THE GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY WILLIAM H. COUNCELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within *one month* of the time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription—a failure to notify a discontinuance is considered as a new engagement.

THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Vol. XLVIII. Easton, Talbot County, Md., ~~February~~ January 7th, 1865. No. 4.

ADVERTISEMENT,

Of one square (six lines,) inserted ~~one time~~ for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, post paid will receive prompt attention.

TO FISHERMEN.

I HAVE on hand a splendid No. 40 2 cord Thread. Also a large lot of cotton net Rope, of superior quality and a lot of Hemp Cord, also unsurpassed in quality and price—for sale cheap for cash.

dec 3 H. GRACE.

New Goods.

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

JEST received and now opening an *elegant* stock at

oct 1 JAS. H. GRACE'S.

NEW FALL GOODS.

J. W. CHEEZUM,

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has now opened a handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching seasons

For Gentlemen—Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds Kerseys, &c.

For Lady's—A handsome selection of Dress Goods in all varieties, adapted to the season.

Also, Flannels, Kersey Blankets, &c.

Hardware, Queensware Groceries, &c.

All of which have been purchased at reduced rates and will be offered at a small advance.

He invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

oct 8

To Farmers and Others,

DESIRING to purchase reliable Crop Producers and Fertilizers are solicited to give the following a fair trial:

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME—of our own brand, containing 3 per cent. Ammonia and 12 per cent. Soluble Bi-Phospate Lime—equal to any sold in this market. Price $75 per ton, 2000 lbs.

BONE TA FEU—Composed of Fine Bone Dust and Pure Night Soil—a very reliable and popular Grain Producer. Price $50 per ton, 2000 lbs.

POUDRETTE—of our own manufacture—superior to any sold in this city. Price $20 per ton, 2000 lbs.

In ordering any of the above fertilizers be sure to specify "*Zell & Sons'* brand." We have in store all kinds of Fertilizers of good repute.—*Fine Bone Dust, &c.*

PETER ZELL & SONS,
Nos. 147 and 149 Howard St.,
sep 10-2m Baltimore, Md.

MAY 28TH, 1864,

NEW GOODS.

JAS. H. GRACE,

HAS just returned from the city and opened a very large and handsome assortment of Goods of all descriptions usually kept by him—to an examination of which my customers and the public are most respectfully invited.

may 28 JAS. H. GRACE.

BLACK SILK.

A VERY LARGE and CHEAP stock of BLACK SILK, just opened.

1 ps. Black Silk,		$1.00
1 " "	do	$1.25
1 " "	do	$1.50
1 " "	do	$1.75
1 " "	do	$2.00

and guaranteed lower than can be bought elsewhere. (may 28) JAS. H. GRACE.

FANS—An elegant assortment.
Gloves " " "
Hose, " " "
Hose, Misses all sizes.
Hose, Childrens' 1 and long—all sizes.
may 28 JAS. H. GRACE.

LIME—Another supply just received by
may 28 JAS. H. GRACE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the date hereof, no deed, mortgage or other instrument which by law requires to be stamped will be received for record at this office, unless the same be duly stamped and cancelled according to law, the act of Congress expressly prohibiting the Clerk from receiving any such paper for record.

The following schedule of Stamp duties is published for the information of the public:

Conveyance, deed, instrument or writing, whereby lands, tenements or other realty sold, shall be conveyed, the actual value of which does not exceed $500, 50 cts.
" exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1000, $1 00
" for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof 50 cts.
Lease of lands or tenements where the rent does not exceed $300 per annum, 50 cts.
" exceeding $300 for each additional $200 or fractional part thereof, 50 cts.
" perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a conveyance, the stamp duty to be measured by resolving the annual rental into a capital sum.
Mortgage deed, or bill of sale for the payment of money exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 50 cts.
" for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, 50 cts.
On every affidavit to a Mortgage-deed or bill of sale, there must be a stamp of 5 cents, cancelled by the justice of the peace taking the acknowledgment.
Assignment of Mortgage, or lease, the same duty as the original instrument.
Release of Mortgage, exempt.
Whenever any bond or note is secured by Mortgage, but one stamp is required on such papers, such stamp being the highest rate for either instrument.—When the stamp is not on the Mortgage but on the bond or note intended to be secured, such fact should be stated in the mortgage.
Power of Attorney to sell, convey, rent or lease real estate, $1 00
Trust deed to secure a debt, to be stamped as a Mortgage,
" conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.
Any failure on the part of the maker of the instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

SAML. T. HOPKINS, Clerk
dec 3-3t Circuit Court for Talbot County.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A Highly Concentrated
VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
A PURE TONIC.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila'd, Pa.

WILL effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia; Jaundice, Cronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vission, dots or webs before the sight, fever and pull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest limbs, &c,, sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits. And will positively prevent yellow fever, bilious fever, &c., they contain no Alcohol or Bad Whiskey! They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, [purely vegetable,] hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventures, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs; and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles and big bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters which instead of carring, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS!

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivalled by any similar preparation

The propietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent Clergymen, Lawyers, physicians and Citizens, testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS,
AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "Hoofland's German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposure and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were frequently used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life to use his own language, has been saved by the Bitters:"

PHILADELPHIA, August 23rd, 1862

Messrs Jones & Evans:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case.—I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflamation of the lungs, and was for seventy days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dissentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the Steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 29th of June, Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and, accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of Sixth below Arch street, advised me as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kinly, procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months: for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vauge fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours, ISAAC MALON E.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery.
GEORGE A. ACKLEY, Co. C., 11th. Maine.
JOHN JENKINS, Co. B. 106th Penn.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the Wrapper of each bottle.

Price per bottle 75 cents, or half doz. for $4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No 631 Arch St. JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,)
Proprietors.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United State.

☞ For sale by DAWSON & BRO., and L. H. CAMPBELL, Easton, who will supply the country trade at manufacturers prices. [July 21-1y

☞ We take the following from "The *Crutch*," a spirited little sheet, printed at the Military Hospital, at Annapolis by the invalid soldiers:

A New Year's Address.

The Old Year's pulse is beating faint and slow,
And at the coming of another morn
The sun will rise again, his cheeks aglow
With joy and gladness, that the world may know
He feels the presence of a year new born.

And while we look with hope to this new year,
And half expect our blessings to increase,
We'll not forget to drop a silent tear
In memory of events which helped to cheer,
And bid us hope for everlasting peace.

We've seen in Sixty-Four a thousand things,
To fill with pleasure every loyal heart;
We've seen and felt the joy which victory brings;
We've seen the venom ta'en from treason's stings,
And outraged freedom into new life start.

We've seen Atlanta fall, and heard the shouts of joy
From honest lips; and many a mother's tonge
Has thanked her God that her brave soldier-boy
Was there amid the danger, to enjoy
His share of honor, large for one so young.

From Rapidan to Petersburg we've heard the clash of arms,
And seen the foe beneath the blow, shrink backward in alarm;
We've seen how Northern men can fight, when treason plants her rag,
And heard the shout of truth ring out, as they bore aloft our flag;
And we have driven the rebel horde to Richmond's fated walls,
And earnest pray, God speed the day when that cursed city falls.

And now from Shenandoah comes a mighty sound of horse,
And riders sit erect and bold, like nights in ancint wars,
And steeds advance with nervous prance, impatient for the fray,
As Sheridan and Torbert and Custer lead the way;
And charge on charge impetuous overwhelm the rebel foe,
Till back they flee ingloriously, scarce having struck a blow;
And Sheridan adds another to his roll of victories.
Never, I ween, on history's page were deeds more brave than these;
And never will the North forget, till earth has passed away,
That hasty ride from Winchester one bright October day.

And now from o'er the o'cean there is borne upon the breeze
A sound of booming cannon and commotion of the seas;
And Massachusetts hails with joy, and tells the tale with pride,
How Winslow sunk the pirate craft with many a fierce broad-side;
And little children fill the air with many a loud hurrah;
And wait impatiently the time when they may "go to war."

We southward turn, and there in Mobile Bay
The same loud roar of cannon bursts upon our ears;
But Farragut is there, and sure to win the day—
Morgan and Gaines have fallen, and our fears,
If any had we, change to grateful cheers.

And now another and a sadder sight
Bursts on our vision, makes the blood to rise,
To think that men, when battling for the right,
Should suffer all the tortures, pains and agonies
That hatred can inflict or "chivalry" devise.

That boasted chivalry, from which we fondly hoped,
At least that mercy due from man to man,
We thought we fought with men not with demons coped;
But cruelty and vengeance constitutes the plan
By which rebellion thrives, with this cursed southern clan.

Heart-sick and weary
To the wards he is borne;
Life seems so dreary,
Sad and forlorn.
Just from Savannah—
Imprisoned a year—
E'en the Old Banner
Scarce brings a cheer.
There he's been lying,
Praying for peace;
Longingly sighing
For death or release;
Now he is dying,
Troubles will cease.
This is the kindness
Southerners claim;
Angered to blindness
They feel not his shame.

Of course we rejoiced o'er the recent election,
And threw our caps high in the air.
For we really feared that the peace infection
Would be more than the country could bear.
But thank God! it came out right in the end,
Yankee-land proving loyal and true;
We knew the Almighty could never intend
To half-mast the Red, White and Blue.

Poor "Little Mac"—how bad he must feel,
Now that "his cake is all dough;"
But he married the "platform" for woe or weal,
And now he's like ship without rudder or keel
And no one to take her in tow.

And Seymour and Wood—what a nice frame of mind
These worthies must have been in,
When they heard that New York was not yet quite blind,
And that in the race they were left far behind
To repent o'er their burden of sin.

But Sherman now is all the talk,
And the way he makes those rebels walk,
Who try his strategy to balk,
Is really quite surprising;
But they must try another tack,
To drive our western conqueror back,
For he's as different from "Little Mack"
As sun-set from sun-rising.

Unlike our Young Napoleon,
He uses instead of a spade, a gun,
And doesn't turn and homeward run
From the wooden guns at Mannassas;
But free from all McClellan's faults,
He stays ahead and seldom halts,
Goes through the South "like a dose of salts,"
Or hunger through bread and molasses.

But one of his acts was very unkind—
He left poor General Hood behind,
Who really couldn't make up his mind,
Whether to run or to fight.

But he pitched into Thomas the other day,
Who abused him in such a terrible way
That he certainly thought the deuce was to play;
And left in a terrible fright.

And so, I trust, it may ever be,
Our banners crowned with victory,
We'll split this cursed Confederacy
From one end to the other;
And Jefferson Davis will probably see
The end of his Aristocracy,
His armies whipped, and his slaves set free,
And he bawling aloud for his mother.

And may many live to tell the tale
How we made the traitors weep and wail—
How the ship continued to sail,
With the aid of Lincoln and his oaken rail;
How he threshed rebels with Grant for a flail,
And how he ne'er was caught napping;
And may never another angry word
Be spoken by any, or discord be heard;
And the wings of the American Bird
Shall keep incessantly flapping!
And we must not forget our Thanksgiving Day,
When we'd plenty of turkeys and chickens,
Kindly provided by friends far away.
We had plenty to eat and nothing to pay,
And might have got fat on the pickin's.

We had an abundance of cake and of fruit,
We had meats of all kinds and mince pies to boot,
The daintiest of dishes our palates to suit,
All of which we attacked with voracity,
And we blessed our kind friends at the North o'er and o'r,
And if we had tried could have eaten no more,
On account of our lack of capacity.

And there's our brave CRUTCH has been shedding its rays,
And the banner of truth has unfurled,
Regardless of what Mrs. Grundy says—
But modesty hints we let others praise
The good it has done to the world.

And our aim shall be to keep on the track
Of wisdom and virtue and truth;
And though we may the approval lack
Of the LONDON TIMES or the HAVERSACK,
Such trifles shall never turn us back
In our editorial youth.

We've had these griefs and blessings all in one short year,
To make us weep with sorrow, laugh with joy;
We give our thanks in gratitude sincere,
For all that helped to comfort and to cheer,
And lightly as we can, we pass the sorrows by.

And now, Oh! Sixty-Five, wilt thou ensure
To us of pleasure more, of pain much less,
And teach us all our burdens to endure,
Grant thou that our lives may be more pure,
And fill the land with peace and happiness.

Grant that our land may reunited be,
And we will hold you in remembrance dear;
Grant us all this, Oh! Sixty-Five, and we
Will hail thy birth with joy, and give to thee
The greeting due a happy, bright NEW YEAR.

The Legend of Santa Claus.

This popular name of the Saint who presides over Christmas and the toy gifts of that welcome season, is derived from Saint Nicholas. The legend of his first appearance is an Italian one.

According to this, a shoemaker named Giraldi, who lived in Ferrari, was so miserable poor, that his labor each day barely kept his family from starvation, and he was unable to give even a small dowry to his pretty daughters. It was not thought proper to marry without a dowry; and thus the young girls, though each had an admirer, were compelled to remain single. Their father, however, went every morning to the shrine to pray to his patron saint St. Nicholas, that he would work a mirical to relieve him from his distress.

One of his nearest neighbors, a rich merchant who chanced one day to hear his simple petition, ridiculed the idea of his expecting the saint to take care of his daughters, and recommended him to choose a patron saint who would be able to do something for him. "Mine," he said, "is the Jew Buonajuto; he lends money at two per cent. a month; and if you know how to manage, you may make four with it.—He is not so deaf as St. Nicholas."

The poor man was shocked at this impious speech, and assured the merchant that his religious faith could never be shaken. He went every day to church, notwithstanding the other's mockery.

It was now Christmas Day, when the merchant and the Jew settled up their yearly accounts, Buonajuto found he owed his friend three hundred ducats, and wishing to give him an agreeable surprise, he ordered one of the ducks he had carefully fattened, to be killed and roasted, and then with his own hands introduced the three hundred gold pieces into the inside, and sewed them up. He then sent the duck to the merchant as a Christmas present.

The merchant's wife, who shared the common prejudices against Jews, declared she would not touch the duck, and the rich man resolved to sell it. When Giraldi passed on his way from church, his neighbor, as usual, bantered him on his devotion, showed him the Christmas gift his patron Saint had sent him, and taunted him with the stolidity of Saint Nicholas who could not even send him a piece of bread. Finally, he offered to sell the duck for a dollar, and to wait for payment, as he knew Giraldi to be strictly honest. The shoemaker carried the duck home, and when he carved it for his Christmas dinner, and then three hundred ducats fell out, his first exclamation was—"Praise to Saint Nicholas!"

When he recovered from his surprise, he would have taken the money back, but his wife persuaded him that, as he bought the duck, it was rightfully his own. He therefore divided the sum between the two suitors for his two eldest daughters.

The merchant, after some days, discovered his loss of three hundred ducats, and went to the shoemaker to demand the money, which was refused. The cause came before the magistrate, who was a pious, man, and heard with indignation how cruelly the poor man had been ridiculed about his religion. His sentence was that Giraldi should keep the money, and that the merchant and the Jew should besides pay a fine, for their usurious dealings, for one hundred and fifty ducats, to be given as a dowry for the shoemaker's youngest daughter.

The meaning of this legend is, that a beneficent Providence watches over and takes care of the poor, who are honest, religious and truthful. The tradition runs that since that time St. Nicholas pays a visit, every Christmas night, to all whom he thinks worthy of his favors. He is known altogether by the name—Santa Claus.

☞ A strong, hearty, lazy fellow, who preferred begging for a precarious subsistence to working for a sure one, called at the house of a blunt Massachusetts farmer, and in the usual language of his race, asked for "cold victuals and old clothes".

"You appear to be a stout, hearty looking man," said the farmer; what do you do for a living?

"Why not much," replied the fellow, except travel about from one place to another.

Travelling about ha? rejoined the farmer; can you travel pretty well?

O yes, returned the sturdy beggar; I'm pretty good at that.

"Well then," said the farmer, coolly opening the door, "let's see you travel."

Baltimore Decembr 15th, 1864.

SIR:—Your attention is called to the Association formed in this City for the *Moral and Educational Improvement of the Colored People.*

The Address of the association to the public is hereto appended and your aid and countenance in furtherance of its charitable objects is earnestly requested.

Any amount of money you feel able to contribute may be handed to any member of the Finance Committee, and will aid the Association in their efforts to educate the Colored People.

ROOMS OF THE BALTIMORE ASSOCIATION FOR THE MORAL AND EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE,
No. 3. Bible House.

Fellow Citizens:—Since the adoption of the New Constitution very grave issues are submitted for your consideration. That instrument, by its benevolent provisions, has added to the eighty thousand free colered people of our State eighy seven thousand others, recently slaves.

These two classes constitute the greater portion of the labor of the State.

They are likely to remain among us, for they are attached to their homes, and no Goverement has ever consented to the violent removal of one-fourth of its population.

For the most part they are ignorant. The habits of their former industry have not been such as to teach them ideas of thrift, carefulness or providence. Thrown upon their own resources, though their labor is in great demand, they cannot be expected to know the necessity of industry or how to seek at home permanent occupation and employment.

We are forced to think it the duty of every citizen of Maryland to seek to make this population most useful to the State, as it is the bounden duty of Christian men to seek their moral improvement.

There are but two courses to be pursued. The one is to leave these persons in the ignorance and moral destruction in which many of them now, unhappily, are, and the other to endeavor by education to improve their habits, instruct them in their industry, make diligent the idle, reform the vicious and stimulate the good, that they may rise in the scale of being, and be better fitted for the varied duties they are called on to perform.

The first course may at first seem the least troublesome and expensive, but ignorance is the mother of vice, and unless these people are taught their duties to the State, and the more important duty to God, and are not suffered to remain in the helpless state in which slavery has left them, the necessity for almshouses, jails and penitentiaries will teach the folly of such economy.

Educated labor produces more than uneducated labor. It is, thefore, the interest of the State that all labor should be instructed.

One of the hopes of the friends of Emancipation was that that measure would induce immigration into the State, raise the price of our lands, give demand for our labor in erecting mills and dwellings, and in manufacturing the various utensils necessary for the increased population of Maryland. But it cannot be expected that any number of the classes of emigrants we desire will leave their homes to dwell in Maryland if they know they are to be surrounded by an illiterate, ignorant population, whose ignorance and vice are to be daily increased by withholding all instruction in the arts of labor, all educational improvement and every teaching of morality which would lead them to higher ideas of duty to God and to their neighbor.

To pursue this plan would deprive the State in the first place of the productive labor of one hundred and sixty thousand people, and would prevent desirable emigration into her borders, and oppress those of us now residents of the State with additional taxation to furnish what the expense of education would have entirely prevented.

We annex a list of the officers of the Association:

Perhaps those of the colored people whose circumstances require daily toil for the support of their families can receive but little direct benefit at their time of life from any effort now put forth, but we believe the influence of the education of their children will be felt upon the home of the household, that family respect will increase, that thrift and cleanliness will be promoted, and the same benificent effects which education produces upon other populations will be felt among the colored people.

They have been taxed for a long while for public schools, but have been allowed none. Their present condition, when we consider what has been denied them, and how little means or opportunity they have had for self-improvement, is a standing rebuke to those who think they are incapable of moral or mental culture.

They long for opportunity to show how readily they become a people no longer degraded but uesful to, the State.

The Baltimore Association for the Moral and Educational Improvement of the colored people; intends to do what it can to give them opportunity. Its members will give their best effort to this charitable purpose.

Those of our fellow-citizens who feel an interest in a people upon whom their vote has thrust the responsibilities of life, and those in whom Christianity prompts kindness and duty toward these people, are invited to give us their support in such manner as they may think the most useful, that we, if necessary, by private benevolence may do what long since ought to have been done, and we hope soon will be done, by the State, i. e., provide means for the moral and educational improvement of one fourth of our population.

President—EVANS ROGERS.

Vice—Presidents—ARCIBALD STIRLING, THOM-KELSO, WILLIAM J. ALBERT, FRANCIS T. KING, JOHN W. RANDOLPH.

Recording Secretary.—GEORGE A. POPE.

Corresponding Secretary.—JOSEPH M. CUSHING.

Treasurer—JESSE TYSON.

Board of Managers.

Rev. F. Israel,	Ashur Clarke,
Rev. Wm. Bruce,	James Carey,
Rev. F. L. Brauns,	Alex. M. Carter,
Rev. T. Stork, D. D.,	Richard M. Janney,
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Dr. R. W. Pease,	A. Stirling, Jr.,
Dr. J. C. Thomas,	Jno. A. Needles,
Galloway Cheston,	Jno. T. Graham,
William J. Albert,	E. Stabler, Jr.,
Wm. Kennedy,	George B. Cole,
Hozlett McKim,	Alex. T. Johnson,
G. T. Hopkins,	W. K. Carson,
Daniel Holliday,	John S. Gilman.

Finance Committee.

Wm. J. Albert,	Wash. K. Carson,
Archibald Surling, Sr.,	Wm. Daniel,
F. T. King,	Edw. Stabler, Jr.,
John W. Randolph,	Alex. T. Johnson,
James Carey,	Geo. B. Cole.

Headquarters First Army Corps,
WASHINGTON, D. C. December 3, 1865
CIRCULAR No. 2

In reply to the numerous letters of inquiry from persons desiring to enter the 1st Corps, now being raised, the following is communicated as embodying all the information yet obtained.

I. AS TO ENLISTED MEN.

1. All enlistments and musters in are to be made in this city.

2. Any Veteran, who has served two years, has been honorably discharged, and is physically qualified, may enlist in the Corps for one, two, or three years.

3. Those enlisting will receive from the Government a bounty of $300 as soon as they are mustered in, and, in addition, the regular installments from the Government, in proportion to their period of enlistment, as follows: $100 for one year's service, one third paid on enlistments; $200 for two years' service, one-third on enlistment; $300 for three years' service one-third on enlistment.

4. They will be credited to the quota of the district in which they or their families may be domiciled and will, therefore entitled to local bounties.

5. Free transportation will be furnished them to Washington by any Provost Marshal. It is only necessary that the applicant should satisfy the Provost Marshal that he comes under the provisions of paragraph 2, and that the applicant should satisfy the Provost Marshal that he comes under the provisions of paragraph 2, and that the application is made in good faith.

6. On arriving in Washington and reporting at the Soldiers' Rest, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, Veterans will be cared for and enlisted and paid promptly. They will be sent to the camp of organization, at Camp Cliffburne, and will be formed into companies and regiments as they arrive—personal preferences being regarded when the good of the service will permit.

7. The best arms in the possession of the Government will be furnished these troops, and they will be allowed to retain their arms when honorably discharged

II—AS TO OFFICERS.

1. Persons desiring Commissions must make written application to Brigadier General L. Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, setting forth their Post Office address, the date of original entry into service, and with what rank, the organization in which service was rendered, the date and cause of discharge, and the rank at the time of discharge. Testimonials from commanders may accompany such applications.

2. Should the papers be favorably considered, the applicants will be severally notified, by mail or telegraph, when to appear before the Examining Board established by the War Department, and will receive appointments to such grades as the War Department may determine.

3. As soon as the letters of appointment are given, officers may be detailed to secure the enlistment of a certain number of Veterans—their commissions, with rank and pay from date of acceptance of appointment, being given when the men are secured. It should be understood that the enlistments are to be consummated here and an officer can do no more than to use his influence in pursuading the men to come here and enlist.

Officers awaiting action on their papers can occupy time in this way, and collect parties and send them on, securing a statement as to the number from the Provost Marshal. The proper credit will in all cases be given such officers.

The actual and necessary expenses of such officers will be refused to them.

By Order of Major General Hancock.
FINLEY ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Our Taxation.

Mr. Cobden, in his recent speech at Rochdale, England, brought out a point on the subject of American finances which is worthy the attention of those prudent people who desire that the war should be carried on without expense. He said:

* * * "People exclaim about the American expenditure. A friend told me the other day that the Americans were spending two million dollars a day, and asked me what I thought of it. I said I thought it was rather more; but, having regard to the depreciation of American currency and the present rate al exchange, *it was very near the amout which* Mr. Gladstone in *time of peace, was drawing from our own country (hear, hear),* and mind you, as long as the people of England are apt to think, with the comfortable complacency of theirs, that they can only go abroad to find objects of pity, they will always be persuaded that they are cleverer, happier, and doing everything better than their fellows. Why is it that the American States have laughed to scorn the predictions of all our financial magnates and our writers on finance, who told them they could not go on with the war for six months without coming to Europe for a loan? How is it that they have deceived and disappointed the whole of Europe? (Hear, hear.) It is because the American people have never allowed their Government to make a war expenditure in time of peace. That is the whole secret; they were spending for the purposes of their Government from fifteen to seventeen millions sterling per annum when the war broke out, and the savings a then made have enabled them to go through this terrific strain. Take ten millions of savings for forty years, add together ten millions of savings for forty years, with compound interest, and you will see what a fabulous amount it comes to.—This is what America did."

This tells the story. When the United States, with their immense resources, cannot stand a taxation, for the support of a righteous war, equal to that which England bears in time of peace, it is time that they cease to assert their right to be considered a nation.

Rules for Shoeing Horses.

Most of our farriers shoe without exercising any judgment, trying only to make a well appearing job. A London veterinary surgeon gives the following rules for shoeing horses: 1. After having taken off the old shoe, shorten the toe, and remove all the dead and loose parts of the hoof. Do not cut the sole or pare the frog; unless when the foot has received an injury from a nail or otherwise, when it must be cut out. 2. Let the shoe be of equal thickness, or rather thinner at the heel. The ground and foot surface should be perfectly level. The shoe should be light on the heel. Too many nails are objectionable, and these should be kept as far as possible from the heels. 3. For the hind feet there is no objection to caikins, though they are of doubtful benefit. Horses travel much better without them. The hind shoes are made thicker at the toes than at the quarters; the nails also can be put closer to the heels without inconvenience. 4. Side clips should be avoided, they destroy the hoof; this is the case when the nails are too close together.

The feet should never be rasped, as it destroys the enamel of the hooff, renders them brittle, and causes lameness.—*American Agriculturist.*