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TERMS.

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THE EASTON GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

Just what's Wanted.

THE place where you can get Clocks, Watches and jewelry nicely repaired at the shortest possible notice and on the most reasonable terms by A. J. FIDDIS.
Store on Washington St.
aug 19-3t near the M. E. Church

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

FARMERS in want of Labor can be supplied with Farm Hands, Laborers, Hous Servants, &c., by applying to OLIVER WOOD,
Real Estate Broker, Baltimore.
N. B.—Orders left with Wm. T. Hardesty, Easton, will be promptly attended to. O. W.

LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
LATHS,
HAIR,
BRICKS,
LIME,
SASH,
DOORS &
SHUTTERS,
for sale at the very lowest prices for cash or approved credit. Before purchasing call and see us at our office, Corner of Eutaw & German Streets, or at 132, Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, Md.
mar 23-y BURNS & SLOAN.

JULIUS A. JOHNSON,
GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Cattle, Sheep, Fruits, Fish, Hides, Wool,
AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
S. W. Corner Light and Camden Sts.,
(Office Individual Enterprize Steamboat Co.)
BALTIMORE,
WILL use every effort to obtain the highest market prices, and make prompt returns.
☞ Consignments respectfully solicited.
mar 11-3m

OLIVER WOOD,
General Agent,
Will attend to all kinds of business entrusted to his care, such as
GOVERNMENT AND STATE CLAIMS,
Either in Maryland or Washington.
ARMY AND NAVY CLAIMS,
attended to with dispatch.
County and City Property sold on Commission.
House and Ground Rents promptly collected.
Persons in the County will please address me at
61 SECOND ST., BALTIMORE.

REFERENCES:
Gen H. H. Goldsboro' | Hon. P. F. Thomas,
Col. Saml. Hambleton, | Joseph Rasin,
James Benson, | Wm. B. Lane.
july 30-tf

WHEELER & WILLSONS
HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINE
Awarded the Highest Premium, at the
WORLD'S FAIR,
just held in London, England, where all the Machines of Europe and America were in Competition. Also at the
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
In Paris, France, and at
EVERY UNITED STATES FAIR
At which Sewing Machines have been exhibited.
The principal Companies making Sewing Machines are Wheeler & Wilson, J. M. Singer & co., and Grover & Baker. Of the Machines made there were sold during the year last reported:

By Wheeler & Wilson,	21,305
By J. M. Singer & co,	10,955
By Grover & Baker,	10,280.

Showing Wheeler & Wilson's sales to be double those of any other Sewing Machine company in the country.
214 West Baltimore Street,
july 1-1y Baltimore, Md.

1865 AND 1866.
FALL AND WINTER.
STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber having just returned from the city with his usual large supply of *BOOTS & SHOES*, would beg leave to call the attention of his customers and the public generally to call and examine the same, feeling assured that I can sell a good article as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere.

MY STOCK
consists in part of—Ladies' Gaiters, Morocco Boots, Balmorals, &c. Gentlemen's Boots, Gaiters, High cut Shoes, &c. Boys' and Youths' long Boots, Shoes, &c. He would call attention to those celebrated Dixon Boots that gave such general satisfaction last season.

MANUFACTURING.
I have also purchased a large stock of prime leather, which I am prepared to make up to order.
Repairing done at short notice.
I return my thanks to a generous public for the support they have given me in the past, and would beg a continuance of the same.
oct 7-1y JESSE HUGHES.

CASEY, FRAZIER & CO.,
GENERAL CLAIM AGENTS,
No. 273 F Street near Thirteenth,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Prize Money, Bounty, Loss of Clothing Pensions, Back Pay, and all Claims against the Government Promptly Collected and Libera, Advances made.
JOHN W. CASEY, *of Illinois.*
Capt. JOHN FRAZIER, Jr., *Late of the Treasury Department.*
O. K. GRANT, *Late of the Treasury Department.*
D. P. BODFISH, *of Massachusetts.*
REFER BY PERMISSION; TO
Maj. Gen. SILAS CASEY, *United States Army Washington, D. C.*
Hon. DAVID DAVIS, *Judge of U. S. Supreme Court.*
Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, *U. S. Senator, Maryland.*
sept 9 tf.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

H

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BACHU FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helembold's Etract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, Consumption or Insanitary ensues.

E

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chloosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppositions of customary evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change in Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation *at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure;* completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury* in curing all those unpleasant and dangerous diseases

L

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those sufferings from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his bodily health, mental powers, and happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

M

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

We make no secret of the ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by H. T. Helmbold, Druggist and Chemist, of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

BUCHU.

(From Dispensary of the United States)

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic; their tastes bitterish, and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

B

—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis when circumstances favor this mode of action.
They are given in complaint of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostrate, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages 18 to 26, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

O

☞ DR. KEYSER IS A PHYSICIAN OF OVER thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Dear Sir.—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

L

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction tincture, fluid extracts,—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours.—Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk, if I did other *Buchus* would out-do yours, but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did a copper cent would be worth more than a dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidney than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name.
Respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
140 Wood Street Philadelphia, Pa.
August 11, 1865.
Are for Helembold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

D

☞ Direct letters to
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE
No 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
OR
HELEMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT.
No. 104 SOUTH ST., BELOW CHESTNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
BE WARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S
TAKE NO OTHER.
oct 7-1y

CAS. H. GIBSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EASTON, MD.
Office opposite the M. P. Church. [jan 7-y

P. T. KENNARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
(Office Opposite the M. P. Church.)
jan 16-1y EASTON MD.

LEWIS A. LEONARD,
Attorney-at-Law,
jan 6-1y EASTON, MD.

WM. T. DIXON & BRO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
AND
Commission Merchants in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 306 Baltimore St.
feb 3-1y* BALTIMORE.

DR. JOHN C. EARLE has removed to the late residence of Capt. Henry J. Strandberg, and his office over the Drug Store of Dawson & Brother. All professional orders left at either his residence or the Drug Store of Dawson & Brother will be promptly attended to.
jan 6

SURVEYING.
THE subscriber, having had considerable experience, offers his services to the public to perform all kinds of
SURVEYING, &c.
Charges moderate. Address,
CHAS. E. SHANAHAN,
County Surveyor,
apr 23—1y Bay Hundred P. O.

TAILORNIG.
THE subscriber having taken the Shop here to fore used by Mr. Samuel Patchett, in the rear of his store as a Tailor Shop, is now prepared to manufacture all garments intrusted to him, in a neat and desirable manner. He deems it unnecessary to say more than that no effort on his part shall be lacking to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. The public's obedient servant,
nov 11 tf ROBT. FISH.

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.
june 27-tf WM. K RATHELL,

AGENTS WANTED!
To sell prize Certificates for
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Ladies Jewelry, Diamond Rings, Pins, &c.,
Only 85 Each,
For any article drawn. Retail Price $10 to $250.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED GENUINE.
Price of Certificates 25 cts. each. Liberal Premiums and Commission allowed to Agents.
SAMPLE CERTIFICATES SENT FREE.
For Circulars and Terms address,
Messrs. HAYWARD & CO.,
jan 6-3m 220 Broadway, New York.

THE BALTIC
AND THE ADRIATIC
FIRE INSURANCE!
AND
Guardian Life Assurance Cos.,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
FIRST class Companies, managed with economy and prudence, and backed by men of large resources and ardent spirit.
Policies paid at Easton as soon as statement of losses can be settled. For full and satisfactory information apply to
JOHN A. MURRAY, Jr.,
dec 23-3m Agent for Talbot county.

Insure Your Life
AND PROPERTY
AGAINST ACCIDENT.
Delays are Dangerous.
Insurance Agency,
ROBERT B. DIXON,
EASTON, MD.,
IS prepared to take Risks and issue Policies in the following old and reliable INSURANCE COMPANIES:
THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $1,200,000.
THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD.
CAPITAL 400,000
THE FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, YORK, PA.
CAPITAL 400,000.
The Penn Mutual Life Insurance company issues policies on as favorable terms as any reliable company in the United States; it pays 50 *per cent dividend*, and stands as high as any other Company for the prompt payment of its risks.
The high reputation which the Montgomery Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of York, Pa., have always maintained renders it unnecessary to enter into particulars concerning them. Their terms are as low as those of any other company of good standing. Persons desirous of having their lives or property insured, will find it to their interests to consult the Agent of the above companies before entering into contracts with other parties.
For all further information, address Robert B. Dixon, Eason, Md., or call on him personally, at his office, on Washington street next door to the M. E. Church. [dec9 3m]

Nice and Clean
Cheap and Good
LODGING and board can be had for very from crate prices at the Hotel and Restaurant, 71 South Charles street,
B. M. CLEMPERT.
nov. 4-6m (Red Sign.) Baltimore Md.

From the New York Observer.

"Where hast thou gleaned to-day?"

BY CARRIE A. SPALDING.

Hast thou wandered far from the "reapers,"
In search of perfume and flowers?
Hast thou lingered by murmuring waters,
Or sclpt in the vine-wreathed bowers,
Will thy measure of worthless blossoms,
Half hidden by withering leaves,
Be a fitting gift for the Master,
In place of the golden sheaves?

Hast thou climbed the towering mountain,
With its dazzling robe of light;
And sought for the fruit of the harvest
On its cold and barren height?
The pæans of Fame die in echoes,
And its thorny crowns bring pain;
But not on the mountain's summit
Canst thou gather the ripening grain!

Hast thou sighed for power and station;
And sought, in the hidden mine,
For the glittering heaps of treasure
That there in the darkness shine?
Ah! not the wealth of the Indies
Must the toiling reaper bring,
But the "gleaning" of whitened harvests
For the Master's offering.

Hast thou wandered far into marshes,
Where the poisonous waters flow,—
Where the air is heavy with vapors,
And the deadly nightshades grow?
Is thy pure brow clouded with shadows—
Thy sandals defiled with clay?
In fields of sin and temptation,
Alas! hast thou "gleaned" to-day?

Or hast thou brought joy to the reaper,
And strength to the sinking heart;
Extended a hand to the hopeless;
Bade the erring in peace depart?
Hast thou self and its pleasures forgotten
While seeking thy neighbor to bless?
Hast thou crowned e'en the undeserving
With thy heart's sweet tenderness?

Reaper! the eventide cometh!
Soon shall thy gleaning be o'er!
The laborers' songs of rejoicing
Tell of the plenteous store.
Bring forth thy sheaves to the Master;
So shall thy golden grain,
In the fields by the emerald waters,
Blossom in beauty again!

From the Missouri Democrat.

Rebel Congressmen.

We cannot well imagine a more unenviable *role* than the one now being played by those ex-Confederates who are seeking seats in the Federal Congress. As traitors to their Government and enemies of the flag under which they were born, their conduct was bad enough, but this had little of the meanness exhibited by these men in seeking to hold office under the Government which they have just been trying to destroy. Apart from the want of chivalry manifested in such action, it bears upon its face evidence of the very highest impertinence. We know of nothing to compare it to, unless we might imagine a man caught in an attempt to pick your pockets, asking to be taken into your confidence and employment.

In view of the recent conduct of many of the men who have been elected to Congress from the Southern States, and who are now claiming seats in that body—a majority of them, probably, having been in arms against the Government—we are constrained to ask what has become of that high sense of honor for which the Southern people have been famed, or of the possession of which they have at least boasted?—We can conceive of nothing more ludicrous, to say nothing of the indelicacy and disreputableness of the exhibition, than for men, who have just been talking themselves hoarse about "dying in the last ditch" before they would ever again acknowledge the Federal supremacy, to be found knocking at the doors of Congress for the privilege of entering and accepting fat offices under the Federal flag. Surely the friends of the late Confederacy in foreign countries, who have been lavishing such extravagant eulogies upon the courage and endurance of the rebel chief, will stand aghast at the part which they now see so many of them performing.

Of course there can be nothing out of place in a Union man seeking a seat in Congress from a State which has been in rebellion; nor would there be so much seeming impropriety in rebels coming before Congress at penitents petitioning to be forgiven, and desiring the privilege of being represented by good men in the National Councils. Then, should Congress see fit to treat some of them as returned prodigal sons, and admit them to the fatted calf, non-need object. But the majority of the men elected to Congress from the rebel State, after feeding upon the husks of the Confederacy for four or five years, demand to be admitted to the feast as good things spread at their much abused government's expense, as a matter of right, and that without expressing the least contrition for their past disobedience.

If these men, rebels though they be themselves, represented loyal or repentant constituencies, there would be some show of reason in their claims; but the fact that such men have been elected is probably the best evidence that their constituents are still disloyal, and do not deserve a representation in Congress. To judge them by their Congressional taunts, we would be forced to form anything but a favorable conclusion of a great many Southern districts.

There are of course honorable exceptions.—Some of the Congressmen elect from the rebel States have probably been good Union men all the time, and it is to be regretted that, owing to the very bad company in which they are found, they are likely to suffer the fate of "poor Tray." Then, again, there are doubtless very many high minded Southerners who, having been active rebels, would scorn to occupy the position of applicants for Federal patronage. In fact several parties solicited to run for Congress in Southern districts, declined being candidates, on this ground. A presumption, therefore, might arise that many of the rebels who have been elected to Congress from the disloyal States are really the scrape graces of Southern society, and not a fair representation of the people whom they have left behind. This, however, would be but a poor argument in favor of their admission to the places they are seeking.

The duty of Congress, in view of the antecedents of the majority of the representatives chosen from the rebel States, seems plain enough.—Whenever those States send loyal men, and only loyal men, to represent them, Congress ought to admit their members. When disloyal men are chosen, they ought not to be admitted, and this rule should hold good for all time. To determine this point, Congress, in our judgment, should establish the policy of allowing no man to occupy a seat among its members who has ever been in arms or in responsible position against his Government. The nation has suffered far too much discomfort and disgrace from Southern traitors in Congress, in the years preceding the rebellion, to permit any similar infliction from that quarter. The adoption of such a rule would come, probably, as near proving a preventive to future evil as anything which could be devised. No man who has been in rebellion against his Government, and can only be enjoyed by the sufferance of his Government, can say aught against the justice of such a rule.

In the selection of States and other local officers, the people of the rebel States will exercise their own taste, and many ex-confederate officers and soldiers will secure responsible positions. Perhaps, no means could with propriety be employed to avert this result. But when it comes to Congressmen the case is widely different. Congress acts and legislates for the whole country, and a Congressman is consequently a representative, not merely for his own district, but in one sense for the people of the whole Union, and the entire people have some right to a vote in determining his qualifications; and for ourselves we object to having laws made for us by any man who has been a traitor to his flag.—Such we believe to be the sentiment of loyal men almost universally.

That a fair estimate may be made of the kind of Congressmen chosen by the rebel States, we give below from a late number of the Philadelphia Inquirer a record of the Alabama delegation now elected to Congress. This is probably a fair sample of the delegations which have been sent from all the rebel States—Tennessee, Arkansas, and perhaps parts of Virginia excepted. Our readers can judge for themselves, whether the persons below described are proper parties in whom to confide the powers of legislators, while there are so many important issues yet to be decided:

FIRST DISTRICT—C. C. LANGDON.

Langdon is a Northern man by birth and education, and has lived in Alabama for the last thirty years. He was an active politician of the Whig school, a Bell and Everett supporter in 1860, and no man was a more zealous advocate of the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws up to the first election of Abraham Lincoln. But as soon as secession became popular, Mr. Langdon fell into line, an'out Herroded Herod in his devotion to 'the cause.' In his canvass and a candidate for a seat *in the Rebel Congress* in 1863, he boldly declared it his policy and the policy of the South to hoist the *Black Flag*, and show no quarter to the Yankee soldiers, but to put them to the sword. He does not wave that flag now, but is intensely anxious to be the standard bearer of the Resteration party.

SECOND DISTRICT—MAJOR GEO. C. FREEMEN.

Freemen was a co-laborer with Mr. Langdon for "the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws," until about three weeks after Mr. Lincoln's election, when he jumped boldly into the ranks of secessionists. He raised a company in Lowndes county, to fight for his "rights in the territories," was subsequently made a major in a rebel regiment, got one of his legs shot off just above the knee, and with the wound scarce fully healed, comes on crutches to claim repose after battle in the soft seats in Congress. He is an extreme advocate of reconstruction.

THIRD DISTRICT—GEN. C. A. CATTLE.

Cullen A. Battle was an active secessionist and revolutionist. He urged the secession of Alabama, made up a company in response to Governor A. B. Moore's proclamation early in 1861, went to Pensacola and aided in the taking of Forts Barrancas and McRea and the Navy Yard, even before the secession of the State.—He was subsequently elected a major of the 3d Alabama regiment, went to Virginia and was promoted to a brigadier generalship. In the late canvass for Congress, he ran against Col. Geo. Reese, a good man, who can take the oath.—He declared the test oath contemptible; denounced every man in the State who could take the oath as a poltroon, and either a perjurer or hypocrite.

FOURTH DISTRICT—COL. J. M. TAYLOR.

Joseph M. Taylor was a Bell and Everett elector in 1860; he defines his own position in the following extract from a speech he made at a public meeting held in Eutaw, Greene county, the place of his residence, on the 15th day of August, 1863.

"J. M. Taylor then addressed the people ably at some length. He stated that he had opposed the war at the commencement, and voted the co-operation ticket; but that no sooner had the North displayed its policy than he became immediately satisfied that the South had struck her blow not an hour too soon, and that, from that time to this, and henceforward, he favored an earnest prosecution of the war until our independence was achieved. He urged upon the people the necessity of clothing and feeding the army, at every sacrifice, and denounced speculators, who were hartering in their country's blood; croakers had been from commencement, and would continue to the end; that annihilation was far preferable to subjugation; that there was no possible means of reconstruction, and he who advocated it was a traitor; he who accepted it lower than the slave. He forcibly asked the people what epitaph would they write over the graves of their sons, brothers and fathers—that of *rebel* or *traitor* or *patriot*? Were the people prepared to dishonor the graves of their hallowed dead?"

To indicate the character of the meeting Col. Taylor thus eloquently addressed, I clip the following from the published account of its proceedings.

"For the last six weeks a good deal of excitement has existed in this country, both locally and as to the state of the country generally, in consequence of which it was visable for the people of Greene county to counsel together, and to-day the people assembled for that purpose.—The meeting was large, and the attendance very general. At a "box" in this county, known as Union, on the day of election, some twelve persons voluntarily cast their votes for reconstruction, which is construed to imply a desire for Yankee rule. This has very naturally exasperated the people, and at the same time created a feeling of some little uneasiness. The idea that twelve persons could be found in one of the wealthiest counties of the State, bold and reckless enough to commit an act of so grave a nature, is somewhat surprising. It is no more than probably that there are the same "kith and kin" in other counties, and it behooves us to be watchful, vigilant and determined, and wherever traitors are found should find a traitor's doom. *Dead traitors will pilot no Yankee raids*, and lead not the incendiary and wanton to our homes and plantations."

He is, however, now a Union advocate for President Johnson's policy.

FIFTH DISTRICT—MAJOR SHIELD.

Shield is but little known in either the State or District he is elected. The only antecedents he has, so far as can be ascertained, and which he urged a qualification for his election to Congress was, that he was a *Tennessee Guerilla*, and fled from his former home in that State, in consequence of the prejudice against him for burning and destroying the defenceless homes of Union men, who were abroad in the Union army, defending the flag of our country in the field.—The outrages thus permitted by Major Shield are represented to be of the most heinous character, and he cannot now return to Tennessee. He is decidedly in favor of President Johnson's policy.

SIXTH DISTRICT—COL. B. F. FOSTER.

Foster was an original disunionist, urged and brought on the fight against the Government, but while the fight was going on he sought a bomb proof position in the way of a seat in the Rebel Congress, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, took but little part in the fight he was so active an instrument in bringing about. He is, however, now an active advocate for President Johnson's policy, spurns the test oath, and, like General Battle, spits upon it and all in the South who would take it.

Sunday Law.

The following is the new Sunday law, as passed by the Legislature:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section one hundred and seventy-nine and section one hundred and eighty of article thirty of the Code of Public General Laws, be, and the same are hereby repeated and re enacted so as to read as follows:

Section 179. No person in this State shall sell, dispose of, barter, or, if a dealer in any one or more of the articles of merchandise in this section mentioned, shall give away on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday, any tobacco, cigars, candy, soda or mineral water, spirituous or fermented liquors, cordials, lager beer, wine, cider or any other goods, wares or merchandise whatsoever, and any person violating any one of the provisions of this section shall be liable to indictment in any court in this State having criminal jurisdiction; and upon conviction thereof shall be fined a sum, not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, in the discretion of the Court, for the first offence, and if convicted a second time for a violation of this section, the person or persons so offending shall be fined a sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, in the discretion of the Court; and his, her or their license, if any were issued, shall be declared null and void by the judge of said court; and it shall not be lawful for such person or persons to obtain another license for the period of twelve months from the time of such conviction, nor shall a license be obtained by any other person or persons to carry on said business on the premises or elsewhere, if the person so as aforesaid convicted has any interest whatever therein, or shall divide any profit whatever therefrom; and in case of being convicted more than twice for violation of this section, such person or persons on each occasion shall be imprisoned for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, and fined a sum not less than double that imposed on such person or persons on the last preceding conviction, and his, her or their license, if any were issued, shall be declared null and void by the court; and no new license shall be issued to such person or persons for a period of two years from the time of such conviction, nor to any one else to carry on said business wherein he is in any wise interested as provided for the second violation of the provision of this section; one-half of all the fines to be imposed under this section shall be paid to the State, and the other half to the informer; this article is not to apply to milk or ice dealers in supplying their customers, or to apothecaries when putting up *bona fide* prescriptions.

Section 180. It shall not be lawful to keep open or use any dancing saloon, opera house, ten pin alley, barber shop, livery stable, or ball alley within this State on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday; and any person or persons or body politic or corporate, who shall violate any provision of this section, or cause or knowingly permit the same to be violated by a person or persons, in his, her, their or its employ shall be liable to indictment in any court of this State having criminal jurisdiction, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the Court, for the first offence; and if convicted a second time for a violation of this section, the person or persons, or body politic or corporate, shall be fined a sum not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars and be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days, in the discretion of the Court; and in case of any conviction or convictions under this section subsequent to the second, such person or persons, body politic or corporate, shall be fined on each occasion a sum at least double than imposed upon him, her, them or it, on the last preceding conviction, and be imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, in the discretion of the Court; one-half of all the fines imposed under this section shall be paid to the State and the other half to the informer.

Section 181. *Be it enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit either barbers or livery stable keepers from the prosecution of their legitimate business, between the hours of one o'clock A. M., and twelve o'clock, P. M., on the Lord's day, known as the Sabbath.

The Danger of Eating Beef and Pork.

The frightful malady, which was first noticed in Germany among the eaters of pork, seems to have developed itself in this country. Once that the worms have entered the human body it seems almost impossible to expel them, the only hope being in the employment of active purgatives immediately after eating the diseased meat. It is believed that by thorough boiling the trichinæ may be killed, but every one who eats pork should be sure that the boiling has been thorough. Roasting, baking, or stewing do not seem to be sufficient. There is particular danger in eating meat half raw, as it frequently is in sausages.

Whilst the whole community is in alarm at this awful visitation to one class of animals, it is called upon to prepare for a visitation equally injurious to another. The statement of Dr. Corson, of Montgomery county, recently sent to the Pennsylvania Legislature, that a disease has been raging among the cattle in that locality for some months, which resembles the European Rinderpest, is particularly important, coupled as it is with the assertion of the belief of Dr. Corson that the meat of diseased cattle laboring under this malada has been sent to and sold in the Philadelphia markets. It seems, therefore, that families are called upon to exercise very great care in their purchases of meats, and the result must be to largely diminish the consumption of beef and pork. As yet we hear of no trouble among the sheep, but we may not even be sure of preservation from that affliction. The poultry seasons is now nearly over, and our people are called upon to consider what they will do.—Fish will shortly be swarming in our rivers, oysters are as plenty as ever. There must be a larger dependence than previously upon bread and vegetables. There is no danger of starvation in this country, but there is every probability that for months we will have to be careful about our diet, and restrain our appetites.—*Inquirer.*