THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - - APRIL 26, 1862.

EASTON, MD.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

Marriages and Deaths inserted free, unless the obituary make over ten lines—then a charge of 50 cents per square (10) lines, will be made.

☞ We observe that the editor of the Star still lurks under cover of the woods to which he fled for protection where he attempts to keep up his system of bush fighting so congenial to his principles and pluck. While we despise his guerrilla mode of warfare as the resort of the coward and culprit, his manœuvres, even in his chosen field of operations, are so entirely destitute of ordinary skill as to render his blundering person a butt for our shafts and for the ridicule of the public. We have tried hard to keep him in the open field of controversy, but without success. Whenever we attempt to bring him to the touchstone he is seized with a panic and we next discover him under some friendly shelter making grimaces and uttering his usual yells of abolitionism, &c. He reminds us of the pusillanimous cur which escapes from a general melee and hovering on the outer circle snaps at some unguarded limb or exposed point. After trying for several weeks to answer our charges and making a ridiculous failure, he gravely announces his intention NOT TO ANSWER SUCH CHARGES. He is like Beauregard at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, (as described in his letter to Gen. Grant,) who concluded it prudent to retire from the field of battle after being driven off by the Union forces. Such is the position of the editor of the Star at this moment; finding it impossible to sustain himself by argument, he beats a retreat and resumes his howl about "abolitionism," "nigger," "contraband," &c. Like the parson's wife in the "Vicar of Wakefield," who, instead of reasoning stronger talked louder, so he doubles his outcries and is obliged to take shelter from defeat in a clamor. His yelp, however, does not disconcert us and only serves to betray "the animal." We now say to the editor of the Star that his "bluff" game, so often attempted and with such little success is as useless as it is discreditable; for while we hold ourselves ready to enter into any discussion on the political subject of the day, yet whenever he shall be incapable of meeting us on such ground and shall resort to the low and vulgar strategy which it seems is natural to him, we shall be equally ready to administer to him the lash, which appears to be an indispensable requisite to his good behavior.

The few miserable squibbs which appeared in the last Star are but repetitions of what we have often seen before, sensation paragraphs, jotted down, at different times, as they occurred to the editor, with the hope that they would be accepted in place of a connected commentary on public matters. The most of them bear their own contradiction. For instance it is said that "we have been on every side of the question since the breaking out of the war." Let the editor produce his editorial at any time admitting that we were ever upon any but one side. If he has ceased to flaunt abolitionism at us since the breaking out of the war we have not been able to discover it. He cavils at our willingness to give our little means for the good of the country and intimates very plainly that HE is not the man to do it. And no wonder, for from the principles avowed by him but a week or two since it is not to be presumed that he would support ANY CAUSE without receiving an adequate compensation. We are left therefore to infer, from the loud noise he makes on the slavery question, that his interest in the "peculiar institution" is very large and valuable. We notice that in one of his paragraphs he states that a meeting is shortly to be held in Talbot to "count noses and ascertain the strength of the abolition faction." As we have never heard of any such contemplated meeting, we presume that the editor, as agent for his Northern friends, is about to call one on his own responsibility, particularly as he made several such announcements last year, and which meetings, if held at all, were held in his own office. As he asserts at the conclusion of his paragraph that "every things' going on right," we infer that his prospects in that line are flattering. As he professed an anxiety to know our position on the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, we would remark for his especial edification that we stand precisely where *John J. Crittenden* stands and the Union delegation in Congress from Maryland, and we especially commend their earnest efforts in the suppression of the rebellion. In regard to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia we would state that those who have the least right to complain are loudest in their clamors. The very men who have brought all these evils upon us are the very ones who are filling the air with denunciations of their own work. As Parson Brownlow truly says, the rebel forces in Tennessee have stolen more slaves within a few months than the whole horde of abolitionists within forty years. The rebellion has given a greater blow to slavery in the border States than could have been accomplished by abolitionism in a century. And now that the evil is accomplished, the perpetrators turn round and quibble about the Constitution and complain about infractions of the law. Great sticklers for the law are they! After having violated every line in the Constitution they call on the President to enforce that part which protects them in their slave property while they operate with it to overthrow the Constitution and government together! The editor of the Star is opposed, not to the manner in which the government is administered by Lincoln, but to its being administered by him AT ALL. Every movement that looks like emancipation is hailed with the utmost delight as affording a pretext for an assault on the constitution itself under cover of opposition to some particular measure of the administration. These aiders and abettors of treason are assailing the government which protects them while they are plotting its ruin. Their very libels attest their own falsehood and are so many monuments of its moderation and beneficence. The spectacle of a great government tolerating the immense horde of yelping traitors who are daily barking at its heels, and refraining for a whole year from visiting the extreme punishment of the law upon a single individual, is unexampled in the history of the world. But it can afford to be magnanimous; the momentous struggle will soon end in the overthrow of the rebellion and the vindication of our republican institutions. The patriotism of the people will be made manifest in the complete restoration of our Union while the Arnolds who have attempted to betray it, will be consigned to everlasting infamy and contempt.

☞ LESLIE for May is among our welcome visiters. Its Fashion Plates, engravings, &c., are of the first class and its reading matter is well worthy of perusal.

☞ THE editor of the Star having nothing to do of any great importance since the people of the county relieved him of his ARDUOUS duties in the Court House, for which he did not probably recieve over the SMALL sum of $550 per annum, and there being a scarcity of military commanders hereabouts at present, who are willing to make "bridges" out of their bodies, the editor of the Star has appointed himself "Commander-in-Chief" of "grumblers." He complains of the government's being oppressive—not allowing the freedom of speech, and in the next breath abuses the government in unmeasured terms and lauds Jeff. Davis and his rotton concern to the very skies.—And in order to impress it fully upon the minds of the people that he is the very quintessence of the nigger, his columns are never clear of the "nigger," "nigger," from one month's end to another. He is the peculiar shepherd of that flock. Being fearful that slaveholders will become regardless of their duty he blows his "nigger" trumpet to arrouse them to their duty when he again urges them, next to their wife and children, place their whole affection upon the "nigger." Let every other consideration be cast aside, but "God save the (Star's) King"—the "nigger." He complains more about the emancipation act in the District of Columbia than all the citizens there put together, and thinks the price set upon the "nigger" an outrage. Whether the act be right or wrong the editor of the Star has failed to show any protest against it from the citizens of the District and neglected to state the estimate set upon them by our own State Legislature years back and by which they are taxed at the present time.

The editor of the Star has been in rather a cross mood ever since the day he had to "take up his bed and walk." It has been his pleasure week after week to use his utmost endeavors to prejudice slaveholders against us upon entirely selfish motives, thinking perhaps he may thereby secure a subscriber at our loss or that he may increase his party sufficiently in two years to receive another clerkship. He may find a few as selfish and narrow-minded as himself, but few they are, and he is perfectly welcome to them. We flatter ourself that we will be able to publish a paper in Easton quite as long as the editor of the Star and in no wise compromise our creditors at the winding up.

☞ SINCE our last issue there has been no news of a very stirring character, although the Federal army is in no wise inactive. It has captured several important points without much fighting. The seige at Yorktown goes bravely on. Gen. McClellan is doing the work cautiously but surly. The Rebel force there is no doubt very large. It is stated by refugees who have arrived at Fortress Monroe, that there are very few troops either at Richmond or Norfolk, and that Yorktown is the main point of concertration. The struggle may be a terrible one but as to the result there are no fears entertained.

The capture of Fort Pulaski has caused great consternation in Savannah, fearing that that would be the next point of attack. Beauregard's communication with several important points have been cut off and he is crying lustily for reinforcements. As soon as the roads become passable for the artillery it is expected that there will be another bloody battle in the neighborhood of Corinth unless Beauregard makes another "masterly retreat" or "thinks it prudent to retire on account of superior numbers." After the capturing or dispersing the armies at Yorktown and Corinth the two great nests of the Rebels will be broken up and before they can fortify themselves at any other point their fun can be easily spoiled by our gallant forces.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR MAY has been received. It contains an incomparably beautiful steel plate, illustrative of the month of flowers.—Godey's splendid double extension fashion plate will be found interesting to ladies. The celebrated Garibaldi costume will be found as one of the seven figures—five more than is given in any other magazine. Also a handsome equestrian plate of the season; giving Ladies' Habits for riding, and the necessary instructions. Seventy four engravings are given in this number. The reading matter is of an interesting and profitable nature. The Book, however, must be seen and read to be appreciated. L. A. Godey, publisher, Philadelphia; $3.00 a year in advance.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE CITIZEN.—Mr. Benjamin M. Bowdle died at his residence on Friday night, the 18th. inst. Mr. Bowdle has filled several important positions in our county and was a man of great personal popularity. He had always been an uncompromsing Democrat and we believe always proved successful when brought before the people. He was a man beyond reproach, a large property holder and died a bold advocate of the Union cause

MORE NEW GOODS.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that Messers. Patchett & Wright have arrived with their usual large and well assorted supply of new goods. Their variety this season is very great. In addition to New Goods, groceries, notions, &c., they have ready-made clothing of all kinds, to any inpection of which they invite their customers and friends.

☞ THE editor of the Star closes a very ABLE and ARGUMENTATIVE editorial in his last issue with the following piece of WIT, which could have emanated from no other source:

"There is no accounting for tastes, as the man said when he kissed his cow."

We are unable to say what sort of taste it requires to kiss a cow, but we can well imagine what sort of taste one WOULD HAVE after kissing a b- b- b-ll, oh no, we hope our readers will excuse us, we mean the editor of the Star.

GUERRILLA WARFARE.—Proclamations urging the rebels to form guerrilla parties and harrass Union soldiers and citizens, were issued by Governor Letcher last month, of which copies have been found by our advancing columns. In compliance with these instructions, organized bands are roaming through both Western and Eastern Virginia, plundering and devastating property, and carrying off loyal men.—Several squads have been captured and sent to Wheeling for trial.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ROSECRANS' NEW COMMAND.—General Rosecrans has been assigned to Blenker's Division, the latter officer being indisposed from a slight wound. This has given rise to a report that General Rosecrans had superseded Major General Banks, who was to succeed Mr. Welles in the Navy Department.

☞ WE notice the annual session of the County Commissioners for the hearing of appeals and making transfers of property for the present year, will commence on Tuesday next and end on the 24th of May next, after which time no appeals will be heard. We refer our readers interested in this subject, to the several notices of the Board in our columns.

UNION MEN HUNG.—Col. Morrow, of Gen. Hunter's staff, corroborates the report that several Unionists who ventured to stay in their homes at Jacksonville Florida, after the departure of General Wright, were hung by the returning Rebels. Eleven hundred were taken away by our vessels.

LOYALTY IN TENNESSEE.—Emerson Etheridge says that in the rural districts of Tennessee, almost everywhere, away from the large towns, loyalty is the rule and sympathy with the rebellion the exception.

☞ QUERY.—Why is the editor of the Star the most peculiar of animals?

ANSWER—Because his tale comes out of his head.

A correspondent to the New York Post, and which article was copied in the Baltimore Sun last week, charges Mr. Crisfield, the Representative from this District, of dodging the vote on the emancipation act and of "leading the rising anti-slavery hosts that are already beguing to stir in our State." In replying to this article Mr. Crisfield says:

This article is full of error. So far from dodging, my vote, practically, was counted against the bill. Before this bill came into the House, and before it was known it would come in, having occasion to leave this city, I paired off with my friend Mr. Worcester, of Ohio, on all questions of this character, and he, though president, did not vote for the bill and at the time announced his agreement with me as the reason.

I assigned my objections to the abolition of slavery in this District thirteen years ago, and they may be had by all who are anxious to know them, in the official proceedings of Congress of that day. I have seen no reason to change them. I deprecate the passage of the bill now, for all the reasons then expressed, and for the further reason that it tends to increase sectional exasperation, and prolong the war.

The main fact affirmed in this article being untrue, it is scarcely necessary I should say that the inferences drawn from it are equally untrue; and emancipation in Maryland is exclusively a question of State policy, to be considered and decided by herself for herself. I do not recognize the propriety of any outside interference, whether proceeding from the President or the New York Post. We are quite competent, and it is our privilege, to decide it for ourselves. And for my own part, I will add, that the existing policy of Maryland on this subject was established with my consent it has my consent now, and I shall not be willing to any change until I am convinced that the interests of both races require it.

Have the goodness to publish this note and oblige, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. W. CRISFIELD.

NEWS ITEMS.

FROM PITTSBURG LANDING.—An arrival from Pittsburg Landing on the 22d inst., furnishes the following intelligence from the seat of war in that section:

The weather has been excessively unfavorable for the movements of the army. During the last three days the rain has fallen incessantly, and it is now an utter impossibility for the army to move, on account of the great depth of the mud in the roads.

The preparations are, however, going on steadily, so that when the roads improve the army will be in readiness for battle.

Beauregard was being constantly reinforced. The citizens of Memphis and New Orleans are throwing up their occupations and flocking to his standard, believing that on the ensuing battle depends the fate of the Valley of the Mississippi.

It is thought, by those who ought to know, that a majority of the Southern people are ready to lay down their arms and return to the Union if defeated at Corinth, while the leaders are as desperate as ever.

Five of the Rebel miscreants who fired on the steamer Minnehaha, on her recent trip up the river, have been captured, and will be shot. A quantity of ammunition and a number of United States horses have been captured with them.

At Pittsburg Landing the Tennessee river was fifteen feet on Sunday night, and the country opposite the landing was covered with water to the depth of four feet. This rise has not yet reached Cairo.

The steamer Eastport, which was captured from the Rebels, is being transformed into a first-class gunboat. She is nearly completed, and will be the largest boat of the flotilla, and carry 10-inch Dahlgren guns.

The steamship Bohemian, arrived at Portland, brings foreign advices to the 11th instant. The relation between France and England on the Mexican question are reported to be unsatisfactory. Spain is said to have sided with England on the point in dispute.

The resolution of the Maryland Legislature, approved by Governor Bradford, appropriating seven thousand dollars for the relief of the families of the soldiers killed and wounded in the 19th of April riot, was read in the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. It was received with hearty applause.

The French steamer Gassendi came down from Norfolk on Tuesday, bringing back the French Minister from his visit to Richmond.—A despatch from Washington, of semi-official authority, states that the visit of M. Mercier to the Rebel Capital has no political importance, and was in no way connected with the interests of the United States.

The gunboat Yankee, of the Potomac Flotilla, on Tuesday made her way up the Rappahannock river to Fredericksburg. Rebel pickets were occasionally seen on the south side of the river. Seven Rebel schooners and two small steamers have been captured.

The body of George W. Johnson, the Rebel Governor of Kentucky—so far as the State had an existence in Jeff. Davis' bogus Confederacy—arrived in Louisville on the 16th inst., and was taken to his former home in Scott county. Johnson was killed in the battle of Pittsburg.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* announces that the city of Apalachicola has been successfully occupied by our troops, thus giving us another important point in Florida. The capture was effected by the gunboats Mercedita and Sagamore, but with little opposition, on the 4th instant. The blockade had effectually cut off supplies on the seaboard, and their resources from inland were not sufficient to maintain the ordinary comforts of life. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the people should proclaim loyalty to the Union and accept the protection of Commander Stellwagen cheerfully, municipal authorities and all.

BRIG. GEN. LOCKWOOD.—The Republican says: We have been requested to state, on the authority of General Lockwood, that the report that he had resigned his command, is without even the shadow of truth. He has not resigned, and does not entertain such an idea. It had also been reported that the General had been sent to Fort Warren under arrest, both of which reports are pronounced as "Secesh lies." We have made this refutation at the instance of one of the General's friends in this city.—*Wilmington Blue Hens Chicken.*

☞ The Delawarean speaking of this matter says:

We learn from private sources that General Lockwood has been disengaged from his old brigade, and sent back to the lower part of the Peninsula to organize a camp of instruction for new recurits, a post for which he is well fitted from long experience in that branch of military service. Whether the post is one of the General's own selection, or otherwise, we have not been advised.

THE CHIVALRY DON'T FIGHT FOR PAY.—A rebel prisoner, a Major, who was captured at the Pittsburg Landing battle, states that Beauregard made a speech to his men to the following effect:

"The engagement now before them was to be the decisive battle of this contest—if they lost, all was lost; if they gained, the prospect was bright. They had not had any pay, and if they failed in this battle, would not get any, for their money would not be worth a cent; if they gained a victory, each man should have $1,000."

This promise it was, says the Major, which nerved the rebel forces with such desperation and dertermination. But it was all of no avail, and they have fled; can they be coaxed into another fight?

From the Department of the Shenandoah.

Gen. Banks pushing rapidly Onward—Jackson Still Retreating.

NEW MARKET, April 22.—*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*—Our advance is near Harrisonburg. We have troops across the mountain protecting the bridges on the Shenandoah at Almy and on the Suray road. To-day we pushed a force forward to Suray, (the capital of Page county.) The people were greatly alarmed at first on account of the reports circulated by the Rebels as to the treatment they would receive from us, but, in the course of a few hours, they became quite reconciled to the presence of the troops.

There is a good road to Warrenten, 25 miles, and a turnpike to Culpeper Court House, the same distance. In several sharp skirmishes with the enemy we lost three men. Jackson has abandoned the Valley of Virginia permanently, and is en route for Gordonsville by the way of the mountains. Every day brings its prisoners and numerous deserters from the Rebels.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS, Major General.

The Capture of Fort Pulaski.

GEN. HUNTER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., (via Sandy Hook, N. J.,) April 17, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We opened our batteries on Fort Pulaski on the morning of the 10th. After thirty hours' continuous firing a practicable breach was made, and preparations for storming were about to commence, when the Rebel flag was struck.

We have captured forty-seven guns, seven thousand shot or shell, forty thousand pounds of powder, three hundred and sixty prisoners, with their small arms and accoutrements, and a good supply or provisions.

One of our men was killed—not one wounded.

DAVID HUNTER, Major General, &c.

In order to show what effect our guns, had on the Fort and the earnestness our forces went at the work we subjoin the following:

THE INSIDE OF THE FORT.

The result of the efforts to breach a fort of such strength at such a distance confers high honor on the engineering skill and self reliant capacity of Gen. Gilmore. Failure in an attempt made in opposition to the opinion of the ablest engineers in the army would have destroyed him.—Success, which in this case is wholly attributable to his talent, energy and independence, deserves a corresponding reward. The reduction of this fort has no precedent in the history of fortification, and is likely to effect a revolution in the system of land defences equal to that produced in naval defences by the conflict of the Monitor and Merrimac. Brick is stronger than stone, but neither can stand against rifled artillery.—The guns which contributed most to the breaching of the wall were those which carried the James' projectile. That was the testimony of the officers in the fort, and in the thickest of the ruins it was always these shot which we found most abundant.

Inside the fort its appearance was sufficiently ruinous. Eleven guns were disabled, the parapet and traverses on all sides shattered, the era torn up by shot and shell, and covered with bricks and fragments, the blindages over the casemates of the gorge-curtain splintered and shivered, and the brickwork everywhere was rent and crushed by shot. The wall of the magazine was badly crushed, the casemates in the rear in ruins, and so much rubbish under the blindages that it was difficult to pass beneath them. On the angle where the breach was made the wreck was nearly complete. Another hour would probably have opened the wall from parapet to base.—The ditch, twenty feet in width, was nearly filled with the fragments of the wall, and the storming party would have found a bridge already made for their advance. In the casemates the guns were buried out of sight, and the arches looked just ready to tumble. The shot which damaged the walls of the magazine opposite, entered through the casemates of this angle, not over the parapet.

General M'Dowell's Army.

ADVANCE ON FREDERICKSBURG.

The following additional particulars of the advance on Fredericksburg have been received:

About nightfall on Tuesday Gen. Augur's Brigade was ordered to advance. The General and Staff preceded the troops, and arrived at Catlett's Station late at night. General McDowell arrived on a special train at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The command was halted on Wednesday for the arrival of the supply train and the remainder of General King's Division. In the meantime the Rebels placed a field piece upon the south bank of the Rappahannock, and entertained our pickets with frequent shot and shell, without doing any damage.

On Thursday, with the faint light of dawn, the command started. Lieut.-Col. Kilpatrick, with the 1ra Harris Light Cavalry, led the advance. Before starting, an order was issued directing the instant shooting of any one detected in the act of pillaging, burning, or wantonly destroying property. No occasion was found for the execution of the order. Late in the day the heat compelled the men to relieve themselves of everything not absolutely indispensable, and overcoats and blankets strewed the road.

Six miles from Catlett's Station recent tracks of Rebel cavalry were discovered. Twelve miles beyond the enemy's picket was driven in. Gen. Augur pushed rapidly forward with the calvary, and the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, and a section of artillery. A small Rebel mounted force was discovered, which retired skirmishing. The chase continued for eight miles, the Brooklyn Fourteenth, without a single straggler, keeping up with the cavalry and artillery. Lieutenant Decker, Company D, of the 1ra Harris Light Cavalry, was killed while gallantly leading one of the charge. He was shot through the heart. The Rebel by whom he was killed, and 15 others, were almost at the same instant taken prisoners. Col. Kilpatrick charged upon the camp of the enemy, driving them like frightened sheep, and captured a large amount of forage. The command bivouacked for the night in the enemy's camp, after a march of 25 miles.

Few men were found on the farms along the road. Several of the families expressed Union sentiments; but every man capable of performing military duty had been pressed into the Rebel service or made prisoner.

During the night the 1ra Harris Light Cavalry continued to harrass the enemy, and in the morning, led by Colonel Kilpatrick, charged gallantly upon the barricade across the road, and drove the enemy's advance back with considerable loss.

At daylight the command moved forward, forcing the enemy across the Rappahannock, and compelled them to retreat beyond the heights south of Fredericksburg. In their flight they set fire to the bridges, upon which had been placed heaps of combustibles. The Chatham and railroad bridges were destroyed. The Fickle bridge was saved by the strenuous efforts of the Berdan Sharp-shooters. The little town of Falmouth, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, immediately opposite Fredericksburg, was found almost entirely deserted. Several Union families remained to welcome the advance of our troops. The people, generally, received our soldiers in a friendly manner, and expressed surprise when assured that they were to be protected instead of murdered, as they had been assured by the Rebels they would be.

Our occupation of the place was a surprise,—The mills were still running, and women and children engaged in ordinary domestic avocations when our cannon belched forth its thunder from the adjacent cliff.

Gen. Augur and Staff were courteously entertained by Mr. J. B. Fickle, a wealthy citizen of Falmouth, whose loyalty had rendered him obnoxious to the Rebels.

Immediate preparations were made for the repair of the bridge that had been only slighily damaged. The enemy's forces, composed of one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery; burned their camps and fled.

Colonel Rosebroke, the Rebel commanding officer, was out examining the pickets at the time of our approach, and was chased by Colonel Kilpatrick four miles, but finally escaped.

Fredericksburg, now occupied by General McDowell's Division, is the chief town of Spottsylvania county, in Virginia, and is situated on the right bank of the Rappahannock river, at the head of tide water. It is between fifty and sixty miles from Richmond by railroad, and sixty-five miles by the turnpike, in a northerly direction.—Turnpike roads connect it with Falmouth and Newport—the former by a ferry across the Rappahannock—and another turnpike leads through a wilderness to Orange Court House, where a railroad connects it with Gordonsville. The town itself is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, and has advantages for commerce and manufactures. The railroad from Washington, via Aquia creek; passes through it, and thereby a large traffic trade was done previous to the rebellion. As the through trains generally stopped at Fredericksburg Station for about an hour on each trip, a not inconsiderable chance trade was caused thereby to the immediate locality of the depot. It is distant from Aquia creek by railroad about fifteen miles, from which point part of the Potomac river traffic used to be carried to Fredericksburg.

THE CAPTURE OF FREDERICKSBURG — A despatch relating to the capture of Fredericksburg says:

We have captured nineteen prisoners, and killed a number of the enemy, but how many is not yet ascertained.

A number of fine steamers and a considerable amount of shipping is at Fredericksburg. The cars are busily running to and from the city.—The people crow the streets and housetops watching our movements.

The steamer St. Nicholas, of this city, stolen by Commodore Hollins and the "French lady," is probably among those re-captured at Fredericksburg.

The Great Battle at Shiloh.

Painful Scenes—An Army of Sextons—The Dead and Wounded.

Our Western exchanges continue to be filled with letters from the battle-field of Shiloh, descriptive of scenes and incidents of the terrible engagement. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes:

On Thursday it was impossible to move without caution, as dead men were lying thickly everywhere for miles—sometimes a dozen in a space of as many feet. No such scense was ever before witnessed in America. The opponents lay as they had fallen, often the bodies of one heaped upon those of the other. Wounded men, mangled horses' crushed bodies, extended so interminably it was impossible to pass through them, and the visitor would finally be compelled to turn and retrace his steps.

Rains had soaked the ground and covered it with pools of water, and sometimes the wounded could be seen crawling on to the dead and lying there to keep off from the damp earth.—Many had died in that position, and not a few of the deaths were caused by exposure. Physicians were busy, laboring nobly, but instruments became blunted and useless, and surgeons dropped with fatigue at their posts before a fiftieth part of the work had been done.

Numbers were drowned by being unable to crawl away from the positions where they had fallen, and in which the water rapidly collected. Your city readers can form some idea of the carnage by picturing a walk as far as from St. Louis to the Fair Grounds among dead and dying, stretched away out of sight on either side. The woods, far beyond our picket guards, are being now explored, and hundreds of injured, abandoned by the enemy on their retreat, brought in. Every house between here and Corinth is a hospital. We visited several of them and found the floors covered with poor wretches, lying in in pools of blood, their arms or legs torn off.—Days passed without any nourishment, and in half the cases death outstripped the physicians, and was coming to their relief. Certainly a greater scene of wide-spread misery never existed. The first day or two the air was filled with groans, sobs and phrenzied curses, but now the sufferers are quiet; not from cessation of pain, but mere exhaustion.

We frequently, a little to one side; where first the ambulances, afterwards the dead carts, had failed to find them, came across the bodies of men who had bled to death. Around them the grass was stained with blood, and often their hands was grasped convulsively on a few leaves, with which they had endeavored to stop the life-tide, until growing fainter and fainter; they had given up in despair and laid back to die. One poor fellow, a boy, who could not have been over fourteen, was lying against a tree, a knife in his hand, with which he had carved the letters John Dan——. The N was but partially finished, when death had compelled him to give up the gloomy task of carving his own epitaph. The terrible destruction caused by cannon balls was evidenced in the sight of three bodies mangled by the same shot. The latter, a twelve-pounder, had struck a fourth man, while he was evidently in a stooping posture, hitting immediately on the top of the head, and driving the fragments of skull downwards into the body, the shot remaining half hidden between the shoulders. I saw in three houses near our outer pickets, and two miles from the battle-ground, four wounded rebel captains, and thirty or forty privates. Beauregard, as he retreated, bore back with him his wounded, leaving them in houses, barns and fence corners by the way. It is thus they are strewn over so great a space. One of the officers was being carried to a wagon as we stopped, and in the height of delirium waved an arm above his head, cheering imaginary companies on to attack.

It will be a week before all can be collected and taken care of, as the further out our pickets go, the thicker they find them. Now the battle is over, it becomes a subject of wonder that the loss on both sides was not even greater. For two days the bullets flew without cessation, and passed like a storm of destruction through the woods and camp. We were unable to find, over the entire area of hundreds of acres, where the sternest firing took place, a single tree that was not scarred. Some had thirty or forty bullets imbedded in them, while shot and shell had covered the ground with limbs and trunks.

"The naval battle in Hampton Roads between the Monitor and Merrimac, is the absorbing topic throughout Europe. The Emperor Napoleon has been heard to say that it is now settled that there is no navy in the world that could make head against iron-clad steamers."

DR. BAIRD'S

ODONTINE

OR

LIQUID DENTRIFICE

Is invaluable for *cleansing* and *preserving* the TEETH and GUMS, for the relief of TOOTH-ACHE and all NEURALGIC affections of the *face*. It imparts a delightful ODOR to the *breath*.

Prepared by J. N. Baird D. D. S. For sale by

feb 1-1y CHARLES ROBINSON.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

☞ THE President of the Maryland District, Methodist Protestant Church, Rev, J. K. Nickols, (D. V.) will preach in Easton, on Sabbath morning, 11; at St. Michaels in the evening at 7½; at Bay Side, on Monday evening, 7½.

The Quarterly Meeting of Talbot Circuit, will be held in Easton, on Saturday and Sunday, 3rd and 4th of May. R. SCOTT NORRIS.

ANOTHER "BOLD EXPLOIT" OF THE "FRENCH LADY."—Thomas, the notorious 'French Lady,' attempted to escape from Fort Lafayette on the night of the 23, by swimming away, supported by air-tight tin cans. He was recaptured while in the act.

Striking Change Effected by Hoofland's German Bitters.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1862.

Dr. C. M. JACKSON. DEAR SIR:—I had suffered so long from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, in their most aggravated forms, that I almost despaired of finding a cure, when, in compliance with the advice of my physician, I had recourse to your German Bitters. I had taken them, with a marked improvement, for two months, when my husband, who is captain of the packet ship *Savannah*, returned from his last voyage. His first exclamation on seeing me, was, "Why, Margaret, what have you been taking? You look five hundred per cent. better than when I left." And well might he say so. When he sailed on his last voyage, I was thin and care-worn, and my complexion of a saffron color; while now I have regained my flesh, and am in the enjoyment of perfect health. And all this I owe to your invaluable Bitters. I therefore think you are entitled to this certificate, which you are at liberty to publish.

Yours truly,

MARGARET ROWLAND.

118 Queen Street, Southwark.

Be sure and ask for *Hoofland's German Bitters*, and see that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

For sale by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, West Indies, and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 24, 1862.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Fair to prime, White,	1 33a1 60
Red,	1 30a1 31
CORN—White,	61a64 cts
Yellow,	55 cts.
OATS—Maryland.	35 cts.

MARRIAGES.

MORGAN—GOUGH.—In Baltimore, on the 22d inst., by Rev. Thos. Foley, Dr. J. F. Morgan to Miss M. E. Gough, both of St. Mary's county, Md.

DEATHS.

BURGESS.—At Pennsville, Morgan county, Ohio, on the 10th December, John Burgess, in the 77th year of his age; a native of Maryland, but for the last fifty years a resident of Ohio.

HEMSLEY.—Of apoplexy, on the 13th instant, at his residence in Queen Ann's county, William Hemsley, in the 35d year of his age.

MERRICK.—On the 13th inst., Charles F. son of Charles F. and Susan Merrick, aged 9 months and 28 days.

SHAW.—On Wednesday, the 16th inst., in Chapel District, of scarlet fever, Walter S. son of John and Elizabeth Shaw—aged 1 year, 3 months and 4 days.

BAIRD.—In Cambridge, on the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, P. M., Mrs. Virginia L., consort of Dr. J. N. Baird, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, and in the hope of a blissful immortality beyond the grave.

HOPKISS.—On Monday, the 21st inst., Edward S., son of Samuel T. and C. Fannie Hopkins, aged 1 year, 1 month and 4 days.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

Dr. Edward R Trippe

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity. Office at Miss Henrietta Nichols' boarding house, on Washington Street, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

apr 26-3m

NOTICE.

THE Board of Commissioners for Talbot county have determined to hear no further appeals and make no further transfers of property on the Tax Books for 1862, after the

24th day of May next,

that day being the expiration of the term set apart for that purpose. All persons therefore interested in the above matter will please take notice.

By order of the Board.

apr 26-5t S W. B. CLARK, Clerk.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL

OF

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing,

DRY GOODS,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

BOYS' WEAR,

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS,

TOYS & JEWELRY,

CONFECTIONARY,

Coal Oil & Coal Oil Lamps

PATCHETT & WRIGHT,

HAVE just returned from the city with a complete assortment of the above named goods, all of which have been selected with care and bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold at small profits. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Also, for sale, De Wolf's Copper Pens—a splendid article. apr 26

LIME—No. 1 Lime for Whitewashing, always on hand, and for sale by the Bush or bbl, at J. RASIN'S.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES all sizes, a large assortment and for sale low at J. RASIN'S.

FLOWER POTS, a general assortment of the different sizes, in store and for sale low at

apr 19 J. RASIN'S.

Look to your Interest.

COAL OIL warranted pure for 50 cents per gallon. Also an excellent assortment of Lamps for sale low by

apr 12 PATCHETT & WRIGHT.

HAMS.

SOME very superior country Hams for sale low—cash.

apr 5 J. H. GRACE.

NOTIONS in great variety. Also Kerosine and Etherial Oil, in store and for sale by

mar 29 J.D. MARSFIELD.

FRESH Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Figs—just received and for sale by

mar 15 CHAS. ROBINSON.

SPONGE.—Coarse and fine in large and small pieces, for bathing, washing carriages, &c., for sale by (apr 12) DAWSON & BRO.

IRISH POTATOES.—I have a very fine variety of Irish Potatoes for Planting—Early and late—for sale S. T. KENNARD.

SMOKING TOBACCO—Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco just received by

apr 19 S. T. KENNARD.