THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - JANUARY 9, 1863.

EASTON, MD.

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No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston.
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BUSINESS NOTICES.

Merchants and others advertising by the yea will be charged extra for advertisments out o their regular line of buisness.

Marriages and Deaths inserted at 50 cents each. Obituary notices charged for according to advertising rates, ($1 for 6 lines close matter.)

NEWS SUMMARY.

Gov. Seymour has suddently removed the Police Commissioners of New Yord city, and appointed in their places Ex-Judge Bosworth and William McMurray of that city, and, William B. Lewis, of Brooklyn. The grounds for the removal are stated to be the "partisan and sectarian character" of their late report upon the draft riots in New York. The Governor says that though there were sufficient grounds for their removal before the rendition of their report, he was unwilling to do so during the prevalence of the excitement of the past season. But the record of indubitable facts presented by the Commissioners, seems to have induced the Governor to attempt this removal. His action is dependent upon the confirmation of the Senate.

The number of emigrants landing in New York in 1863 was 155,000, of which 92,681 were from Ireland, 39,237 from Germany, 18,262 from England, and 1,944 from Scotland.—In 1862 the whole number was 76,303; increase this year 78,917, or more than 100 per cent.

In reference to the effectiveness of the blockade at Wilmington, N. C. official advices have been received at Washington from Bermuda that the Anglo-Rebel steamers Coquette and Ranger had arrived there on the 19th and 21st ult., after ineffectual attempts to pass our fleet of blockaders, and another vessel was run on a reef and had a hole knocked into her while endeavoring to enter Wilmington.

From Washington it is announed that on the reassembling of Congress bills will be introduced in both Houses extending the time for the payment of bounties to veteran volunteers.

It is stated that Mr. Joseph Nicholson, of Annapolis, who was sent South with Ex-Governor Pratt for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, on reaching Fortress Monroe changed his mind, took the oath and returned home.

The Most Reverend Archbishop John Hughes, after a lingering illness of nearly one year, died at his residence in New York on Sunday evening. His last moments were very quiet, being scarcely able to articulate, although retaining his senses until his death. He was surrounded by his immediate family connections and a number of the Catholic clergy. He was born in the fore part of the year 1798, in North Ireland. He was nearly 66 years of age.

THE WEATHER.—From all parts of the country we hear accounts of the extreme cold of the weather within the past week. On the 4th the thermometer at Memphis was ten degress below zero, the Mississippi being closed above that point. In the West and on the plains the cold has been intense. Many persons have been frozen to death on the Mississippi below Cairo. A despatch from Washington says that many of the soldiers in the rebel army have been frozen to death. In this section winter is also upon us in earnest The weather has been exceedingly cold; so severe that the navigation is blocked up and sleighing is better than it has been for years, and many have enjoyed the sport. All sports however, are liable to reverses. On Thursday an ardent rebel sympathizer arrived in town in his sleigh, with secesh colored ribbon streaming from his horses heads, but before he succeeded in getting out of town his team was halted and their plumage trimmed to the very roots by a "blue coat" gentleman, when Secesh was permitted to continue his journey minus his cherished colors. It is hard to kick against the pricks.

LEAP YEAR.—The year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four is Bissextile or leap year. It is so called because it leaps over a day more than a common year—thus in common years there are 365 days, in leap year 366. It is said that in this year more bachelors leap into matrimony than in any other three. The fact that the ladies are allowed to "pop the question" when their lovers are too timid, is the reason, perhaps, but caring nothing about reasons for which one "pops the question," we hope the ball will commence rolling early in the year, and continue till thousands of benedicts shall be able to say, in the language of Shakspeare—

"She is mine own;
And I as rich in having such a jewel
As twenty seas, if all their sands were pearl,
And waters nectar, and the rocks pure gold.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Maryland assembled at Annapolis on Wednesday last. There was a very full attendance of members. The House was called to order by the late clerk, and Mr. Hammon, a delegate from Frederick, appointed temporary chairman. After calling over the roll of members, the House adjourned until Thursday noon. The Senate also adjourned over after calling the roll.

It will be seen by the subjoined dispatch that the Union members of both Houses met in caucus Wednesday evening, and made their nominations for the respective offices:

Legislative Caucus—Selection of Officers.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 6th.—The caucus of the Union members of the House to-night resulted as follows:—Thomas H. Kemp, of Caroline county, was chosen Speaker on the first ballot. The vote stood, Kemp 35; Jones, of Cecil, 15; Lester, of Baltimore county, 3.

Chief Clerk—Wm. R. Cole, of Baltimore, unanimous.

Printers—Bull & Tuttle—vote unanimous.

Reading Clerk—John H. Shaw, of Allegany county.

Sergent at-Arms—A. D. Evans, of Baltimore.

Doorkeepers—John Tritch, of Washington county, and Thomas Cooper, of Baltimore county.

Committee Clerks—John H. Seabrook, Geo. Stewart, S. L. Duhamel, John M. Baker, Thomas Tipton.

Postmaster—Elijah Hilles.

Folder—John W. Dean.

The Senate caucus chose, for President John S. Selman, of Anne Arundel county, and for Secretary, Chapman Harwood.

The Rebels Want Tennessee and Kentucky—Jeff. Davis Weeps.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of January 2d, publishes a statement received from a citizen of Kentucky, to the effect that the Rebel Cabinet, at Richmond, are preparing a programme to regain, if possible, Tennessee and Kentucky.—Of course, they want to regain Tennessee and Kentucky, for without those States they admit they can have no "Confederacy." This informant says that in a Rebel caucus of the members of Congress, it was determined to give up all the coast defences, rather than Tennessee and Kentucky. The time is rapidly approaching when they will have to give up the whole cause, and they know it, but it is highly probable that they will make one more vigorous effort to get a foot hold in the Southwest.

The Union victories in Tennessee and our occupation of Texas are the most damaging blows which they have received, and unless they can do something to effect an outlet on that side of the "Confederacy," the Rebellion must die a natural death, without our troops doing much more than holding them imprisoned within their own lines. Their condition has become desperate, and time without any change for them will only add to their weakness. This last card may possibly excite them to make one more determined effort to keep their sinking cause afloat, on the principle that while there is life there may be hope, but it will only be like the last convulsive struggle which ends in death. In order to get up an army for this purpose the Rebel War Department, it is said, have determined to conscript all able-bodied persons without regard to age or condition, and they are also going to arm their slaves and make them fight in the ranks beside their masters.

By this means they hope to bring a force in the field large enough to drive Gen. Grant and the Union troops out of Tennessee and Kentucky.—But it is not at all likely that the soldiers who drove the Rebels out of their intrenchments on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge can ever be driven away from that stronghold by any force the Rebels can bring against them, old or young, master or slave. The Rebels think if they can drive Gen. Grant from his stronghold it will prolong the war, encourage their friends at the North, cause a depression throughout the country, besides give them another chance of recognition in Europe. To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and if they come against Gen. Grant he will give the Rebels such a reception as will dispel all their dreams of foreign recognition and reveling in the fertile fields and rich valleys of Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Richmond correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, says that Jefl. Davis wept when he heard of the misfortune of Gen. Bragg at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. He wept for Tennessee and he cannot be comforted.—Alexander wept when he had no more worlds to conquer, but, to compare small things with great, Jefl. weeps when he finds that he will soon not have a foot of ground to call his own in all the world. The Evil One offered the whole earth to the Saviour of mankind if He would worship him. Jeff. offered an empire to the people of the South if they would join him in his treason; but the Evil One owned not a tithe of land on the earth, and Jefl. and his followers do not now legally own a foot of ground in the South, all having been justly forfeited to the Government through the perjured vows and broken oaths of the Rebellion. Jeff: may weep for the rich valleys of Tennessee and the green pastures of Kentucky, but they have gone from the Rebel grasp forever.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in a late number, virtually gives up the contest as hopeless. It says:—

"Why are there now 200,000 stragglers from our armies? Why has it occured that over sixty per cent of the men on the muster-roll have in one instance at least, been absent in emergences? Whose fault is it? Why not bring those back, instead of violating contracts or conscribing classes that never before were called into war, depopulating a slaveholding people, with slaves already pretty thoroughly demoralized? Why extend the age so as to take in those unequal to the hardships of war?

"Besides the incalcuable injuries that would in every way result from wholesale conscription, the agricultural interests of the county would be wholly neglected. Negroes, left to themselves, will not make even their own support. The next year would be one truly of famine. Already we are experiencing the trials of scanty provisions; the greatest suffering felt in our army is from this cause. The want of food with their families at home is the cause of over half of the desertions. It would be a good policy now to detail every skillful farmer and overseer from the ranks and put them to raising provisions.

"Congress cannot act with too much deliberation on these measures. A refined sense of honor and fervent spirit of liberty are the characteristics of our Southern people. In our dealings abroad we have endeavored to preserve unquestioned our claim to these sentiments. Shall they be disregarded in our dealings at home?—Shall we fill our treasury by force, and the first step toward adding to the army be by frauds?—Shall we commence by repudiating the debt of the one and denying contracts with exempts from the other? Where will such policy carry us? We may yet realize, from such false steps now, the vision of our country struggling in the slough of debt, with labor resting on her rusted implements, commerce furling her wings, dejected trade in prison garments, and the Genius of Liberty weeping over her people, prostrate, bankrupt and disgraced."

"A refined sense of honor and a fervent spirit of liberty" sounds well, but it is with them an idle boast, a hollow pretence, which cannot now tickle the Northern ear as it was wont to do in years gone by. Even their own deluded followers cannot be gulled by a pretense of honor in men who break their solemn contracts with their soldiers, and repudiate their indebtedness. They claim to have preserved these sentiments unquestioned in their dealings abroad. How is that claim substantiated abroad? by their covert designs in violating the neutrality laws of England and France, in endeavoring to get vessels built under fictitious names. How is it maintained at home? by sending pirates to steal our unarmed vessels; and how supported? by murdering our negro soldiers and their white officers taken prisoners by them, and by starving Union prisoners in Richmond, and now refusing to do what no other civilized or even semi-civilized people on the earth would decline—to make an equal exchange of prisoners.

For the Easton Gazette.

ED. GAZETTE: Will you indulge a mere private individual in presenting some of his cogitations to the public through the columns of your excellent paper? I promise that they shall not be long or tedious.

Sir, I see as I think, a disposition in some quarters to forestall public opinion, or rather to enlist or persuade the members elect of the Maryland Legislature in favor of some certain prominent men (hitherto great pets,) for the Senate of the United States, namely Ex-Gov. T. H. Hicks and Judge Thomas Spence. Now, is the great body of the citizens so much in favor of these two distinguished gentlemen above all others on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, or is it not interested individuals, heads of certain cliques, that have thus early set forward to forestall the members elect of the Legislature? Is it possible that of the 83600 voters in Maryland, or of the 120,000 population of the Eastern Shore, that these two men are entitled to more favor than many others? In my humble opinion the public should first be put into possession of the great deeds, the great principles, the great patriotism, the matters of great utility, promotive of great wide-spread benefit to the body of the people, above others on the Eastern Shore. What are the prominent acts and measures that they have originated, advocated and carried above their fellows, that entitle them to pre-eminence? Have they, or either of them, proposed, brought forward and carried through, against opposition, to lessen the burdens of the poor? Have they or either of them ever urged the adoption or perfection of a system of general education, so that all may be benefitted? Have they or either of them, as members of the Legislature ever offered to change the partial and unequal system of taxation of property? If so where can those acts be found? Please show the book and page, day and date, and show what salutary good has resulted to the State or Nation, and I will be obliged. I have nothing very objectionable against either of them, but believe, with great respect that there are others entitled to equal favor that has never received any favor at the hands of the people or Legislature and should be had in remembrance.

Mr. Editor, let me ask you, is there no man or men on the Eastern Shore entitled to the palm of patriotism? Is there no man that has made an effort to establish general education in public schools? Is there no one that has defended equal taxation? Is there no one that has labored and sacrificed time, money and popularity, in defence of the right and the condemnation of the wrong, is there no man that has stood up in season and out of season, for public schools, equality of taxes and for the inalienable, unbought rights of the whole people? if there are none, then let the above gentlemen bear off the palm of unrivalled claim.

Up to this time, I believe, no one has ever been elected to the U. S. Senate but those that set up some claim to aristocracy, or was allied to it, by matrimonial connection (I mean in Maryland.) Now is all the wisdom, is all the prudence, all the legislative talent, all the patriotism in this self exalted class? I for one spurn the idea. I deny the fact. What do they know of the history of this nation, of its extent, its resources, of its commerce, of its capacity, of its diplomacy, of its army, of its navy, of its manufactories, of the various classes and grades, of its minerals, of its statesmen, of its constitutions, of its muncipal laws, of its wants? more than some, yea, many others. Yea, of the history of other Nations, of other countries, ancient or modern, of the statesmen of other days and countries, than others. Have they sacrificed time, labor, ease, popularity, to serve this generation, to procure the greater good to the greater number? Have they clung to slavery as long as it was deemed to add to their popularity or interest, and now that it is not popular to do so they are claimed to be emancipationists? If by any strange revolution slavery should again become popular, is there any security that these men would not change with the popular tide? Reader think of these things and require your Legislature to elect some one fully established in those great principles of liberty, equality—not of recent date, not from interest—but from great motives. JUSTICK.

COMPENSATION FOR ENLISTED SLAVES.—The Board of Claims to determine the compensation for enlisted slaves in Maryland, now in session in Baltimore, announces that at their office official copies of all muster-in rolls and recruiting lists will be filed and open for the examination of claimants. Claims must be presented within ten days of the filing of said rolls, viz: on or before the first day of March, 1864. No claims will be received or entertained from any person who is or has been engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who in any way has given or shall give aid or comfort to the enemies of the Government. Loyal persons who have offered their slaves for enlistment, or whose slaves have enlisted without their consent, may file an application for compensation; such application to be accompanied by a certificate of enlistment from the recruiting officer, an oath of allegiance in the form prescribed, and satisfactory proofs of title; also a valid deed of manumission and release of service of the parties claimed. In proof of title the claimant will be required to present an affidavit of ownership, in which must be stated the time when he or she became proprietor of the slave, and if for life or a term or years, accompanied by the sworn testimony of at least two loyal citizens residing in the neighborhood, and not members of the same family, substantiating the fact of ownership as of public notoriety. The following oath will likewise be required:

"I do solemnly swear that I have not purchased or otherwise obtained the slave for whom I now claim compensation from any person or persons disloyal to the Government of the United States, with a view of obtaining compensation for the same; and, further, that I have no agency for obtaining compensation for any person or persons but such as, to my knowledge, are loyal citizens of the United States."

For the present, and until the law of the State prohibiting manumission shall have been repealed, a pledge to file such deed, when called upon by the Board, accompanied by a release to all claim to service of such slave, will be required. The Board will proceed to examine, in order, the applications, with certificate of enlistment, oath, and proof of title; and if these shall be found satisfactory, will award compensation not exceeding three hundred dollars for each able-bodied slave enlisted, to be paid provided a valid deed of manumission and release of service shall be filed by the claimant. Said deed of manumission and release of service having been filed with the Board and approved, it will issue to the claimant a certificate setting forth the facts, and stating the sum awarded, which, on presentation to the Chief of the Bureau of Colored Troops at Washington, will be paid by him. Blank forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Board.

We are pleased to inform our readers, that Mr. James Benson, of this county, has made arrangements to present the applications of loyal slave owners, for compensation for such of their slaves as may have been enlisted in the United States service. His advertisement will be found in another column; and to those who do not wish to be at the expense and inconvenience of a trip or two to Baltimore during the winter, he offers unusual inducements. He is so well and favorably known as a business man, that we need not say he is fully able to perform all that he promises.

Those who have not obtained certificates of enlistment and descriptive lists, had better apply to him as early as possible.

DISCHARGED.—S. Ogle Silghman, of Queenstown, Md., arrested some days ago upon the charge of beating his overseer for attending a Union meeting, has been discharged, by order of Gen. Lockwood. Also. J. H. B. Fulton, charged with running goods through the lines from Charleston, Va.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Released on Parole.—C. W. Vallant, J. W. Hyde and T. Dunmwel, arrested several days ago by the military authorities, upon charges of disloyalty, have been released upon their parole. Also, Clarence Peters, charged with trying to go South.—Ib.

Interesting from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1864.

General Schofield

General Schofield has again arrived at Willard's. He had an interview with the President to-day, but his case remains as it stood ten days ago. His friends are making strenuous efforts to have him confirmed as a Major-General but the protest of Union Leagues will no doubt defend it.

Major-General Burnside.

General Burnside has not yeat received orders for the future. He is desirious to have a command where his duties will not require his exposure in the field, and it is not improbable that he will be assigned to Baltimore.

Stoppage of the Exchange.

It is the opinion of those high in council that the unauthorized and false statements of the *National Intelligencer* of Dec. 21st, and similar articles, were the means of stopping the exchanges which had been began by General Butlar. The Rebel Commissioner Ould alleged that the *Intelligencer* was the official organ of the State Department, and that, consequently, its articles were semi-official. Hence his abrupt breaking off of the exchange.

The Payment of Bounties.

The Senate Military Committee to-day agreed to authorize the continuation of the payment of large bounties to recruits and veterans re-enlisting.

A quorum of both houses will be here by tomorrow, and prompt action, authorizing bounties, will be had, there being no serious opposition to it, as it has been demonstrated that this is the surest and quickest way to fill up our armies. It will take over a hundred millions to pay these bounties should the men re-enlist that heads of various departments have reported would were bounties given at once.

More Exrollment Amendments.

Senator Wilson has prepared a new enrollment bill, which, it is thought, will remedy present evils and be satisfactory to the War Department and both houses. The three hundred dollar clause is still open for discussion.

Life in Washington.

Many Senators and members have returned, bringing their families, and Washington again assumes a more social air. Speaker Colfax commences his receptions next week, and the first hop of the season is to come off at Willard's on the 13th of January.

Removal of the Capitol.

A majority of both of the houses of Congress are in favor of removing the capitol to some point northward, and the change is about being seriously discussed.

Message of the President on the Pay of Bounties.

The following is the message sent to Congress to-day, by the President of the United States:—

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:—By a joint resolution of your honorable bodies, approved December 23d, 1863, the paying of bounties for veteran volunteers, as now practiced by the War Department, is to the extent of three hundred dollars in each case, provided that after the fifth day of the present month it shall terminate. I transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of War, accompanied by one from the Provost Marshal General to him, both relating to the subject above mentioned.

I earnestly recommend that the law be so modified as to allow bounties to be paid, as they now are, at least until the ensuing first day of February. I am not without anxiety lest I appear to be importunate in thus recalling your attention to a subject upon which you have so recently acted; and nothing but a deep conviction that the public interest demands it could induce me to incur the hazard of being misunderstood on this point. The Executive approval was given by me to the resolution mentioned, and it is now by a close attention and a fuller knowledge of the facts that I feel constrained to recommend a reconsideration of the subject.

Jan. 5th, 1864. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

VIEWS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War, in a letter accompanying the Message, says: "No one seems to doubt the necessity of increasing the military force for the speedy termination of the Rebellion; and although much difference of opinion exists in respect to the merits of the system of raising troops by volunteers and the payment of bounties, and the system of raising an adequate force by draft, yet two things are certain:

"1st. That whatever may be the weight of argument, or the influence of individual opinion, a large portion of the people in every State prefer the method of contributing their proportion of the military force by bounty to volunteers rather than by draft.

2d. That veteran soldiers, who have become inured to service, even when paid a bounty, constitute a cheaper force than raw recruits or drafted men without bounty.

The information received by the War Department from the armies in the field prior to the passage of the resolution of December last, indicated that a very large proportion of the forces now in the service would have cheerfully re-enlisted for three years under the terms authorized by the order of this Department, and that such enlistments have been checked, and will, in a great measure, be put an end to by the restriction imposed by the action of Congress. It is believed that if any limitation should be imposed upon the payment of bounties to encourage the enlistment of the veteran forces now in the field, it ought not to be sooner than the 1st of February.

VIEWS OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL.

The Provost Marshal-General in a communication says:—"After great labor, the volunteers recruiting for the service under the President's call of October 17th is fairly in progress. Letters, all dated between the 20th and 24th of December, from the superintendents of the recruiting service in the sixteen States are in the main very encouraging as to the prospect of getting a large number of recruits by volunteers.—The enlistments in several States were in a fair way to raise the quota assigned them. The act approved December 23d, 1863, forbidding after January 5th, the payment to volunteers of all bounties except the hundred dollars authorized by the act of 1861, was not known at the time these favorable reports were made to me. I have no doubt that the effect of that act will be to check, if it does not stop enlistments. Of the one hundred dollars bounty provided by the act of 1861, but twenty-five dollars can be paid in advance; seventy-five dollars being due only after two years' service.

It took some time after October 17th to get the people roused to the subject of volunteering. They are now, in most of the States, earnestly engaged in it, and I have reports for October, November and a part of December, showing that forty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-nine men have been enlisted, and the daily average of enlistments is increasing. Under these considerations; I respectifully suggest the propriety of a reconsideration af the act forbidding the payment of bounties after Jan: 5th.

The communications were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Senator Wilson's New Enrollment Bill.

Senator Wilson's new enrollment bill, introduced to-day omits the exemptions, with the exception of those only who are physically disabled and the Vice President, the Judges of Courts the Heads of the Executive Departments, and the Governors of States. It receives as substitutes only those who are not liable to the draft, and the penalty of $100 to $1000 fine, and from thirty days to six months' imprisonment is provided as the punishment of enrolling officers who are engaged, directly or indirectly, in procuring substitutes.

The New Issue of Treasury Notes.

The sum of $8,800,000 in five per cent two-year Treasury notes were transmitted to the banks of three cities, New York, Philadelphia and Boston, to-day. A further amount will be forwarded to-day

No Raid Anticipated in the Valley.

It is not believed that the Rebels can muster a sufficient cavalry force for another raid on Martinsburg, Winchester, or anywhere else where it would pay them.

ARKANSAS FIRST IN LINE.

A special despatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Cairo, says that a delegation of the prominent citizens of Arkansas had arrived there, *en route* to Washington, to arrange for that State to return to her position in the Union. This is good news, and the work of reconstruction will commence in real earnest, for Senators and Representatives will now have an opportunity of dealing with the question as one of fact and not of theory or speculation. Arkansas knocking at the door of the Union will make herself heard. It is somewhat singular that Arkansas, which has been in times past one of the most intense of the slevary propagandists and fire-eating States, should now be the first to come back; but extremes meet. This action of Arkansas will be followed by Alabama and North Carolina next. All the people want is to have liberty of speech and action, and the protection of the Union arms, and they will solve this hitherto supposed sphinx like problem of reconstructing the Union.

Destruction of Rebel Salt Works.

It appears by news from Florida, by the steamer *Blackstone*, that important operations are going on in the region of the Florida coast. Very extensive Rebel salt works have been destroyed at St. Andrew's Bay, by the officers and crew of the United States steamers *Restless* and *Bloomer*. The following table shows the amount of Rebel property destroyed:—

SUMMARY OF DAMAGE.

500 boilers and kettles, averaging one hundred and fifty gallons each, costing $5 per gallon,	$375,000
600 bushels salt, at $15 per bushel,	120,000
199 salt works, belonging to private individuals or companies,	1,990,000
Government works, three-fourths of a mile square, with buildings to cover boilers,	500,000
Total,	$2,985,000

This computation is exclusive of teams, wagons, produce, &c.

Mr. Blunt, a very intelligent and wealthy Rebel, and proprietor of salt works, remarked this damage would be as serious a blow to the Confederacy as the fall of Charleston would be.

By-and-by the Rebels won't be able to make their salt at the work of rebellion, and they will soon throw up a job that pays so poorly. Besides striking this damaging blow at the Rebel salt-works, the brave tars also cleaned out St. Andrews City, where the Rebels had four companies of soldiers stationed, but they made their escape to the woods.

A Well Deserved Tribute to Departed Worth.

We understand that the Union citizens of Maryland have in contemplation the erection of a magnificent monument to the memory of Captain John P. Gleeson, commemorative of his patriotic services, his distinguished bravery and his heroic termination of life in the Libby Prison at Richmond. Among those prominent in the movement are some of the most distinguished loyal men of the State, of whom may be mentioned Hon. Montgomery Blair, of the Cabinet; Hon. T. Holliday Hicks, United States Senator from Maryland; Hon. Thomas Swann, Hon. William L. Marshall, General Columbus O'Donnell, William Prescott Smith, Esq., Dr. William J. Nicholls, Dr. Edward J. Chaisty, Provost Marshal Blumenberg, Messrs. Wheelright, Mudge & Co, William E. Hooper & Son, T & J. M. Smith, Charles Spilcker & Co., and others. The monument is to be erected in the Cathedral Cemetery, where the remains of this gallant Marylander are now interred. The cost of this testimonial is estimated at fifteen hundred dollars, and will reflect alike credit upon the noble soldier whom it is intended to honor and those enlisted in this patriotic duty. The last words uttered by Captain Gleeson to the Rebel Surgeon, viz: "Rather than my Government should recede one inch from its position as to the exchange of prisoners, I would endure these sufferings twelve months longer," will have a fitting place on this monument. We learn that an association has been formed to superintend and carry out the object. We are gratified that so laudable a commemoration of one of the best and bravest sons of Maryland, who has given his energies and his life to his country, is about to be made. His last utterances above given, furnish the testimony of the worthiness of this tribute to his memory, and stamp him as one of the unfaltering and fervent patriots that are entitled to our utmost gratitude. His chivalry and heroism wrung from the Rebels at Richmond honors such as have not been conferred upon any Union officer during the war. It is highly appropriate, therefore, that his memory should be preserved.—*Baltimore American.*

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" if allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

For Bronchitis, Astma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, "*the Troches*" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.

For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT, BUCHU,

Which has received the endorsement of the most PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U. S. Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms originating from diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Imbecility,
Determination of Blood to the Head,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,

And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out,
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.
[dec 26-2m

☞ Those who, before a glass, look look at themselves, are apt to know least of themselves.

☞ Cover a fool and he will pass current.

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S.
EASTON, Md.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, January 6, 1864.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Fair to prime, White,	1 85a1 90
Red,	1 60a1 65
CORN—White,	1 12a1 16 cts.
Yellow,	$115a 1 17 cts.
OATS—Maryland,	70a78 cts

DEATHS.

GATTIN.—In this town, on Tuesday morning, the 5th inst., Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Chas. E. and Eliza J. Gattin—aged 2 years, 1 month, and 10 days.

MARRIAGES.

GOW—CAMPBELL.—In this town, on Thursday, the 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Roberts, Wm. T. Gow and Miss Maggie Campbell, both of this county.

Statement

Of Easton Bank of Md., Monday, Jan. 4th, 1864.

Bills Discounted,	$320,170 12
Stock Purchased,	11,839 55
Real Estate,	12,000 00
Expenses,	1,363 91
Notes of other Banks,	25,480 45
U. S. Treasury Notes,	16,121 00
U. S. Bonds & Loan	200,000 00
Due from other Banks	112,261 95
Specie,	43,995 62
	$743,232 60

Capital,	$200,000 00
Notes in Circulation	196,907 85
Discounts Received,	9,771 46
Surplus Profits,	12,287 63
Deposits on demand,	320,922 98
Dividens Unpaid,	2,444 90
Due to other Banks,	896 78
	$743,232 60

Jan 9-1t RD. THOMAS, Cashier.

Public Sale of Horses.

ON Tuesday, the 5th inst., will be offered at public sale, in Easton, several valuable horses, sold for want of use. Among them two excellent work horses and a splendid saddle mare. Terms made known at sale. [Jan 2-1t

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that any one trespassing upon the lands of the undersigned, with dogs, horses, or otherwise, tearing down his fences, breaking open his gates, and otherwise injuring his property will be presented for said offences according to law.

Jan 2-3t* HENRY F. REYNOLDS.

To All Whom It May Concern.

THIS is to give notice that six cents freight will be charged on all grain freighted by my vessel during the winter season, except grain delivered previous to the 25th of December last. This advance in freight arrises from the fact that I cannot get a regular crew during the winter season and therefore am compelled to hire hands by the day at an extravagant price, which I cannot afford to do without making charges sufficiently high to sustain me. All other freights will be charged in proportion. (Jan 2 tf J) N. E. NICOLS.

A Card to our Customers.

NOW is the time to buy your Hardware.—Every thing is advancing at such a rate there is no telling where it will get to. As usual we are selling at the lowest rates the market will afford. We can and do sell lower than retailing in the city and therefore every one should deal at home.

Those indebted to us for long standing bills would do well to attend to them at once. We cannot practice the virtue of *forbearance* much longer, and you need not be surprised to see a stranger coming to see you pretty soon, unless you come to see us.

Hurry up and see how glad you can make us. Every little helps. Very respectfully,

dec 19 H. M. NICOLS & Co.

GEORGE M. RUSSUM
AND
JOHN D. KEMP

HAVE associated themselves for the purpose of prosecuting claims for compensation, to slaveholders for the services of slaves enlisted in the Military service of the United States. During the session of the Board one of them may be found at "Fountain Hotel," Baltimore.

REFERENCES.

Hon. H. W. Hoffman, Collector.
" H. Winter Davis.
" John A. J. Creswell.
Levin E. Straughn, Esq., Comm.
Thomas Timmons, " "

[jan 2-3t

STATE OF MARYLAND,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Annapolis, December 15, 1863.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application has been made to the Governor for a pardon in the case of the State vs. Samuel Buker, convicted in the Circuit Court for Talbot county, at November term, 1863, and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment in the county jail.

The Governor will take up the said case for final decision, on or after the 31st day of December, 1863, until which time protests against the said application will be heard, and the petition in the case open to inspection, at the discretion of the Governor.

By order of the Governor,
WM. B. HILL,
dec 19-3t Secretary of State.

TO CLAIMANTS FOR

ENLISTED SLAVES.

PERSONS whose slaves have been enlisted in the armyof the United States, can have their claims attended to, and if possible *secured*, by placing them in my hands. I have made arrangements for all the necessary papers, and having an agent in Baltimore, am prepared to press the matter, I believe with more promptness and expedition, than any other agent. Those placing their business in my hands, *will not be under the necessity of leaving home*, thus saving the annoyance and expense of a trip to Baltimore.—My charges are moderate, and *I ask nothing unless the claim be allowed.* For further information apply to me by letter or in person.

JAMES BENSON,
Jan 2 tf St. Michaels.

REFERENCE:

Gen. H. H. Goldsborough.
R. H. Kemp Esq.
S. T. Hopkins, "
L. Dodson, "
Wm. B. Clark, "
John Harper, "
J. Goldsborough "