THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - APRIL 30, 1864.

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 year will be charged extra for advertisments out of 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 great conflict in Virginia seems to be approaching rapidly. A despatch from Washington says there is a general impression there that active movements will not be much longer delayed by the armies on both sides. An engagement took place on Sunday at Warrenton, our troops retiring back a few miles for proper purposes.

The Generals in the Army of the Potomac are all actively reviewing their troops, and putting them in condition for the approaching fight. A scouting party sent out from General Tyler's headquarters, at Fairfax, the other day, in search of the guerillas of Mosby, who were raiding about Leesburg, captured twenty-one of them and two deserters from the Union army together with twenty-five head of fine beef cattle.

Advices from the Department of the Gulf to the 19th instant, by the steamer Evening Star, which arrived at New York Sunday, state that there has been no fighting since the battle of Grand Ecore. General Banks will advance from that point as soon as supplies and reinforcements are received. A reconnoissance had been made twenty miles towards Pleasant Hill and no force of the enemy was discovered.—General Steele, according to the latest intelligence from him, was within one days' march of Shreveport, with 15,000 men. An attack had been made on two of our transports, twenty-five miles above Grand Ecore, by a Rebel battery, but it was soon silenced, and a number of Rebels—including one of their Generals—killed, and two guns captured.

The following is a brief account of the last day's fight by General Banks, at Grand Ecore: The Nineteenth, on arriving at the top of the hill, suddenly filed over the hill and passed through the lines of General Smith. We must here mention that the Rebels were now in but two lines of battle, the first having been almost annihilated by General Emory, what remained having been forced back into the second line—But these two lines came on exultant and sure of victory. The first passed over the knoll, and all heedless of the long line of cannons and crouching forms of as brave men as ever trod mother earth, pressed on. The second line appeared on the crest, and the death signal was sounded. Words cannot describe the awful effects of this discharge. *Seven thousand rifles and several batteries of artillery, loaded to the muzzel with grape and cannester, were fired simultaneously, and the whole centre of the Rebel line was crushed down as a field of ripe wheat through which a tornado had passed.* It is estimated that one thousand men were hurled into eternity or frightfully mangled by this one discharge. No time was given them to recover their good order but General Smith ordered a charge, and his men dashed rapidly forward, the boys of the Nineteenth joining in. The Rebels fought boldly and desperately back to the timber, on reaching which a large portion broke and fled, fully two thousand throwing aside their arms. In this charge Taylor's battory was retaken, as were also two of the guns of Nim's Battery, the Parrott gun taken from us at Carrion Crow last fall, and one or two others belonging to the Rebels, one of which was considerably shattered, besides seven hundred prisoners. A pursuit and desultory fight was kept up for three miles, when our men returned to the field of battle. And thus ended this fearful and bloody struggle for the controle of Western Louisiana.

On the 15th the steamer General Hunter, while on a passage up the St. John's river, was blown up by a torpedo, at a point twelve miles from Jacksonsville, and precisely where the Maple Leaf, a short time ago, was destroyed by similar means. The General Hunter was bound from Jacksonville to Pilatka, forty miles distant, for the purpose of taking away some stores that had been conveyed thither from Pilatka previous to the evacuation of the latter place. The Quartermaster of the steamer was killed. All others on board succeeded in reaching Jacksonville safely in small boats. Fortunately the steamer was unladened, and was without passengers. The explosion occured in the day time.

The New York Sanitary Fair closed on Saturday evening having realized $1,011,0000. General Grant received one of the swords which has been in contest since the opening of the Fair, and Commodore Rowan the other. The vote for the army sword was for Grant 30,291; McClellan, 14,509, General Grant having a majority of 15,782.

Governor Brough of Ohio, has issued an order calling out the militia of that State into active service for three months. They will be clothed, armed equipped and paid by the United States Government. They are to report for duty on the 2d of May.

Eugene Le Mar, a Rebel spy now imprisoned at Fort McHenry, has been tried by a Military Commission, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

We have bad news from North Carolina.—A despatch, dated at Newbern on Friday of last week, says that Plymouth was captured by the Rebels on Wednesday, the 23d instant. The Union troops made a heroic resistance, several times repulsing the enemy, but were finally overpowered by superior numbers. Our loss in prisoners is about fifteen hundred. It is reported that two companies of the Second North Carolina (Union) Regiment, captured with our force, and also a number of colored soldiers, were inhumanly butchered after surrendering. We sincerely hope that this is not true; but if it should be found to be correct the General Government should at once institute some vigorous means to put an end to such barbarities. Newbern and Washington are said to be in danger from attack by a large land force of the enemy and two of their rams. The news of the surrender of Plymouth is confirmed by despatches to the Richmond Press, the *Sentinel* of the 22d inst. stating it was captured on the 20th, together with its garrison of sixteen hundred men, General Wessels, twenty-five pieces of artillery and all the stores. General Peck has transmitted to Washington an official account of the affair, but no mention is made of the reported massacre.

From Washington we learn that the President has accepted the eight thousand troops tendered for six months' service by the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsen. These men compose a part of the militia force of these States, and, being armed, equipped and paid by the United States Government, they will be used to garrison posts, thus relieving veteran soldiers from such duty, and permitting them to engage in the more arduous work of the field. Gov. Brough has ordered the National Guard of Ohio to report for duty on the 2d proximo, and Governor Morton, of Indiana, has called for twenty thousand volunteers to supply the quota of that State.

A St. Louis despatch dated Saturday, says that Edward B. Benton, a native of Waltham, Vermont, for nearly two years past a resident of Fort Pillow, and who was in the fort during Forrest's attack upon it, was examined at General Rosecrans' headquarters on Tuesday, and fully corroborated all previous reports of Rebel barbarities there. He also made the additional statement, that bloodhounds were used to discover the hiding places of those who escaped the massacre. He also says that reliable reports state that Major Bradford was shot and hung near Carrington.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe says that the Rebel General William P. White, of South Carolina, has been assassinated by his own troops. The captured steamer Reliance has been gotton off the beach, and arrived at Hilton Head with most of her cargo. The Rebel powder mills at Raleigh, North Carolina, exploded on the 5th inst., killing several persons.

General Burnside's Corps, which was recently encamped at Annapolis, passed through Washington on Monday afternoon and was reviewed by the President. The troops presented a splended appearance, and were in good health and spirits. The Richmond *Sentinel* of Friday last says the expedition up the Rappahannock was composed of Burnside's troops.

A despatch from the West, giving news from Grand Ecore to April 15, states that the gunboats Neosho, Louisville and Chillicothe are aground about Grand Ecore. The Eastport, Osage and Mound City have been ordered out of the river in consequence of the falling water, and the Ozark has been ordered to Mobile.—Captain Tod, formerly the Rebel Provost Marshal of Alexandria, cousin to Mrs. Lincoln, has arrived within our lines with his family, and givien himself up. The Rebels are said to have thirty-one transports at Shreeveport.—Cairo despatches of day before yesterday state that it is generally conceded that late battles in Louisiana were not favorable to General Banks, inasmuch as he retreated forty miles, for want of water, while the enemy maintained their ground. The steamers Rob Roy and Mattie Stephens, which arrived at New Orleans from Red river, had to fight their way down through a constant fire from guerillas on the banks. There were reports that the Rbel Generals Kirby Smith and Sibley were killed.—Memphis dates to the 22d say that Forrest was still moving towards Alabama, followed by General Grierson, who had a fight with them on the 21st, near Hudsonville, Mississippi, and captured a number of prisoners, wagons, horses and mules. General Price has evacuated Camden and General Steele has taken possession of it.

A Rebel despatch, published in the Mobile *Register*, in announcing the capture of Fort Pillow, states that the assault was followed by "an indiscriminate slaughter," and that "the fort ran with blood."

A delegation of Chipppewa Indians, who have been in Washington some days indulging in fire water and visiting pretty waiter girls, were about setting out on Tuesday morning on a scout when Hole-in-the-Day, the Chief thought that Look-Around was decked off rather gorgeous and above his rank, by adding an extra feather to his hair and twisting his dirty blanket the wrong way. Hole-in-the Day told him he was not man enough yet for adding an extra feather but the fire water made him "look around" and think he was Major-General commanding, and he accordingly drew a revolver and commenced firing at Hole-in-the Day's head.

The second shot struck him in the right side of the neck and made a semi-circle around the gristly part of the neck to the back bone, and glancing off came out at his mouth. Hole-in-the-Day drew his knife and made one cut, that took Look-Around's nose just below the gristle. They both clinched, and a crowd soon gathered around, but no one was inclined to take a hand in it, so they fought until both were too weak from loss of blood to continue. The Chief was taken to the hospital, and Look-Around to his room. The Chief will probably die, but the other may recover.

Information from Roanoke Island, states that our loss at Plymouth, N. C., was quite small, while the Rebels' was very severe. Our killed and wounded who fell in the engagement will not amount to one hundred, while the Rebels have to mourn the loss of over seventeen hundred of their men. The great disparity in numbers was caused by the grape, canister and shell that hewed their way through the Rebel ranks during their repeated assaults upon the fortifications.

There is a report prevalent that the Rebels, after capturing the place, gathered together all the loyal North Carolina soldiers, drew them up into line, and shot them in cold blood. It is also said that the blacks remaining in the town met with a similar fate. Should there be a confirmation of this, and it be proven that the Rebels acted in this ferocious and inhuman manner, a swift and severe retribution should be delt out on them.

The latest intelligence from the front left everything quiet there. A heavy reconnoissance into the Valley developed the fact that no considerable body of Rebels are this side the Rapidan. The belief was general that Lee would not venture an offensive movement. A report prevailed at the front that Lee was removing his heavy artillery to Richmond.

The reported advance of the enemy toward Warrenton was caused by the falling back of General Gregg's Division to Three Miles Station for military purposes. There is no fundation for the current rumor that Longtreet's force is in Thoroughfare Gap.

PATRIOTISM OF THE GREAT WEST.—It will be seen that the Governors of four of the great Western States have offered to the President, and the offer has been accepted, 80,000 troops, for one hundred days, to take the place of the veterans manning posts, so that the latter may be thrown to the front of battle. The Govenor of New York had already made the same offer, and the regulars and veterans are already on their way to the rebel lines. Will the men of Dixie find in these facts any evidence of tiring of the war? It will be remembered that these offers are voluntarily made to the President, the Governors of the several States visiting Washington for the express purpose of making them.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—*Hon. N. H. Goldsborough, elected President.*—One of the most important bodies that every met in Maryland—the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State—assembled in the city of Annapolis on Wednesday last. Eighty members were present, having previously qualified by taking the oath prescribed by the Convention bill. After a temporary organization had been effected, droceeded to elect a permanent President. Hon. Henry H. Goldsborough, of Talbot, was nominated as the Union candidate, and Judge E. F. Chambers as the Opposition candidate. The latter, however, declined the nomination. On a vote being taken, Mr. Goldsborough received fifty-eight votes, every Union member present voting for him. This is a good beginning, and shows that on all the important issues the Emancipationists will vote solidly together. Only two of the Union members were absent. On taking the chair Mr. Goldsborough delivered a pertinent address.

Altogeather the Convention represents the sovereignty of the people, their action, in the adoption of a new or amended Constitution, is not final. They are assembled as a drafting body to compile an instrument, whose validity will depend upon a ratification by popular vote. But as the document—when offered to the people in its modified shape—will doubtless be accepted and confirmed by them, we trust that the changes proposed may be under the guidance and direction of unerring wisdom.

The following is the oath prescribed for members of the Convention, and which was administered by Govenor Bradford in the Executive Chamber, according to the requirements of the Act of Assembly:

"I do swear, or affirm, that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, diligeatly and faithfully, without partiality or prejudice, discharge the duties of member of the Convention of frame a new Constitution and form of government; that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland and the Government of the United States, any law or ordinance of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I have never, either directly or indirectly, by word, act or deed, given any aid, comfort or encouragement to those in rebellion against the Government of the United States; and this I swear voluntarily, without any mental reservation or qualification whatever, so help me God."

OPENING OF THE SPRING TRADE.—It will be seen by glancing into the stores of our town that the Spring trade has fairly opened. Among those who have had their large stocks open and ready for purchasers for several weeks, we mention Mr. J. W. Cheezum, Messrs. Thompson & Kersey, Mr. Samuel Patchett and Mr. J. H. Grace, whose advertisements may be found in the columns of the *Gazette*. Mr. Joseph Rasin and Messrs. Loveday & Wright, have also just arrived from the city with large stocks of dry goods groceries, liquors, &c., to which they call the attention of the public. All these gentlemen are men who have had considerable experience in the mercantile business—most of them having been brought up to it from boyhood—and as for taste in selections and neatnees of arrangement, we doubt whether their stores can be beat on the Shore. Mr. Moses Herz has also just arrived with a large stock of ready made clothing, for spring and summer.

Mr. James D. Mansfield at St. Michaels, is also up with the times. He invites the citizens of that vicinity to examine his large spring purchases. Mr. Mansfield has one among the finest stores in that town, and his pleasant manners and a determination to give satisfaction, we have no doubt has won for him a large trade.

APPOINTMENT OF TAX COLLECTORS.—As our readers are well aware, it has been the custom in this county, to appoint but one Tax Collector, but on this occasion there were several applicants and each Commissioner selected his favorite candidate and balloted at several of their meetings without making a choice, when on Thursday last they compromised the matter by appointing three for the county:—Jas. H. McNeal, for Easton and Trappe Districts, at a salary of $400; Jas. Benson, (present county, collector,) for St. Michaels and Bay Hundred at a salary of $400, and Saml. T. Yoe, collector for Chapel district, at a salary of $200, making in the aggregate, the same salary that has heretofore been paid to one.

The system of a Collector for each district has been in operation in several of the counties on the Shore for a number of years and it is said to give great satisfaction.

HO, FOR THE CIRCUS.—It will be seen by advertisement in another column, that the "Great National Circus," will be in Easton on Saturday next, the 7th of May. It is under the management of Mrs. Chas. Warner, formerly Mrs. Dan Rice, and its performers are said to be world renowned The Comic Mules are also said to take a very amusing part in the programme.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDARD KEEPER.—Alex. Todd has been appointed, by the County Commissioners, the standard keeper for the county, whose duty it will be to correct all imperfections in weights, scales, measures, &c.

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE GOVERNMENT.—On Thursday last the New York *World* published a paragraph purporting to be an extract of a letter written by General Butler, protesting against the appointment of Major General Smith to a command in his Department, and threatening to resign if the arrangement was carried out. The following despatch since received from General Butler shows that it was a forgery:

FORT MONROE, April 23, 1864.

To the Editors of the Baltimore American:

My attention is called to an article in your paper headed "A Protest from General Butler," which supposes that I have written a letter having the silly paragraph therein contained.—I have written no such letter. It is not the kind of a letter I am accustomed to write. There has been no shadow of occasion for it. All, and more than all, the consideration to which I am entitled has been shown me by the Government in relation to my present command.

I should not break my habit of not contradicting newspaper paragraphs, save that, if not contradicted, it may affect others than myself.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Commanding Department

SENTENCE OF COL. FISH.—The Washington Chronicle has the following verson of the sentence of Col. Fish:

"Col. Fish, the former provost marshal of Baltimore, has been tried by a court-martial in this city for receiving bribes, &c., and sentenced to be cashiered and dismissed the service, also to pay a fine of five thousand dollars and be confined for one year in the Albany penitentiary.

DORCHESTER MATTERS.—We clip the following items from the Cambridge *Herald* of Wednesday last:

SENATOR HICKS visited his law office in this town, on Thursday last. We were truly gratified to see the old gentleman out again. He informed us that his leg was nearly well, and it was free from all pain. He was quite cheerful and received the congratulations of a large number of friends.

GOT HIS CLAIM.—Mr. J. C. Wright, showed us on Monday last, a bond against the Government for *one thousand dollars*, which he obtained from the Board of claims, for *four* negro men that he enlisted in the army; he will also get $100 apiece for said negroes from the State of Maryland. We only mention this fact to let the people know that there is no difficulty in getting paid for all negro men that they enlist in the U. States service. We cannot vouch for the claims of disloyal citizens.

LETTER FROM GOV. BRADFORD IN REFERENCE TO MARYLAND'S QUOTA.—Messrs. Goldsborough and Henry have handed us the following letter from Gov. Bradford in reference to the credits due to Maryland, for colored recruits. He states that Col. Jeffries, will do all in his power to have the matter attended to before the draft:

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, Apr. 20, 1864.

Chas. F. Goldsborough & Francis J. Henry, Esqs.

Gentlemen:—I have received yours of the 15th inst., referring to the anxiety of the citizens of your county on the subject of the draft, and to the fact that the proper credits have not yet been given to them for the colored recruits. You are, no doubt, right in that opinion, and it is the case in most of the counties. I am still however, inclined to believe that these credits will all ultimately be obtained. Col. Jeffries wrote to me a few days ago, saying that he had lately received the Rolls both of Birney's and Bowman's enlistments, and in a short time the credits on their account will, I feel certain, be properly given. The statements which you see from time to time, published in regard to the number still due on the quota of our State are not to be relied on. No date has been furnished from which that quota can be accurately stated, but quite enough is known to assure us that these doubtful accounts are largely above the number. I have had several interviews and some correspondence with Col. Jeffries, the Ass't. Prov. Mar. Gen'l. for this State on the subject, who, I know is anxious to secure us every possible credit to which we are entitled; and the result of our consultation with the facts known already in regard to the credits yet to be given, give me good reason to believe that when all adjustments are made there will be little or no balance against us.

I feel much more easy on the subject within the last week or two than ever before, and I believe therefore, that there is no ground for the apprehension you seem to entertain.

In haste, yours truly,

A. W. BRADFORD.

More of the Fort Pillow Butchery.

The Atrocities Exceed Belief—Rebel Officers Acquiesce in the Massacre—The Best "Dug Out," in the World.

Additional particulars of the massacre at Fort Pillow confirm the atrocity of the rebels. The Cairo News, of the 16th, says:

Yesterday afternoon we visited the United States Hospital at Mound City, and had an interview with the wounded men from Fort Pillow.

The Fort Pillow wounded are doing much better than could be expected from the terrible nature of their wounds; but one, William Jones, had died, though Adjutant Learing and Lieut. John H. Porter cannot possibly long survive.—Of the whole number—fifty-two—all except two were cut or short after they had surrendered.—They all tell the same story of the rebel barbarities, and listening to a recital of the terrible scenes at the fort makes one's blood run cold. They say they were able to keep the rebels at bay for several hours, notwithstanding the immense disparity of numbers, and but for their treachery in creeping up under the walls of the fort while a truce was pending, would have held out until the Olive Branch arrived with troops, with whose assistance they would have defeated Chalmers beyond doubt.

So well were our men protected behind their works that our loss was very trifling before the rebels scaled the walls and obtained possession. As soon as they saw the rebels inside the walls, the Unionists ceased firing, knowing that further resistance was useless; but the Rebels continued firing, crying out—"shoot them! shoot them!—show them no quarters!"

The Unionists, with one or two exceptions, had thrown down their arms in token of surrender, and therefore could offer no resistance.—In vain they held up their hands and begged their captors to spare their lives; but they were appealing to fiends, and the butchery continued until out of near 600 men, who composed the garrison, but 230 remained alive, and of this number 62 were wounded; and nine died in a few hours after.

Captain Bradford, of the 1st Alabama Cavalry, was an especial object of rebel hatred, and his death was fully determined upon before the assault was made. After he had surrendered he was basely shot, but, having his revolver still at his side, he emptied it among a crowd of rebels, bringing three of the scoundrels to the ground. The massacre was acquiesced in by most of the rebel officers, Chalmers himself expressly declaring that "home made Yankees and negroes should receive no quarter."

One line officer, however, was not so lost to all dictates of humanity, and exerted himself to stop the slaughter. To this man's noble exertions are due most of the lives that were saved. Several of the wounded said, "he saved my life, God bless him." His name, if ever known, will be honored by all loyal men, while they execrate the memory of Chalmer, and those who carried out his fiendish orders.

The atrocities committed almost exceed belief, and but for the fact that so many confirm the stories, we could not credit them. One man already badly wounded asked of a scoundrel who was firing at him to spare his life; "No, dam you!" was the reply, "you fight with niggers" and forthwith discharged two more balls in to him. One negro was made to assist in digging a pit to bury the dead in, and was himself cast in among others and buried. Five are known to have been buried alive, of these, two dug themselves out, and are now alive and in the hospital. Daniel Tyler, of Company B, was shot three times, and struck on the head, knocking out his eye. After this, he was buried, but not liking his quarters, dug out. He laughs at his adventures, and says he is one of the best "dug-outs" in the world.

Wm. Jordan, colored, was shot four times, and lost one leg. He bears his misfortunes well, and will doubtless recover. Dr. Wardner says the negroes exhibit wonderful tenacity of life, and of the desperately wounded at Fort Pillow nearly all will recover.

Most of the white soldiers have several wounds—several of them four or five.

When asked about the conduct of the negroes, they gave them great praise, saying they fought as only brave men can fight.

They number about 250 men—95 were taken prisoners, 29 are in the hospitals, 4 or 5 escaped, the rest he buried at Fort Pillow—nearly all massacred after they had surrendered. These men all tell the same tale, and recount the same horrid story, and it is impossible to doubt the truth of their statements. They are all Kentuckians, Tennesseeans, Georgians. Some few of them have families residing in this State, having come here to escape rebel persecutions. We hope a grateful government will take the cases of these brave men into special consideration, and place their families above want and distress.

Many were driven into the river and drowned. About four miles above the fort, lodged against the trunk of a tree, were seen by passengers on the Platte Valley, six dead bodies. In another place, three bodies were seen. A number of other bodies were seen singly on the banks.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—These Lozengers are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

SINGULAR APPOINTMENT OF A CADET TO WEST POINT.—Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of North Adams member of Congress from the tenth Massichusetts district, having had bad luck with two or three appointments to West Point cadetships, resolved to disregard the pressure of high recommendations, and take the matter of securing a suitable candidate into his own hands. He accordingly sought out a poor Irish boy in Cheshire, whom he had heard of as having attained extraordinary proficiency in his studies in the school in that town. Finding him at work in a potato field with his father, he besought the parent to allow his son to go to West Point, and the father yelding, Mr. Dawes now has the satisfaction of hearing the young son of Erin stands fifth of his class in mathematics and ninth in languages. All of his previous candidates appointed had been turned out, and one of them was recommended by the veteran General Scott.

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. W. COOK, respectfully offers his professional services to this community.

OFFICE for the *present* at Easton Hotel. [ap23-y

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S.

mar 26-1y EASTON, Md

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 28, 1864.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Fair to prime, White,	1 90a2 20
Red,	1 70a 2 00
CORN—White,	81 35
Yellow,	81 36
OATS—Maryland,	90a93 cts.
RYE—	1 60a81 58

BALTIMORE GAS TAR—For sale by

apr 30 L. H. CAMPBELL.

ROCK SALT.—2000 pounds Rock Salt, just received and for sale by

apr 30 DAWSON & BRO.

SALAD OIL.—Superior *Virgin Olive* Oil for table use, in large and small bottles, for sale by (apr 30) DAWSON & BRO.

MEXICAN TURTLE SOUP BEANS—for sale by

apr 30 L. H. CAMPBELL.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Ennalls Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all benefits of said estate.

MARY MARTIN and
T. T. MARTIN, Adm'rs.
of Ennalls Martin, deceased.

April 30, 1864, 3t

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS,

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. CHAS. WARNER,

formerly MRS. DAN RICE,

Will Exhibit at *Centreville, Thursday, May 5; Denton, Friday, the 6th; Easton, Saturday, the 7th.* Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. Admission 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age 25 cents.

This equestrian organization has been organized with due regard to high toned refinement.

THE STOCK OF HORSES, which the management takes pleasure in presenting to the public, is very large.

MRS. CHARLES WARNER, formerly Mrs. Dan Rice, will introduce her wonderful dancing horse Champion, at each entertainment.

THE WHITBY FAMILY, consisting of MR. HARRY WHITBY, who will introduce his Equinine Ascensionist—a beautiful scence, full of thrilling interest, MASTER JOHNNY WHITBY, with his celebrated Ponies, Adonis, Mercury, and Fire Fly, in a grand Hurdle Act,

MRS. ELVIRA WHITBY, the graceful equestrieness, and skillful slack-wire performer, who will also appear.

MRS. FRANK WHITTAKER, a graceful and fearless artiste, in principal acts of horsemanship, in which acts she is pronounced by critics to be unrivalled.

THE DENYER BROTHERS, the most wonderful Gymnasts of the age, have been expressly engaged for the GREAT SHOW.

MR. GEORGE DERIOUS, the Man Monkey.

MR. JAS. HANKINS, the celebrated Scene Artist.

MR. CHAS KING, the champion Vaulter.

MR. FRANK WHITTAKER, the D'Orsey of the Ring.

MR. D. HOWARD, the Unapproachable Tumbler.

The Management begs further to announce that he will have the honor of introducing the World Renowned

WILLIAM KENNEDY,

whose Professional Deportment has won for him the *Happy Plaudits of Millions,* And original title of the Universal JESTER OF GENTILITY.

To diversify the entertainment and thus complete the Picture of amusement, THE TWO COMIC MULES, CONTRABAND AND CUNNING, will be presented to the audience.

A GRAND PROCESSION

Of all the Great Resources of the "Show," People, Wagons, Horses, Ponies, Mules, &c., preceded by the

SPLENDID SWAN CHARIOT, containing *NOSHER'S MILITARY BAND,* will be made daily at half-past ten o'clock, A. M., at each place of Exhibition.

apr 26-2w C. H. CASTLE, Agent.

Schenck's
PULMONIC SYRUP.
Schenck's
SEA WEED TONIC.
Schenck's
MANDRAKE PILLS.
Kennedy's
MEDICAL DISCOVERY, for sale by

apr 30 L. H. CAMPBELL.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

ANNUAL TAXES FOR 1864.

THE attention of the tax-payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license, or tax, ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY IN EACH YEAR, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by R. Tharp, Assistant Assessor for the 4th Division, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the first Monday of May, at his office in Easton.

GEO. M. RUSSUM,
U. S. Assessor, 1st District.

apr 2-3t

Public Sale.

HAVING discontinued farming, I will offer at public vendue, on

Wednesday, 4th day of May next,

if fair, if not, the next fair day, several

HORSES, 30 HEAD OF CATTLE (one fine Derhm Bull,) SOW AND PIGS. 4 CARRIAGES, 4 CARTS, ONE WAGON,

1 Iron Geared Wheat Thrasher and Power, 1 Railway do., Two extra Trashers, 1 Corn Crusher, 4 Corn Shellers, 2 Grain Fans, Single, Double and Treble Plows, Harrows, &c.

Also some

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

LOT BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

TERMS.—All sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required, above that sum a credit of six months will be given, with note and approved security, bearing interest from date. No goods to be removed till the terms are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. H. McNEAL.
apr 23-ts JAS. A. ROE, Auctioneer.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Talbot county and to me directed and delivered at the suit of Ephraim A. Rowland and Lewis Tobiason, trading as Rowland & Tobiason, use of Patneal S. Rowland, against Thomas P. Wollaston, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer at public sale by way of auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the residence of Thomas P. Wollaston, in the town of Easton, on

Saturday, the 14th day of May next,

at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim and estate of the said Thomas P. Wollaston in and to

One Bagatelle Table, a lot of Bar Fixtures, One Refrigirator, Four Dining Tables, two dozen Dining Chairs, One Lot Queens Ware, One Sideboard, 30 Mattrasses, 4 Single Bedsteads, One Double Barrel Gun, One Single Barrel Gun, One Six Barrel Revolver, One Piano, One doz. Mahogany Cane Bottom Chairs, One Sofa, One Large Rocking Chair Two Large Looking Glasses, Five Small Looking Glasses, Five Bureaus, One Secretary, Nine Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, One Hundred Yards Carpeting, One Horse, One Carriage, One Set Harness, One Butcher Wagon, One Red Cow, One Lot Salted Pork, One Lot Corn and One Lot of Hay,

All seized and taken as the property of the said Thomas P. Wollaston and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named writ of fieri facias, with the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

C. H. MANSFIELD, Sheriff.

Apr 23, 1863-ts

NOTICE TO THE PRODUCERS OF

SORGHAM.

HAVING made arrangements for the most improved Mills for the manufacture of Sorgham Syrup, would hereby request all persons who desire to have the use of his Mills to give him an early notice so that he can be prepared, as he is desirous of accommodating all.

apr 23-1t J H. C. MACKEY.

BIBLES AND SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS furnished on the best terms and shortest notice.

Address
G. W. KENNEDY,
Ag't. Md. Tract Society,
apr 16-1m Oxford, Maryland.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!—Just received a large lot of very nice COUNTRY SOAP. old and dry. Superior for washing to any other Soap now to be had.

apr 16 JAS. H. GRACE.

COFFEE.—Just received 40 dozen Boxes prepared Coffee, put up in close tin boxes and warranted superior to any other preparation now in market. (apr 16) JAS. H. GRACE.

SEED BASKETS.—40 Seed Baskets for Seeding Wheat, &c. 20 small Corn ditto for dropping Corn—Country made.

apr 16 JAS. H. GRACE.

BLACK SILKS.—A handsome and large supply just received by

apr 23 J. W. CHEEZEM.

MACCARONI.—Fresh Italian Maccaroni just received and for sale by

apr 2 DAWSON & BRO.