THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1865.

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.

NEWS ITEMS.

Jeff. Davis, "the President," and Alex. H. Stephens, the Vice President of the establishment recently removed from Richmond, together with Mr. Regan of Texas, the Postmaster General; Clement C. Clay, of Alabama; General Wheeler, who has rendered himself infamous by murders of Union soldiers, and other officials recently captured by our forces whilst flying from Richmond, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday afternoon, in charge of Colonel Pritchard who commanded the force that captured Davis. The prisoners were brought overlanded to Savannah from the point of their capture, from Savannah to Hilton Head by a gunboat, and from thence to Fortress Monroe in the steamer Clyde conveyed by the sloop-of-war. Tuscarora Davis and Clay are alleged to be parties to the late assassination conspiracy, and the Government, it will be remembered, offered a reward of $100,000 for the capture of the former, and $25,000 for the latter. A. H. Stephens, who is in feeble health, and who does not appear to have taken any very active part in the "Government of the Confederate States" since his Hampton Roads Conference with the lamented President and Secretary Seward, surrendered himself to our cavalry whilst at his home near Atlanta, Ga. Preparations have been made at the Fortress for the reception of the prisoners, several of the casemates have been fitted up for that purpose, but their place of imprisonment has not been made public. The Monitor Saugus left the Washington Navy Yard on Saturday, and it is supposed that she has gone to Fortress Monroe to bring the party to Washington. Newspaper accounts confirm the official statement as to the capture of Davis in his wife's clothing. On his trip North a copy of the President's proclamation offering a reward for his capture being shown him, he appeared to be overcome by his feelings. Only $8,000 in specie has as yet been discovered among the effects captured, but several boxes have not been examined.

Such of the documents of the late "Confederacy" as were not destroyed at the evacuation of Richmond were captured by our forces in North Carolina, while in pursuit of Jeff. Davis. A Fortress Monroe despatch says that five tons of these papers and documents arrived there on Saturday afternoon, in charge of Colonel Treat, of General Schoffeld's army and were immediately forwarded to Washington. This capture will no doubt prove of great importance at this time, and will probably shed some light upon the Canada missions of Thompson, Clay, Saunders and the other alleged assassins. Interesting developments of the inner and outer workings of the Richmond junta will be given the public from these documents, and their publication will be anxiously looked for.

A portion of the testimony of Generals Grant and Meade before the Committee on the Conduct of the War has been furnished for publication. Both Generals warmly endorse the ability displayed by Secretary Stanton in the management of the War Department, and General Grant testifies that there has been no misunderstanding with regard to the conduct of the war, in any particular, between himself and the Secretary of War, since he has been in command.

A difficulty has arisen between Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Judge Trigg, of the United States District Court of that State, in regard to some abandoned property of Rebels which Mr. Brownlow, while setting as a special agent of the Treasury Department, rented to loyal persons on behalf of the Government.—Judge Trigg ordered these tenants to be dispossessed; but the military authorities, on being called upon, enforced Mr. Brownlow's contracts and on Tuesday last, at Knoxville, the Judge, in charging the Grand Jury, directed them in strong language to indict Gov. Brownlow.

A Washington despatch states there is the best authority for saying that General Sherman has never refused to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and will be examined to-day. His official report explaining his arrangements with Johnson is in possession of the War Department, and no doubt will soon be published. It contains a defence of his course He thinks that he has been treated with injustice.

General Sheridan, with several of his officers, left Washington on Saturday for Texas.

An Augusta correspondence furnishes some interesting facts regarding the occupation of that city. General Molineux, of New York, took formal possession on May 6, and found about one hundred thousand bales of cotton, ten million dollars worth of ordnance and other Rebel stores, and forty-five thousand dollars in bullion. A part of Jeff. Davis' specie train was captured and one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars of gold secured. The Savannah river has been opened to Savannah, and the railroad communication from Louisville, Ky., to Charleston will soon be complete.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation declaring all the ports of the United States, except those within the State of Texas, open to foreign commerce from and after the first of July next.

Lieut. Gen. Grant had presented to Col. A. H. Markland, the agent of the Postoffice Department, who has been during the whole war with the armies, the Grimsley saddle, ridden by Gen. Grant in all the battles in which he has been engaged, from fort Henry, in 1862, to the surrender of Gen. Lee.

Henry S. Foote, formerly of the United States Senate, lately of the Rebel House of Representatives, has issued from Montreal, his present abiding place, an address to President Johnson, asking permission to return to this county. In this paper, which is of considerable length, Mr. Foote tells how, after requesting the privilege of retiring to California, a despatch from Secretary Stanton, which he complains was not of the Chesterfieldian style, ordered his departure from New York and the country within forty-eight hours; reviews for several years past the political careers of the President and himself and gives a sketch of his difficulties with Jeff. Davis and other leading Rebels, and his subsequent troubles after he deserted them and came within the Union lines on an independent individual mission to negotiate for peace.

The Rebel General Magruder recently made a speech to his soldiers at Houston, Texas, on the subject of General Lee's surrender. He thought it was a pretty heavy shower, but it was not the dulge. Texes would fight it out.—He would never submit to the Yankees. In winding up he said: "I will only add that we have a neighbor near at hand. I do not feel at liberty to say anything further concerning the matter at present; but it may be that we may have aid from a source unexpected, and at a time when we least dream of it."

In the investigation of the assassination plot on Saturday, Assistant Secretary of War Dana and Major Eckert identified and explained certain cypher despatches to the Rebels which fell into the hands of the Government while *en route* from Richmond and Canada. The key to the cypher was found in Richmond by Mr. Dana after the evacuation, and is now in Washington. Two witnesses from near Bryantown, Charles county, testified to meeting Dr. Mudd at that place on the Saturday on which President Lincoln died, and the fact of the President having been shot on the evening before was well-known throughout that vicinity. Colonel Stewart, who was at the theatre on that fatal night, pursued Booth across the stage and out the door of the the theatre, and thought he recognized Spangler as a man whom he met in the passage way through which Booth effected his escape. Mr. Campbell, the teller of the Ontario Bank at Montreal, Canada, testified to Jacob Thompson having large amounts of money on deposit there as "agent of the Confederate States," in which capacity he was known and recognized. The latter had business transactions with Booth, he drawing money from the bank, and $100 still remaining there to his credit. Clement C. Clay has also drawn largely. He recognized the bills of exchange found on Booth's body as issued by the bank of which he was an officer. After the examination of Mr. Campbell, the Court was cleared that an important witness should be examined in private, it not being desirable to make his evidence public at this time. Hon. Reverdy Johnson is reported as preparing an argument denying the jurisdiction of a military court to try the case.

JEFF. DAVIS IN PRISON.—The "Confederate Government" has ended its peregrinations at Fortress Monroe. Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, and a few lesser lights of traitorous notoriety, have been ensconced in the casemates of that substantial structure, which they will find more durable than the transitory fabric of secession. The announcement that the arch traitor has been safely incarcerated will be received with a feeling of satisfaction throughout the country. From the time his capture was made known, there has been a vauge apprehension that the wily rebel leader might by *some* means, effect his escape during the long journey through a country so lately in armed hostility against the Government, but the possibilities of escape or rescue, have been dispelled, and nothing save a self-inflicted death, can now save him from rendering an account of the crimes he has committed in the cause of treason. The indifference manifested by the Southern people along the route taken by the party having Davis in charge, shows how suddenly and how completely the flame of rebellion has been extinguished. Instead of an attempt at rescue there was hardly a single exhibition of pity or compassion for the man whom the South recognized, only a few weeks ago, as its chief ruler. The guard was comparatively weak, yet they passed through the very heart of the Confederacy—through Georgia and South Carolina—without the slightest molestation from the people. The scenes along the route showed plainly that Jeff. had no friends left, that there was little interest in his situation, and less care for his fate. Deserted by those who fawned upon him, execrated and despised by those who trusted him cursed by the men whom he dragged into the rebellion, he is now alone, shorn of his strength, indicted as a common criminal, soon to be tried for offences that will cost him his life—a just fate for him who has stood forth as the leader in a wicked attempt to destroy the life of a great nation.

A GREAT DAY IN WASHINGTON.—The parade and review of the Army of the Potomac, which took place in Washington on Tuesday, was, from all accounts, one of the grandest military pageants of modern times, and was witnessed by assembled thousands from various sections of the country. For several days extra trains of cars, filled with passengers, had been arriving while steamboats came crowded, and the various roads leading to the city were thronged by country people from far and near. Such a concourse, it is said, has not for years assembled in Washington. Thousonds of strangers had to be turned away from the hotels, and hundreds were compelled to spend Monday night in the open air.

At sunrise on Tuesday morning the various points along Pennsylvania avenue, likely to command a good view of the parade, were occupied by anxious thousands, all waiting patiently until nine o'clock, the hour named for the column to move. The avenue, from the Capitol to the President's house, is represented to have been occupied by a dense mass of men, women and children, at an early hour, and to give an idea of the immense parade of military it may be stated that it is said to have required about one hour and three quarters for the cavalry alone to pass a given point, and for the whole procession about six hours.

THE DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.—Governor Bradford, of Maryland, has issued his proclamation enjoining the observance of the day of national humiliation and prayer, appointed by the President, in view of the sad calamity which has fallen upon the country in the assassination of the late President Lincoln. It will be borne in mind that the day designated is Thursday, the 1st of June.

(Reported for the Easton Gazette.)

Circuit Court for Talbot County.

MAY TERM, 1865.

Present—Hon. H. H. Goldsborough, Judge. Philemon T. Kennard, State's Attorney. Charles H. Mansfield, Sheriff. Samuel T. Hopkins, Clerk.

[SECOND WEEK.]

John W. Tarman vs. James Fitzjarrell for N. C. Fitzjarrell, appeal, &c., verdict for appellant for property and 1 cent damages. Martin for appellant; Hambleton and Powell for appellee.

Thomas Nicols vs. Samuel H. Benny, next friend of Ed. A. Benny, appeal, &c. Verdict for appellee for property and 1 cent damages. Jump and Martin for appellant, Powell for appellee.

State vs. Jane Gould, indictment for stealing 12 linen handkerchiefs. Verdict not guilty. Martin for defendant.

John P. Jester, Adm'r Jas. B. Jester vs. Samuel T. Emory, appeal, &c. Verdict for appellee for $58.87. Hambleton and Martin for appellant, Powell for appellee.

Same vs. T. T. Martin, appeal, &c., judgment reversed and judgment for appellant for costs above and below. Hambleton for appellant and Martin for appellee.

Chas. E. Gattin vs. A. A. Pascault, appeal, &c., trial by jury. Verdict for the appellant. Powell for appellant, Martin for appellee.

WE take pleasure in laying before our readers the following report of the Grand Jury of this county, representing as it does a condition of affairs highly satisfactory to the community and entirely different from what was predicted by many persons as resulting from the change in our organic law:

To the Hon. H. H. Goldsborough, Judge of the Circuit Court of Talbot County, Md.

The Grand Jury for the May Term of this Court, would respectfully report, that it has visited the Jail and found it to be in as good order as the character of the building will permit, evincing unusual care and attention upon the part of the officer in charge.

It is with great satisfaction the Jury noticed the small number of persons confined, a condition which the sheriff declares to have existed for a large part of the past year, who further declares that during weeks together in the last six months the Jail was entirely empty and the doors open. This fact taken in connection with the small number of presentments, which this jury has been called upon to make, being but twenty-three against forty-two at the same term of the last year, 1864, justifies the jury in concluding that notwithstanding the corrupting influences of a long civil war, and the disorder incident to fundamental changes in our social structure, crime has not multiplied within our bounds.—Diligent inquiry has been made, both of the officers of the county and of the witnesses as to the number of persons living in idleness without visible means of support, and these inquiries have received the uniform response that the number of vagrants is not larger than heretofore. From information obtained through one of the Trustees of the Alms House, it is learned that the number of inmates of that institution has considerably increased during the past six months; but this jury believes that this increase has not been near so large as was anticipated from the very great number of dependent people who were suddenly thrown upon their own resources, without provision for, and at the beginning of a severe winter. The increase has been almost wholly of insane, infirm or infant persons. It is therefore, with great satisfaction that the Grand Jury is able to report that the evils which were so generally apprehended from the demoralization of war and the sudden change in the organic law of the State, with reference to freedom and bondage, have not been realized.

The Grand Jury has not neglected its duty to make diligent inquiry into all violations of that statute of the State, termed the Treason Law, and it is pleased to report that no cases have come under its notice other than those over which the higher Courts of the United States have jurisdiction, and upon these it has acted in accordance with the opinions of proper legal advisers. Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL A. HARRISON, Foreman.

Easton, May 20, 1865.

TRIAL OF EBEN W. FRAZIER — *Convicted for Murder in the Second Degree.*—The trial of Eben W. Frazier for the murder of John A. Eliason, which was commenced in the Court of New Castle on Thursday of last week, was brought to a close on Thursday morning of last week, when the jury, after being out all night, rendered a verdict of "murder in the second degree." We have not space for any of the evidence, but from a persual thereof, we are forced to the conclusion that the murder was premeditated and deliberate. The *Delaware Republican* comments on the verdict as follows:

"From the evidence which we publish and the charge of the Court, we cannot understand by what process of reasoning they arrived at such a conclusion. There does not seem to have been any provocation given by Mr. Eliason—there does not seem to have been any quarrel between the parties, nor can we see any palliation for the commission of the terrible crime for which the prisoner was arraigned. It appears to us that the killing of Mr. Eliason was cold-blooded murder. Frazier went to Middletown to kill a man,' and from that fell purpose he could not be turned aside. The jury, however, through feelings of mercy, rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree—that is killing in a passion—in the heat of blood, without malace or malicious intent. The penalty for such crime is fine and imprisonment. We trust that the criminal will suffer more than had he received a sentence of death and that the effect on society will be equally as benificial."

The punishment prescribed by the laws of Delaware for "murder in the second degree" is —fine at the discretion of the court, one hour in the pillory, sixty lashes, and imprisonment for life.

EBEN W. FRAZIER, since been convicted of murder in the second degree, the *Commonwealth* says, has resolved to starve himself to death.—A lady who prepared some food very nicely and took it to him, was told by him that he "would thank her not to bring him any thing more until he asked for it." Served the lady right, we think; and it is to be hoped that Frazier will carry out his purpose. He would be more capable of rendering a verdict against himself than the jury that convicted him.—*Smyrna Times.*

Prentice on J. Davis.

It is said that Jeff. Davis, whilst fleeing in petticoats, had a concealed pillow upon his stomach to excite the sympathy of his pursuers by making them think that he was in an interesting way. But they saw at a glance that he was too old for anything of that sort.

The Confederate soldiers, when they go into battle, often whoop like Indians. Perhaps Jeff. Davis, when surrounded by the Federal troops didn't whoop, but he hooped.

We wonder why Jeff. Davis, when he put on the petticoat, called in the aid of cotton to give a voluptuous appearance to his tender bosom.

It is to be hoped that Jeff. Davis assumption of the petticoats will not establish the fashion with his male admirers.

Jeff. Davis, even if pardoned, can never again be elected to office. Our people are not fond of petticoat government.

It is said that Jeff. Davis's excuse for wearing the petticoat is that his wife has often worn the breeches.

Five hundred dollars is offered for the petticoat that Jeff. Davis ran away in. Petticoats have risen.

Jeff. Davis in his extremity, put his private affairs and rare parts under petticoat protection.

Jeff. Davis wore a petticoat, and it is said that he was, at the same time, in a great bustle.

Jeff. Davis's pursuers caught him or her, and he or she caught *it*.

The following paragraphs are from the Cincinnati Commercial:

When Jeff. Davis was captured he may be said to have embodied all that remained of the once arrogant Southern Confederacy. He was the body politic, and his wife's dress formed the outskirts.

When Jeff. Davis made his triumphat entry into Montgomery, he threatened that the Yankees should feel Southern steel, but, really, they didn't expect to feel it in a hoop-skirt.

Jeff. Davis has altered the Georgia costume. It used to be a shirt collar and a pair of spurs. He retains the spurs, but substitutes a petticoat for the collar.

It is not surprising that the rebels should have hunted diligently for the "last ditch," when we remember where Jeff. Davis found it.

When Adam discovered his shame, he concealed it with fig-leaves. Jeff. Davis covered his with something more substantial.

The skin that betrayed Jeff. Davis was not the lion's. He "hung a calf skin on those recreant limbs."

JEFF. DAVIS.

Interesting Details of His Capture.

THE ATTEMPTED ESCAPE IN CRINOLINE.

CAPTURE OF ALX. H. STEPHENS.

Surrender of Clement C. Clay.

[Correspondence New York Herald.]

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP WM. P. CLYDE.
FORTRESS MONROE, May 19, 1865.

Your correspondent has just arrived at this place from Macon, Ga., in company with Colonel D. B. Prichard, Captain Charles T. Hudson, and Lieutenants Stanber and Purinton, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, with their escort, in charge of the following valuable cargo recently captured by them:

Jeff. Davis, ex-President of the late so-called Southern Confederacy, wife and four children.

John H. Reagan, Representative in the United States Congress from Texas, but recently Postmaster Generel of the Confederacy.

Colonels Wm. Preston Johnson and L. R. Lubbock, Aids-de-Camp.

Burton N. Harrison, Private Secretary.

Jeff. D. Howell and sister, brother and sister to Mrs. Davis.

Two waiting maids.

Several negro men servants. Also,

Vice President Alex. H. Stephens.

Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, and wife.

Major General Joseph Wheeler.

Four staff officers.

THE CAPTURE.

Pressing a negro for a guide, he moved out promptly on the road. When within half a mile of the camp he halted under cover of an eminence, dismounted twenty-five men, and sent them, under command of Lieutenant Purinton, to gain the rear of the camp and prevent their escape in that direction. At day-light Colonel Pritchard moved on to the camp. No alarm was given until the advance guard, under command of Captain C. S. Hudson, were within a few rods of the tent—all being folded in the arms of Morpheus. A dash was immediately made, the tents surrounded, and the entire party gobbled without difficulty.

AMUSING INCIDENTS.

The ruse perpetrated by Jeff. Davis to get away from the guard throws entirely into the shade anything of the sort on record.

When the guard went to the tent occupied by defunct royalty, they were met by Mrs. Davis *en dishabille*, with,

"Please, gentlemen, don't disturb the privacy of ladies before they have time to dress!"

"All right, madame," said the Corporal, "we will wait till you have on your duds."

Presently there appeared at the tent door an ostensible old lady, with a bucket on her arm, escorted by Mrs. Davis and her sister.

"Please let my old mother go to the spring for some water to wash in!" said Mrs. Jeff. in a pleading tone.

"It strikes me your mother wears very big boots," said the guard, as he hoisted the old lady's dress with his sabre, and discovered a pair of number thirteen calf-skins.

"And whiskers, too," said the Surgeon, as he pulled the hood from her face; and lo! Jeff. Davis in all his littleness stood before them.

A "Spencer" was immediately pointed at his ear, and he was marched back to the tent and placed in durance vile. "How are the mighty fallen!" The great leader of the Confederacy trying to escape the clutches of justice in his wife's petticoats!

One more incident is all that time and space will permit me to mention. The soldier immediately went to searching Davis, to see what valuables he could find on his person, and besides an amount of specie found a fine silver mounted revolver, a present from a London manufacturing company. While he was searching, Private Secretary Harrison came up, and in a very indignant tone said:

"Ain't you ashamed to treat our *President* so?"

"President—hell," said the soldier, "what's he President of?"

THE SPECIE STORY A HOAX—SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE.

The story that Jeff. Davis had with him such an enormous amount of specie is either a hoax, or else he had left it behind at Washington, which is very probable. There was only about eight thousand dollars found with them, as far as known, although several boxes have not yet been searched. They were brought along, however, and will be delivered into the hands of the authorities at washington. There *were found upon the person of Postmaster General Reagan papers showing a large amount of specie shipped for London*, and these will also be delivered to the authorities by Col. Pritchard.

EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

Colonel Pritchard immediately formed his lines, placing the prisoners in their own wagons and ambulances, and started for Macon. The party were all sullen, but the ladies tried their skill at repartee several times, and the men strained themselves to be sarcastic. Davis remarked to Colonel Pritchard that, had they not been taken by surprise, they would not have surrendered without a fight.

"You were in a very bad predicament to fight when I saw you, dressed in your wife's morning gown," dryly said the Colonel, and Davis had no more to say.

When on the road they received a copy of President Johnson's proclamation, offering one hundred thousand dollars reward for Davis.—Colonel Pritchard read it, and sent it by an orderly to Davis. He read it, and as he read he trembled like Belshazzar, when he read the handwritting on the wall. His hands dropped to his side, and with a groan he let the limner of his doom fall upon the floor. His wife picked it up, read it aloud, and then the entire party burst into tears and gave vent to the most bitter lamentations.

ARRIVAL AT MACON.

The calvacade, with their prisoners, arrived in Macon about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th instant, and Davis and his party were conveyed to the Lanier House (General Wilson's headquarters), where a dinner was prepared for them. Arrangements were immediately made, and Col. Pritchard, with three hundred men as an escort, and the prisoners, took a special train for Atlanta. All the streets and the grounds surrounding the depot were crowded with soldiers and citizens, all anxious to get a sight at the Great Mogul whose sun had waned. We arrived

AT ATLANTA.

about daylight on the morning of the 14th, where Gen. Upton had a special train and breakfast awaiting us. We were only detained at this woe-begone desolation of destruction city about one hour, when the train horse whistled and we were *en route* again. Nothing interesting occurred until we arrived at Augusta.

THE CAPTURE OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS AND GEN. WHEELER.

There were large crowds of citizens out to see their late President, but with the exception of a few wavings of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and the doffing of a few hats by militia officers, with a little less than fifty yards of gold lace on their coat sleeves, there was no show of respect or sympathy for the fallen monarch. On arriving at the boat, a small side-wheel steamer with no convenience, we found new accessions to our party in the persons of Vice President Alexander H. Stephens and Gen. Joseph Wheeler and four Staff officers, who had been captured by detachments of Gen. Upton's Division.

SURRENDER OF CLEMENT C. CLAY.

I should have mentioned above that Clement C. Clay and lady joined us at Macon, having previously surrendered themselves to General Wilson.

ARRIVAL AT SAVANNAH.

We were transferred to the steamer Emilie, and again at Hilton Head to the steamship Wm. P. Clyde, and conveyed to this place under convoy of the man-of-war Tuscarora, Captain Frailey.

The Bridal Chamber, an Esay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. feb 11-1y

Soldier's Families

Can have their claims for
BOUNTY PAY & PENSION PROMPTLY COLLECTED.
Also,
PRIZE MONEY for Seamen, and arrears of pay due heirs of Officers of the Army and Navy, by
WM. B. HILL,
Government Claim Office,
70 W. Fayette Street,
dec 10 1y Baltimore, Md.
N. B.—All letters must contain stamps for reply. Full information given without charge.

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

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, May 25, 1865.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—White,	$2 10
Red,	1 70a$ 1 75
CORN—White	80
Yellow,	82a83
OATS—	45

Cash for Wool.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market rates, *in Cash*, for any quantity of washed or unwashed Wool, delivered to my Agent at Easton Point.
may 27-3t ROBERT B. DIXON.

Attention Peach Growers,

THE Peach Growers of Talbot county are requested to meet in the town of Easton, on
Tuesday, the 6th of June, 1865,
for the purpose of devising some way to protect themselves in the sale of the present crop.
may 27-2w PEACH GROWERS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES.
$230,000,000.

BY authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7:30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
Gold-Bearing Bonds

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State, County and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per anum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent	per day	on a	$50	note.
Two cents	" "	"	100	"
Ten "	" "	"	600	"
20 "	" "	"	1000	"
$1 "	" "	"	5000	"

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The notes for the Third Series are precisely similar to form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slightest change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES effects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, is made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully to those made with seven and seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

THE ONLY LONE IN MARKET

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for the loan, the National Banks, and private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders. JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
May 13, 1865-4m

Subscriptions will be received by the First and Second National Banks, Baltimore, Maryland.

Tissue Paper.

RED, white, blue, green, and yellow, on hand and for sale by
may 27 DAWSON & BRO.

Lumber and Coal Yard at Easton Point, Md.

THE subscriber has now on hand a new stock of Lumber, Shingles, lathes, hair, lime, Bricks, Anthracite Coal, Blacksmith and Range Coal, Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate and other favorably known Fertilizers, which he offers for sale at lowest market rates.
OFFICE adjoining M. E. Church, Washington street, Easton, Md.
may 27-3t ROBERT B. DIXON.

Office of the Bounty Comm'r,
FOR TALBOT COUNTY,
EASTON, MD., May 26, 1865.

ALL volunteers mustered into the Military or Naval service of the United States who have been credited to the quota of Talbot county, Md., under the call of the President of the United States, dated December 19, 1864, for 300000 men, or their constituted attorneys, are hereby notified to present their claims properly authenticated at this office at an early date for inspection.
JAS. W. BENNY,
Bounty Commissioner
may 27-3t for Talbot County.

Post Office Notice,

NOTICE is hereby given that as the Post Office Department receives the entire proceeds from the rent of Private Boxes, and as Post Masters have to make oath at the end of each quarter that all post office matter has been prepaid, all private boxes that are not paid for by the last of June, by persons now holding them, said boxes will be rented to any one that will comply with the post office regulations.—All Newspapers, periodicals, &c., must also be paid for by the quarter or year in advance—the next quarter commencing 1st of July. These rules will be strictly adhered to without favor or partiality, and all such matter, at the beginning of the next quarter (first July) that postage has not been pain on, will be retained in the office, and disposed of according to post office regulation.
may 27-5t WM. H. COUNCELL, P. M.

Bank Notice.

THE STOCK HOLDERS OF THE
Easton Bank of Maryland

ARE hereby notified to meet at the Banking House, in Easton, on

Monday, the 10th day of July next,

for the purpose of considering the propiety of changing this Bank from the present organization, to the

National Banking System.

It is very important that the Stockholders should be present, or be represented by proxy, as it requires the assent of three fourths of the number of shares, to make the change.
By order of the Board of Directors,
RD. THOMAS,
may 27-6t J Cashier.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, desiring to sell real estate near Trapp will offer the same at public sale, at said Town, on

Saturday, the 17th of June next,
(unless sooner sold at private sale.)

Lot No. 1, Comprises 57 Acres, arable Land, and 18 Acres of Wood Land. Improvements a two story Frame Dwelling, with single story attached—all nearly new—situated about 3-4 of a mile from the town. The arable Land has all been well limed and the soil is adapted to Wheat, corn and grass.

Lot No. 2, Contains, 45¾ Acres of Arable Land and 18 Acres of Woodland.—This lot is very desirable—is thoroughly limed and of good quality. The improvements are a dwelling and necessary out-buildings—situated about one fourth of a mile from town. A young ORCHARD of fine Apples and Peaches on this lot.

TERMS:

One third cash; balance, one half in 12 months and other in 24 months, to be secured by bond with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale.

Sale will be made at 3 o'clock P. M.

Any one desiring to inspect the land and premises can be directed by application to Mr. Leonard, who occupies them, or to myself.
may 20 5t CHAS. R. MULLIKIN.

Trustee's Sale

BY virtue of authority from the Circuit Court for Talbot county, I will offer at public auction on the premises occupied by Mr. Edward Tenant, in Oxford Neck, on

Wednesday, the 31st day of May,

if fair, if not, the next fair day, the personal property of the said Tenant, to satisfy the claims of his creditors. The lease of the farm for the present year. The property consists of

7 Horses, 5 Cows, 3 Yearlings, 14 Hogs, 1 Horse Power and Tresher, 1 Wheat Fan, 4 Carts, 4 Plows, 2 Drag Harrows, 3 Cultivators, 1 Clod Roller, 1 Small Canoe, 1 Carriage and Harness, 25 Barrels Corn, 1000 lbs., Bacon, 1 Corn Sheller, Plow Gear, Cart Gear, Shovels, Forks &c.

Also a small lot of
Household Furniture,
consisting of Bed and stead, 3 Carpets, 1 doz. Chairs, 3 Tables, 1 Side Board, 1 marble slab, &c., &c.

THE TERMS OF SALE

As prescribed by the Court are a credit of six months on all sums over $10; the purchaser giving note with approved security; of and under $10 the cash will be required. The terms must be complied with before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
O. HAMMOND,
may 20-2t Trustee.

N. B.—The creditors of Edward Tenant are hereby notified to file their claims with satisfactory vouchers, with the clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot County within three months of the day of sale. O. H.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Dover Bridge Company, will be held in Easton, on
Friday, May 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.
for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. A punctual attendance is requested.
J. W. CHEEZUM, Secretary
may 13-5t J Dover Bridge Company.

CAMBRIC & SWISS EDGINGS.—A new and beautiful assortment just opened,
apr 22 J. H. GRACE.