THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - APRIL 16, 1864.

EASTON, MD.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

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

are our Agents for the GAZETTE, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptsons for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

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.

The Richmond *Examiner* treats of the enactment withdrawing one thousand millions of rebel paper from circulation, and thinks if this "astonishing achievement in finances" is feasible, enabling the South to continue the War indefinitely, the North will pattern by the Southern policy "in this as it has done in other particulars, and become able to protract its aggression indefinitely." The *Examiner*, however, comforts itself with the belief that the Northern people will not stand the adoption of any such financial measure. Robert Tyler advertises in the richmond papers for the recovery of $75,000 Confederate coupon bonds, stolen from the Register's bureau. In *The Wilmington* (N. C.) *Journal* there is an advertisement offering $50,000 reward for the detection of the persons who set fire to the cotton stored in that city on the 5th of February.

It seems likely that the Pennsylvania State Capital will be removed from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. The first resolution for the removal has passed a second reading in the Senate by a vote of 19 to 10.

Active operations for the opening of the campaign are going on in the Army of the Potomac. Generals Meade, Humphreys, Patrick and Ingalls had an interview with General Grant on Friday. The severe storm of Saturday has swolen the rivers to an almost unprecedented height, doing considerable damade to public and private property. Bridges on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad were swept away, and travel between Washington and the Army was temporarily suspended.

By the arrival of the steamship Morning Star from New Orleans April 2, we have further particulars of the fight at Cane river, though entire credence was not given to the news in New Orleans on the 2d. In the fight at Bayou Rapides, on March 23, our forces captured two hundred and sixty prisoners, including twety-two officers, four guns, and four hundred horses. The steamer La Crosse was captured and burned by gurillas on the 25th ult, below Alexandria, and her crew were released on parole, but the officers were retained. The same band fired into the Mattie Stevens on the night of the 30th. No injury was reported. A large number of Mississippi refugees are gathering with in our lines at Fort Pike and vicinity. Seven hundred in one lot are reported to be leaving rebeldom.

During the first week of the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair at New York the receipts amounted to over half a million of dollars. One hundred and twenty thousand people visited the Fair during the week.

The Rebel railroads are represented by refugees as in a terrible condition, trains not being able to make more than ten miles per hour.—Large numbers of troops are on their way to Richmond from different portions of the South.

A private letter states that the people of California are suffering at present from drought. Eight thousand sheep and eight thousand beeves have died, and the farmers are killing the cattle for their hides and fat. This drought will prove most disastrous to the farming and hydraulic mining interests of that State.

The Rebels made an attempt, at an early hour last Saturday morning, to blow up the United States steam frigate *Minnesota*, fifty guns, staitoned at the mouth of the James River.—A small steam tug, with a torpedo attached, approached the vessel about two o'clock in the morning, and paying no attention to the sentry's hail, ran into her, exploding the torpedo and doing considerable damage to the ship. In the darkness and confusion the Rebel steamer made its escape.

John C. Rives, proprietor of the Washington *Globe*, died in that city on Sabbath morning, at the age of sixty-nine. He was for a while a clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, and subsequently a clerk in in Duff Green's *Telegraph* establishment; but early in General Jacksons administration he founded, with Mr Blair, the *Globe*. Soon after the sale of that paper to Mr. Ritchie in 1845, he re-established the *Globe* as a journal of Congressional proceedings, and it is now considered the official record of debates.

Jeff. Davis threatens to have Col. Dahlgren's orders photographed and sent to the Courts of Europe, that they may learn how "murderous and borbarous" were his designs. It Davis will only have his own photograph taken and sent along, the good people of foeign countries will not be slow in coming to the conclusion that a man with so villanous a likeness would not hesitate an instant to forge the orders which he professes were found upon the body of the dead Dahlgren.

It is understood that the Papal Nuncio has arrived in New York from Rome, with the "briefs" or papers conferring the position of Archbishop of New York, made vacant by the deate of John Hughes. It is yet unknown who are designated for this place and for the archbishopric of Baltimore, but Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, is believed to be the successful one for the See of New York, and Bishop Spalding for that of Baltimore.

"Passengers, both soldiers and citizens, from Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, report that a fight occured near Winchester, on Friday afternoon last. It was stated Major Hunter, with a cavalry force, started upon a reconnoissance from Martinsburg toward Winchester, on Friday morning last, and that in the afternoon his forces met those of General Imboden, near Winchester, and a severe fight ensued, in which from fifty to one hundred men were killed and wounded on both sides. Major Hunter having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance, returned to Martinsburg on Friday night. The greater part of the cavalry force with Major Hunter belonged to a Pennsylvania regiment."

In connection with the above, we learn from good authority that the Union forces at Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry and many other places along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, have been placed in such condition and numbers as to be ready for any emergency. No immediate attack by Rebels on the line of the road is anticipated, either by the military authorities or officers of the road. Passengers from the West confirm the above. They also say it was a decided triumph to the Union side.

For several days past considerable anxiety has been felt for the safety of Paducah, but later dates brings more cheering intelligence.

General Buford's demand was for an unconditional surrender of Fort Pillow. It was stated that if the fort was surrendered the negroes would be returned to their masters, but if forced to take the place no quarter would be shown them. Colonel Lawrence, of the thirty-fourth New Jersey Regiment, commanding the post, replied that his Government had placed him there to defend the fort and that a surrender was out of the question.

Paducah advices up to noon Wednesday report matters more quiet, and the probabilities of an attack are greatly lessoned. General Brayman has sent adequate reinforcements both to Columbus and Paudcah, and no fears are entertained by the military authorities for the safety of either place. Passengers from below report that Forrest recently crossed the Coldwater River, near Jackson, going South, with 3000 horses and 1900 wagons, but this is, doubtless, an exaggeration.

☞ It will be seen by this morning's Gazette, that the candidates of the "Conservative" ticket have published a card to the public, "explanatory of their position." In their card the Gazette has a conspicuous place and the cause we advocated is charged with bringing about the division of the party, consequently we feel it a duty derolved upon us to defend ourself and the party that we have upheld.

In the offset these gentlemen appear to think that we made a wonderful error when we stated that they would not get one hundred votes in the county. When we made that assertion we alluded entirely to the Union vote—and we would ask how far would we have come from the mark, had none voted but Union men? In this address, a resolution passed at a Union meeting last fall is also quoted, to show that the course the Conservative ticket pursued was right, which resolution favors gradual emancipation and compensation, but the fact is forgotten that since that time slavery has been almost destroyed throughout the State—that nearly every able-bodied negro has gone into the army or elsewhere—that they are worthless as property and but very few try to hold them when they get in the notion to leave, and that a man would be more likely to be "hissed out" of a Convention at this period for advocating gradual emancipation than he would in the fall of 1863, for advocating immediate emancipation. In rebellious times there are frequently very sudden changes. In 1861 the Union party in this State opposed coercion, but what Union man in 1864 or even in 1863, thought of opposing coercion or the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus? So there is nothing very wonderful in the fact of Unconditional Union men advocating gradual emancipation last fall and immediate emancipation this spring. As to the compensation referred to in the resolution quoted in the address, it does not say from the State or Government, but simply says that "we do not desire to see it (slavery) disturbed therein without the consent of the people of those States, and without some provision for fair compensation to the owners of the property, and upon such terms and conditions as subject society to the least inconvenience and loss." Nothing is said in reference to State compensation, nor can we think that any such thing was contemplated at the time the resolution was drawn up. The inconvenience" that society has been put to, the authorities at Washington, of the State, the Unconditional Union men, nor any one else is responsible for except Rebels. The Rebels brought on the war and it became necessary, as a war measure, through the administration of Mr. Lincoln, to take the able-bodied negroes in order to save the white man from bearing the whole brunt of the war, and whose Administration we presume the whole Conservative ticket thinks a wise, honest and prudent one? Another measure which the Unconditional Union ticket opposed and the Conservative ticket advocated, was the apprenticeship of minors. The Unconditional ticket and those that voted for it, go in for emancipation, without any ifs or ands and were unwilling to make apprenticeship an issue in the Convention, or to embody in the Consiitution anything that looks like continuing slavery as an institution, especially, when there is a State law now in existence to bind out minors.

The Unconditional Union men are charged with dividing the party, because certain resolutions were voted down at the county meeting and their candidates did not more promptly answer questions that were propounded to them, and the Conservatives think that we committed quite an error when we said that they were promptly answered. It is true that two weeks passed before they were answered, but we cannot see how it could have been done in much less time, when it is taken into consideration that Gen. Goldsborough was in Annopolis at the time, attending to his official business, and we believe did not get home for nearly a week afterwards and the other two candidates living in opposite directions—one nine and the other twelve miles from General Goldsborough's residence. In a Gazette Extra, which we puulished day before the election, in speaking of the Conservatives not publishing their address, we held out the idea that the views contained therein might be prejudical to some that they expected to get the votes of, hence it was with-held, but in their card in to-day's paper we are assured that they were not "afraid to go before the people of the county with it," but that it was the arrival of a large body of troops that deterred them from publishing it. With opposition without and fears within, the Conservative ticket certainly must have been in a disagreeable attitude.

The effort that we made with our paper for the success of the Unconditional ticket was done, not because we doubted the loyalty of those on the Conservative ticket, but because we believed and still believe that we pursued the proper course, not for ourself alone, but for the masses of the people. Any ticket that receives our support at all, shall have it undivided, especially during such a crisis as this, when Rebels are working every manœuvre, either by showing a bold front or trying to fuse with "Conservatives," to re-gain the power they so grossly abused. In speaking of the Rebels, these gentlemen say, "no one expected us to be elected, not even with the 'aid of sympathizers of the Rebel cause,'" for it was well known before we were announced in the Gazette, from the action of the Judges of election that these "sympathizers" would not be allowed to vote to much extent." They forget that a majority of the Trappe Judges afterwards repudiated their action which broke the agreement and gave Rebels the same opportunity to vote that they had before the Judges met—consequently THEIR action was no terror to disloyal persons, and we were not the only one by many, that thought the Conservative ticket depended entirely upon Rebel votes for its election, and more especially after two communications appeared in the Journal day before election, urging every Democrat to cast his vote for the Conservative ticket and the address in to-day's paper acknowledges that the "sympathizers with the Rebel cause" thought the Conservative ticket the "least of two evils." The name Democracy in Talbot county since 1861 means traitor to the Government.

THE UNION LADIES OF TALBOT.—On Wednesday evening last we got a peep at the beautiful things the Union Ladies of this district have been so busily preparing for several weeks past. for the Sanitary Fair to be held at Baltimore.—We are unable to enumerate the different articles, but will say that the ladies have displayed great taste and ingenuity in much of their work, the most of which are articles of use. The goods sent from this district we suppose will amount to some $800, and when it is added to that of St. Michaels, (which may surpass that furnished by this district as to quantity, but we defy it to surpass it in beauty or usefulness) it will be conclusive evidence that there are yet left in old Talbot loyal wives, sisters and sweethearts, and that they have shown their faith by their good works. The loyal women are doing much for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers.—May God speed these ministering angels in their good work.

☞ We see by the Missouri Lexington Weekly *Union*, that Saml. A. Lowe, Esq., of Pettis county, of that State, is on the Unconditional Union ticket for the office of Register of Lands. Mr. Lowe was formerly a Marylander and was born and raised in this town, but has for a number of years been a resident of Missouri. In speaking of the ticket, the *Union* gives Mr. Lowe the following complimentary notice:

"Col. Lowe has served in various offices in this State, and is now the efficient Clerk of the Courts of this county. In every office which he has filled, he has given full satisfaction; and the several members of the Legislature of 1844 and '45, '52 and '53, '54 and '55, and almost every session since, as well as the members of the State Convention, will bear me out in the assertion that one better qualified to fill that office can hardly be found in the State; and his nomination for that office by the Union men of the State, will be hailed with pleasure by all loyal men of the State of Missouri."

MILITARY.—Mr. John Cowgill, of this county, has for several months been attending the Military School at Philadelphia, and a few weeks ago passed a very riged examination by the Board, and afterwards passed a fine examination by the Board at Washington, and was commissioned first-class Captain of the regular army.—Mr. Cowgill is a man only about 32 years of age, of fine talent and may yet make a name for himself in Military circles. We wish him abundant success.

☞ THERE is a majority for a Convention of 7,909, with the official vote of Baltimore, Carroll and Allegany yet to be added, which will considerably increase the majority.

Since the above was put in type the official vote from all the counties have been received, which gives a majority of 12,597 for a Convention in the State.

☞ As there are persons who promised article for the Sanitary Fair, and have as yet failed to bring them in, we have been requested to say that they can be sent to the address of Mrs. T. Gough Glascow, care of Mrs. Dukehart, No. 77 South Gay Street, Baltimore.

☞ THE County Commissioners have appointed Mr. Alex. Fairbanks, Clerk to the Board for the next year, commencing with the first of May.

DYPTHERIA.—We have heard of one or two sudden deaths, recently, in the Trappe, by this distressing disease.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor: The election is over—the Conservatives are beaten, and no one is disappointed of course, as we were twice assured in the *Gazette* that they (the Conservatives) would not get "one hundred votes in the county;" this, however proves to be a *great* mistake, and only goes to show that the best of judges may be led into error.

We think (though the election is over) that we owe it to ourselves and friends to make a statement to the public, explanatory of the position in which we have been placed, and to give some of the reasons for the opposition to the ticket nominated by the county meeting on the 2d ult., and leave them to decide whether it is the result of a factious spirit, or an opposition merely for the sake of opposition.

In an Extra *Gazette* of June 10, 1863, we find the proceedings of a "Meeting of the Union Men of Talbot county," in which is the following, among other resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That regarding slavery as an institution under the exclusive supervision of the people of the States, we do *not desire* to see it *disturbed therein* without consent of the people of those States, and without *some provision for fair compensation to the owners of such property, and upon such terms and conditions as may subject society to the least inconvenience and loss.*"

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Committee on Resolutions, and then in the public meeting; and was, as the *Gazette* says, "advocated by Gen. Goldsborough in an able and eloquent speech," (it might be added that it was drawn up by him.) This was the platform upon which the election was conducted last fall in this Congressional district, and which secured the emancipation candidate for Comptroller the large vote he received. The Union men showed their willingness to give up their slaves by voting for Mr. Goldsborough upon the condition of a "*fair compensation*" as stated in the resolution. Let every man read it. There is not a word in it, or even hinted at about emancipation in any form without compensation. There are no qualifications or conditions as we now have, "that if the Government will pay for slaves we are in favor of it," but the Union party of Talbot county said, "*we do not desire to see it* (slavery) *disturbed without fair compensation.*"

Why not disturb them? because it was unjust to the slave owner, and if any man in that meeting had proposed such a thing he would have been hissed out of it.

Up to the meeting of the Convention in Baltimore, on the 22d February, we did not suppose for a moment that any considerable number of persons among us would (if they could) override the Constitution of the State and take the property of loyal men and women for public or private use without paying for it; but the Baltimore Convention in passing a resolution for immediate and unconditional emancipation without apprenticeship, and opposing State Compensation, led us to suspect there was some design upon our property rights, hence it was that the following resolution was sent to our county nominating meeting:

"*Resolved*, That one or more gentlemen from each election district (if desired) be named as suitable persons to represent the county in the State Constitutional Convention, &c., and that a committee of two being members of this Convention from each district that may name a candidate for nomination be appointed to present the candidate so named with the following questions, and require a plain and unequivocal answer in writing to each question, which shall be on the —— March."

This was the course pursued in Baltimore by their nominating convention, we thought it was right and could see no objection to it as there was plenty of time. But the resolution and questions were voted down, and a resolution adopted by the county meeting which if sactioned by their candidates left us no room to doubt but that they would follow in the lead of the Baltimore convention. Believing as we did *at that time* that the resolution passed by the Easton meeting did not fairly represent the sentiments of a majority of the Union party in the county, we *persevered* in trying to get an answer from the candidates to the questions proposed to them, which the *Gazette* says were "promptly answered." By examining the dates you will see that this is a mistake. They were voted down in the Easton meeting on the 2d March, came out in the *Gazette* on the 5th and were not answered until the 19th, being half the time from the nomination until the election. We asked that they should be answered in the first paper after their appearance, (hoping they would be satisfactory,) but they were not answered and we had no reason to suppose that they would be, the party with whom we are associated felt that they were treated with indifference—that they would wait no longer for an answer but bring out a ticket of their own. These are the facts in the case, and we charge it upon our opponents that they caused the division among us.

We had an address prepared and were *not afraid* to go before the people of the county with it (as is intimated by the Extra *Gazette*.) No one regrets as much as we do that we could not get it out in time to reach the voters of the county. We met in Easton on Tuesday, the 29th of March for this purpose, and it would have been issued had it not been for the arrival of a large body of troops in Easton on that day. We knew no reason why those troops had been ordered there just at that time, unless it was to intimidate and keep from the polls all persons who intended to vote the conservative ticket as they did the Crisfield men in the lower E. Shore counties last fall. We concluded at one time to withdraw from the contest, but some of our friends insisted that we should not do so, and to gratify them we postponed a final decision until Friday before the election, and it was then too late to get the address in the *Gazette*, (it being rather lengthy as some of the questions before us was argued out in it) or before the public in handbills in time for distribution. We hope what we have said on this subject will satisfy our friends, and among the rest the Editor of the *Gazette*.

No one expected us to be elected, not even with the "aid of sympathizers with the Rebel cause," for it was *well known before we were announced in the Gazette*, from the action of the Judges of election that these "sympathizers" would not be allowed to vote to much extent. If they had expected to vote generally, (being well assured that they are in the majority in the county,) they would no doubt have had a ticket of their own; but not expecting to vote generally, some of these gentlemen determined to claim what they believed was their right, and if permitted to vote, to cast their ballots for us as being the *least* of two evils. We were contending for a principle of right guaranteed to us in the Constitution, and were willing to be beaten if it must be so, sooner than passively submit to a wrong.

The Constitution of Maryland, Article 3, Section 46, says:

"The Legislature *shall enact no Law* authorizing *private property* to be taken for *public use* without *just compensation* as *agreed upon between the parties*, or awarded by a *jury* being *first paid* or tendered to the party *entitled to such compensation.*"

But what of the Constitution? 556 voters of Talbot county, out of about 1800, (being considerably less than one third,) have said it is nothing, and that *private property shall be taken without payment*, unless the General Government in their magnanimity choose to come to our relief; and this no one expects or believes as the great leader of the party, has recently said, (quoting the American,) "that the Government will never pay the first cent for any compensated slave."

JOHN HARPER,
HENRY P. HOPKINS,
J. A. JOHNSON.

A Maryland Representative in Congress.

In the debate in the House on Friday, on the resolution of Mr. Colfax to expel from that body Alexander Long, Representative of the Second Ohio District, for the unequivocal avowal of treasonable sentiments, Benjamin G. Harris, representing the Fifth Congressional District of this State, distinguished himself by the unblushing reiteration of such sentiments. We here present a portion of his language:

"He had voted against men and money to carry on the war; he would not consent that our money should be spent by a tyrant. Not a man or a dollar would he vote for this infernal war. It was the most stupendous folly that ever disgraced any people on the face of God's earth.—If this be treason, make the most of it. It was the right of a commoner to say he would not entrust the means of carrying on the war to a king. Who is the war power? The South asks you to leave them in peace; but no, you say you will bring them into subjection. That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant that it never may be. I hope you will never subjugate the South. The President has proved himself unfit to be entrusted with the moneyed power."

This was followed by a resolution of Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, for the expulsion of Mr. Harris, the resolution declaring that such language was treasonable and in gross contempt of the House. The yeas on the vote fell short of the necessary two thirds, and Mr. Schenck thereupon introduced the following, which was carried by a majority of seventy-four:

"*Resolved*, That Benjamin G. Harris, a Representative from the Fifth District of the State of Maryland, having spoken words this day in debate manifestly tending and designed to encourage the existing rebellion and the public enemies of this nation, is declared to be an unworthy member of this House, and is hereby severely censured."

Verily, the Fifty District has reason to be proud of such a representative. It often happens in the heat and strife of debate that the disputants are tempted by a torrent of passion into the indulgence of bitter personalities, of fierce invective, of wild and "whirling words" which they afterwards regret as heartily as their auditors did when uttered. But the words quoted are the language of deliberation. Mr. Harris took the floor, not in extenuation of the treason it was proposed to rebuke, but coolly to endorse it to the uttmost. Perhaps it is adapted to the atmosphere, and agreeable to the feelings, of the voters in St. Maty's. But the time is coming, nay even now is, we may beg leave to assure Mr. Harris, when such traitors' conduct will not do for the latitude or temperature of Maryland. The change of sentiment in our State on the all-absorbing and important question of Slavery will not submit to such insult and such misrepresentation. But probably Mr. Harris has taken himself at a disadvantage since the election, and disclosed his real sentiments in a manner more befitting his disappointed frame of mind than consonated with policy. He has lost the election, lost his slaves, and lost good temper. But whether the result of faulty tact, or of open bravado, he has placed himself on the record. If he prefers to "damn himself to everlasting fame" by enrolling his name among the enemies of his Government, he is welcome to the companionship of the Benedict Arnolds and the Judas Iscariots he will find among that God-forsaken band. We are sorry that the House did not make a "martyr" of him when he sought and solicited the honor, instead of subjecting him to a vote of censure. Surely it would have been better to have exiled him to Canada, to receive the embraces of his friend Vallandigham, or to Lancaster, to condole with the "Old Public Functionary," in order that he might receive instruction in the art of becoming a "scoff, a jest, a by-word through the "world."

RESPONSE OF NEW ENGLAND TO MARYLAND.—On the 5th of January last, the "State Fair Organization of the women of Maryland for the benefit of the Christian and Sanitary Commission" issued their "Appeal to the other loyal States for assistance in their enterprise. Miss M. A Brookings, who was authorized to travel in New England and personally present the "Appeal" has returned with gratifying accounts of the warm sympathy manifested in the many towns and villages which, as agent for the "State Fair Association," she visited. Town halls, churches and private parlors were thrown open for meetings. Committees were appointed to carry into active operation the good wishes for Maryland which seemed everywhere to be felt. The Press was active in circulating intelligence as to what was proposed and the manner in which the work was to be carried on.

In Boston an association was formed; a circular entitled "Maryland and Massachusetts," with such signatures as Josiah Quincy, Loring, &c., proves that this movement is no mere expression of sympathy, but originates from a deep fraternal sentiment which promises much for the future harmony of our country. The response, too, of some of the most distinguished writers in New England, to the appeal of materials for the "National Book," particularly in Massachusetts, forms an additional tie between that cradle of American liberty and our own Maryland; and proves that throughout the Eastern States there is a tender sentiment for the Border States in the North which has so firmly resisted the fierce flame of rebellion.

We may expect at our Fair to see the fruits of Miss Brookings' efforts in a New England State, which we trust may be favorably located, so as not to disappoint those doners who may favor us with their presence.

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients render "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Clergymen, Singers and Public Speakers generally.

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S.

mar 26-1y EASTON, Md

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 14, 1864.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Fair to prime, White,	1 95a$2 15
Red,	1 80a$2 12
CORN—White,	1 26a1 28 cts.
Yellow,	$1 28 cts.
OATS—Maryland,	80a90 cts
RYE—	$1 50 cts

DEATHS.

DORSEY.—In Baltimore, on the 7th inst., after an illness of ten days, Samuel H. Dorsey, son of the late Edward H. Dorsey, aged 29 years.

He was a young man of most exemplary conduct, and in all respects a worthy member of society; illustrating in his life the modesty and proprieties of a good man, and in his death the fortitude as well as the consolation of a Christian.

MULLIKIN.—At Trappe, on Tuesday the 12th inst., Mary E. Mullikin, only daughter of Philemon and Julia Ann Mullikin, aged 19 years, 9 months and 4 days.

COFFEE.—Just received 40 dozen Boxes prepared Coffee, put up in close tin boxes and warranted superior to any other preparation now in market. (apr 16) JAS. H. GRACE.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!—Just received a large lot of very nice COUNTRY SOAP, old and dry. Superior for washing to any other Soap now to be had.

apr 16 JAS. H. GRACE.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Divine Service will be held in the Town Hall, in Easton, on Sunday next, (17th inst.) at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Rev. Father Gross will be in attendance at the Hall at 7 o'clock, A. M.

20 Carriages for Sale,

EMBRACING nearly all varieties, both new and second hand, viz: Large Family Carriages, Rockaways, Buggy Wagons, Jenny Linds, and no-top Buggies, &c.

Also, a lot of new and second hand Harness, both double and single.

Carriages and Harness bought and sold on Commission and consignments respectfully solicited. The public's obedient servant,

SAM'L. B. HOPKINS,

apr 16 At the old stand near the Market.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot co., Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Edward Lloyd of Thos. late of Talbot County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 4th of April 1865, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all the benefits of the said deceased's estate.

SAM'L. K. LEONARD, Adm'tr.
of Edward Lloyd of Thomas,
Apr 16, 1864-3t deceased.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Mrs. Marion A. Trippe, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March, 1865, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all benefits of the said deceased's estate.

SAM'L. CHAMBERLAINE, Ex'tr.
of Marion A. Trippe,
apr 16, 1864-3t deceased.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issue out of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Jas. D. Mansfield, against William Tarr, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer at public sale by way of auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in the town of St. Michaels, on

SATURDAY, the 7th day of May next,

at 2 o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest of the said William Tarr, of, in and to the HOUSE AND LOT in the town of St. Michaels, where Mrs. Susan A. Tarr now resides. Also at the same time will be sold 1 Canoe, 3 Canoe Sails, 3 pair Oyster Tongs, and 3 pair Oyster Paws, all siezed and taken as the property of the said William Tarr, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named writ of Fieri Facias, with the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

CHAS. H. MANSFIELD,
apr 16-3t Sheriff.

BIBLES AND SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS furnished on the best terms and shortest notice.

Address
G. W. KENNEDY,
Ag't. Md. Tract Society,
apr 16-1m Oxford, Maryland.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned intend to petition the County Commissioners to construct a public Wharf in Tuckahoe Neck, at the terminus of the public road leading to said Creek, in the neighborhood of the lands of John Reese, John Fisher and others.

Jno. Goldsborough,	Thos. H. Barwick,
Thos. Arringdale,	Robinson Corkran,
Wm. J. Thomas,	James A. Roe,
Wm. Turner,	John Christian,
N. E. Nicols,	Saml T. Love,
Jas. B. Straughan,	J. W. Jones,
Daniel Lolten,	Edward T. Roe,
Sol. M. Love,	Wm. Scott,
John D. Nabb,	J. J. S. Nicholson,
John Reese,	Charles W. Sullivan,
Robt. H. Jump,	Jas. T. Kirby,
B. A. Richardson,	Wm. T. Kemp,
Wm. H. Nabb,	Saml S. Yoe,
Henry Warner,	John Johnson,
Wm. B. Yoe,	Jos. H. Brown.

apr 16 3t

WHEELER & WILSON'S,

HIGHEST PREMIUM

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Awarded the Highest Premium, at the

WORLD'S FAIR,

Just held in London, England, where all the Machines of Europe and America were in Competition. Also at the

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

In Paris, France, and at

EVERY UNITED STATES FAIR

At which Sewing Machines have been exhibited.

The principal Companies making Sewing Machines are Wheeler & Wilson, J. M. Singer & Co., and Grover & Baker. Of the Machines made there were sold during the year last reported:

By Wheeler & Wilson,	21,305
By J. M. Singer & Co,	10,955
By Grover & Baker,	10,250

Showing Wheeler & Wilson's sales to be double those of any other Sewing Machine Company in the country.

214 West Baltimore Street,
apr 16-1y Baltimore, Md.

TO GROCERS of EASTON!

FRENCH COFFEE.

WE call the attention of the Grocers of Easton to our celebrated

FRENCH COFFEE.

It is without exception the best Coffee ever made. It is made from pure Coffee and Barley Malt, and its preparation is a secret known only to ourselves. The *French Coffee does not affect the nervous system, it is the most nutritious beverage ever made.* Invalids may use it with great benefit and for Dyspeptics it is invaluable. Let any family use it, and they will find it superior to Java in nourishment, with all its fine aroma and taste. Its reputation is fully established, and it is now sold by all the prominent Grocers in the United States. Persons who have never drank Coffee, having tried the French Coffee prefer it to any other Beverage. Families in the various large cities, on use of the French Coffee have used no other. The FRENCH COFFEE is not a substitute Coffee. All substitute Coffee requires purchasers to mix pure Coffee, but the French Coffee does not, as the pure Coffee (in sufficient quantities) is mixed in its manufacture.

Grocers may rely upon it that it is the best Coffee ever made, and strange as it may appear its qualities improve by time.

The secret of the preparation of this Coffee was obtained in Paris, (where it is used altogether) and is possessed only by the manufacturers.

J. F. BROADBENT & Co.,
apr 16-3t 57 N. Calvert St., Baltimore.

New Supply OF BOOTS & SHOES.

COLUMBUS ELLIOTT,

TAKES pleasure in announcing to his customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from the city with a large lot of Boots, Shoes, &c., to suit the present and approaching seasons, which he offers at his Store, on the most accommodating terms. His stock has been selected with great care, and on such terms, that he can compete with city prices—consisting of all kinds, sorts and sizes of Ladies', Gentlemens', Misses', Boys', Youths' and Childrens' wears, such as:

Ladies' and Misses' Heeled Gaiters,	Gentlemens' and Boys French & Calf Boots,
Morocco Balmerals,	Opera Boots,
Morocco Boots,	Patent Leather and Calf Gaiters,
Leather Boots,	Oxford Ties,
Morocco Jeffersons,	Monroes,
Leather Jeffersons,	Gentlemen's Slippers, &c.
Kid Boots and Shoes,	
Slippers, &c.,	

Childrens' Morocco and Leather Boots, Gaiters, and Slippers, of all sorts and sizes.

He has also purchased a large lot of superior leather, which he can make into Boots and Shoes, and repair at the shortest notice and warrant to fit.

The public's obedient servant,
apr 16 COLUMBUS ELLIOTT.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOTS & SHOES.

HAVING returned from the city with a supply of BOOTS & SHOES for the present and approaching seasons, I would call the attention of my friends and the public in general, to an examination of the same, feeling confident that I can furnish them articles that will not fail to please, in quality, price and terms. I would name in part

Gentlemens' Boots,
Balmarals, Gaiters, &c.
Ladies' Gaiters, Moroceo
Boots, Slippers, &c.
Misses' Morocco Boots,
Slippers, &c.

Boys' Misses' and Childrens work of every description and price.

For Manufacturing I have also purchased a large stock of prime LEATHER, which I am prepared to make up into BOOTS and SHOES at short notice. Repairing done with despatch.

Feeling thankful for the liberal support I have received since I have been in business, I would beg a continuance of the same from a generous public.

apr 16 JESSE HUGHES.