THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING. - OCTOBER 29, 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 year will be charged extra for advertisments out of 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.)

FOR PRESIDENT
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

State at Large: H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, WM. J. ALBERT.
1st District—W. H. W. FARROW.
2d " WM. S. REESE.
3d " R. S. MATTHEWS.
4th " ISAAC NESBIT.
5th " GEO. W. SANDS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS SWANN.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
C. C. COX.

For Attorney General,
ALEXANDER RANDALL.

For Comptroller,
ROBERT J. JUMP.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals,
DANIEL WEISEL.

For Congress,
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL.

For Circuit Judge,
H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

For the Legislature,
JAS. H. McNEAL,
JAS. VALLIANT.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Glorious Phil Sheridan, in a despatch dated on Saturday, gives the nation some further particulars of his latest grand acheirement in the Valley. He says that he has pursued the routed enemy to near Mount Jackson, about twenty two miles beyond Strausburg. From the accounts of citizens along the line of the Rebel retreat the rout was most complete, the enemy not having an organized regiment left in his command. For ten miles along the road pursued by the demoralized and retreating foe the country was covered with small arms and other debris. Forty-eight pieces of captured artillery, inclusive of those lost by our forces, are now at Sheridan's headquarters, and he thinks that not less than three hundred wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed. Ten of the enemy's battle flags have arrived in Washington and been placed in charge of the War Department, and 1,500 prsoners have been received at Martinsburg. This victory will be a most bitter pill for the Richmond people to swallow. Whether this battle was fought with Earley or Longstreet, or both is not very clear from the official despatches relating to it. Secretary Stanton, in his first bulletin, assumed that Longstreet commanded the Rebel forces, but there is nothing in the despatches of General Sheridan to justify the assumption; on the contrary, the despatch of the General we publish to day speaks of the fight being with Early who was reinforced to the amount of 16,000 men.—The latter might have been from Longstreet's corps, but we do not think that officer was with him. Reinforcements were also probably received from the Rebel force commanded by Breckinridge, which lately confronted General Burbridge at Abingdon, in Nort-western Virginia. No matter from whence they come, or who commanded them they were whipped by Sheridan, who is the right man in the right place.—He has shown himself not only to be a dashing officer, full of spirit and vitality, but an excellent strategist. His fame as a soldier will live in history.

Advices from Chattanooga to Friday last say that no engagement is yet believed to have occurred between the opposing armies in Northern Georgia. Hood is reported as rapidly moving his army so as to obtain a position between Sherman and Montgomery, Alabama, and Sherman's forces, stripped of every pound of baggage, are in hot pursuit. The enemy has so much of start, and flies so fearfully, that his capture is not assured.

President Lincoln, in reply to Emerson Etheridge, Bailie Peyton, and other Tennesseeans, protesting against the oath which Governer Andy Johnson has prescribed for voters at elections in that States, says that he has nothing to do with the matter, and declines to interfere to set it aside, as requested. By the Constitution and laws of the United States the President is charged with no duty in the conduct of a Presidential election in any State, and he can see no reason for his interference in the matter. He disclaims any knowledge of the issuing of the proclamation of Governor Johnson, and leaves it with him to revoke or modify it as he pleases.

Four more of the Rebel raiders who came into St. Albans, in Vermont, from Canada, and robbed the banks, murdered and committed other outrages, have been arrested. These make fourteen in all. The Canadian authorities are said to be giving all assistance in their power towards their capture of the remainder of the gang. The arrested persons had an examination before a Judge in St. Johh on Monday last. They say they belong to the rebel service claim their releas on the ground of the decision in the Chesapeak case, and have engaged counsel of ability. Several persons have been arrested in St. Albans as accessories of the raiders but all excepting two have been released.

A despatch from Kansas City reports a general battle on Saturday, near Independence, Missouri, in which the Rebel army of invasion, under General Price, was defeated and forced to retreat rapidly towards the South. Three pieces of cannon and large number of prisoners were captured by our forces. General Pleasanton, with a cavalry force, was pursuing the enemy, and our infantry was also moving after them.

General Sherman is vigorously following up the army of Hood, is rapidly falling back toward the South-West, so as to reach the railroad at Taliadega. The *Nashville Union* of Oct. 19, says: "Gen. Hood's army was at Somerville yesterday moring, evidently attempting to escape in the direction of Talladega, Alabama.—Forrest's cavalry is covering his retreat. Heavy skirmishing occurred all day yesterday.—Hood has his whole army with him, and therefore the reports of an attack on Atlanta are without foundation. He will not fight as long as he can avoid it. Ten days will suffice to repair the railroad from here to Atlanta. Hood's army is out of supplies, and can take no time to collect any, and his men are compelled to live on parched corn. Sherman has plenty of supplies for months. A foraging train of 1,500 wagons, which had been sent out a few days since, came in loaded yesterday."

General Butler's latest application of the law of retaliation has been followed by practical and satisfactory results. General Lee has a number of negro troops, that had fallen into his hands as prisoners of war, put to work in the trenches near Fort Gilmer. General Butler made his Provost Marshal take evidence as to the facts, and on finding them proven, he at once ordered a number of Rebel soldiers to be put to work on the Dutch Gap Canal, within range of the Rebel fire. The expedition worked like a charm. Lee has released the negroes from the trenches at Fort Gilmer, Butler has released the Rebels at Dutch Gap. We presume the dignity of the Confederacy is sustained.

Despatches received from Sheridan show that over thirty-six hundred prisoners were captured in the recent engagement. The entire Rebel loss was not less in killed, wounded and captured than ten thousand men. Twelve thousand stand of arms have already been gathered from the field of battle.

Sherman's army is at Gaylesville, Ala., near the Coosa River, pressing Hood, who is retreating towards Gadsden, in the same State. Hood will be compelled to move Northto the Tenn. river or South to Jacksonville. Two Captains of the Regular army were captured while on their way to the front, from Chattanooga. One thousand prisoners had arrived at Chattanooga from Atlanta.

Beauregard has assumed command of the Rebel Army of the West. His first act has been the issuing of an address. He speaks of the present as a critical and decisive hour for the Rebellion, and implores all to come forward and aid him in striking a blow. More especially does he call upon the numerous deserters to rejoin their commands, promising them an amnesty if they report within thirty days of the date of the address.

Nearly three thousand of our wounded are at Newtown, the churches and dwellings of that town having been converted into horpitals, the hospital tents not being sufficient to shelter all. Eleven hundred prisoners had reached Martinsburg on the 22d instant.

ANOTHER REBEL LIE NAILED TO THE COUNTER.—Since the adjournment of the State Constitutional Convention the rebel party have busied themselves to a wonderful degree in attempting to poison the minds of the unsuspecting against many of the provisions contained in the new Constitution—some even daring to positively assert that it allowed the negro to vote side by side with the white man, and making themselves look otherwise ridiculous by expatiating upon its demerits when they had never read it themselves and knew nothing of its contents except what their masters (the leaders) had explained to them. The school clause and the emancipation clause are two of the most important clauses in the constitution.

In framing that important document it appeared to be the design of the committee to be as generous as possible to all sections of the State, and a tax of a certain sum was proposed to be levied in the one hundred dollars upon the taxable inhabitants as a school fund and that each county was to draw upon this fund according to its taxable property, thereby giving the large slave counties an equal chance in the education of their children with the counties that are thickly populated with whites, and that is the only reason that the word white was omitted. But the rebels, true to the instincts of their nature, denounced this liberal course of the committee, and Mr. Berry of P. George's, offered an amendment to the 6th section, as follows: "In line 9, before the word "population," insert the word "white." Which would make it read, "which tax shall be collected at the same time, and by the same agents as the general State levy, and shall be paid into the treasury of the State, and shall be distributed under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, among the counties and the city of Baltimore, in proportion to their respective *white* population, &c."

Mr. Clark, of Prince George's, another ardent sympathizer, immediately saw that it would throw counties like his out of one half the school fund, he vigorously opposed Mr. Berry's amendment, and at length Mr. Berry himself asked leave to withdraw his amendment; or in other words to withdraw the word *white* which he had just previous had inserted. It was granted and the word white was stricken out by a majority of two. It will here be seen that this very party that have been crying out negro equality, and making the unlettered man belive that his children would be compelled to go to school with those of the blacks, is the very party that withdrew the word *white* from the Constitution after it had been placed there. What villainy, what deception. They are not to be trusted. We think it unnecessary to give the debate in full upon this question, but will give the remarks of Mr. Clark, from Prince George's county, in opposition to Mr. Berry's amendment, and Mr. Clark is said to be one of the leaders of the rebel party in his county:

MR. CLARK. I desire to say a word or two on this subject. I regret to differ with my colleague (Mr. Berry) in my views upon this matter. His amendment, it appears to me, involves no sacrifice of principle, but it involves the cutting down one-half of the fund which my county would be entitled to receive under this section as reported. And in consideration of what is due to the cause of education in the counties, I cannot cast a vote for a proposition [to insert the word "white"] to lessen the fund which would otherwise be at the disposal of my country for educational purposes. As I humbly conceive it, the question of distributing this fund in proportion to the white population does not in any manner raise the question of who are to be educated by the fund. There is nothing in this section upon that subject. It provides that—

"The general assembly shall levy at each regular session after the adoption of this constitution, an anual tax of not less than ten cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property throughout the State for the support of the free public schools, which tax shall be collected at the same time, and by the same agents as the general State levy, and shall be paid into the treasury of the State, and shall be distributed under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, among the counties and the city of Baltimore, in proportion to their respective population, between the ages of five and twenty years."

Now if you insert the word "white" between the words "respective" and "population," do you at all confine education to white people more than the section now does? It is merely prescribing the rule of distribution and has nothing at all to do with the persons to be educated by means of the fund so distributed. And who are to control the population of this fund—the counties or the legislature? And if you should ever have a legislature in favor of educating the blacks, will the fact that this fund is distributed according to the white population prevent the legislature from providing for the education of blacks by means of the fund so distributed?—No, sir. The issue upon which the gentleman from Baltimore (Mr. Chase) wishes to place the adoption or rejection of this amendment is a false issue. The education of the blacks, or of the whites alone, according as you adopt the one or the other rule of distribution is not at all involved in this question.

And that being the case, this being merely to establish the rule of distribution, and my county being entitled to receive double the amount when the distribution is made according to the whole population and not at all involving the question of who shall enjoy the benefit of this fund, I cannot, for one, vote for the amendment of my colleague.

Many of us have here claimed that representation should be based upon the entire population. I believe every gentleman upon this floor, with whom I am accustomed to act, has taken the ground that whether or not representation is apportioned according to the respective populations of the counties, it should be based upon the entire population. But because population is made the basis of representation, does it follow that you concede to the negro the right to vote? Not at all. Because you include the negro in the basis of representation, the negro does not therefore vote. I use this illustration only to show that the having the one or the other basis of representation, or the one or the other mode of distributing your school fund, has nothing at all to do with who shall be entitled to vote, or who shall enjoy the benefit of the school fund.

My course has been consistent upon this question of slavery. I am opposed to the abolition of slavery, and have done what I could to prevent it. I am also opposed to the further increase of the negro population of this State, and have submitted a proposition here to keep them out. I have further announced myself in favor of incorporating into this constitution, a clause giving the legislature power to carry out a scheme of colonization. While the institution of slavery is in the State of Maryland, there is a slave population in the State of Maryland.

But so soon as you destroy this institution of slavery in Maryland against my will and wish then another theory is to be inaugurated in the State of Maryland; that is, upon the basis of free labor, skilled labor, and the distribution of education as far as it can be done. And I want to get all the money possible into my county to carry out the scheme of education. I do not want to see negro settlements taking the place of work-shops and villages of skilled white labor. If the hospitable mansion and the large estate is to pass away, do not let the negro settle down there, but rather give the white man the preference. When the institution of slavery is gone, I will then do all I can under the other system of labor to promote the interest of the State.

And now one word in reference to this question of educating the negro. I am opposed to abolition of slavery, and would like to see all free negroes prohibited from coming into the State, and would like also to get rid of what negroes we have. But if you set them free against my wishes and my vote, then I must say, that for me, I cannot consistently close my eyes and raise my arm against any and every avenue through which light can be thrown upon the mind of the negro. If you inaugurate a new system in this State, I can see no ojection to educating the negro. I do not mean to have him educated in the same school with the white but let the legislature provide regulations by which they can be taxed, and the proceeds be applied to schools for negroes. I am not under these circumstances, committed to closing every avenue of light to the negro, and keeping him in a state of ignorance and heathanism. If the negro is freed a little education will do him no harm.

With these views, I see nothing inconsistant with the future prospects of the State in adopting the basis of destribution here proposed.—Regarding it as a proposition to give double the amount of money to my people, to be used for whatever purpose they may see proper in the future, I must still adhere to my position with all due deference to my colleague (Mr. Berry, Prince George's.)

We hope this exposition is sufficient to nail the base slander to the counter, which the rebels have so flipantly circulated and used as a means to deter men from voting for the Constitution. There never was any intention on the part of the Convention to associate the black and white children together in the schools and the proceedings of the Convention will prove to the mind of any that will take the trouble to read them that such reports as circulated by the enemy, are downright lies.

THE PLIANTMINDED MAN.—We learn that the man whose mind is so pliant as to suit itself to all parties, oppose slavery and advocate slavery, generally known as Reverdy Johnson, intends to speak in Easton, on Tuesday next.—If he is as unsuccessful in convincing emancipationists of this county of their error as he was in turning down general Butler in New Orleans his trip will be of little profit. As a matter of course his audience will be composed of the advocates of slavery, and those that consider it a high honor to cheer for Jeff. Davis, and now wish from the bottom of their hearts that the rebel army may be successful, notwithstanding the oath they took a few days ago. The aristocracy, no doubt, will rally in force, interspersed here and there with a "bob-tail," who could apparently wish no greater glory.—Are working men going to allow these rebels to enslave them, now that their negroes have fled? We think they have too much manliness to yield to the appeals of the men who would sacrifice them in the cause of the rebels. As an evidence of the contempt in which this man Johnson is held by the leading Union men of this State, we here append a resolution passed at the late State nominating Convention held in Baltimore:

Resolved, That we condemn the course pursued by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, but at the same time congratulate the Union men of the State that he has left us and is now with the traitors to his country, laboring for their success; that we are convinced that we are better without him, and that it will not be long before he will desert them and go over to some new party not yet in existence, but which he will espouse so soon as it may have birth; that the opinion lately announced by him was a pretext for the rebel votes of the State to swear to wilful perjury in order to defeat the free State Constitution; and that high Heaven will hold him accountable for the deed; and that we insist that the next Legislature shall call on him to resign the position which he is misrepresenting.

SAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Tuesday last the boiler of the steam mill at St. Michaels bursted and almost entirely destroyed the mill house. The mill was a large brick building and its walls are a complete wreck. There were also two lives lost, viz: Mr. John H. Leonard, from the Royal Oak, and the miller's wife. Mr. Schaffer, the owner of the mill also received an injury on the head. This is the second time that this mill has been destroyed. The accident is shocking enough but it is a great wonder that the loss of life was not much greater. When the boiler bursted it was with sueh force that a large portion of it was thrown over into an adjoining field. We have not ascertained the amount of the pecuniary loss.

HON J. A. J. CRESWELL, the unconditional Union candidate for Congress paid our town a visit on Thursday last, but owing to the shortness of the notice the meeting was not as large was desired. He delivered a short speech in the Court House, but it was to the point, and no doubt some left wiser men than they were before. Col. Creswell is a forcible speaker and whenever he has a fair audience we warrant his speeches to have a telling effect. We hope he will keep the ball moving.

APPOINTED.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Mr. Henry M. Nicols, of this town, as inspector of distilled liquors for the First Collection District of Maryland. Mr. N. is a gentleman of good business talent and we are satisfied he will give general satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of the office.

We undestand that as soon as he hears from the different assesors he will push the business forward so that distillers may be able to make their returns at once.

SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of A. P. Jump, agent for H. D. Harvey, offering for sale a valuable farm in Miles River Neck. Those in want of a salt water situation, would do well to be present at the sale. The buildings are all new and the land is kind and land buyers will find this a rare chance.

THE LARGEST OF THE SEASON.—Mrs. John Small will again please accept our thanks for her remembrance of the printer. We received from her on Tuesday last a basket of the largest sweet potatoes we have seen this season—one of them weighing six pounds. If there be any in the county larger than that, we have no objection of being the judge in the matter.

RECEIVED HIS JUST—DUES. We have been credibly informed that during the last rebel raid into Maryland, when the house of Gov. Bradford was burned, the first one that applied the match to the Governor's house, was a man from Kent county, by the name of Blackston. He has since been killed in the Shenandoah Valley

DR. SMUEL A. HARRISON, declines the nomination for the Senate. His whole heart is in the Union cause, but his declension is caused from private reasons.

JUDGE CHAMBERS of Kent, was nominated by the Rebel State Convention in Baltimore, on Thursday last, as a candidate for Governor of Maryland.

EASTON, October 25th, 1864.

Pursuant to public notice, by the Central Committee of the Unconditional Union party of Talbot county met at the Court House, and organized by appointing James H. McNeal, President, and Henry T. Maloney, Secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting.

On motion it was adopted, that the Union voters present, of each district, retire and select three delegates to meet together in convention to nominate a Senator and two delegates to represent Talbot county in the next General Assembly of Maryland. The districts retired, and reported to the meeting the following delegates:

District No. 1, L. Dodson, Edw. T. Leonard, Wm. B. Clark. 2d. J. Q. Larrimore, James Benson, Rd. K. Murphy. 3d. Wm. N. Powell, Chas. Stewart, C. R. Mullikin. 4. Edw. Woodall, Saml. S. Yeo, H. B. Leaverton. 5. James S. Shanahan, Robt. T. Larrimore.

The committee, after retiring, nominated and reported to the meeting:

For the Senate, Dr. Saml. Harrison. For Delegates, James H. McNeal, James Valliant.

On motion, the meeting declared the nominations unanimous. Messrs. McNeal and Valliant being present, in a few pertinent remarks returned their thanks for the honor thus conferred. Hon. H. H. Goldsborough and Wm. B. Clark, Esq., also addressed the meeting in very able and appropriate speeches which elicited the warm response and approbation of the meeting. After which Saml. T. Hopkins, Esq., announced that the Central Committee had agreed upon a series of meetings to be held in this county.—After which the meeting adjourned.

J. H. McNEAL, President.
HENRY T. MALONEY, Secretary.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—We learn from the November number of this New Magazine of Fashion and Literature, that it has already attained a large circulation. The aim of its publishers is to rival the three dollar magazines in the quality of their engravings and contents.—Thus it has given during the present year, in every number, a finely engraved and colored Double Fashion Plate, while its other numerous engravings are of the best quality. The long and brilliant array of the literary contributors to The Lady's Friend, nearly all of whom are ladies, is highly creditable to the Magazine, and also to the country, as showing how large and cultivated a class of lady writers it possesses. Many may wonder how any magazine can be got up in so handsome and lavish a manner as this is, at the low price of $2.50, saying nothing of the reduced rates to clubs.—The publishers say that it is only done by having a very large circulation, as money would certainly be lost on a small edition.

We have scarcely left ourselves room to speak of the November number, but we may briefly state that there is a beautiful and touching steel engraving, called "The Empty Cradle"—a very handsome Double Colored Fashion Plate—a quantity of other engravings, some of them very pretty and also very useful to the ladies—a piece of music, and the usual assortment of interesting stories, poetry, &c.

Price $2.50; 2 copies $4.00; 9 copies $16.00; 21 copies $35.00. Single numbers sent, postage paid, for 25 cents. *A Sewing Machine Premium is also given on certain terms.* Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Now is the time to begin making up Clubs for 1865.

SALE OF FAST HORSES, ECT., AT BALTIMORE. Baltimore, October 25.—The late William McDonald's great sale of private stock took place to day, and was attended by over five thousand persons from Maryland and nearly all the adjoining States.

The sale was at his country residence, Frank Bennett, Auctioneer.

"Flora Temple" brought eight thousand dollars, purchased by G. G. Presbury and a gentleman of Philadelphia. "Guilford," the stallion, was bought by A. W. Stanford, of New York for thirteen hundred dollars.

"Lizzie McDonald" and colt, thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, bought by M. Dougherty, of Baltimore. The Chicago team, "Harry Clay" and "Dutchman," bought by L. Knight, of New York, for sixteen hundred and fifty dollars. The two Arabian mares brought twelve hundred and fifty dollars. Two celebrated dogs brought one hundred and fifty dollars. The five Elks purchased by A. H. Porter, of New York, for the King of Sardinia, for two hundred dollars apiece, to be shipped immediately. "Grey beard" and the brown mare were withdrawn. The celebrated Bird gun brought thirteen hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The entire sale amounted to over thirty thousand dollars.

SMALL POX HAS ALREADY SACRIFICED SOME OF our best and brave troops. Soldiers, listen to the voice of reason, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the stomach, while the Ointment removes all pain, and prevents pit marks. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 31 cents, 80 cents, and $1.40 per box or pot.

SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLDS, and similar troubles if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

GRAND MASS MEETING

OF THE

FRIENDS OF THE UNION

At Easton,

ON

Saturday, 5th of November.

THE FOLLOWING DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS WILL BE PRESENT:

Hon. Thos. Swann,
Henry Stockbridge, Esq.,
Col. R. Stockett Matthews,
and others.

A STEAMER FROM BALTIMORE WILL CONVEY THE SPEAKERS AND A BAND OF MUSIC WILL ALSO BE IN ATTENDANCE.

The approaching election is the most important that has ever occurred in the history of our Country. On it will depend the perpetuity of our institutions. Let the people turn out and hear for themselves.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

OF THE UNCONDITIONAL

Union Party.

Trappe, Saturday,	29th October,
Chapel, Monday,	31st "
St. Michaels, Thursday,	3d November,
Bay Hundred, Friday,	4th "
Easton, Saturday,	5th "
St. Michaels, Saturday night,	5th "
Broad Creek Neck, Monday,	7th "

Distinguished speakers will be present. It is the duty of the people to come out and hear for themselves.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY, ONE AND INDIVISABLE!

UNION MEETINGS.

The Unconditional Union nominee for Congress,

Jno. A. J. Creswell,

Will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

At Cambridge,	Monday, 31st, 1864.
Princess Anne,	Tuesday, 1st November.
Nelson,	Wednesday, 2d "
Newtown,	Thursday, 3d "
Berlin,	Friday, 4th "

Some of the above meetings will be attended by the Hon. Thomas Swann, Doctor C. C. Cox, Hon. Alex. Randall, Robert J. Jump, the Unconditional Union candidates on the State Ticket, and other distinguished speakers, according to more particular notice heretofore given.

All persons who desire the perpetuity of our Union and our Free Institutions are respectfully invited to attend. October 29, 1864.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?

Dr. Buchan's English Specific Pills cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box.—Sent, post paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases.—Address JAS. S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.
july 16-3m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
Williamsburg, King's Co., New York.
oct 1-3m

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

Swallow two or three hogsheads of "Buchan's Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of *Old Doctor Buchan's English Specific Pills*—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by
JAS. T. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, New York,
☞ Agent for the United States.

P. S.—A Box of Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid. Money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given. [july 16-3m

DENTISTRY.

G. W. COOK, D. D. S., has removed his Office to his residence, (formerly occupied by the Misses Hughletts,) on the corner of Harrison and Dover Streets. [sept 10

DENTISTRY.

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

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, October 26, 1864.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—	White,	270@[illegible]
	Red,	245@[illegible]
CORN—	White,	1 75@[illegible]
OATS—		

MARRIAGES.

TOWNSEND—DAWSON.—At the M. E. Church in Ferry Neck, on Thursday, the 20th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Colclazier, Alexander Townsend and Miss Mary F. Dawson, all of this county.

For Rent for 1865,

SEVERAL Dwelling Houses, beautifully and conveniently situated on the salt water—suitable for laborers. Apply to
oct 29-3t JAS. S. BARTLETT.

☞ THE highest price will be paid in cash for DRIED FRUIT of all kinds. Eggs, old Iron, &c. Wanted

300 bushels Turnips,		
500 "	Peas and Beans,	
500 "	Potatoes,	

for all of which the Cash will be paid. Apply at the *Hardware Store,*
oct 29 Easton, Md.

NOTICE

To Judges of Election.

THE Judges of Election are requested to meet in the town of Easton, on Tuesday *next, the 1st November, at 11 o'clock.* [oct 29

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale at his residence in Chapel District, near Price's Mills, on the farm known as the "Peach Orchard" farm, on

Wednesday, 2d day of November

all of his live stock and
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
and also a part of his
Household Furniture.

Among the stock will be found an excellent

YOKE OF WORK OXEN, SEVERAL COWS, TWO GOOD WORK HORSES, TWO COLTS, of superior stock, 2 years old, FOUR SHEEP and a LOT OF GOOD SHOATS. Among the Implements is a LIGHT WAGON, one good ON CARR iron axle, one good Horse Cart, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovels, Forks, etc. The household goods consist of Chairs, Tables, Sofas, &c.—There will also be sold CARRIAGE, CORN BLADES, and many other articles not necessary to mention.

TERMS made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock. Attendance given by A. G. STEWART.
oct 22-2w Jas. A. Roe, Auctioneer.

Public Sale,

OF

Valuable Real Estate in Miles River Neck, Talbot Co.

I WILL sell at public auction in front of the Court House, in Easton, Md., on

Tuesday, 1st day of November next,

at 2 o'clock P. M., (if not sold before at private sale.) the centre portion of "Hope Farm," Talbot county, Md., late the residence of Mrs. H. M. Tilghman, containing about

242 ACRES.

167 ACRES are arrable and **75 ACRES** heavy TIMBER—
WHITE OAK & YELLOW PINE,
suitable for Ship Timber.

This Farm is situated on Miles River, adjoins the Farms of Messrs. Crane, Pendleton & Oliver. The location is not surpassed by any in the county, and has all the advantages of a salt water location, abounding in

OYSTERS, FISH,
WILD FOWL, &c., &c.

The health of the place is unsurpassed. The natural soil is equal to any in the county and susceptible of the highest improvement. There is a celebrated MINERAL SPRING and other Springs on the Farm.

The improvements consist of a FRAME BUILDING & KITCHEN (7 Rooms and Cellar.) DAIRY, MEAT HOUSE, BARN, STABLE and CORN HOUSE, (all new.) The Farm is enclosed by new Post and board fences.

TERMS made known on the day of sale. For further information apply to
A. P. JUMP, Attorney at Law, Easton, Md.,
Agent for HENRY D. HARVEY.
oct 22-ts Wm. H. Bostick, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersignened, hereby forewarn all persons *not to shoot or range* our farms with guns or dogs after this date.

H. E. BATEMAN.
BARKLEY HASKINS,
Mrs. THOS. S. HAYWARD,
ED. TRIPPE, M. D.,
N. GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent.

P. S.—The farms included in this notice of N. Goldsborough's are, "Orwell," "East Avon," "Ellenborough," "Landaff" and "Milton."
October 22, 1864-tf