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TERMS.

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EASTON GAZETTE.

Vol. XLVI. Easton, Talbot County, Md., July 4, 1863. No. 29.

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.

SUNDRIES.

NEEDLES and Cotton, Hoop Combs, Thimbles, Shoe-strings, Combs, Buttons, Thread, &c.

Also Sugar and Coffee, molasses, Crackers, Snuff and Tobacco, Cigars, and Notions.

Also Costar's Rat, Roach, Bed Bug and Mosquito Exterminator. For sale by

may 23 PETER TARR.

To Consumptives.

THE ADVERTISER HAVING BEEN restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County

ayr 4—3m New York.

Poco-Metalic Paint.

THE experience of the past season warrants the conclusion that the above is the cheapest and best Paint for several purposes, and especially for the bottom and decks of Vessels.—It is said to be, by those who have tried it, fully equal, if not superior to the *celebrated Patent Paint*, for the bottoms of vessels, in preventing them from *fouling*, and in its durability it has no superior. Its cost is only about ¼ that of the Patent Paint, and in this particular it should recommend itself to vessel owners. We mention the names of vessel owners and masters below, all of whom have tried it, and who will take pleasure in giving any information with regard to it that may be desired. They all speak of it in the highest terms:

Capt. ED. LEONARD,
" N. E. NICOLS,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Jr.,
JNO. BECKWITH, Capt. of Schooner Easton.
JAS. CHRISTOPHER, Capt. of " Eliz. Jane.
EDW. BLAND, Capt. of " Bucephalus

A full supply constantly on hand at the Hardware store.

may 16 H. M. NICOLS & CO.

1863. 1863.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

JAMES D. MANSFIELD

HAS just returned from Baltimore with an elegant assortment of Spring and Summer Goods consisting of every variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, with a very nice selection of fancy Cassimeres for Gentlemens' suits, plain Cashmerets and plaid Cassimeres for Boys wear, also Calico, Muslins, Denims, Cottonades, plaid Domestics, plaid Oznaburg, Blue Domestic Calicoes, Brown Linen, Linen Ducks, Linen Drills, and many other articles too tedious to mention, together with, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodware, Plow Castings, &c.

These goods have been selected with great care and purchased at the delivered nett Cash price, and will be sold accordingly.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing.

JAMES D. MANSFIELD,

may 16 St. Michaels, Md.

Soldier's Bounty! Pensions, Prize Money! Back Pay &c.,

GOVERNMENT CLAIM OFFICE.

No. 70. W. Fayette st., (near St. Paul st.)
BALTIMORE, MD.

WIDOWS of soldiers who have died in the service of the United States are entitled to a Pension for life in addition to the bounty of $100, and all arrearages of pay, &c.

Children and heirs of deceased soldiers where there is no widow living are entitled to bounty &c.,

Discharged soldiers, who have served two years are entitled to a Bounty of $100.

Discharged soldiers, who have not served two years, but who have been wounded in battle are entitled to a Bounty of $100, and Pension.

Soldiers who have been Prisoners of War are entitled to Commutation of Rations.

Seamen in the U. S. Service are entitled to Prize money, Naval Bounties, &c.

Prompt attention given to all claims against the United States.

WM. B. HILL.

Government Claim Office, No. 70. W. Fayette St. Baltimore, Md.

N. B. No letters will be answered unless a postage stamp is enclosed.

June 20-tf

CASSIMERES.—The *largest—prettiest* and *cheapest* lot of Gentlemens and Boys CASSIMERE for suits &c., ever brought to this market, together with the nicest and newest style of Trimings for making them up.

may 23 JAS. H. GRACE

MAIZENA

PREPARED from Indian Corn for culinary purposes, is much used for Ice Cream, Custard, Blanc Mange, Puddings, &c., and is an excellent substitute for *Arrow Root* and much cheaper. For sale by

may 23 DAWSON & BRO.

SILK.

A GOOD assortment of Black Silks also a few fancy Dress Silks in store and for sale by

may 23 JAMES D. MANSFIELD.

PRUNES and DATES.—Just received from the city some very fine Prunes and Dates, which will be sold by the pound, at a small advance.

may 23 PETER TARR.

Popping Corn.

And there they sat a popping corn,
John Stiles and Susan Cutter:
John Stiles as stout as any ox,
And Susan as fat as butter.

And there they sat and shelled the corn.
And raked and stirred the fire,
And talked of different kinds of ears,
And hitched their chairs up higher.

Then Susan she the popper shook,
Then John he shook the popper,
Till their faces grew as red
As saucepans made of copper.

And then they shelled and popped and ate,
All kinds of fun a-poking,
And he haw-hawed at her remarks;
And she laughed at this joking.

And still they popped and still they ate,
(John's mouth was like a hopper,)
And stirred the fire and sprinkled the salt,
And shook and shook the popper.

The clock struck nine, the clock stuck ten,
And still the corn kept popping;
It struck eleven, and then struck twelve,
And still no signs of stopping.

And John he ate, and Sue she thought—
And the corn did pop and patter,
Till John cried out, "the corn's a-fire!
Why, Susan, what's the matter?"

Said she, "John Stiles, it's one o'clock!
You'll die of indigestion;
I'm sick of all this popping corn—
Why don't you pop the question?"

For the Easton Gazette.

To the People of Bayside Districts No. 2 and No. 5.

Fellow-Citizens:—On the 9th inst., you in Convention met the Union men of the other districts in the town of Easton, for the purpose of assisting in the choice of delegates to a Convention of delegates from all the Counties in the State, whose duty it would be to nominate candidates for the offices of Comptroller of the Treasury and Commissioner of the Land Offie. Geo. W. Harrington, Esq., was chosen as delegate by the two Bayside districts, and I was chosen as the alternate. A few days prior to the assemblage of the Convention of the 16th, in a private consultation with that gentleman, we agreed that he should attend the Convention of the 16th, and that I should attend the Convention of the 23d. Pursuant to this arrangement, I went to the city of Baltimore a few days prior to the latter date, expecting to go into the Convention called by the Union State Central Committe.—But for reasons which were perfectly satisfactory to myself, and which I trust will be perfectly satisfactory to you, I failed to do so. You have a right to demand of me my reasons for the course which I pursued; and if the Editor of the Easton Gazette will favor me with a column or two of his paper, you shall have my reasons in full. Justice to both you and myself, I think, demands that this statement should be made.

Some of the Union men of Talbot county may think that I failed to obey the instructions of the county Convention. I have to say to these gentlemen that I tried to obey them; and if I failed to do so, it was because my honest interpretations of those instructions was erroneous, and they cannot any more deeply regret it than I do.

In the 6th resolution of the county Convention, the Talbot county delegation were instructed to urge upon our friends in said Convention (the 16th) the propriety of harmonizing their views—foregoing all personal controversies for the good of the cause, and if harmony cannot be restored in any other way, to propose that the objects contemplated by the Conventions of the 16th and 23d of this month be abandoned and that they unite in a call for another Convention in which such policy may be adopted and such nominations made as will be acceptable to the Union party of the State.

The foregoing I regarded as an expression of the views and wishes of the Union party of this county. Let us see if I acted up to those views and wishes.

Our delegation met the Convention of the 16th at the appointed time, and in accordance with their instructions proposed such things as are named in the foregoing extract of the sixth resolution of the Talbot county Convention, and the "proposition to harmonize views—to forego all personal controversies for the good of the cause"—"to unite in a call for another Convention"—were all agreed to, I have been informed, without a single dissenting voice. A committe, of which the Hon. H. W. Hoffman was chairman and Gen. Goldsborough was a member, was chosen to make these same proposals to the Convention of the 23d. When the Convention of the 16th reassembled on the 23d the Hon. H. W. Hoffman read the letter containing the above named proposals, and addressed to the Convention of the 23d. I thought this letter expressed and urged with great force the views contained in the sixth resolution of the Talbot county convention, and therefore voted in favor of sending it immediately to the other convention, which was then in session, as did every other gentleman present. The convention of the 16th immediately adjourned to await the action of the convention of the 23d. I then went below and conversed with the members of that convention and witnessed their proceedings. A committee of *five* were chosen to draft resolutions and invested with power to confer with our committee, and were directed to report the result of the conference. The President of the convention, unfortunately for the views of *thirty-six* members, but in agreement with the views of *twenty-six* members, appointed three gentlemen of the five, who were favorable to an adjournment without making a nomination, and who were favorable to the other propositions contained in your sixth resolution. After the selection of this committee, those who opposed reconciliation and harmony, moved and voted for the increase of the committee to *nine;* and one gentleman upon being asked why he desired the increase, had the impudence to say that his only reason for desiring the augmentation was that the committee of five was not sufficiently large. This no one believed to be sincere. The President perceiving at a glance the mistake he had made, or wishing to gratify the ill tempered majority, or for some other reason, perhaps best known to himself, selected four other gentlemen who were opposed to reconciliation, and I may add, a *unity of effort* in the election of a Union candidate next fall. The result was a refusal on the part of the "Union State Convention" "to harmonize views"—"to forego all personal controversies"—"to abandon the *(factious)* objects contemplated by it"—and "to unite" with the convention of the 16th "in a call for another State Convention in which such policy may be adopted and such nominations made as will be acceptable to the Union party of the State." The convention of the 16th assembled at 8 o'clock in the evening, and upon hearing the report of Mr. Hoffman, announcing in substance the above mentioned facts, immediately determined to make nominations.

After the most serious consideration of the facts which I have named, and of some others of consequence, too numerous, and of which it is scarcely necessary that I should make mention, I thought the odium of faction belonged to the convention of the 23d—that if the Union party was divided, the responsibility of bringing about this sad—sad calamity must rest on their shoulders; and inasmuch as their action was contrary to the wishes of the men who sent me to Baltimore, and inasmuch as the 16th convention was fully in accordance with your wishes and views, I felt myself compelled to resume my seat in the last named convention.

I was deeply grieved at the division of the party; and though I believed the course of the 23d altogether wrong and the course of the 16th altogether right, so earnest was my devotion to the Union, and so anxious was I that there should be but one nomination that I refused in the Union League Convention to vote for making a nomination.

The seventh resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That if the said committee should fail in obtaining harmony between the said conventions, that then the said committee be instructed to attend the meeting of the 23d."

Now I apprehend that when this resolution was voted for, it was not expected that both conventions would be in session on the same day; otherwise the delegation would not have been instructed to attend both, as it was physically impossible for any one man living to occupy two seats in two different rooms at one and the same time, and morally wrong to occupy two seats in two conventions and be pledged to endorse the action of both if their action should happen not to be of the same character. But mark the phraseology of the resolution—"if the said committee should fail"—fail where? The obvious meaning of the resolution is, *fail in the Convention of the 16th;* and in the event of a failure there, our further instructions was to attend the convention of the 23d. But there was no such failure in the convention of the 16th. That convention unanimously and cheerfully acquiesced in the proposals of Talbot county, and were anxious that the convention of the 23d should also agree to them. It may be said after Mr. Hoffman's report of the failure to harmonize, it remained for the Talbot county delegation to vacate their seats in the convention of the 16th, and *then* go into a convention which had indignantly, and I may add, with contempt, rejected the Talbot county propositions; but the resolution above quoted does not say so; and it was impossible to go into the convention without first doing this—without first *Seceding* from the convention to which we were sent—without first imitating the example of the seceders from the Charleston democratic convention which all men unite in censuring.

Again I say, mark the language of the seventh resolution quoted above. We were instructed to attend the convention of the 23d *after failure*, and not till after *failure*. Failure where? and in what? Evidently, *failure* in the convention of the 16th, to harmonize, &c. Now as there was no such failure in that body, and as we were not instructed to *leave* that body in any event, and as we, as the delegation from Talbot, had no proposals to make to the Union State Convention, while the Union League (or 16th) Convention was in session, I considered that our instructions had been fully complied with. Our instructions did not say that in the event of a refusal on the part of the Union State Convention to harmonize, we should vacate our seats in the 16th convention, while in session, and go into the other convention. I apprehend that the Talbot county convention did not suppose for a moment that any such contingency would arise, and therefore failed to make any provision, in their instructions, against any such contingency. I honestly interpreted the resolution to mean, that if the convention of the 16th declined to listen to our proposals, we were in that event no longer to regard ourselves as members of that convention, but to lay our credentials before the President of the Union State Convention. The Talbot county convention were apprehensive of the occurrence of such event; but as such event did not occur, and as the whole of the 16th convention did, in making proposals of reconciliation to the convention of the 23d, exactly what the Talbot delegation would have done had they been in the last named convention, where was the necessity of the presence of the Talbot delegation at the meeting of the Union State Convention. Certainly, if a body of sixty or seventy intelligent gentlemen from all parts of the State could not pursuade the Union State Convention, the efforts of only *two* of that body would have been of little or *no* avail.

The foregoing is a true statement of the reasons which influenced me to do as I did—viz: in remaining in the convention of the 16th, I may have done wrong. Human judgment is ever liable to err, and mine may have been erroneous in this case; and if so, I think my fellow citizens will not be severe in their censures when it is considered that never in my life have I dabbled in party politics, and am very unfamiliar with the workings of intriguing politicians. I can assure you, that not for one moment was I regardless, or forgetful of the importance of unity in the efforts of the Union party to suppress at the ballot box the least and last remains of Secession in our State; and if I have done wrong you cannot more deeply regret it than I will; for ours is a noble, patriotic and common cause. I can furthermore assure you that I was not actuated by any sympathy for emancipation. I did not go into the convention as an emancipationist, nor the representative of an emancipationist faction or party. I went there as an uncompromising Union man, to represent the views of uncompromising Union men; unwilling to compromise my Union procivilties and sentiments with either the odious heresy of Secession, or with the fanaticism of Black Republicans or Abolitionists. The preservation, perpetuity or emancipation of slavery, is with me a matter of secondary consideration—but the Union I have ever regarded as of primary consequence. Such was the depth and pain of my grief on the occasion of the refusal of the Union State Convention to "harmonize"—"to forego all personal controversies"—"to unite with us in a call for another convention," &c., that though I believed them to be altogether wrong and our convention to be altogether right, I was willing to compromise the dignity of the convention of the 16th by abstaining from making any nomination; and when I reflected that the election of the two officers did not, to any great extent at least, involve any of those sentiments which my heart has ever endorsed, I was anxious that no nomination should be made, and used what little influence I had against it; but after it was determined by the convention to nominate, Gen. Goldsborough being put in nomination, I voted for him cheerfully, knowing him to endorse every sentiment of the Union party in favor of the Union, and to be fully competent to perform all the duties which may be devolved upon him as a Union candidate, or as Comptroller of Treasury.

I say I am deeply grieved at the present condition of things, but my heart is somewhat cheered by a hope that the candidates of both conventions will consent to resign, and thus give an occasion for the assembling of the whole Union party in a State Convention, "in which such policy may be adopted and such nominations made as will be acceptable to the Union party of the State." Gen. Goldsborough has expressed in my hearing, his willingness to this arrangement; and I feel very confident that Mr. Maffit is too pure a patriot to allow any motives of personal aggrandizement to induce him to persist in a refusal, which his better judgment cannot fail to teach him will be likely to injure the great and glorious cause which we all have so much at heart.

I may be charged with endorsing by my course *all* the resolutions adopted by the convention of the 16th during their first sitting. If so, I have to say in answer that the report of the Secretary of the convention ought to be sufficient to acquit me. Yet I will observe that just prior to the making of the nominations, I arose and stated that the first resolution endorsing the "*whole policy*" of the present Administratian, did not meet with my approbation, and that had I been present when the resolution was passed, I should not have voted for it. I would therefore be compelled to vote under protest. I never have been pursuaded to believe that the "whole policy" of the President was free from censure. The proclamation, the design of which was to sweep slavery from all the rebellious States as with a besom of destruction, I have ever regarded in the first place as silly, because impracticable, and secondly, if practicable, to be both unjust and cruel to both the master and the slave; and though it may have done much good abroad, it has, I fear, done more mischief at home. This measure, together with the general conduct of the war, I have ever regarded as open to the severest criticism. I therefore made the statement which I did. At the same time that I write thus, it may be well to observe, that I would not without great caution say any thing, or give countenance to the sayings or doings of others, that would or could have the effect to discourage the President in every honest and patriotic endeavor to put down by the sword or any other means which he may deem honorable, just and right, this *infernal*—this *damnable* rebellion. I use these two adjectives "*infernal*" and "*damnable*" because I believe the rebellion has the devil at the bottom of it.

If it be a matter of the slightest consequence to the people of Bayside to know the sentiments of their delegate (alternate) in regard to the emancipation of slavery, I have simply to say that although no sympathy with any proposition for the emancipation of slavery in Maryland or elsewhere influenced my action while in Baltimore, my sympathies with slavery have years ago been on the wane, and my prejudices in favor thereof have all gradually melted away; after the most careful and serious consideration of the subject around my own fireside, and when taken a solitary stroll on the banks of an noble river, during a lonely walk through the woods or along the lanes or by paths of Chance Hope, or when resting on my drowsy pillow after the labors of the day, and without being biased by any party predilections, or the prejudices of early education, I have matured an opinion antagonistical to the prolonged continuance of that "peculiar institution" in our State. I believe that the best interests of every class of the people of Maryland—the *agricultural*, the mercantile, the mechanical and perhaps the professional interests, all demand that some scheme be inaugurated at an early date for the gradual abolition of slavery in *this* State; (I speak for no other State, because first, I do not know what the other States may require, and secondly I have no right to speak for any other State if I did know what the interests might demand.) This gradual emancipation ought to be accomplished with due regard for the organic and statute laws of the State and the rights and interests of individual slave holders.

And furthermore, I have to say in conclusion, that inasmuch as a large portion of the people of Maryland are desirous of procuring light on this subject, freedom of discussion on the subject ought to be permitted without the odium of abolitionism (as it is generally understood) or of propagandism, or of the risk of indictment by a Grand Jury. Poplar sentiment has heretofore crushed out and suppressed every expression of sentiment on this subject; but a revolution of public opinion is gradually progressing in the minds and hearts of the people, and *revolutions never go backwards*. Men may now, if they will, speak more freely what they have long suspected to be true, and they *will do it*. The *people* now demand that the subject shall be discussed, and *it will* be discussed.

One word more and I will have done. I, with my whole heart endorse the resolutions of the convention of the 23d, and am anxious to vote for candidates planted on that platform, and no other platform. The platform of the convention of the 16th is to me objectionable; but if Gen. Golsborough fails in his truly honest and patriotic indeavors to reconcile the two wings of the Union party, (and their endeavors I am sure that he will make) I will vote for him, lend my best energies to his support, in apposition to any candidate of any party arrayed in apposition to him, be he seccessionst or copperhead—so help me God.

I am fellow citzens, very respectifully,
your obedient servant,
JAMES. VALLIANT

Chance Hope, June 26th, 1863.

P. S. I am a slaveholder, not only by accident but by purchase.

HOW REBEL RAIDS AFFECT COPPERHEAD DISTRICTS.

About a couple of weeks since a cavalry raid was made into Indiana; the force consisting some seventy men, and they did what Morgan's troops usually have done in Kentucky——they swept rapidly through a number of small towns, plundering stores and seizing all the horses upon which they could lay hands. One town which could not feed them speedily enough was set on fire; and an old gentleman who declined to give up his horse was ruthlessly shot down. These deeds aroused the whole region around, and the "Home Guards" and some other military organization began to swarm upon their route and to close in upon them. After a pretty extensive tour they reached the Ohio river on their projected return to Kentucy, but by this time they were so hemmed in on all sides, and so desperate, that an attempt was made by them to swim their horses to an island not far off.—But their purpose was anticipated by the Union men in chase. The latter procured a steamer, mounted upon it a piece of artillery, and ranging up alongside the marauders they opened fire, emptying the saddles of several, and compelling the remainder to come out of the stream in a dripping condition, or as the *Herald's* correspondent tells the story, were "models of dripping meekness."

And now for the moral of the story, as given by the *Herald's* correspondent. We quote:

"The presant raid will have an excellent effect in *uniting the citzens for the defence of their homes*. Party and political differences are forgotton in the common cause in which all are interested.

"Only a week ago in Orleans there was resistance to the enrollment on the part of several citizens. It was hoped that the Rebels would have reached the residences of these individuals, and given the anti-war men the opportunity to know what a Rebel soldier is. *It is not likely there will be much resistance to the draft in that vicinity in future.*"

We should think not. Nothing is so well calculated to develop a thorough Union sentiment, as to put into any community tinctured with disloyalty a band of men to levy upon the goods and chattels of those who think the Government at Washington a terrible tyranny. As all good and evil are said to be so by comparison, the most obtuse are enabled forthwith to draw some wholesome inferences favorable especially to the rule at Washington; and we look therefore to see Unionism the most intense springing up everywhere in the devastated track of Lee's army. The lesson is a bitter one, to be sure, but Copperheads will heed none other.

Exciting Incident on the Cars

Last Friday, an exciting occurence took place on the passenger train from Toledo to this city. On one of the cars were a party of soldiers returning home from Dixie on furlough. When the conductor approached them to collect fare, one of them tendered a "greenback," saying "take your change out of that old fellow; the best currency in the world, sir." You may think so, responded the butternut conductor, but I don't consider it worth any more than so much brown paper." The soldier's eyes flashed fire. "You d——d Copperhead" he exclaimed, "how dare you speak that way before us?—How dare you impeach the credit of the Government which we are periling our lives to uphold? You are not fit to live!" and drawing a pistol he pointing it at the trembling conductor and was about to fire, when an officer, who had been watching the proceeings, seized his arm restrained him. Then addressing the butternut knave, the officer told him that if he wished to avoid trouble, he had better leave the train at the next station. He did, and the cars came on without him.

The above incident may serve as warning to all Copperheads of the treatment they may expect when our brave boys in the army, having conqured the rebels in the South, shall turn their attention to traitors at home.—*Detroit Tribune.*

ROBBING A BRIDE OF HER BED.—The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following:—At Layer's boarding house, in this city, an unusual wedding came off on Tuesday night, and the dance was prolonged till one o'clock in the morning. The bride and groom then repaired to their appartment, but—*horrible visu*—the bed and bedding had been sacrligiously stolen from the nuptial chamber! Some vindictive wretch had gained felonous ingress at the rear, and effected a robbery unparalleled in the history of matrimony. It is conjecture that so fell vengence could only have been devised and executed by some disappointment lover.

"Lives there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hat said,
The scamp who stole the bridal bed
Deserves to die and live unwed,
With maidens old to punch his head?"

The Earth.

The hollow ball on which we live contains within itself the elements of its destruction.—Within the outer crust—the cool temperature of which supports animals and vegetable life and solidifies the stone, coal and metallic ores so important to our wellbeing—there exists a mass of fluid igneous matter. Some of this matter occasionally escapes through the mouth of a volcano or makes its presence felt by an earthquake; but neither the earthquake nor the volcano are necessary to prove that fire exists in the earth. At the depth of 2480 yards, water boils; lead melts at the depth 8497 yard. There is a red heat at the depth of seven miles, and if we adopt the temperature as calculated from Morveau's corrected scale of Wedgeworth's pyrometer, we find that the earth is fluid at the depth of one hundred miles.

The first "flying machine" is supposed to be that daring individual who first made faces at the baby of a red-headed woman.

Over-warm friendship and hot potatoes are generally dropped as soon as taken up.

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

☞For sale by L. H. CAMPBELL, Easton, who will supply the country trade at manufacturers prices. [July 21 1863-1y

who made this ... discord among the people of God ... troubling him with the process of ... will relieve the mental effort by ...