THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 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 measure.

THE PACA TRIAL.—Saturday, June 24th.—The concluding argument of this cause was proceeded with on the part of the State by R. J. Brent, Esq., at 10 minutes past 9 o'clock, who concluded his speech at 25 minutes past 1 o'clock. Mr. Wm. H. Parrott and John Leonard were then sworn as bailiffs and the Jury retired at 20 minutes before 2 o'clock.

The Jury came into Court at 15 minutes past 3 o'clock and returned verdicts of not guilty as to all of the prisoners. The counsel for the defence then made a motion for bail in the other case for the murder of John P. Paca of Edward, which was submitted to the discretion of the Court by the State's Attorney. The Court held the matter under advisement till Monday morning. Before the rendition of the verdict by the jury however, the State's Attorney filed a suggestion that the State could not have a fair and impartial trial and that justice could not be done in this county, the other case for the murder of Paca, and prayed the same might be transmitted to such other Court in this or any adjoining Judicial Circuit, having jurisdiction in such cases, as this Court should think would best tend to justice between the parties to the said cause. A discussion arose as to which of the counties, Dorchester or Caroline, the case should be moved to; the State advocating Dorchester and the defence Caroline. Whereupon after a full hearing the Court, after adverting to the arduous duties already imposed upon the Judge of the lower Circuit requiring him to attend 12 sessions yearly, whereas the Judge of this Circuit had but four law sessions, and being unwilling to add to his labors a case of such magnitude, involving also an uncertainty as to the time it could be tried—the law guaranteeing a speedy trial in such cases. The Court then adjourned till Monday morning.

Monday, June 26, 1865.—The Court took up the motion for bail, made on Saturday, and after removing the case, granted bail in the sum of $5000, individually, and two or more securities in the sum of $10,000, jointly, for each party. John P. Paca and Geo. DeRochbrune entered bail for Wm. P. Paca, and Wm. B. Paca, John S. Paca, Geo. DeRochbrune and Jos. E. M. Chamberlaine, entered bail for Jas. P. and Tilghman C. Paca, respectively, for their appearance in the Circuit Court for Caroline county. After which the said removal cases being disposed of the Court proceeded to close the remaining business of May Term as follows:

Wm. H. Ross vs. John W. Baker; appeal, &c. In this case the Court affirmed the judgment below. Henry C. Tilghman and wife vs. Hugh Sherwood and wife; appeal from the County Commissioners on petition for a private road through the lands of Mr. Sherwood. The Court affirmed the appeal.

State vs. Charlott Ann Turner; convicted of stealing $50 from Jas. Adams. The Court sentenced the party 5 years imprisonment in the penitentiary. After which Court adjourned until the 3d Tuesday in August.

THE FOURTH.—We believe there has been no preparation made for the celebration of the 4th of July in Easton, except the reading of the Declaration of Indepencence, exhibition of fireworks, &c., which will come off at night.—Judge Goldsborough, Capt. Stafford and it may be, others will also deliver addresses on the occasion.

It is rather a shame upon the loyal people of this county to let the coming fourth of July pass without an enthusiastic celebration. There should have been a general meeting of the loyal citizens of the county and give thanks not only for the rolling around of another Independence day of revolutionary fame, but for the overthrow of the late rebellion and the suppression of the power of traitors. We have no doubt that Tuesday next will be more generally observed throughout the country than it ever was before.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Those of our readers who may stand in need of any of the above named trees, we would invite to the advertisement of Mr. G. F. Jones, in another column of the Gazette. He has sold a large number of trees of different kinds since he has been in the county and we would commend him to our citizens, believing him to be upright and fair in his dealings. His nursery consists of the most choice fruit. Persons having gardens will find it very convenient to set them in dwarf fruit trees, which take up but very little room and produce delicious fruit. M. Jones will remain in town only a few days longer, therefore persons desiring trees had better hand in their orders immediately. Catalogues may be found at the Post Office.

DEATH OF REV. THOMAS H. B. AUSTIN.—We have just received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Rev. T. H. B. Austin, on this Monday morning. He had preached at his appointmet at All Saint's Sunday afternoon; and Monday morning, in company with our Book Agent, Mr. T. W. Ewing, had taken the cars at Laurel for Baltimore. When about four miles from Baltimore, unfortunately, reaching his head out of the window, was struck by a wrecked car which was near the track, and he was instantly killed. We have only time to make the announcement of this heart-rending occurrence.—*Methodist Protestant.*

GENERAL SHERMAN NOT GOING INTO POLITICS.—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in noticing a serenade in that city to Senator John Sherman, says "in reply to a question, the Senator said the story that his brother, General Sherman, would consent to be the Democrat candidate for Governor, was a silly falsehood. The General was not going into politics."

Reduction of Public Expenditure.

The evidences of the earnestness of the President and of General Grant in the great work of retenchment are most gratifying to the nation. Notwithstanding the arduous character of Mr. Johnson's labers at the present time, it is apparent that much of his attention is given to the economical administration of the Government, and the immediate and steady reduction of the public expenditures. In these labors he has, of course, the very efficient aid of his Secretaries, and of the Lieutenant General.—A vast reduction in the daily expenses has already taken place. General Grant, like a true patriot, seems as anxious now to win the peaceful trimphs of finance as he was earnest in seeking military successes in the field. The disposal of one hundred and fifty thousand horses and mules, whose service is no longer required, will save to the Treasury a million of dollars weekly, which their support and attendance has been costing, besides turning over their value, which will amount to from seven to ten millions. It is to be observed, too, that while the Treasury will be relieved to that extent, the horses and mules will be distributed throughtout the agricultural sections, in many of which they are greatly needed, while thousands of teamsters, and others who have had the care of them, will be restored to the laboring and producing classes of the country.—There are also immense numbers of wagons and other materials of war to be sold. At the same time the reduction of the army is proceeding to the lowest point compatible with the public safety. It is stated that the entire force, consisting of regular and colored troops, and the Veteran Reserve Corps, will not amount to more than one hundred thousand men by the close of the year. The colored troops retained in the service will be used, as our readers are aware, in garrisoning the Department of the Gulf, while the cavalry remaining, will be required upon the frontiers. While rapid disbandonment of all the forces to be mustered out is taking place, General Grant is also emptying the military prisons as rapidly as is consistent with public safety and convenience. Uncle Sam has no doubt found hotel keeping for so many thousands of prisoners of war an expensive undertaking, and the diminution of this bill for marketing and groceries will prove acceptable. The Secretary of the Navy, meanwhile, has been hard at work. The naval force has been largely reduced, and the tranports and converted gunboats no longer needed have been sold. While the work of retrenchment is thus going on in both departments, in accordance with the sound policy adopted since the close of the war, the extensive armaments no longer in use are being stowed away for future reference in case of need. The Government will never again be caught in the unprotected condition in which it found itself at the outset of the rebellion. Should war arise hereafter, the only necessity that will immediately spring up will be the recruiting of the army from the nominal standard of a peace establishment. The munitions are already provided, and it is only necessary to transfer them from our dismantled forts and hazardous storehouses to places of greater security.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL

The conspiracy trial still continues to absorb attention. Tha argument of Mr. Doster, counsel for Payne and Atzerott, which was read last week, contained some interesting disclosures, and as far as it related to Payne savored more of the nature of an apology than the defence of a guilty client. His sanity and criminalty are conceded, but the learned counsel argued that his culture and training were of such a character as to impress upon his mind the conviction that he was only doing what he conceived to be right when he attempted to murder the principal members of the Government, and argued the acceptance of this fact upon the court with a view of arriving at the degree of punishment demanded by the circumstances of his case.

The counsel in the course of his argument gave a brief biographical sketch of the prisoner, whose proper name is Lewis Payne Powell, son of the Rev. Geo. C. Powell, a Baptist preacher, at present residing in Florida, and had three sons, and six daughters. All three of the sons at the outbreak of the rebellion enlisted in the rebel service, Lewis, who was then only sixteen years old, joining the Second Florida Regiment, commanded by Col. Ward. His counsel indulged a vivid portrayal of the auspices under which young Powell was trained in a slave community, where it was the custom to defend the institution of slavery in the pulpit, at political gatherings and at the family alter; where it was the practice to whip and burn men who arrayed themselves against the institution and to pursue the fugitive slave with bloodhounds. In the eyes of the lad the war meant to abolish this custom; and upheave society from its foundation. His inheritance was to be dissipated, his vassals equal, his laws invaded, his religion confounded, his politics heresy.

In the case of Atzerott, a statement made by the prisoner was submitted, confessing his simplicity in the plan for kidnapping Mr. Lincoln, but asserting when that scheme was relinquished, he declined having anything to do with the proposition to assassinate the President, and so informed Booth. The confession clearly established his connection with the plot, and that the task of murdering Mr. Johnson was assigned him, and only failed to perform his part of the bloody drama on account of the giving away of his courage.

The defence of Arnold, O'Laughlin and Harrold was exceedingly weak and flimsy. The latter was pronounced a weak, cowardly foolish and miserable boy, subject to the mandates of Booth, who exercised supreme control over him both soul and body. Mr. Clampitt read the argument of Reverdy Johnson, which related exclusively to the jurisdiction of the Court, and entirely legal in its tone and references. The arguments in the cases Spangler, Mrs. Surratt and Dr. Mudd, were pretty much in keeping with those that preceded them, so far as concerns the attempt to refute their guilt.

The duty of delivering the argument on behalf of the Government was assigned to Judge Bingham, which duty he performed yesterday. When the finding and sentences of the whole case are fully determined by the Court, they will be revised and approved or disapproved by Judge Holt, after which they will be transmitted to the President for final action. The President by this method is relieved of the necessity of critically reading the vast bulk of testimony in the case, which will greatly simplify and lighten his labors.

A NEW ROUTE TO RICHMOND.—Steamboats have commenced running to Aquia Creek, from whence a line of stages runing to Hamilton's Crossing, below Fredericksburg, where railroad communication is open to and from Richmond. Passengers arrived in washington at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, having left Richmond at five o'clock yesterday morning. A small mail also came through by this route, but very few passengers. The line will run daily between Washington and Richmond.

MEETING OF THE BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Bishops of the Methodist Church had a private conference at Erie last Friday week, in which the important subject of church reconstruction with the South was discussed. Although the sessions were private still all of importance is given herewith to the public. For quite a number of years the Methodist Church of this country has been divided, in organization and government. The division was caused by the Slavery question, and has been complete, the presiding Bishops of the church North having no control over the church South, and the Southern Bishops having no connection with their Northern brethern. An impression has extensively prevailed that during the war Methodist Church in the rebel States was in a disorganized condition, but the facts are the reverse. The Southern Methodists have preserved intact both their Episcopal and distinct jurisdiction, and these governing powers have not proposed any reconciliation with the Methodist Church of the North.

Several Southern Bishops are still rancorous against the North, though they at present have little or no power in either section. The anti-Slavery or Union portion of the Southern Methodist Church, which position is mainly composed of the laity, the Bishops, the Elders, etc., being mostly Secessionists, though not strong in numbers, has to some extent, applied to come under the jurisdiction of the Northern Church. The present Conference was called to consider this proposition and several other projected modes of reconstruction. The main questions before the Bishops on Friday was whether to admit the anti-Slavery portion of their Southern brethern as an incoherent body, and thus extend over them the jurisdiction of the Church as it now exists in the Loyal States, or whether to first reorganize the Southern Church by itself, but on a loyal basis, and then make a common union of the church, both North and South. These were the main points at issue, and they were quite fully discussed.

A series of resolutions were drawn up and adopted, which will form the basis of future action in dealing with the Southern members of the Methodist denomination. They declare that the Methodist Church will support the administration of Andrew Johnson so long as it maintains honorable peace with foreign nations, sustains the abolishment of human slavery, and acts in general with equity, and renders justice to all. Those members of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church who apply to be received under the jurisdiction of the loyal portion of the church, on the ground of undoubted loyalty and anti-slavery principles and action, will be welcomed, and every proper effort made to have the Southern church members so apply. To this line of action the Bishops have agreed, and so fast as the Southern church members will come back to the fold as loyal citizens, and anti slavery men and Christian brethren, so fast will they be welcomed with open arms.

Proclamation by the President.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATON.

Whereas, it has been the desire of the General Government of the United States to restore unrestricted commercial intercourse between and in the several States as soon as the same could be safely done in view of the resistance to the United States by combinations of armed insurgents;

And whereas, that desire has been shown in my proclamations of twenty-ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the thirteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and the twenty-third of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

And wheras, it now seems expedient and proper to remove the restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise trade and commercial intercourse between and within the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river;

Now, therefore, be it known tha I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the purchase and removal of the products of States and parts of States and Territories heretofore declared in insurrection, lying west of the Mississippi river, (excepting only those relating to property heretofore purchased by the agents, or captured by or surrendered to the forces of the United States and to the transportation thereto or therein on private accounts of arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is made, gray uniforms and gray cloth,) are annulled; and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed, and also that the commerce of such States and parts of States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the customs, who shall receive any captured and abandoned property that may be turned over to them under the law by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of the same in accordance with instructions on the subject issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

{SEAL.} Done at the city of Walhington this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

By the President:

WM. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

ROBBERY AND ARREST.—Last sabbath was a day of some excitement in town, caused by the arrest of Dr. A. M. Postley, Surgeon Dentist, who has been boarding with his wife at Wilson's Hotel, for about a month past.

Mr. Wilson has been losing money from his private desk for some time past and on Sabbath he marked a note placed it in the desk and requested Mr. John T. Layfield to hide under the bed and watch for the depredator. He had not lain there above five minutes before Dr. P. came in the room unlocked the desk and took out the money. He was immediately arrested and lodged in jail.

This morning he had a hearing before justice Duer and made candid confession of his crime.

It is said that several thefts were committed by him during his stay in town.—*Sommerset Herald of Tuesday.*

PARDONED.—Charles James Faulkner, the former minister to France under the Buchman dynasty, was to day pardoned by the President, having qualified himself legally. This gentleman's pardon, however, was gratuitously extended by President Johnson in accordance with a promise made to the wife of the diplomat by our late lamented President Lincoln. It speaks well for Mr. Johnson's opinion of our late President, as well as his own goodness of heart, that every *suggestion* as well as order of Mr. Lincoln is being sacredly carried into effect.—*Washington Star.*

☞ The Western newspapers are in extacies about a young lady, on Rock Prarie, 17 years old, who drives her father's reaping team, and frequently takes a load of grain to market, 15 miles, and sells it. She plays the piano, sings charmingly, does the honors of the drawing room with dignity, can make a loaf of bread or play "Bridget" in ma's kitchen, with equal readiness. She is valued at her weight in gold to a sensable young man.

The South Carolina Delegation.

A delegation of ten gentlemen from South Carolina called upon the President on Saturday afternoon, by appointment, to ascertain his views and feelings in reference to reconstruction, and to solicit the appointment of a Provisional Governor for the State as a preliminary to the restoration of its practical relations with the General Government. Mr. Johnson made an extended reply, speaking kindly, but plainly and firmly. In the course of his remarks he reasserted his well-known views in regard to the non-disturbance of the relations of the States to the Government by the ordinances of Secession. "A State," said he, "cannot go out of the Union; and, therefore, none of them having gone out, we must deal with the question of restoration, and not reconstruction." In reference to the existing status of Slavery, his language was too plain to admit of misconception. Slavery set itself up to control the Government and perished in the attempt. One or the other must triumph in a struggle for mastery. The perpetuity and strengthening of Slavery was made the issue, and as institutions must be subordinate to the Government under which they exist, the institution in this case was compelled to give way. The president had not the power, even if he had the inclination, to restore it. Not only was it true, however, that Slavery was gone as an institution, but there was a necessity for the distinct admission or recognition of the fact. "There was no hope," said Mr. Johnson, "that the people of South Carolina could be admitted into the Senate or the House of Representatives until they had afforded evidence by their conduct of this truth." The friction of the rebellion had rubbed Slavery out, but the fact of its having been effaced or expunged must be declared by law. The people of South Carolina must hold a convention and amend their Constitution by abolishing Slavery, and this must be done in good faith, and the convention or Legislature must adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States which prohibits and excludes Slavery everywhere. Mr. Johnson also remarked that the question as to whether the black man shall engrafted into the constituency will be setteled as we go along While he acknowledged the right of each State to Judge of the depository of its own political power, he experienced grave apprehension in regard to the exercise of that power. Even if the elective franchise were accorded to the freedmen, he felt anxious lest improper influences would control their votes to the disadvantage of the poor whites as well as themselves. He was desirous of emancipating the white race as well as the black. President Johnson then asked the delegates to submit their preference for Governor. Five names were accordingly suggested from to make a selection, but as the President was unprepared for immediate action he promised his early attention to the matter in Cabinet council.

THE ROBBERY OF THE MILFORD BANK.—The parties who robbed this bank have been found out. One of them was a resident of the neighborhood; one of the others was shortly after convicted of other crimes in a neighboring State, and sentenced to the State prison for life, and the other for a terms of years. The resident of the neighborhood, who had made his escape to Canada, confessed that he watched for the men and aided them, and that he got a share of the money, which he afterwards buried and dug up, but that he had spent most of it in gambling and drinking. The amount taken by the robbers was $16,000, or within $4,000 of the whole capital of the bank There was only about $25,000 paid in.—*Delaware Republican.*

STATUS OF THE COLORED POPULATION OF VIRGINIA.—An important order from Major-General Terry commanding the Department of Virginia, has been issued at Richmond. It relates to the status of the colored population, and lays down rules for the government of military officers and courts in that department with reference to the blacks. The order is to the following effect:

"Slavery has been abolished in Virginia, and therefore upon the principle that where the reason of the law ceases the law itself ceases, these laws and ordinances have become obsolete. People of color will henceforth enjoy the same personal liberty that other citizens and inhabitants enjoy; they will be subject to the same restraints and to the same punishments for crime that are imposed on whites, and to no others. Vagrancy, however, will not be permitted; neither whites nor blacks can be allowed to abandon their proper occupations, to desert their families, or roam in idleness about this department; but neither whites nor blacks will be restrained from seeking employment elsewhere when they cannot obtain it with just compensation at their homes, nor from traveling from place to place on proper and legitimate business.

"Until the civil tribunals are re-established, the administration of criminal justice must, of necessity, be by military courts; before such courts the evidence of colored persons will be received in all cases."

General Hartsuff, commanding at Petersburg, Va., has forbidden, in an official order, the holding more meetings by the planters to establish a fixed price for the labor of the negroes, or to make distinctions prejudicial to their interests, and no difference in rate of compensation for the same labor by whites and blacks is to be allowed.

EXECUTION.

The execution of Abraham Coon and Lindsey Forney, for killing Edward Gladfelter, sometime last summer, will take place at Hagerstown, says the Boonsboro' *Odd Fellow*, on Friday, the 7th of July. Thus it is, and ever should be, with the shedders of human blood. These two miserable men are well nigh at the end of a career made odious by the perpetration of a cruel and unprovoked murder, but what a contrast is here furnished between these cases and the cases of the grand felon who has clinged to his skirts the blood of thousands and thousands of his fellow countrymen. The inexorable behest of the law is, that these unfortunate wretches shall make atonement for their crimes on the scaffold, while the bloody monster who has filled countless graves and enshrouded the nation in mourning, rests confidingly in the assurance daily poured in his ears, that the towering monument of crime he has erected in blood and ruin of myriads, will not be accounted to him as murder. Will justice bear such a perversion, such a mockery? Coon and Forney are to be launched into eternity for the murder of one man only; yet, for this man Davis, incessant pleading is made lest, by hanging him, the bigoted portion of the South should hand him down to posterity as a martyr. But who is it that would not rather go down to oblivion with his soul steeped in the guilt of a single homicide, than live and endure life amidst the tombs and ocean of blood that have been filled and poured out through the instrumentality and heart less ambition of a miserable and despised traitor, and eventually sink, unhonored and unwept, into a murderer's grave.

A REMARKABLE CLAIM.—It is said that a bill was presented to the Treasury Department for five hundred and fifty dollars for damages alleged to have been done sheets, pillow-cases and carpets, and for hire of servants, at the house in Tenth street, opposite Ford's Theatre, in which President Lincoln died.

This is to compensate for the occupation of the premises about ten hours by distinguished officials on the unfortunate occasion. When it is considered that this house was open for exhibition at fifty cents per head for a considerable period after the President's death, when Washington was crowded with strangers to attend his funeral and subsequently to witness the grand reviews, and that a considerable sum must have been realized therefrom, this last demand is rather cool. Its chances of passing the Auditor's inspection are rather problematical, as it is a debt which, if due at all, is chargeable to the estate of the deceased President.—*Wash. Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.*

☞ Mr. Robert Dale Owen has addressed to the President a long letter reminding Mr. Johnson: 1. Of the days in which they were Congressmen together. 2. That there is an aspect of the negro suffrage question that has attracted less attention than it merits. 3. Goes into an elaborate statistical statement of the proportions of white and colored representations. 4. Controverts the idea of different political status for different colors and enumerates the axiom that all the political power which is withheld from the emancipated slave is gained by the Southern white. 5. Thence forward plead with great force for the enfranchisement of the freedmen. Mr. Owen in this lecture is, even for him unusually clear, terse and vigorous in his argument.

WOODEN FOOT.—Mr. Jonathan Johnson, of Smyrna Landing, recently of Co. G, 3d Del. Regt., and who had both feet (his right leg nearly to the knee) shot off by a solid shot at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3d, '63, has been supplied by the Government with wooden feet, with which he walks with almost as much ease as when in possession of the "original article." He does not use even a cane.

Mr. Jas. Carrow, who lost a leg in the same battle, is also being supplied in Philadelphia.—The Government, besides relimbing them, gives them a pension of $20 per month.—*Smyrna Times.*

HENRY S. FOOTE ASKS PARDON.—Among the applications for pardon yesterday was one from Henry S. Foote ex-member of the rebel Senate, and ex United States Senator, now sojourning at Montreal, Canada, from which point his application is dated. He gives no reasons why he should be pardoned, merely stated that President Johnson is well acquainted with his history, and it is unnecessary for him to reiterate what the President already knows concerning him. In concluding, he hopes his application may be speedily acted upon, as he wishes to return to his home and friends.

☞ Black hair for ladies is now out of fashion in Paris, and red hair is in fashion; therefore *La Mode Illustree* well says that this is the hour of vengeance for women with red hair, who have so long been considered "disinherited children of nature." It is their turn to be triumphant, and to watch dark haired women imploring the chemist to take the black locks, and to make them like their once despised sisters.

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

DENTISTRY.

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

mar 26-1y EASTON, Md

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches?—Our Grecian compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in six weeks. Price $1.00—3 packages for $2.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price.

Address, WARNER & CO., Box 133, Brooklyn, N. Y. [apr 15-1y

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, June 29, 1865.

Sales as follows:	
WHEAT—White,	1 78a$ 1 81
Red,	1 50a$ 1 55
CORN—White	95
OATS—	63a65

RUTA-BAGA SEED.—Also white and purple top Turnip Seed, crop 1865, just received by

july 1 DAWSON & BRO.

NOTICE.

THE laws of the last Session of the Legislature have been received and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them.

july 1-3t SAML. T. HOPKINS, Clk.

Children's Aid Society.

The Children's Aid Society of Baltimore is prepared to furnish the Farmers Merchants and Mechanics of Talbot county, with boys from 8 to 15 years and Girls from 8 to 13 years.

The annual report of the Secretary can be obtained from Leonidas Dodson, Esq., Easton Bank.

For further information apply to the Society's Local Committee of Talbot County:

J. H. McNEAL.
LEONIDAS DODSON,
CHAS. M. JUMP.

july 1-4t*

LIST OF LETTERS.

In the Post Office at Easton, State of Maryland July 1, 1865.

"To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for '*advertised letters*,' give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

"If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

"Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'

"*Place* the postage *stamp* on the *upper right hand* corner, and *leave space* between the stamp and direction for *post-marking* without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's *name, post-office*, and *State*, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863."

Allen, John	Plummer, Rebecca
Benson, Betsy	Price, Mrs. P.
Blair, Charles	Powell, A. P. H.
Bonie, Miss	Pentz, William F.
Brine, Elizabeth	Ross, Sarah
Bantorm, Theodore	Rosby, Catharine
Banks, Harriet 2	Reese, Albert T.
Brice, Joseph	Stockley, Jacob
Clayland, S.	Spence, Martha 3
Combs, Samuel	Showell, Louisa M.
Casell, Elizabeth	Sewell, Nancy
Dudley, Catharine	Small, Hester
Gilchrist, Albert B. 2	Spence, James
Gibsoo, Kelly	Skinner, Capt R. C. 2
Gardener, Heny E.	Stetson, Capt. Ed.
Gibson, Mary	Smith, Charles
Gibson, Elizabeth	Shaw, Robert J.
Hine, Sarah A.	Sharp, Willoughby
Harper, John	Teel, Capt. Joseph 3
Illick, Mary C.	Thompson, Harriet A.
Jones, Mary Ann	Towers, Andrew J.
King, Elizabeth	Thomasson, John J.
Lint, Eva S.	Thomas, Rachael 2
Latimer, Dr. Thomas	Williams, Nancy
Lewis, Hamilton T.	Wallace, John H.
Merrick, Samuel B.	Wisby, James V.
Plummer, Henrietta	Zug, Edgar J.

july 1-1t WM. H. COUNCELL, P.M.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on Monday last a small black and white cow, fresh to the pail—with a large and full bag. A suitable reward will be paid for her delivery to me in Easton.

july 1-3t A. P. JUMP.

LANDRETH'S RUTA BAGA SEED—NEW—CROP,

Yellow Ruta Baga—or Swedish, the famous cattle turnip—Ashcroft's Ruta Baga—good for the table, and an attractive market variety. Just received and for sale by

july 1 LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.

LANDRETH'S TURNIP SEED—NEW CROP—

RED TOPPED (strap leaved) turnip—the best for family use.

Large Norfolk, Large Globe, Large Hubrid, } Turnips.

just received by

july 1 LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is herehy given to all persons having claims against the estate of Nicholas C. Harrison, deceased, to file the same properly proved, with the clerk of the Circuit Court, on or before the 12 July inst., as the Auditor will on that day take up the said estate for Audit.

A. P. JUMP,
Auditor.

july 1-3t

Cheap as a Jew, For Cash.

AN elegant assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Goods, such as

Mozambiques,
Challies,
Delaines,
Crape Mantels,

Berage, Linen Lawns, Organdie Lawns, Black Silks, Black Silk Coats, Linen Drilling, Cassimeres, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Tickings, Brown Drillings. A large stock of

NOTIONS.

Looking Glasses, Queensware, &c., all kinds of

GROCERIES.

All of the above goods will be disposed of cheap, for cash, or to old and punctual customers. Give me a call and see for yourselves, as nothing is charged for showing goods by

Your humble servant,

july 1 SAMUEL PATCHETT.

EASTERN AND WESTERN SHORE STEAMERS OF THE INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE

STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1865 STEAMER CHAMPION, Captain John R. Griffith, will run to the Eastern Shore as follows:

Leaving her wharf, foot of Camden st., at 7 o'clock A. M.,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY to St. Michaels, and Easton, via Miles River Ferry, returning same day.

EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY to Oxford, Cambridge, Denton, and intermediate landings on Choptank River, returning *by same route every Thursday and Monday.*

Steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain John H. Kirwan, will leave her wharf DAILY (Sundays excepted,) at 7½ o'clock A. M., for Annapolis and West River and return.

Freight received up to 3½ o'clock P. M.

Excretion and Family Tickets sold only at the Office, cor. Camden and Light sts.

july 1 C. K. CANNON.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a bill of sale from John Talbott to the undersigned, we will sell at Public Sale, at the Store House of the said Talbott in Easton, on

Wednesday, the 12th day of July,

at 10 o'clock A. M. all that valuable stock of store goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

CHINA, GLASS,

AND

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, WOODWARE, &c., and other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods will be sold as a whole, and not in lines, unless desired by the bidders present.

Terms Cash, or negotiable note with ample endorsement, at 4 months, approved by the undersigned.

No goods to be removed until settled for. Stamps to be paid for by the purchasers.

I. C. W. POWELL.
WALTER H. THOMPSON.

July 1, 1865 2t

N. B.—The stock of goods are ready for examination, and may be purchased at private sale, at a fair price, before the day of sale.

WHEELER & WILLSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM,

LOCK STITCH

SEWIG MACHINE

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,	10,280,

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

214 West Baltimore Street,
Baltiomore, Md.

july 1-1y

FRUIT JARS.—Just received a large supply of *Glass & Stone.* Fruit jars of the most appproved pattern.

june 24 JAS. H. GRACE.

MACHINE OIL.—Lard Oil of prime quality for Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, &c., for sale by

june 24 DAWSON & BRO.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS, &c.—Spear's Solution preserves all kinds of fruit *without sealing* or sugar, for less than one cent per pound—for sale in Easton, *only* by

june 24 DAWSON & BRO.

Wanted to Hire

FOR the balance of the year or by the month, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer. For such a women as can come well recommended, liberal wages will be paid. One without children preferred. JNO. W. KEMP,

Bay Hundred.

june 24-tf