, by order of the President, dishonorbly dismissed from the United States service.

Among the conscripts from the New England States sent to the Army of the Potomac, were discovered many deserters from the Rebel army and Rebel prisoners, who had been released on condition of taking the oath of allegiance and pledging themselves to remain North during the war. It is supposed that some of these men were induced to enter the Union army from the want of other employment and the tempting bounties offered to recruits. Others, however are believed to have entered our army for the purpose of deserting to the Rebels upon the first opportunity. To prevent any evil consequences resulting from the presence in our army of either class of these men, all those ascertained to have been previously in the Rebel army are ordered to be detatched from their regiments, and will be sent to the Northwest to fight the Indians.

Rebel accounts from Tennessee are very gloomy. A despatch of a late date from Atlanta Georgia, says: "We have lost many prisoners, estimated at 5,000 and upwards, and all our dead and seriously wounded are in the hands of the enemy." A compliment to the bravery of the Union army is paid, the despatch stating that after several desperate charges the Rebel line gave way, and the Union troops "poured through the valley like a flood," when the Rebels "got confused and retreated in disorder." Washington and Cobb's artillery (Rebel) lost their guns. At the date of the despatch Bragg's army was at Chickamauga, and his headquarters were at Ringgold.

There is a story, in private circles, that, a few month ago, when the Rebel rams were about ready to leave Liverpool, and our offairs with England were most fearful and threatening, Presipent Lincoln wrote a personal, private letter to Queen Victoria on the subject; and from its reception by her dates the new and more just policy of the English Government toward us. A singular and pleasant bit of political history, if true— and if not true, it is very like, at least.

We learn that ex Governor Thomas G. Pratt and Col. Nicholson, formerly Secretary of the Senate of Maryland, were last week sent to Richmond by order of Major General Schenck. They go by way of Fortress Monroe and James river.

General Bragg continues his retreat. He is believed to be beyond Dalton *en route* for Atlanta. General Grant is engaged in reorganizing his forces for another campaign. The railroads are being rapidly repaired, and supplies are going forward in large quantities for the immense Union Army now in Northern Georgia. Military men are of the opinion that a winter campaign is every way practicable in Georgia, and promises important successes. The necessity of prompt movement is apparent, in view of the advance of General Meade. General Hooker, at Ringgold, holds the advance towards Atlanta.

The news from Cumberland Gap indicates most positively that General Longstreet is retreating into Virginia, With Generals Foster, Burnside and Granger in pursuit. As the Rebel leader is subsisting his army on the country through which he is marching, it is quite possible that the sufferings of his troops will be great, and he will be impeded to a considerable extent in moving. The State of Tennessee is now entirely clear of any organized Rebel force, and heavy columns of Federal troops can be safely detatched to follow Longstreet to Danville or Lynchburg, if he is not destroyed before he gets so far. It is agreed on all hands that General Longstreet cannot now effect a junction with Bragg at Dalton.

Copious extracts from Richmond files are presented this morning. General Bragg is roughly handled by the Rebel press for his bad management in the recent battles near Chattanooga. The *Whig* asks if Lookout Mountain could not be held what does General Bragg expect to hold? One of our Monitors has gone up the Savannah river, and the Rebels think an attack upon the city is intended. General Meade's bold and rapid movements of late have evidently taken our enemy by suprise. In the affair of Friday Generals Stuart and Jones, cavalry leaders, were wounded. A rumer that General Ewell had died on Saturday, at Charlottesville, is given, but not credited. The tone of the Rebel newspapers is dull and desponding again over their reverses. Every artifice is used to keep the world from knowing how the Union prisoners suffer in Richmond, and what difficulty the Rebels have to get food far them.

MORE NEW GOODS.—Mr. Joseph Rasin has just returned from the city with another supply of winter goods, notions, &c., larger than his previous stock.—Those standing in need of cloths, cassimeres, ladies' dress goods, notions, liquors, &c., are invited to examine his stock.

FIRES.—On Tuesday night last, the quarter on the farm of Moses Emanuel, Esq., a short distance from town, was destroyed by fire. We have not learned its origin nor the amount of damage.

On Thursday night last the stabling of Mr. James C. Davis, at Easton Point, was also burned—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Ladies' UnionRelief Association of Easton will be held at the Misses Feddemans in Easton, on Tuesday afternoon next, the 8 inst. at 3 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the association.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Is the Union Party in Maryland Divided?

Rebel sympathizers rejoice over the recent division of sentiment in the Union party of Maryland on the slavery question, and seem to think that because the loyal men of the State choose to differ in opinion on a matter of State policy, the party is necessarily broken up; and they fondly hope that the minority wing of the party, making slavery a primary, rather than a secondary, consideration, will, rather than have that ebony idol demolished, quit the Union ranks and throw the whole weight of their influence and votes with the sympathizer with high treason. But their joy will probably be of short duration, and their foudest hopes must ultimately be blasted.

That there is some diversity of opinion among Union men on the emancipation propositions is true, but it is also true that those in favor of an early emancipation of slavery by constitutional means, are largely in the majority. The Union men of the State are so nearly a unit on the question of emancipation or no emancipion, that the division scarcely amounts to a division at all.—That the emancipation wing of the party is the majority is proven by the vote of the people taken on the fourth inst.

When considering the question at the head of this article, it may be well to examine elements of which the minority vote on the fourth inst. is composed. In the first place some straight-out secessionists voted with the minority wing of the party. If the secession vote be deducted from the minority, it must be left considerably reduced. And when it is further considered that a very large majority of the Union men who voted for Mr. Maffit, did so only because they regarded him as the *regular nominee* of the Union party, and not because they regarded him as the true exponent of their views, the minority or anti-emancipation wing of the Union party must appear small indeed.

The writer was present at the assemblage of the convention of the Union party, called by the State Central Committee (that immaculate committee!) to meet on the twenty-third of June last. He conversed with many of its members and listened to the speeches made for and against an adjournment without making nominations. The only argument then used against such adjournment, and in opposition to the proposition to unite with the emancipation wing of the party, was that their convention was *legally* called, and that it was not proper to adjourn to assemble subsequently with a convention *illegally* called. There were very many in that convention who were induced by this consideration alone to vote for Mr. Maffit, yet at the same time they expressed themselves as being in favor of emancipation. The writer conversed with two others for Mr. Maffit, who, in consideration of the above named argument, were opposed to adjournment, yet they had voted for Mr. Lincoln and were warm supporters of the "whole policy of the Administration," and were also in favor of an early emancipation of the slaves in Maryland. The argument used in the convention was the only argument of any weight, used in favor of Mr. Maffit during the campaign which has just closed, and was almost the only basis upon which rested his vote.

By indicating the sentiment of the Union party with figures, and by a very simple arithmetical calculation, we may be able to determine how far the Union party is divided in sentiment.

The vote of Mr. Goldsborough was 34000 and the vote of Mr. Maffit was 12000. Three fourths of the vote then was an unconditional Union and emancipation vote, and one fourth seemed to be a conditional Union and anti-emmancipation vote. Now we may safely take from this vote of 13000, say 8000, who were induced to vote for Mr. Maffit by the consideration above named; thus leaving of the vote cast on the fourth inst., but 5000 in opposition to emancipation. Then by adding this 8000 to the Goldsborough vote of 34000, of the vote cast on that day in favor emancipation, and but 5000 opposed to emancipation. From this vote of 5000 we may deduct about 1000 votes which were made by secessionists in the fifth Congressional district together with a few scattering secesh ballots that may have been deposited in the other four districts, thus leaving but 4000, or a little less than one tenth of the pure Union vote, cast on the fourth, opposed to the emancipation propositions. This is, as far as the writer has any opportunity of judging, about or nearly, a correct estimate of the condition of sentiment of the Union party of Maryland on the question of emancipation.

There may be some further division of sentiment among the emancipationists themselves; as for instance, a large majority is in favor of so modifing the constitution, as that Maryland shall be a free State on and after the first day of January, 1864, while a few think that there ought to be adopted some scheme for a gradual process of emancipation, extending the time for the utter demolition of slavery a few years for convenience of the slaveholder, and especially for the agricultural interests of the State. Others think it would be well to adopt some system of apprenticeship to continue not longer than ten years, &c. These differences of opinion are all of minor consequence, and may be easily adjusted. Each and every one of the views above recited, and others not named in this paragraph have the same end in view, viz: the *early* emancipation of slavery.

In the foregoing there is an admission that about one tenth part of the Union party take issue with the majority on the question of emancipation, but does it follow from this that there is any difference of sentiment on the question of Union or disunion? Certainly not. Is the minority to be regarded as "weak-kneed," copperhead, conditional or to consist of peace men? There may be one in ten thousand of the Union men of Maryland who would have the Union only with slavery; but such men are marked and are not regarded as true Union men, and if they should at any time hereafter go over to the secession ranks, the party will sustain no loss, and if the discussion of emancipation propositions, or the success of them, should winnow all such chaff, and smut and other foreign substances from the pile, the Union party of this State will but remain clear wheat.

The Union men of Maryland are loyal to the core, and though the one tenth part of them would prefer to have the Union with slavery, this one tenth part does not make slavery a *condition.* They (the minority) prefer to have slavery; but the preservation or perpetuity of slavery with them is not of paramount consequence, and *with or without slavery*, they are as desirous of the preservation of the Union as is the majority. The same may be said of the emancipationists. They want slavery abolished in Maryland; but whether their wishes in this respect be accomplished or not, they want the rebellion to be put down. As the preservation of slavery is with the proslavery wing of the Union party a matter of secondary consideration, so also is the emancipation of slavery with the emancipation wing of the Union party a secondary consideration.

Had the secessionists of this Congressional district put up a candidate, not a man who voted for either Mr. Creswell or Mr. Crisfield would have given him their support; and had there been a prospect of electing a disloyal candidate for Congress, the Union men would have rallied on one of the above-named gentlemen, and made most strenuous efforts to secure his election, regardless of his views on the slavery question; for tenacious as the Union men may be of their views of emancipation, either for or against, they are much more so of their Union sentiments, and are resolved that this infernal rebellion shall be put down, and the Union preserved.

A still further, and if possible, more convincing proof of the unity of the Union party may be adduced from the fact, that on the Union ticket were scattered indiscriminately the names of gentlemen, some of whom voted for Mr. Creswell and others for Mr. Crisfield—some voted for Mr. Goldsborough and some for Mr. Maffit. On the delegate ticket for Talbot county was the name of one who voted for the first of the above named gentlemen, and another who voted for his opponent. Nobody knows which of the congressional candidates our candidate for State Senate voted for, and no one cared to know—no one inquired. All knew that he was an uncompromising Union man, with or without slavery, and in favor a of Constitutional Convention of the people of the State—that he was a man of sound sense and good judgment, of stirling integrity and great moral worth—and that was all they desired to know. Now if the Union party had been so divided and broken up, is it not reasonable to suppose that each wing of the party would have presented two complete tickets, with different candidates for every office, from that of Comptroller of the Treasury down to that of supervisor of the roads? Certainly; yet for, except two or three offices, there was but one candidate for each office unless we except also one here and there who was pushed out by the secessionists, and by them induced to run as independent candidates.

The Union men of Maryland are unconditionally loyal. Sometime during the coming year, it is to be hoped that the question of emancipation in this State will be forever settled, and after that question has been fairly and amicably adjusted at the ballot box, there will be no further subject of controversy in the party and at any and all times thereafter we will be ready to show a bold and undivided front to the enemies of the Union, which is our only protection from the inroads of foreign despotism, the Constitution which is the great paladium of our liberty, or of the Star Spangled Banner, that most beautiful emblem of our National freedom, whose stripes were painted by the blood of the immortal Washington.

CHANCE HOPE, Nov. 28, 1863. J.

Army of the Potomac.

General Meade Recrosses the Rapidan—Description of the Retrograde Movement—A Most Successful Retreat—No Losses Sustained.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Full reports from the Army of the Potomac up to this morning are now here, but most of them have been anticipated, notwithstanding the positive order from General Meade to send off nothing until the operations were completed. His preliminary movements being completed and over, we add merely the past two days' operations.

On Monday General Meade was in line of battle east of Mine River or Run, with the Rebel army in position on the opposite bank strongly posted and intrenched. Reconnoissance which were made on Sunday night disclosed the fact that Mine Run was from three to ten feet deep.

This stream has steep, craggy sides, and is difficult of approach, which facts give the Rebel army great advantages as a defensive line and natural barrier. It was found impossible to cross it with artillery and cavalry in the face of an energetic enemy on the other side.

Appearances indicate that Lee has been considerably reinforced, and rumors gained ground that part of Longstreet's Corps has joined him.

Delays, occasioned by the broken character of the ground in getting General Meade's various columns into position enabled the Rebels to strengthen their naturall strong position they occupied to such an extent that it was thought they would have been able to hold it against a greatly superior attacking force.

The extent of their camp fires indicate that a heavy force is behind their works, inducing the belief that they had been largely reinforced by Longtreet's or from some other source.

Under these circumstances General Meade determined to return to his old position on this side of the Rapidan River.

Early on Tuesday morning the wagon trains ambulances and reserve artillery commenced to move back by way of Ely's and Culpeper Mine fords, and later in the day the army commenced to follow, and by night they were well on their way to the river, meeting no opposition on the part of the Rebels.

To-day the march was resumed, and the whole army recrossed the Rapidan River, and by night were undoubtedly snug in their old positions.

General Meade crossed last night, at ten o'clock at Germanna Ford.

Progressive Democrats.

We find in a western newspapers the following "platform," said to have been adopted by democrats of Ohio and elsewhere since the elections. These resolutions show a considerable power of adaption to circumstances:

"Whereas dimocrisy flurishes best wen it is successful; and wereas, it is a tender flower and don't bear the chillon frosts uv adversity much; and wereas, the people hav shode by the pekooliye stille of their votin that they don't like Vallandiggum near his prinseples! were as the people is uv moar yuse to us than Vallandiggum; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Vallandiggum never was a representative uv the democratic tjee.

"Resolved, That we do not endorse his vews or approve his acts, and never did.

"Resolved, That onist old A. Linkm, by arrestin uv him, and thereby forin uv us into committin polittikle sooside by nominatin uv him, wuz guilty of a heenus cin.

"Resolved, That we aint ez much consarned about our habis corpussis ez we wuz afore the election.

"Resolved, That the war for the Union must go on, until its enemies is subjoogaind, and the banner of buty and glory waves over every stait and the dimocratic committus uv the various statts be requested to procoor a suffishent number uv banners, and apint sub-committis to wave em.

"Resolved, That we air in favur uv subjoogashen, emansipashen, confiiscashen, taxashen, conscripshen, exterminashen, nigger enlistments and of there is anythio else the people desire, let em write (postpade) and weel pass the necessary sesolushen."

Jenny Wade, the Heroine of Gettysburg

The country has already heard of John Burns, the hero of gettysburg; of how the old man sallied forth, a host within himself, "to fight on his own hook," and how he fell wounded after having delivered many shots from his trusty rifle into the face and hearts of his country's foes.—John Burns' name is already recorded among the immortal, to live there while American valor and patriotism, has an admirer and an emulator. But there was a heroine as well as a hero of Gettysburg. The old hero, Burns, still lives; the heroine, sweet Jenny Wade, perished in the din of that awful fray, and she now sleeps where the flowers once bloomed, and the perfume laden air waited lovingly over Cemetery Hill.

Before the battle, and while the National hosts were awaiting the assault of the traitor foe, Jenny was busily engaged in baking bread for the National troops. She occupied a house in range of the guns of both armies, and the Rebels had sternly ordered her to leave the premises, but this she as sternly refused to do. While she was busily engaged in her patriotic work a Minie ball pierced her pure breast, and she fell a holy sacrifice in her country's cause. Almost at the same time a rebel officer of high rank fell near where Jenny Wade had perished. The Rebels at once proceeded to prepare a coffin for their fallen leader, but about the time that was finished the surging of the conflict changed the positions of the armies, and Jenny Wade's body was placed in the coffin designed for her country's enemy. The incidents of the heroine and the hero of Gettysburg are beautifully touching, noble and sublime.

Old John Burns was the only man of Gettysburg who participated in the struggle to save the North from invasion, while innocent Jenny Wade was the only sacrifice which the people of that locality had to offer on the shrine of their country. Let a monument be erected on the ground which covers her, before which the pilgrims to the holy tombs of the heroes of Gettysburg can bow and bless the memory of Jenny Wade. If the people of Gettysburg are not able alone to raise the funds to pay for a suitable monument for Jenny Wade, let them send a committee to Harrisburg, and our little boys and girls will assist in soliciting subscriptions for this holy purpose. Before the summer sunshine again kisses the grave of Jenny Wade; before the summer birds once more carol where she sleeps in glory; before the flowers again deck the plain made famous by gallant deeds, let a monument rise to greet the skies in tokens of virtue, daring and nobleness.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Commutation for Drafted Men — The Question Settled.

Mention was made a few days since, that Major Jeffries, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, (since promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the Invalid Corps,) acting under the instructions previously given, had stated that drafted persons paying the $300 commutation money were only released from the operations of the draft at present going on, and were subject to the next draft. These instructions being different from those under which the draft took place in New York, where, by order of the President, the payment of the commutation money released such persons making payment, from the performance of military duty during the time for which they were drafted, naturally caused a desire, on the part of Col. Jeffries, to be newly advised in reference to the subject. On Saturday he was furnished with the same instructions as is conveyed in the recent letter of Col. Fry to the Provost Marshal in New York, viz: to release all persons from the performance of military duty for the period for which they were drafted, on the payment of the $300.

By section 13 of the Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, entitled an act to provide for the enrollment and calling out of the National forces, the person providing an acceptable substitute and the one paying the commutation money are placed on the same footing, and are to be discharged from further liability under that draft, while section 17 provides that the person furnishing a substitute shall receive a certificate of discharge from such draft, and is exempt from the performance of military duty during the time for which he was drafted. The money is to be paid to such person as may be chosen by the Secretary of War, who, it is understood, has selected the Collector of the Internal Revenue for the District, who will furnish two certificates of such payment, one of which will be retained by the Provost Marshal on his exempting the drafted party.—*Baltimore American.*

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S.
EASTON, Md.

BE WISE BY TIME!

Do not trifle with your Health, Constitution and Character.

If you are suffering with any Diseases for which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is recommended,

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

It will Cure you, Save Long Suffering, allaying Pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to

HEALTH AND PURITY,
At Little Expense,
And No Exposure.

Cut out the Advertisement in another column and call or send for it.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
Ask for Helmbold's. Take No Other.
CURES GUARENTEED.
Oct 3 Two Months.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, December 2, 1863.

Sales as follows:	
WHEAT—Fair to prime, White,	2 00a2 05
Red,	1 93a1 98
CORN—White,	1 00a1 03 cts.
Yellow,	$1 04a1 05 cts.
OATS—Maryland,	74a76 cts

HOUSE FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber has for Rent for the year 1864, a small dwelling, with stable, smoke-house, garden and a Lot of ground attached to the premises. For terms, &c., apply to

dec 5-3t JOHN MASON.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissions of the various County and District officers have been received and the officers elect are requested to come forward and qualify on or before the 28th of December instant.

dec 5-3t SAML. T. HOPKINS.

Teacher Wanted.

A TEACHER wanted to take charge of primary school no. 32, election district no. 4, for the ensuing year. None need apply unless they can come well recommended. Application to be made to HY. M. MASON,
LEVI T. DIKES,
BENJ. A. RICHARDSON,
dec 5-4t Trustees.

AUCTIONEERING.

THE subscriber having taken out license for the above business, most respectfully informs the public that he will promptly attend to auctioneering in any part of the county that his services may be desired. When it is not convenient for persons to see him in person, a letter addressed to him at Easton, will receive immediate attention.

dec 5-1y WM. H. BOSTICK.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of an writ of fieri facias, issued by Wm. S. Grace, Esq, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for Talbot County, at the suit of Camper & Neavitt, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Ballard Shores, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right title, claim interest, and estate at law and in equity, of the said Balard Shores, in and to one

DWELLING HOUSE.

ONE CANOE AND SALE,

I hereby give notice that on the 26th day of December next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, I will offer for Sale the said property so seized and taken in execution, by public auction to the highest bidder for cash.

dce 5-ts JOHN A. NEAVITT, Const.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md., Dce. 1st, 1863.

Allen, Miss Mary,	Lydon, Michael.
Allen, Miss Louisa,	Lewes, Charles.
Brown, William M.	Lawes, George.
Bantom, Solomn.	Lednum, Mrs May A.
Bantom, Emily.	Murphy Mrs. Elizabeth
Brooks, Sarah Janes.	Newnam, Frances. 2
Crampton, Robt.	Nicholson, Reed Jacob.
Duling James.	Price, Mrs. May A.
Deane Mrs.	Price, Miss. Sallie M.
Deen, Mrs. Mary.	Sprouts, Emeline.
Frazier, Joseph,	Sulivan, Silas.
Frantom Mrs. Charlotte.	Shaw, John.
German, John.	Stevens, Miss Mary A.
Greenhaugh Josiah.	Smith, Jessie.
Ghow William.	Sullivan, Bateman.
Hamond Mrs. Ann.	Skinner, Gracey.
Hartge E. O.	Turner, Wm.
Kemp, Miss. Elizabth.	Thomas, Eliza 2.
Kurby, Mary M.	Thomas, Miss. Diner.
Kelton, Wm.	Todd, John.
Kemp, Sallie E.	Weston, James,
Kisby, Miss. Tillie.	Warner, Edward.
Lee, Mrs. Ann.	Williams, Frances 2.
Lee, Alfred.	Williaws Janie.

Persons calling for the above letters will pleas say they are advertised, otherwise they may not receive them.

dce 5-1t WM. T. HARDESTY, P. M.

SAGE.
SALTPETRE.
BLACK & RED PEPPER,
constantly on hand and for sale by
nov 28 DAWSON & BRO.

Easton Bank of Maryland.

November 20, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of this Institution have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT.; CLEAR OF THE STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after Monday, the 7th December next.

nnov 21-3t RD. THOMAS, Cash'r.

COAL OIL.

THE best Cresent Coal Oil just received from the Manufacturers agent and for sale by
may 23 JAMES D. MANSFIELD.

Public Sale
OF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I WIL offer the balance of my stock of BOOTS and SHOES at public sale on
Saturday next, December 5th.
Terms Cash. W. S. ELMER.
nov 28-1t W. K. Rathell—Auctioneer.

To Soldier's Families.

Bounty!
Pensions,
Prize Money!
Back Pay &c.

THE widow, child, father, mother, brother, or sister, &c., of any officer, soldier or seaman who dies in the service of the United States, is entitled to Bounty, Pension or Back pay, &c. Full information given and all such claims promptly collected by

WM. B. HILL,
Government Claim Office,
70 W. Fayette Street,
nov 28 Baltimore, Md.

N. B.—All letters must contain stamps for reply.

APPLES.—A lot of nice Apples just received and for sale by the barrel or smaller quantity by (dov 21) DAWSON & BRO.

COAL OIL.—A fresh supply of prime Kerosene or Coal Oil; also Lamp Chimnies and wicks of various sizes, just received by
nov 21 DAWSON & BRO.

NOTICE.

ON and after Saturday, 21st of November, 1863, the Steamer John W. Dentz, will leave Miles River Ferry, at 8 o'clock A. M. until further notice. [nov 21-1864

Teacher Wanted.

A TEACHER wanted to take charge of Primary School No. 34, Election District No. 4. None need apply unless they can come well recommended. Applications should be made immediately to

JOHN R. HOPKINS,
DAN'L. J. PHILIPPS,
WILLIAM REED,
nov 21-4t Trustees.

NO MORE POISONS!

PROCESSES

FOR THE PREPARATION, IMPROVEMENT, AND IMITATION OF

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS,

INCLUDING BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES, GINS, RUMS, PORTER, ALE, CIDER, CORDIALS, BITTERS, ETC.

Every dealer in liquors has long known and felt it to be of the highest importance to the profitable conduction of his business, that he should be in possession of certain information which has hitherto been strictly confined to wholesale houses. This information is now, for the first time, placed within the reach, and adapted to the successful and most profitable use, of ALL dealers. Particulars will be mailed, free of charge, to those sending address to LUE & COOKE, P. O Box 357, Washington, D. C.

☞ N. B.—No others but dealers need apply, as no information will be sent to any one who does not accompany his address with the pledge that he is a dealer in liquor. [nov 21-3t

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August Term, A. D., 1863.

ON application of Jno. F. Mullikin, Executor of the last will and Testament of Ralph Mackey, (f. n.) deceased—

It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of Nov., in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three. TILGHMAN N. CHANCE,
Register of Wills for Talbot county.
In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot co., Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Ralph Mackey, (f. n.) late of Talbot Co., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 8th of Sep. 1864, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all the benefits of the said deceased's estate.

JNO. F. MULLIKIN, Adm'tr.
of Ralph Mackey (f. n.) deceased.
Nov. 8, 1862-3t

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

October Term, A. D., 1863.

ON application of Joseph R. Merrick, adm'tr of William G. Collison, late of Talbot county, deceased,

It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court. I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of Nov. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three

TILGHMAN N. CHANCE,
Register of Wills for Talbot county.
In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot co., in the State of Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of William G. Collison late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of Nov., 1864, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all the benefits of the said deceased's estate.

JOSEPH. R. MERRICK, Adm'tr.
of William G. Collison, dec'd.
Nov, 21 1863-3t

BUCKWHEAT.—Just received a supply of the same make of Buckwheat which I have been selling for 10 years, and which has never failed to give satisfaction.
nov 14 JAMES H. GRACE.

Cassimeres.

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of fine French,
English
and Scotch Cassimeres,
for Gentlemen and boys, and a nice lot of Trimmings for the same. (nov 17) J. H. GRACE.