THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1868.

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 Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Merchants and others advertising by the year will be charged extra for advertisements out of their regular line of business.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.—During the past six years, our country has passed through a series of troubles unequalled since its existence as an independent Republic, or even in its struggle for liberty, from its paternal grasp, and the transactions of the present day, we consider, is of such a character as should receive as much of the serious consideration of the whole people, as any that has yet transpired. The impeachment of the highest official in our land, should not be a subject calculated to arouse the angry passions of the people, or to cry out for revenge, but on the contrary it should be seriously contemplated, and the troubles now upon us endeavored to be peaceably remedied. Men often quarrel and fight over petty grievances and no one injured, but when a feeling of madness pervades, encouraged and fostered by the leading men of a nation, the people in a great measure partake of the same spirit. It is true, it may take a considerable of "firing the heart," as the Southern leaders did in 1860 and '61, but leaders of parties are very apt to carry the people with them and gain their point, in some form or other; but in the present instance we have no apprehensions that anything like the spilling of blood will be the result. Those that talk of a second war, and really want it, must expect the outbreak to begin in the Northern States, as the South became helpless by the effects of the late war, besides, we believe there is no disposition there to engage in a contest that would result in its everlasting ruin, and we think the Northern people, let them be Democrats or Republicans, are too cool and calculating to inaugurate another war almost before the smoke of the late one has passed away, which has prostrated business, and from the effects of which nearly every one is now suffering.

The country has been so terribly unsettled for a number of years, every thing that is done, the people hope will result for the best. There are too many men distributed all over the country that have felt the bitter realities of war, to even sanction another bloody contest during their day, unless first attacked. The struggle has been going on for some time, between the Executive and the Legislative of the Nation, as to power, until the President went beyond his bounds, defied Congress and abrogated its laws without authority, and the whole matter has culminated in his impeachment and trial, by the highest tribunal in the country. Though this state of affairs should be deprecated, we believe that after the whole matter has been settled and the President and Congress move along harmoniously the people will be better satisfied, the country will become more settled, less wrangling by parties, gold will go down and business of every kind will become more flourishing. In fact the people will know what to depend upon and will act accordingly.—The Democracy do not look upon Mr. Johnson as one of their flock and would not confide their interests to his charge. They are only using him for party purposes and are willing to accept all the consequences of his course, as long as it makes in their favor, but as to rewarding him by any endorsement of him as a party candidate, or by adopting him as the Democratic standard bearer in 1868, they are entirely too shrewd to make a mistake of that sort. They will talk about "the Constitution," of course; they did that all through the rebellion. They will say that it is "unconstitutionall," to impeach the President, to try him and to remove him. It would be in vain to suggest to them that the Constitution prescribes exactly the method of proceeding with an unfaithful President, which is now proposed; that it declares in effect that a failure to execute the laws shall be an offense, and that by impeachment by the House and trial by the Senate, only can he be removed.

MUSIC.—We are glad to see that the citizens of our county are about to attempt the elevation of the standard of vocal music. It is something that is necessary as well as gratifying. How often are cheering hymns sung to slow and heavy tunes and vice versa. We may now expect to have choirs whose voices are cultivated and who can bring out the expression of the words in the music. We shall no more hear murder done in the following style:

Ladies—O, for a man,
O, for a man,
O, for a man—tion in the skies.

Men—Send down Sal,
Send down Sal,
Send down Sal—ration from on high.

All—We'll chase the flee,
We'll chase the flee,
We'll chase the flee—ting hours.

Nor shall we expect to hear prayerful hymns rendered prayerless and when "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," shall be sung we expect to feel the thrill of awe and reverence mingled with praise. Success to our musical friends, it is just what we need and we give our "heart and hand to this vote." We forgot to say that responsible men are engaged in it and the "Talbot Musical Union," as it is proposed to call it, is certain to be a success. Let all join. Let's have a convention of the whole county.

THE WEATHER.—There has been several of the coldest days during the present week, in the remembrance of our oldest citizens in the month of March. On Tuesday the mercury was down to ten, which, we think, indicated the coldest day of the season.—On Wednesday, the atmosphere somewhat moderated, and on Thursday morning the sun shone out in all its beauty, the air was mild and all appeared to be possessed with new life. About 10 o'clock people from the country, who had been completely shut in for some time, began to pour in town, until our streets were completely thronged with horses and carriages, presenting quite a businesslike appearance.

FESTIVAL.—The members of the M. E. Church in Easton, held a festival at their Church on Thursday evening last. We learn that there was about 300 present, including the Sabbath School of that Church and the good things, prepared by the ladies, flowed in abundance. During the evening a handsomely quilted gown was presented to L. Dodson, Esq., by his Bible Class. The presentation was made by Rev. Dr. Kenny, in a few appropriate remarks, and responded to by Mr. Dodson, in a short, but spirited and feeling address.

STATE CONVENTION.—This body met in the city of Baltimore, yesterday, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Maryland in the National Convention, which meets in Chicago, on the 20th of May next.

BY YESTERDAY'S PAPER.

On Thursday the Senate resolved itself into a High Court, Chief Justice Chase presiding. Mr. Chase then proceeded to administer the oath to the Senators, but when Mr. Wade presented himself he was objected to on account of being President of the Senate. A discussion arose and the Senate adjourned without settling the question.

The Md. Legislature had another ballot on Thursday, without a choice. Swann 29, Thomas 28; McCulough 19; Hambleton 10; Vickers 22; Franklin 1.

☞ Those who suffer from coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, influenza, or whooping-cough, will find sure relief in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which has now been in use for nearly half a century, and still maintains its long established reputation as the great remedy of all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest.

☞ It appears to be very generally acknowledged, that Bowers Complete Manure is extensively used by the Agricultural Communities as well as by Market Gardeners, and that it gives great satisfaction. It may, with truth, be said that this fertilizer is a most economical concentrated fertilizer.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.—Both Houses of Congress were occupied on Saturday with business relating to the impeachment of President Johnson. In the House of Representatives the select Committee of Seven reported through their Chairman, Mr. Boutwell, the articles of impeachment. They are ten in number, and relate exclusively to the removal of Mr. Stanton from the War Office, and the offences committed by the president incident to that act. The first article declares that the President "unmindful of the high duties of his office, of the obligation of his oath of office, and of the requirement of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, did unlawfully, and with intent to violate the Constitution and laws of United States, issue an order in writing from the office of Secretary for the department of War, he the said Edwin M. Stanton before that having been duly appointed and commissioned therein, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Secretary of the department of War, and being then and there in the execution of the duties thereof, and was then and there lawfully entitled to hold said office until a successor should be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The order of removal is then cited, and declared to have been "unlawfully issued and with intent to violate the Civil Tenure law," and it is charged that the President "did then and there commit, and was guilty of, a high misdemeanor in office." The second article in nearly identical language charges a high misdemeanor in the appointment of "one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim.*" The third article charges that the President conspired "with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, with intent by intimidation and threats, to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there the Secretary for the Department of War under the United States, from holding said office of Secretary for the Department of War, contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861, and thereby then and there the said Andrew Johnson, President as aforesaid, did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office." The fourth article charges conspiracy with Thomas and others to prevent and hinder the execution of the Civil Tenure law. The fifth charges that the President "did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in the office in this, that he did, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim,* without the advice and consent of the Senate, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, no vacancy having happened in said Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing therein at the time." The sixth charges conspiracy to "*by force,* seize, take and possess the property of the United States in the War Department" contrary to the laws. The seventh charges conspiracy in unlawfully attempting to prevent and hinder Edwin M. Stanton from discharging the duties of Secretary of War. The eigth charges the same offence in a different form. The ninth charges the President with an attempt to unlawfully "control the disbursment of the moneys appropriated for the military service, and for the Department of War." The tenth and last articles charges that the President on the 22d day of February, in disregard of the Constitution and the laws of Congress duly enacted, as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, did bring before himself then and there William H. Emory, a Major General by brevet in the Army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington, and the military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such commander-in-chief, declare to and instruct said Emory that part of a law of the United States passed March 2d, 1867, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," especially the second section thereof, which provides, among other things, that all order and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank," was unconstitutional, and in contravention of the commission of said Emory, and therefore, not binding on him as an officer of the Army of the United States," with intent "thereby to induce said Emory, in his official capacity as Commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive, act upon and obey such orders as he, the said Andrew Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the army of the United States, according to the provisions of said act." Each Article concludes with the charge that the act committed is "a high misdemeanor in office." In connection with the Articles the committee also reported the evidence of General Emory and of Lieutenant Colonel George W. Wallace, commanding the garrison of Washington, in relation to conversations held with the President, at interviews to which they were invited, in reference to the disposition of forces in the vicinity of Washington, and to the duty of officers to obey orders sent direct to them by the President and not through General Grant, as required by the law.

Since the above was in type we see by the paper that Mr. Bingham, by consent of the House committee, has added another to the articles of impeachment, which makes eleven. This article charges the President in the speech of August 1868, at Washington, in denying the legality of Congress, and denying that its legislation was valid, or that it had power to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States was alleged that, as a consequence of said declaration, the President afterwards undertook to set aside the Tenure of Office law, by attempting to remove Edwin M. Stanton; also, by continuing to prevent the execution of the act to make appropriations for the army, made March 24, 1867 (this refers to the provision that orders for the army shall only be sent through the General of the Army) and the act of February 21, 1868 (the Reconstruction law). This article was adopted by a vote of one hundred and nine yeas to forty nays. Probably there will be no addition to the articles of impeachment beyond the eleven articles now determined upon, although Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, who made a very strong fight to have his article of impeachment adopted, may triumph in the end.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND THE IMPEACHMENT—Impeachment was again the all important question before Congress on Wednesday. At the opening of the Senate Chief Justice Chase surprised friends and enemies alike by a communication from himself giving his opinion in reference to the mode of trial of the President when impeached, and how the Senate should proceed in the matter. The Chief Justice is of the opinion that the Senate, to act as a Court of Impeachment, must organize as a court before the articles of impeachment should be announced from the House of Representatives, that the Court, and not the Senate, should prescribe the rules for the trial, and that the President must be summoned to appear by order of that Court. He concludes by stating that he has been informed that the Senate has proceeded upon other views than those entertained by himself, and as he has been assigned an important function in the trial of an impeachment of the President, he has deemed it fitting and obligatory, where he is unable to concur in the views of the Senate concerning matters essential to the trial, that his respectful dissent should appear. The communication was referred to the Select Committee (Senator Howard, chairman) that prepared the rules recently adopted by the Senate to govern the trial. The Senate does not apparently agree with Mr. Chase in his views, for shortly after the reading of the communication the Managers of Impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives, attended by that body, were announced and received by the Senate. Mr. Bingham read the articles of impeachment (heretofore published,) and on the conclusion of the reading the President of the Senate stated that due order would be taken by that body on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Howard, a resolution was adopted declaring that at one o'clock "the Senate will proceed to consider the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States at which time the oath provided by the Constitution shall be administered to each Senator by the Chief Justice." Messrs, Pomeroy, Wilson and Buckalew were then appointed a committee to wait on Chief Justice Chase and 'notify him of a trial of impeachment over which he is called to preside, and escort him to the chair.' House of Representatives, after debate, referred the additional article of impeachment proposed by Mr. Jenckes on Tuesday to the managers of the impeachment. The house then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the Senate and impeachment articles, as above noticed. All the Republican members proceeded in a body to the Senate, excepting Messrs. Thomas, of Maryland, and Van Wyck, of New York.

EXECUTED.—On Friday of last week, Lucy Purnell, colored, was executed at Snow Hill, Md., for the murder of Hanson Robbins. A large number of all colors assembled to witness the scene. Before the day of execution she made the following confession to her lawyer and testified to its correctness upon the Scaffold:

"She states that on the night upon which the homicide was committed, she had retired to her bed, whilst the deceased was lying on his plank before the fire. Between midnight and day, the deceased aroused her, by approaching her bed and demanding to share it with her. She denied the privilege, and he insisted with violent language, and finally ordered her to leave the premises, or he would pitch her and her furniture out into the road. She states that they never co-habited as man and wife. That deceased retired to his bench or plank before the fire, when she was again aroused by his seizing a table belonging to her and dragging it towards the door, as if to throw it in the road. That he was very much excited and acted in a very violent manner. That he pulled the table towards the door which he had thrown open, as though to throw it out, and then sat down on his plank, looking towards the fire. She arose from bed very angry, seized a pestle made by the deceased for beating apples in cider making, crept up behind him, without his seeing her and struck him a heavy blow on the head, which knocked him over senseless. She then struck him a second time while he was lying prostrate. That seeing that he was worse hurt than she intended, she struck no more. At this stage of the tradgedy, her elder daughter made a noise in coming down stairs, as she stood over the body. The younger daughter who slept in the same room woke up, and the three took the body across the road and laid it down. The deceased was then alive as indicated by his groans. She bade her daughters go back to the house, dug a hole herself, and placed the body in it. Having covered it with dirt, she placed shavings on top to conceal the place of burial. After placing the shavings on the newly made grave, she heard the most unearthly groans proceeding from the buried man. Conscience stricken she turned and fled from the scene of her horrible crime.

She seemed to be drawn to the spot by some terible fascination, and some time afterwards discovered in one of her visits passing the grave that the hogs had rooted up part of the skeleton which she carefully reinterred. Again she discovered that a dog had scratched up the skull and carried into the adjoining field. This she took with her, and making a circuit around the field, buried it in the woods under a cedar tree.

She denies that Mrs. Clarke's testimony was correct as to finding, in as much as she had herself buried it a long distance off prior to the visit of Mrs. Clarke to the grave.

She likewise denies that she ever murdered any one of her children, stating that she lost only two, one in the army, the other by natural causes at some white person's house, near the Delaware line and in her absence.

She states that the deceased had no money, having spent all that he had, during a protracted illness which prevented his working.

COMING.—From a letter received on Monday from Capt. E. L. F. Hardcastle, President of the Md. & Del. Railroad Company, we learn that it is his intention to visit this county shortly with a view to securing the amount necessary to ensure the success of the road. It seems to us that the amount asked for is very small in proportion to the advantages which must necessarily accrue, and shall consider our citizens very derelict indeed if they do not make up the amount that is now lacking. We can assure our readers that Capt. Hardcastle is in no wise to blame for the indignities which they now suffer, and have the assurance from his own lips that if $10,000 is subscribed he will redress your wrongs and see that justice be dealt out to you. Then give the Captain a cordial welcome when he appears in our midst, but above all don't forget the greenbacks, but if you haven't them, then you can pay stock in land at a fair price.—*Denton Union.*

FIRE AT FEDERALSBURG.—An unoccupied house, the property of Mr. Wm. S. Goslin, was burned to the ground very early on Friday morning of week before last. The flames spread to an adjoining house occupied by Mr. B. F. Kenney as a shoe shop, and consumed it, together with all his tools, &c. His loss amounts to about $300, upon which there is no insurance. Both houses were insured. The citizens of Federalsburg made up $150, and presented it to Mr. Kenney, which covers a portion of his loss. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.—*Ib.*

Want less than you have, and you will always have more than you wandt.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

The necessity of a due proportion of iron in the blood is well known to all medical men; when it becomes reduced from any cause whatever, the whole system suffers, the weakest part being first attacked, and a feeling of langour, lassitude, and "all goneness" pervades the system. Stimulants only afford TEMPORARY RELIEF, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats.—The true remedy is to supply the blood with the necessary quantity of iron. This can be done by using the

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron, which is so prepared that it assimilates at once with the blood, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of IRON IN THE BLOOD, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone.

An eminent divine says: "I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures, and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen and others will be sent free to any address.

The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass. Sold by all Druggists. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Dey St., New York.

For all the Protean forms of Disease originating in

SCROFULA,

such as Salt Rheum, Cancer, Consumption, &c., there is nothing can equal the purifying effects of Iodine when administered in a pure state.

DR. H ANDERS' IODINE WATER

is a pure solution of Iodine dissolved in water, without a solvent, and is the best remedy for Scrofula and kindred diseases ever discovered. Circulars free. Sold by Druggists generally. J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey St., New York. (mar 7-1m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN, sep14 42 Cedar St., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. Edwin A. Wilson will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.
sep 14-7

THE PUZZLE OF THE AGE!

The sharpest observers give it up. People who are proverbial for their critical perceptions, are utterly at fault.

NO LIVING EYE

can detect any difference between the richest blacks and browns that Nature has bestowed upon the hair, and the superb artifical tints conferred upon grey, red or sandy hair, by the incomparable vegetable agent,

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

With the color it imparts lustre, and does not diminish the flexibility of the fibres. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Applied by all Hair Dressers. (feb 8 1-m

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST,
sep14 823 Broadway, New York.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healtey and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required, in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

DR. SCHENCK makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal Office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or this pamphlet on consumption for his days for

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all druggists and Dealers, price $1, 5 per bottle, or $7,5 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. SCHENCK'S Principal Offic, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents. Demas Barnes & Co. N. Y., S. Hance, Baltimore, Md; Jhohn D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill Collins Bros. St. Louis, Mo. [oct 27-1ytweamo ly

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT!

Spectacles and Surgical Operations Rendered Useless! The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made Perpetual by the use of the New Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups.

Many of our most imminent Physicians, Oculists, Students and Divines have had their sight restored and permanently cured of:—

1. Impaired vision.
2. Presbyopia, or Far Sightedness.
3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes.
4. Epiphora—Running of Watery Eyes.
5. Sore Eyes.
6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerves.
7. Opthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages.
8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light.
9. Over Worked Eyes.
10. Myodesopia, moving specs or floating bodies before the Eye.
11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision.
12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness, and Worst Disorders of the Eye.

Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups, without the aid of Doctor or Medicine so as to receive immediate beneficial results, and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever.

Over 5,000 certificates of cases where a cure was previously guaranteed, may be seen at our office.

We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

For sale by Druggists and Oculists,

To receive our TREATIES ON THE EYE (48 pages) by return mail free, send your full address to

Dr. J. BALL & CO.,
Box 957, P. O. 91 *Liberty Street, New York.*

☞ For the worst cases of Myopia, or nearsightedness, use our New Myopic Attachments, easily adjusted and applied to the Ivory Eye Cups. Send for Pamphlet. [aug 17-1y

Traveling Agents Wanted.

GOOD COMMISSION PAID.

Selling of the Ivory Eye Caps is a pleasant and honorable employment desirable for all Ladies, Clergymen, Students, Teachers and Farmers, and for all who desire to make an honest living by an easy employment. All persons asking for terms to Agents must enclose 25 cents to pay postage and cost of printing material, containing information for Agents. [dec 14

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D.
mar 26-1y EASTON, MD.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 4, 1868.

Sales as follows:	
WHEAT—White—	$2,55a3 68
Red,	$2 40a2 50
CORN—White,	$1 11a1 22
Yellow,	$1 15a1 18
New,	$1 28
OATS—	80a82

MARRIAGES.

MORRISON—THARP.—At the residence of the bride's father, Capt. R. Tharp, in Easton, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., by Rev. Dr. Mason, Capt. Wm. D. Morrison, of Miles River Neck, and Miss Pauline DeWaele Tharp. No cards.

CULBRETH—DAVIS.—In Baltimore, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Rankin, Crawford Culbreth, of Talbot county, to Anna R. Davis, of that city.

DEATHS.

EDMONDSON.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday, 29th of February, of typhoid fever, William Leeds, son of Maria E. and the late Col. H. L. Edmondson, in the 20th year of his age.

ROSS.—At the residence of Mrs. Caulk, in Island Creek Neck, William Ross, in the 74th year of his age.

LANE.—At Royal Oak, on the 25th ult., Richard C. Lane, Esq., in the 65th year of his age.

NOTICE

TO

Merchants, Traders AND OTHERS.

ALL persons and bodies, corporate or politic in Talbot county, who are or shall be doing any act, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose, for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license or renew the same, on or before the

First of May, ensuing,

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the license laws, passed by the General Assembly of Maryland.

The rates required for Traders license are as follows:

If the amount of goods on hand at the principal season of sale or expected to be kept on hand does not exceed

$1000	the price of license is	$12.60	if over
1000 and not over	$1500	15.60	" "
1500 " "	2500	18.60	" "
2500 " "	4000	22.60	" "
4000 " "	6000	30.60	" "
6000 " "	8000	40.60	" "
8000 " "	10000	50.60	" "
10000 " "	15000	65.60	" "
15000. " "	20000	80.60	" "
20000 " "	30000	100.60	" "
30000 " "	40000	125.60	" "
40000		150.60	" "

The applicant must either make an oath, as herein before, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale, or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace when the person wanting the license applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted, the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act.

Talbot County, to wit:

On this——day of——, 1868, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared——, and declared that he intends to apply for a Trader's License under the laws of the State to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, and made oath that the amount of stock of goods generally kept on hand by him (or by the concern in whom he is engaged, in case it is a partnership,) at the principal season of sale, (or if the applicant has not precisely engaged in such trade, that the amount of the stock of goods he expects to keep, &c.,) does not or will not exceed $ ——

Sworn before ——

If the oath be administered by a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

The rate of license of female vending millinery, &c., whose stock at any season of the year does not or will not exceed $500 is $6.60. If their stock does not exceed $500, the rates are the same as those of Trader's license, and the same form of application must be observed.

The Laws require all persons proposing to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, or lager beer, in quantities not less than a pint, to apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, in person, or make oath before the Magistrate, as above, stating that he desires a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, as the case may be, and the amount of stock in trade in the same manner as those applying for Trader's license. If the amount of stock does not or shall not exceed

$500	the rate is	18.60	if over
500 and not over	$1000	35.60	" "
1000 " " "	2000	50.60	" "
2000 " " "	4000	75.60	" "
4000 " " "	5000	100.60	" "

Persons applying for Ordinary License in which spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer is to be added in quantities less than a pint must make application to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, for the county in which they reside and must also be recommended by two respectable freeholders in the immediate vicinity of the applicant—which may be made in the following form:

To the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot County:

We, the undersigned, freeholders of Talbot county, living in the immediate vicinity of—— who is about to apply to you for a license to keep an ordinary at——in said county, do hereby recommend him as a suitable person to obtain trade license——

May—, 1868.

The applicant must then make oath to the Clerk in person, to the following effect that he has bonafide and without intending to evade the requirements and the acts of the Assembly of this State regulating the issues of licenses to ordinary keepers and traders, provided and expects to maintain six good beds with sufficient clothing thereof, and three rooms more than sufficient for the private use of said applicant, and stabling and provender for five horses at least.

In addition, he shall also make oath to the Clerk of the rates of rent or annual value of the house or place at or which the business is intended to be carried on. If said rent does not exceed

$100	the rate is	$25.85	if over
100 and not over	$200	40.85	" "
200 " " "	300	50.85	" "
300 " " "	400	60.85	" "
400 " " "	500	75.85	" "

Any person proposing to keep an oyster house &c., or any place other than an ordinary for the sale of spirituous liquors, or lager beer in quantities less than a pint, shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the license therefor, which in all cases is $50.50.

No license of any *femme covert* or to any minor shall be issued without the special order of the Judge of the Court, and no such order shall be given by the Judge except upon the recommendation of at least ten respectable freeholders, residents of the district wherein the place of sale may be.

In case of partnership the full name of each member of the firm must appear in the license, and no license shall protect any person pretending to act under the same unless he is named therein, or is entitled as a representative or assignee as provided by the Code.

In any prosecution for bartering or selling without license, it shall be sufficient for the State to prove that the party exposed or offered for sale such goods, wares or merchandise or kept any store or place where they were offered or exposed for sale.

Selling spirituous or fermented liquors to minors is punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars and imprisonment until fine and costs are paid.

Hawkers and Pedlars

Must renew their licenses on or before the first of May, as other traders.

The rates are as follows:

To travel on foot,	$41.00
With one Horse and Wagon,	51.00
" two " " "	71.00

No such license shall be granted to any hawker or pedlar in the name or style of a partnership, or company, and but one person shall trade under any such license. No such license shall extend beyond the county in which it may be issued.

A violation of the law subjects the offender to a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, recoverable before a Justice of the Peace.

Brokers.

Any person who shall make it his business to deal in any manner on his own account, or for others, in the purchase or sale of stock, bills, notes, bank-notes or other obligations shall be deemed and taken to be a broker.

The rates are as follows:

Exchange Broker,	$100.00
Stock Broker,	75.00
Bill Broker,	50.00

OWNERS OR KEEPERS OF STALLIONS

The owner or keeper of every Stallion or Jackass before standing or starting such animal must take out a license therefor, the cost of such license to be equal to the highest sum charged for the season of the mare, and in any case to be not less than ten dollars and fifty cents:

Upon information given upon oath to the Sheriff of any county in which such animal is stationed or standing, that the owner or keeper in standing such animal without license, the Sheriff shall distrain for the same by seizing such Stud Horse or Jackass, and make sale of the same for the amount forfeited, which shall be twice the sum required to be paid for the license.

LICENSE TO CATCH OYSTERS.

All persons engaged in the catching of oysters with rake or tongs, are hereby cautioned to renew their license on the first day of June next.

Amount to be paid in all cases, $4.50

No person is authorized to take or catch oysters *for the purpose of selling the same* without first taking out license therefor.

No person having a license to take or catch oysters is authorized to permit other persons to use his canoe or boat for the purpose of taking oysters, unless such person be a hand or employee of the person so licensed.

Two or more persons can be licensed to use the same canoe, the licenses to be granted separately and the number of each to be painted on the canoe or vessel.

Persons taking oysters for sale without license are subject to a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

All white persons licensed as above are constituted officers of the State for the purpose of arresting violaters of the provisions of the 'Oyster Law' and they may summon the *posse comitatus* to assist them in arresting said offender whom they shall convey before a Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law.

MATTHIAS MERRICK,
mar 7 Sheriff.

BROCKEDOU'S Compressed Pills of pure Bi-Corbonate of Potass, at the drug store of [mar 7] L. H. CAMPBELL.

Limited Co-Partnership

WE have this day admitted Clark Wilson into our firm as a limited partner. The firm will continue under the title of

TUTHILL & AVERY.
Easton, Jan. 6, '68. [mar 7-3t.

The Third and Last Call.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned on note, account or other evidence of debt, are earnestly requested to come forward and close the same on or before the 20th day of April next, as his failing health and increasing years render it necessary that he should arrange his business affairs. On and after the above day all unsettled accounts will be in legal train for collection. Hoping that all interested will heed this timely admonition, he remains the public's ob't servant.

ALEXANDER TODD.

FOR SALE.

A lot of Carpenter's Tools, hardware, furniture and lumber. ALEX. TODD.
mar 7-4t

House Furnishing Hardware, &c.

CORTLAN & CO.,

216 & 218 Balto. St., Balto. Md.,

Offer at Greatly Reduced Prices,

French and English China and Granite Ware,

by the Set, Dozen or Single Piece.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

Ivory, Bone, Buck and Cocoa Handle Table Cutlery.

PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARES.

Bronzes, Clocks, Vases and Fancy Goods, Enameled Ware, Japaned Wares, Brushes, Mats, Block and Common Tin Ware, Patent Hydro-Therwal Churns, Patent Ice Cream Freezers, and

HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES

of every kind and variety.

Wholesale Dealers, Hotel and Boarding House Proprietors, Steamboat and Ship owners, old House Keepers and those about commencing, will find in our ware-room decidedly the greatest variety to be found in any similar house in the Union, and we pledge every article sold to be as represented. Desiring to increase our sales, we offer our goods at *such prices as will ensure that object,* being determined not to be under sold in similar goods by any establishment in the country.

CORTLAN & CO.,
mar 7-4m Importers and Manufacturers.

MARYLAND BOUNTY

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS!

ARMY AND NAVY AGENCY.

THOMAS TIMMONS & CO.,

No. 19 South St., over Gas Co's., Office, Balto.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS, enlisted or drafted, and mustered into the U. S. service, after May 26, 1863, and credited to Maryland, are entitled to $300 State Bounty.

Additional U. S. Bounty.

Soldiers of 1861, 2, 3, 4, who have received not more than $100, are entitled to an additional $100.

Widows and heirs of soldiers, also soldiers who have lost their Discharges, are entitled.

PERSONS WHO FURNISHED

SUBSTITUTES

Between April 1 and December 18, 1864, will also be entitled to Bounty from the State of Maryland.

Discharges of Soldiers of 1861, 2, 3, 4, *Wanted.*

Owners of Enlisted Slaves

And heirs of deceased Soldiers may obtain valuable information free of charge at our office.

We make liberal advances, collect promptly, and if desired will cash claims for State Bounty at sight.

All letters promptly answered.

U. S. Bounty, Pensions, Back Pay, Prize money, &c., for Soldiers and Sailors promptly collected.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and bring it with you, or communicate by letter.

THOMAS TIMMONS & CO.
dec 14-4m