THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1866.

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 Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Merchants and others advertising by the year will be charged extra for advertisements out of their regular line of business.

Marriages and Deaths inserted at 50 cents each. Obituary notices charged for according to advertising rates, (8 lines close matter

Soliloquy of the Editor of the Journal.

The fact is, it looks precarious. It keeps my mind all the time unsettled. I changed with the rest at the beginning of the war, for they all told me that the Southern confederacy would soon be established, and that Maryland would go South. Indeed, I was just as certain of it as of my own existence. I now doubt whether I acted from true policy. I have tried however to do my best. I thought I had the whole field to myself at one time. I bought type, press and fixtures and started *neutral*. I knew I would get all the rebel patronage for they hated the Gazette too bad to throw any thing in its way if they could avoid it. For sometime I got along pretty well. The advertisements and job business kept me afloat. When the war closed, the rebel presses commenced to say something; talked about re-organizing the democracy ect., and my friends said I must speak out. Well I did speak out. I tried to *pitch in* to the Gazette. I had got an idea some one gave me about the Editor being a rebel at the beginning of the war, and I thought it good capital to commence on. It sounded spicy, so I used it several times when I could think of nothing else. I have served it up in different ways, and had it out in my last issue, but it appears to be run aground. People dont seem to believe me. When I commenced in this style I got one or two young friends to assist me, but the paper appeared so tame and flat that persons began to think I wrote the articles myself. In the way of patronage I did pretty well, until the editor of the Star came home. Why they let that man come back I can't tell. I'd rather have seen his ghost. I thought the decision of the Attorney General settled his case completely.—No other government on earth would have permitted such a thing. I wish they had put him in the army, for then a stray shot might have taken him off. I might have known though that no pursuasion or effort could ever have got him within range of a ball, he thinks so much of his carcass. But I *did* think hard of his starting his paper on *Tuesday*, and I complained to my friends; I said it was bad treatment, and the party ought to stand by me. They told me to go on and make the best of it. Well I did make the best of it. I tried to make a show of friendship, and welcomed him back in an editorial and even went so far as to take the Gazette to task for not doing the same thing. And now how is it? I am regarded as a sort of tender, something like the Englishman's yaht was to the Alabama, only I am sorry the whole analogy is not carried out. Somehow or other the Star is getting to be regarded as the regular organ; the old bellows repaired and put in operation again.—People seem to say, "you're a mighty clever fellow but this is not your vocation," and in fact I feel like the fifth wheel to a carriage. I have some true friends though, who stick by me, but as a general thing they are not of the old fogy democratic stripe. And there's one thing I've noticed, which is, that the party don't seem to have the same feeling towards new comers that they do towards the regular old line stagers; although they make use of them to get power. The best thing I've had yet, was that petition against the repeal of the registry law. It was handed to me by my friend——, with a few introductory remarks, for which I was very thankful. I spread it out however with a flourish, not "more in sorrow than in anger," as was incorrectly stated, for the fact is I was too glad to be sorry or angry. The idea was, though, to crush out the signers of the petition, publish their names and call on the people to put them down, and I confess I have been a good deal disappointed at seeing numbers of them walk the streets as if nothing had happened. Our firiends don't all stand to the agreement; some say they tried that game in 1861 and it did'nt succeed, that Union men appeared to get along better after the effort was made to crush them than they did before, and I cofess it looks like it.—Others say they are ashamed to act in that way and some of them look ashamed. I tried it however again. I put it in the second time, and not knowing what else to say I copied the Gazette's editorial, thinking that there might be some point in such a thing, that it might appear witty and smart, &c. I hope it had that effect, but I have my missgivings. Even in this matter, the Star has had the advantage over me, for in copying the petition, it headed it the glorious "29", which I had never thought of. There is another thing which I dont like. It may appear like a small matter, but the more I reflect on it the more serious it appears. I mean the intimation thrown out in the Gazette, about the Journal's continuing for six months longer. There might be some truth in it, or at least people might think so. I've been annoyed ever since that thing came out. Now there's the President's declaration that "*none but loyal men should hold the offices, and that if there were but five thousand, or even less, loyal men in the State, they are to govern the State.*" It's true we try to make it appear that he means only those who *continue* disloyal, but for my part I can't see what the President meant in talking in such a way to the Virginia delegation; he either meant what the Gazette says, or he meant that the delegation were not to be believed when they said all their people were loyal. It puts us in a predicament any how. We sustain the President, and the President sustains the petitioners against the repeal of the registry law. How to work out of it I don't know. I feel as if I had an elephant and didn't know what to do with it I'm afraid the Gazette will call on me to publish the petition, and list of names again.

That "six month's business" still haunts me. My whole corps came out last Thursday, each one insisting that his piece should go in, so I put 'em all in and I hardly knew the paper when it came out. They were stirred up and frightened like a set of jackals and said something must be done to put down the Gazette. I wish they would compare their pieces before bringing them to me. The paper looked like one of those king-crabs with his shell off. Some of our men have been celebrating the 22d February. I remember when they hated that day as bad as a culprit hates execution-day. Washington's farewell address seemed some how to condemn them. Now the other night one set went round getting subscriptions for powder; said it was to fire off in honor of the Presidents veto. He was captain of the squad and had an ex-private from the rebel army as chief gunner. The noise they made was considerable. Some said it was powder and some said it was whiskey, most of 'em said it was a good deal of whiskey and a little powder. We've all got to come to it though.—If we don't join in the celebration of the 22d of February and 4th of July they'll say we're disloyal. I remember two years ago you couldn't have got us within a forty foot pole of such celebration. I admit it's now a necessity. I didn't think when I left the Union party I'd be compelled to crawl back in this way. I feel as if I had sold myself and been paid in rebel currency. My course in the whole dosen't seem honest—but when I joined the rebels I made no bargain for honesty. There's the Star has none and from what I know of the Editor he considers it an incumbrance. If he had had the slightest he wouldn't have taken my day from me and shoved me into the middle of the week. And then again he has the advantage over me in getting sympathy. They say he was driven South, lost all he had, &c. Besides he is a married man, and so is the other, while I, yes I am cooped up here toiling and sweating in this third story and for what? Perhaps my reward may be in the future, and I'm laboring for posterity; it may be so in one sense but in the other I don't see it.

"The Democracy entertains the same opinions and principles now that they did in '61. They then believed they were right and they still adhere to their old landmarks."—*Journal.*

That is precisely what we have said, time and again. But this is quite different from the idea held out by the Star on Tuesday last, for in justification of its urging the people of Maryland to take sides with the South in the late rebellion it says "the argument of the Gazette, that 'once disloyal, always disloyal,' is an absurdity.'"—The Journal says the Democracy entertain the same opinions and principles now that they did in 1861, when recruiting was discouraged, Union soldiers were slaughtered, the Union denounced as a failure, such men as ex-Gov. Hicks abused and called an imbecile, President Lincoln a tyrant, and a black-guard, and those that composed the federal army as dirty, lousy, Lincoln hirelings. A number of them even in our town wished that rivers might run red with federal soldier's blood, and that ships which were conveying them down South might sink to rise no more. If the Democracy still "entertain the same principles now" where is the impropriety in our referring to the days of 1861? If they "still adhere to their old land-marks" they are culpable of the same centure now that they received then. We would suppose that the Journal would shudder at such an acknowldgement.

"It is time, however, the editor of the Gazette and those who write for his paper, should be made to know and to feel that we are no longer living under martial law, and that false and malignant charges against their neighbors will have to be sustained by something more than arrogant assertion."—*Star.*

We are extremely glad to learn from this correspondent of the Star that his party have at last become sufficiently loyal for the Government to do away with martial law, and that we can now live without being troubled with blockade-running, healths being drank to rebel leaders, recruiting for the rebel service, &c., going on in our midst. We join in with the writer, also, in hoping that the day for that necessary protection may never again return. The Government had a hard task to accomplish this work, but as it has been done we hope it has been done well. As to the intimation that Union men may hereafter be brought before a court and made prove everything they say in reference to the disloyal, we would refer them to the State laws and State Constitution as evidence.

☞ We challenge the Journal to publish the article, in which we ever spoke of the federal soldiers as "Northern Vandals" or in any other way disrespectful. We also challenge it to publish the proceedings and prove thereby that we ever participated in or was instrumental in organizing any convention whereby the armory should be taken possession of or that the citizens of the county should be armed. That paper has made these assertions several times, but its course has been so contemptible, that we have never taken the trouble to answer them, but judging from the appearance of its columns on Thursday, it has recently been overtaken by a "freshet," whereby the "rad-poles," "doudies" and other "small-fries", have been driven and are trying to stir up a wonderful swell. Until it proves its assertions we hold it up before the public as being guilty of telling a malicious falsehood.

☞ We were highly delighted on Tuesday last to see the tone of the Star so much changed. It is the remark of almost every one, "why what has come over the Star? It appears to be more respectful than it was ever known to be before. Even its correspondents advocate moderation and a more conciliatory course. Some appeared to think that the editor must have been from home and that his paper was in the hands of some conservative friend. We are happy to inform them that they are laboring under a mistake. The editor and his party has become uncompromising for the Union, now that it is preserved, and the influence is very salutary. In noticing the suppression of the Richmond Examiner, it uses no harsh epithets. We thought as soon as the Star summoned up sufficient courage to throw off its prejudices that it would be able to see the virtues of President Johnson and Gen. Grant in a different light from what it used to see them, and that the cause of the Union is even more divine than slavery.

☞ Nothing could be more applicable to this section than the following extract from the Martinburg correspondent of the Wheeling Intelligencer: He says—"I have seen and heard enough to satisfy me that your Legislature cannot too carefully guard against allowing this class of enemies to the State the slightest opportunity to carry out their purposes and aims.—*No registration law can be made too stringent to hold them in check.* The Rebels are united to a man, and everywhere at work all the while, *seeking to mislead unsuspecting and timid Unionists.*"

☞ The Journal thinks it in very bad taste to speak of the smallness of another paper's circulation. So do we. We were decidedly of that opinion when the Journal used to be constantly hammering at us upon that subject. That was before the Star drove in the Journal's pickets, and compelled it to "change its base of operations."

☞ The Journal says "as to our circulation we don't "blow". Friend, it is of no use. It is something like a gas-burner when first lighted, before the air escapes. *Let it alone and it will "blow" itself out.*

FARMERS' FOUNDRY.—Mr. Chas. Kellholtz, the energetic and industrious proprietor of the Farmers' Foundry, in Easton, has been refitting his establishment in order that he may carry on his work in a more extensive manner. The small furnace which he has been using for a number of years, has been taken down and one of a very large size has been erected in its stead. He is already now to do spring work for farmers. One great inducement he offers this season is, the "chill-point" share. The points of these shares are made almost as hard as flint, and is said to outlast three of the ordinary plow-shares, and he assures the public that he can sell them cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.

VETO OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.—On Monday President Johnson returned to the Senate, with his veto, the bill passed by both the houses of Congress, to extend the powers of the freedmen's bureau. The President expresses his regret at being compelled to dissent from the views of Congress as it regards the features of the bill, deems it inconsistent with the public welfare to give the measure his approval. He considers that the power which is conferred upon the Executive by the enactment "is such as in times of peace, certainly, ought never to be intrusted to any one man."

Again, in a hasty glance over the message, at an hour too late to do it justice, we conclude that the President considers the bill as too expansive, that its legislation is not required, and, finally, that it is unconstitutional. He argues the question and subjects several sections to close analysis, and thinks the bill, when examined in detail, open to weighty objections.

☞ We regret to learn that Miss Lucy Miller, second daughter of Dr. John Miller, St. Michaels, came to a painful death on Thursday last. She had been accidentally burned a few days previous by her clothes taking fire; she was much better, however, until Tuesday last, when she was suddenly taken with lockjaw and lingered in great suffering until Thursday morning, when she expired about 11 o'clock. She was a young lady about fifteen years of age and much esteemed by all who knew her.

☞ The Journal says "the Democrats and conservatives can support two papers better than our neighbor's course can support one."

If that be the case, how much truth do you tell when you say we sold ourself "to abolitionism for filthy lucre," and when you have several times intimated that we have been "well paid" for our course. Explain this or forever hold your peace. You condem us for selling ourself to "Abolitionism for filthy lucre" when you acknowledge that rebelism pays well.

4TH IN EASTON.—Salutes were fired in the morning, at 12 M. and at sun-set. At night Hon. H. H. Goldsborough read the farewell address of Washington, before the Easton Lyceum, and Dr. N. Pinkney, U. S. N., delivered an oration. During the intermissions Prof. Mortimore's glee club discoursed some fine national airs. The audience was large and attentive.

FIRE.—We learn that on Wednesday last the overseer's house, the meat-house and a large lot of bacon, on the "Ashby" farm, belonging to Geo. R. Goldsborough, Esq., was consumed by fire. The fire, we understand, originated in the meat-house. Mr. George Seymour, who occupied the dwelling at the time, lost all his meat, and nearly all his household furniture, besides a quantity of bacon belonging to Mr. Goldsborough.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Southern Newspapers.—Case of the Richmond "Examiner."

The full particulars of the circumstances which attended the suppression of the Richmond *Examiner* are now given to the public. The charge against it was, publishing articles intended to inflame the hostile feeling against the United States, which that paper endeavored to do before the Rebellion, and for which it has been striving since, notwithstanding the pledges of loyalty which were given on behalf of the proprietor. On the 26th of January the *Examiner* published a paragraph of which the following is an extract:—

"It would be immeasurably the worst consequence of our defeat in this war that the South should lose its moral and intellectual distinctions as a people, and cease to assert its well-known superiority in civilization, in political scholarship, and in all the standards of individual character over the people of the North.—That superiority has been recognized by every foreign observer, and by the intelligent everywhere; it is the South that in the past penned four-fifths of the political literature of America, and furnished the list of names best known in Europe, either for commanding statesmanship or for personal virtue. That superiority the war has not conquered or lowered, and the South will do right to claim and cherish it."

"The well known civilization of the South" is a beautiful phrase. Its civilization consisted in slavery, which maltreated the blacks frequently with unchristian barbarity, and in an oligarchy of land owners, who kept down the poor whites in the lowest depths of misery and degradation; in street affrays, murders, lynching and the persecution of Northern men for the crime of being born in the North. The "intellectual distinction" of such a people could not be very great. When Pollard says that "the South penned four-fifths of the political literature of America," he probably gets nearer the truth, but we doubt the accuracy of the proportion. At all events the effect of that political literature has been most deplorable, and the South has paid for its "distinction" in this matter, whatever it may be, very dearly. In regard to "the statesmanship and political virtues" of the Southern people, when we remember the frightful mistake of her "statesmen," in bringing on the Rebellion, and the virtues of a repudiator like JEFFERSON DAVIS, or a rascal like BENJAMIN, we can only laugh. The same number of the *Examiner* contained the account of a ball at the Ballard House, given the officers of the United States army, in which there is much ridicule of brass buttons epauletts polished boots and shining lace, and an attack upon the Southern ladies who attended the ball, intended to bring them into scorn and contempt. Subsequently this article was republished, in consequence of the sensation which it occasioned, and the editor says in relation to the account of the ball:—

"It is enough for us to know that we obtained it accurately, and that, too, without getting our foot within the circle where any Southern man, however weak his antecedents, should blush scarlet to be found, no matter how Yankeeized and galvanized he be now."

There was afterwards published an account of another ball, very much in the same style, and a list of the ladies present was given, so that they should be "marked." For this mean act Pollard received the thanks "of a large majority of the ladies of Richmond." The ladies who were present were annoyed and insulted in consequence of these publications, and they addressed a note to General Terry asking protection. The General considered that the effect of such publications was to keep alive the hatred between the people of the North and South, and accordingly he ordered the publication of the *Examiner* to be stoped. Pollard, in consequence, went to Washington, where he saw the President, who referred him to General Grant. The latter indorsed upon his application the following order:—

"*Reply to Application of* H. Rives Pollard, *Praying a Revocation of the Order Suppressing the Richmond Examiner.*—The course of the *Examiner* in every number which I have seen has been such as to foster and increase the ill feeling towards the Government of the United States by the discontented portion of the Southern people. I believe it to be for the best interests of the whole people, North and South, to suppress such utterances wherever the power exists to do so. The power certainly does exist where martial law prevails, and will be exercised. Reluctant as I was to pursue this course, I have felt it my duty to pursue it in this instance and as much as I dislike to interfere with the individuals, I would deem it improper and mischievous in tendency to revoke the order for the suppression of the Richmond *Examiner* at this time."

(signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut-Gen."

This not being satisfactory to Pollard, he repaired again to the President with the following pledge:—

"If the publication of the *Examiner* shall be permitted, I solemnly pledge my honor that it shall be devoted to the support of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and that journal will continue heartily to support the President's policy."

Upon this promise, the President issued an order that the *Examiner* might be permitted to resume its publication.

But General Grant was not done with this business, and he accordingly issued the following circular to all the commanders of departments:

"*Head-quarters Armies of the United States, Washington*, D. C., Feb. 17, 1866.—You will please send to these head-quarters, as soon as practicable, and from time to time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your Department as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterance of such sentiments. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up a hostility of feeling between the people of different sections of the country cannot be tolerated. This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which will be done from these head-quarters only.

By command of Lieut-Gen. GRANT,
L. S. Burns, Assistant Adjutant General."

From the Frederick "Examiner."

PROSCRIPTION.—There can be no objection to men supporting their own political organization and doing all they can to favor them who belong to it, but when they carry their political prejudices so far as to allow them to interfere in business matters and the social circle, they become not only dangerous to the community in which they live, *but contemptible in the eyes of all right thinking men.* The last case of proscription that has come to our notice, in which a very worthy gentleman was decapitated for opinion's sake, is that of Mr. Godfrey Kocuts, manufacturer of barrels, in this city, who discharged Mr. Harrison Conelly, for refusing to sign the memorial for the repeal of the "Registration." Mr. C. is a clever, sober, industrious and honest man, but his loyalty to the Government incurred the displeasure of his employer, and for this offence alone he had to be discharged. Such a spirit is unworthy of a man, and is of a peice with that which is at present hubbing down and persecuting Union men in the South. We have no further comments to make upon such a miserable and sickening spirit of Rebellion.

THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.—We learn that the committee which were delegated by the Southern Methodists of this county to attend the Baltimore Conference, which lately met at Alexandria, were successful in obtaining a preacher. Talbot will be connected with the Baltimore District, of which the Rev. Mr. Register is Presiding Elder; the Rev. Francis A. Mercer, has been appointed to serve the people of Talbot. New churches will be built at once, in connection with this movement, at Royal Oak and Trappe.—*Star.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time The Means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,
jan 27-1y Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH!

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
jan 6-1y No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the direction for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
jan 6-1y Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
jan 6-1y 831 Broadway, New York

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

Soldiers' Families

BOUNTY,
PENSIONS,
BACK PAY, &c.
STATE AND LOCAL BOUNTY.

White and Colored Soldiers, or their widows or heirs, can have their claims promptly and faithfully attended to, (without charge until collected,) by WM. B. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
70 W. Fayett Street, (near St. Paul St.)
BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ Information given *Gratis—Enclose a postage stamp for reply.*

☞ The German language spoken at this office. [feb 3-1y]

DENTISTRY.

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

MARRIAGES.

O'NEIL—CHESNEY.—In the M. E. Church, in St. Michaels, on the 8th inst., by Rev. T. J. Quigly, Rev. Wm. O'Neil of Philadelphia to Miss Mary H. Chesney of this county.

BENNY—SEED.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 22d, by the Rev. B. F. Price, W. J. Benny, to Miss M. Isabella Seed all of this county.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM.—On the 18th inst., at St. Michaels, Caroline Graham, (colored) aged about 45 years. She left a glorious testimony behind of her full acceptance with her Saviour, and is now doubtless enjoying the bliss prepared for the saints of God.

Sickness and sorrow long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain,
Till Jesus took me in his arms
And eased me of my pain.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—In prime order and at reduced price, for sale by
feb 24 DAWSON & BRO.

10-4 SHIRTING and 5-4 Pillow case Muslins, just received at
feb 24 THOS H. HARDESTER'S.

ALSO Green and Buff linen window curtains, cheap for cash, at
feb 24 THOS. H. HARDESTER'S.

FRESH TOMATOES—Just received an other invoice of Can. Tomatoes from J. Donovan & Co.
feb 24 POWEL & WRIGHT.

Paper Collars.

GREY'S moulded Paper Collars—the easiest and nicest fitting paper collar made—a full supply of all No.'s just received by
feb 24 JAS. H. GRACE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

GREAT SALE
OF
WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c.,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS WORTH!
TO BE DISPOSED OF AT
ONE DOLLER EACH!!

Without regard to Value! Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive!!
SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES!
All to be sold at One Dollar Each!!

300 Musical Boxes	$ 20 to $150	each.
150 " " with Bells & Castinets	200 to 500	"
500 Silver Teapots and Coffee Urns	20 to 50	"
500 " Chafing Dishes	30 to 100	"
1000 " Ice Pitchers	20 to 50	"
2500 " Syrup Cups with Salvers	20 to 50	"
5000 " Goblets and Drinking Cups	5 to 50	"
3000 " Castors	15 to 50	"
2000 " Fruit, Card & Cake Baskets	20 to 50	"
5000 Dozen Silver Tea Spoons	10 to 20	doz
10000 " Table Spoons & Forks	20 to 40	"
250 Gents' Gold Hunting-Case Watches	50 to 150	each
750 Ladies' Gold and Enamled Hunting case Watches		
800 Gents' Hunting-case S. Watches	35 to 70	"
200 Diamond Rings	50 to 100	"
5000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains	4 to 30	"
3000 " Oval Band Bracelets	4 to 8	"
5000 Jet and Gold Bracelets	6 to 10	"
2000 Chatelaine Chains & Gl. Chains	5 to 20	"
7000 Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4 to 10	"
5000 Coral, Opal & Emerald Brooches	4 to 8	"
5000 Mosiac, Jet, Lava & Florentino Ear Drops	4 to 8	"
7500 Coral, Opal, & E. Ear Drops	4 to 5	"
4000 California Diam'd Breast pins	5.50 to 10	"
3000 Gold Fob & Vest Watch keys	2.50 to 8	"
5000 Sets solitaire S-buttons, Studs, &c.	2 to 8	"
4000 Fob and Vest Ribbon-slides	3 to 10	"
6000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c	4 to 6	"
10000 Minature Lockets	2.50 to 10	"
1000 " " Magic Spring	10 to 20	"
3000 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c	2 to 8	"
5000 Plain Gold Rings	4 to 10	"
5000 Chased "	4 to 11	"
10000 Stone Set and Signet Rings	2.50 to 10	"
10000 Califorata Diamond Rings	2 to 10	"
7500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet & Gold	5 to 15	"
6000 " " " Cameo, Pearl,	5 to 15	"
Opal and other stones	4 to 15	"
10000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders and Pencils	4 to 10	"
1000 Gold Pens & G. Mounted Hold's	6 to 10	"
5000 " " " Extension "	13 to 25	"
5000 Ladies' Gilt and Jet Buckles	5 to 15	"
5000 " " " Hair Bars & Balls	5 to 10	"

ARRANDALE & Co., Manufacturers Agents, No. 167 *Broadway, New York.*

Announce that all the above list of goods will be sold *for One Dollar each.*

In consequence of the great stagnation of trade in the manufacturing districts of England, though the war having cut off the supply of cotton, a large quantity of Valuable Jewelry, originally intended for the English market, has been sent off for sale in this country, and MUST BE SOLD AT ANY SACRIFICE! Under these circumstances, ARRANDALE & CO., acting as agents for the principal European manufacturers have resolved upon a GREAT GIFT APPARTENMENT, to be divided according to the following regulation:

Certificates of the various articles are put into envelopes indiscriminately, sealed up, and when ordered are taken out without regard to choice, and sent by mail, thus, showing no favoritism. On receipt of the certificate, you will see what you are to have and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for One Dollar.

Send 25 cents for Certificate. In all transactions by mail, we shall charge for forwarding the certificates, paying postage and doing the business, 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the Certificate is sent for. Five certificates will be sent for $1, eleven for $2, thirty for $5, sixty-five for $10, one hundred for $15.

WHAT THE "PRESS" SAY OF US.

The Lafayett (Ind.) Daily Courier, Mar. 18, 1865 says:

"A better selection, more varied or fashionable assortment of jewelry cannot be found on the continent than Arrandale & Co. are now offering. Messrs. Arrandale & Co. occupy a high position in commercial circles as men entirely above the common trickery of trade. The statements may be implicitly relied upon both as to the character of their goods and the manner of disposal. Ladies especially, in all parts of the country, are realizing handsome profits as agents, and if any of our fair readers desire to interest themselves in the enterprise, they may do so with perfect confidence.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.—A rare opportunity is offered for obtaining watches, chains, diamond rings, silver-ware, etc., by Messrs. Arrandale & Co. at No. 167 Broadway. They have an immense stock of articles, varying in value, and all are offered at one dollar each. The distribution is very fairly done—you agree to take a certificate of a certain article, enclosed in an envelope, and are not required to pay your dollar unless you are satisfied with the article, which will certainly be worth more than that amount and may be $50 or $100. An excellent mode. An excellent mode this of investing a dollar.—*Sunday Times, N. Y. City, Feb. 19, 1865.*

Messrs. Arrandale & Co. have long been personally known to us, and we believe them to be every way worthy of public confidence.—*N. Y. Scottish American Jour. June 11, '64.*

By Messrs. Arrandale & Co.'s arrangement, the advantages must be on the side of the customer, for he has every thing to gain and nothing comparatively to lose. He knows what he will get for his dollar beforehand, and he need not send it if he is not satisfied.—*N. Y. Daily News, Aug. 6, 1864.*

We know the firm in question to be very respectable and thoroughly worthy of public confidence, and recommend our friends to read their advertisement.—*N. Y. Albion, Sept. 3, 1864.*

EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES.—The most eligible and profitable employment we have heard of for ladies is the sale of certificates for the Great Gift Distribution of Arrandale & Co. A lady of our acquaintance has been very successful in this way, not only in filling her own purse, but also in doing a good turn to those to whom she sold the Certificates, as will be seen by our advertising columns. Gentlemen can also be thus engaged.—*N. Y. Sunday Mercury, Aug. 14, '65.*

The British Whig of Kingston, C. W. says, Nov. 26th, 1864, "One of our lady subscribers became an agent for Arrandale & Co., and by request brought some twenty articles sent as prizes for her agency, to his office for inspection and without hesitation we can state that each and all of the articles were worth treble the amount of cost to the recipients, and some of them six times.

We have seen some very pretty specimens of Table and Teaspoons, Gold Watches, Ladies' Chains, Pins, Bracelets, etc., which has been sent by Arrandale & Co., to this place for $1 each.—*Angelica Reporter, N. Y. State, Feb. 15, 1865.*

AGENTS.—We want agents in every regiment, and in every town and county in the country, and those acting as such will be allowed 10 cents on every certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to one dollar, also other inducements which can be learned on application. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us either in cash or postage stamps.

ARRANDALE & Co.,
feb 24-3m 167 Broadway, New York.

Muslins, Muslins.

JUST received from the city an extra large stock of bleached and brown Muslins, which I will sell cheap for cash, call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at
feb 24 THOS. H. HARDESTER'S.

Notice.

FARMERS and others wishing children from the "Children's Aid Society" of Baltimore, will please make immediate application to Jas. H. McNeal, Secretary of the Society's Local Committee, at Easton, as the Agent will be at that place on the of February, with a company of Boys and Girls, ranging in age, from 7 to 13 years. As the Agent will remain in Easton but TWO DAYS at the furthest applicants must be punctual in meeting him upon his arrival.

WM. C. PALMER,
feb 24 Agent.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Supervisors are wanted to take charge of the following roads in the first Election District, and that applications will be received by the County Commissioners, by whom the appointments will be made:

Road Dist. No. 1—Comprising the public road from Mrs. Rogers' cross roads to Easton, including the roads in Hopkins' & Quaker Necks, and the Miles River Ferry road to the Bridge.

Road Dist. No. 2—Comprising the public road from Miles River Ferry road at the School House to the Bridge at Ratliff branch on Thomas' farm inclusive; and also the Glebe road to Easton.

Road Dist. No. 5—Comprising the public road from Woodenhawk's Bridge to Easton.

Further information in regard to the said roads may be had of the Clerk.

By order of the Board,
feb 24-tf M. G. FEDDEMAN, Clk.

ALEX. CHAPLAIN. J. Q. A. HADDAWAY.

COMMERCIAL BROKERS,

Real Estate Bought & Sold.

COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

CHAPLAIN & HADDAWAY,
TRAPPE, TALBOT CO., MD.

REFERENCE:

Col. Sam'l. Hambleton, Easton. Jas. Ll. Martin, Esq., Easton. I. C. W. Powell, Esq., Easton. Hon. D. M. Henry, Cambridge. Hon. R. F. Chambers, Chestertown. Hon. Wm. P. Preston, Baltimore. Wm. S. Power, Esq., Baltimore. Thos. J. Dail, Baltimore. Robert Turner, Baltimore. J. Edward Bird, Baltimore. Messrs. H. H. Dashiell & Co., Princess Anne. Col. Jas. Wallace, Cambridge, Md.
feb 24-1y

SPRING TRADE OPENING.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

J. RASIN has just returned from the city, and is now opening a large stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

purchased at the recent decline and will be sold at *low prices*, consisting of Plain and Figured DeLanes, Challies, Prints, Bleached and Brown Muslins and Sheetings, Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and Boys and Misses Dress goods.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4 & 8-4 Flour Oil Cloths and Mattrasses. Also a complete stock of Brown and White Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Flower, Crackers, Buckwheat and prime Goshen Butter. Also a new stock of Queensware, Woodenware and Tinware, &c. To an examination of which the public are respectfully invited.

feb 24 JOS. RASIN.

The Eastern Shore's Steamboat.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

THE Steamer Cambridge, Capt. E. T. Leonard, will resume her route on Saturday the 3d of March, proximo.—She has been thoroughly overhauled and improved, adding greatly to her capacity for carrying freight and to the comfort of her passengers arrangements. The alterations made in her machinery will doubtless, considerably increase her speed.

She will leave her new pier, 170 Light street wharf, Baltimore, every Tuesday and Saturday at 8 P. M., for Easton Point, Double Mills, Oxford, Clora's Point, Wallach's Landing, Cambridge, Hughlett's Wharf, Cabin Creek and Medford's Wharf. Returning from "the Shore" she will leave Medford's Wharf on Mondays and Thursdays at 1 P. M., reaching Baltimore 5 A. M. on Tuesday and Friday. Her new pier (170 Light street wharf, between Lee and Barry streets,) has been covered with one of the best wharf houses in Baltimore, wherein freight for "the Shore" will be received daily at all hours, and her freights for Baltimore can remain until disposed of by consignees.

Freighters on "the Shore will take notice that the Cambridge will not hereafter wait for any freight not in place on the wharves on her arrival at them; as it is imperatively necessary and but just that the arrival of the freight on the boat in Baltimore, shall not be delayed by waiting for that of those who may be behind time. feb 24

LUMBER, LUMBER.

WE the undersigned beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared to furnish all kinds of Building Materials such as is usually Manufactured at a country Saw-Mill, at short notice and at a less price for cash than they can be purchased in the city or elsewhere. Also Wheelwright Materials, Bridge-Plank, Fence-Posts, Plants, &c.—Hand in your orders to either of the undersigned.

JAMES A. ROE,
feb 17-1y EDWARD T. ROE.

MORO PHILIPS'

Genuine Improved

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

STANDARD GUARANTEED.

For sale at Manufacturer's Depots,
27 North Front St., Phila., Pa.
14 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.
And by Dealers in general throughout the Country.

The Material of which
MORO PHILLIPS' PHOSPHATE
is manufactured contains fifty per cent. more Bone Phosphate than Raw Bone, therefore it is more durable. The ammonia present gives it great additional fertilizing value.

Five years' experience has proved to the Farmer that it makes a heavier grain than even stable manure, and is not only active but lasting.

MORO PHILLIPS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.
jan 13-1f