THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 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. ($ 1 for 6 lines close matter

THE MEETING ON TUESDAY.—We see that the Star and Journal publish a call for a meeting at the Court House on Tuesday next to endorse the course of President Johnson in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. This is but another move to divert the attention of Union men from their party and to join with the rebel sympathizers of the county. We would advise every Union man in the county to keep their skirts clear of all such gatherings. The sympathizers of the late rebellion have all to gain and nothing to lose. If they can get Union men to participate in gatherings of this kind it is a point gained and added to their strength. We would say to the Union men of the county, who have stood by the Government in the hour of trial, to those who have been abused and denounced on account of their principles, to hold such assemblidges at a distance. The *Union* men of the county stand by President Johnson now, as they have in the past. They nominated him, they elected him, and they now sustain him in his administration. They do not select something that he has done here or there and make a great flourish over it, while the main features of his administration are left unnoticed, for that would be sectional, but they take him as *their* President and the President of the United States. They endorse his administration from the beginning. Let us see whether or not the meeting that is to assemble on Tuesday will do the same.—Do they endorse his policy in compelling the rebel States to repudiate their war debt? Do they endorse his policy in compelling the rebel States to adopt the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery? Do they endorse his policy in the trial and execution of the murderers of Federal soldiers, by military commissions? These are points of far more interest than the Freedmens' Bureau Bill, which has just been vetoed. We heard of no meeting called by these men to sustain President Johnson, when he demanded that the rebellious States should adopt his policy in repudiating their debt and abolishing slavery.—The people have no confidence in such converts. Let the Union men of this county stand by their President as they have done in the past, but do it within their own party. Do not allow yourselves to be won over by soft words to join in with the rebel party. They only want you in order that they may ride into power, over your heads after you have faced all the difficulties of the rebellion and they have in spirit been your country's destroyers. It is not necessary for the Union party to make a great flourish of trumpets in supporting the President. They have shown it by their actions. It is only those who have been out-and-out enemies of President Johnson and sympathizers with the rebellion, or those that desire to affiliate with them that need attend this meeting. Those that have cheered Jeff. Davis, denounced President Johnson as a drunkard, and as a robber, will have to pass a great many resolutions before they can palm off their hollow professions of loyalty upon the public.—Nowithstanding all this pretence of friendship for President Johnson, some of the leaders of the opposite party in this county, since his speech on the 22d, have pronounced him as being under the influence of liquor on that occasion.—What say you, Union men, to this kind of friendship for our President.

FAITHFUL SERVANT—*He obeys orders well.*—On Saturday last we challenged the Journal to prove certain things, well like a faithful and obedient servant he did the best he could on Thursday last, but utterly failed in accomplishing his object. That however, was no fault of his. He labored hard over the files of the Gazette, and found an editorial which he actually gives us the credit of writing, advocating peace and the protection of our homes against the "outlaws" and "thieves" which the rebels gave us every assurance this section of country would be infested with when the war began, and made the further discovery that we published the proceedings of the meeting which forced upon the people the arming of the county, in the next column to the editorial, without pay. The author of that article is a prodigy. We would ask the editor of the Journal how long it has been since it adopted the rule of charging for the proceedings of public meetings? The Journal did so well in its last issue, in complying with our request, we will now give it for its next week's work, the publication of the Constitution of the United States, (be careful, don't get that of the rebel States. If you have not one of the U. States we will loan you one) and the Declaration of Independence. After this has been done, we desire it to continue the publication of the editorials of the Gazette, from where he left off on Thursday, up to the present time. By that time it will have some better show as to loyalty.

"For the life of us, we cannot tell whether the Gazette supports the President or the negroes. Tell our neighbor please inform the public which side it advocates."—*Star.*

We are for both, as the President has repeatedly given assurance that he would give every assistance and that they ought to be protected and educated. But our hand is against rebels, for President Johnson says if there be but *five thousand or less* in a State that are loyal, and the others are otherwise, the loyal should govern. Will the editor of the Star please inform its readers whether or not he has forgotten his old friend Jefferson D. since he has become a convert to the cause of the Union? He is certainly very ungrateful to lavish such praises upon President Johnson, who neither needs them nor thanks him for them, when he leaves his old standard-bearer and particular friend, in prison, without a word of consolation for his kindness in taking the editor into his flock of officials during his sojourn in Richmond. "Will our neighbor please inform the public which side it advocates?" Does he still hang on to Jeff. Davis in private and run with Johnson in public? If you are in earnest in your pretensions let us hear something of Southern rebels that waged war against the Government as well as denunciations against those of the North you term as 'traitors,' who supported the Government in crushing the rebellion. The editor of the Star neither regards country, principle or anything else when office and power presents itself.

"The Editor of the Gazette is holding a lucrative office under President Johnson, and it cannot run with the hare and hold with the hound."—*Star.*

We presume the editor of the Star is getting impatient. He no doubt thinks the post office has been out of his *family* long enough. It is evident now as in 1861, when he and his friends used every exertion to secure the appointment of post-master for a relative, when too the whole party denounced Mr. Lincoln, as a black-guard and thief, that their whole aim is office and power. The editor of the Star has been so feasted upon office that he can scarcely write a sentence about anything that he does not evince a regret that he has not an office that some one else holds. Which of the above extremes the editor of the Star took during the rebellion he does not say, but it is generally supposed that he ran with the cows and held with Jeff. Davis, at Richmond.

☞ We publish on our first page this morning, an article from the Missouri Democrat and copied into the Texas National Democrat, from which we copy it, giving a history of a number of those who are now knocking for admission into the halls of Congress. It shows them up in a bad light, and if this version be true the admission of such men into the councils of the nation would be a disgrace to the country and an insult to loyalty.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. Jno. A. J. Cresswell for a pamphlet copy of his splendid oration upon the life and character of the late Hon. H. Winter Davis. Mr. Davis was a great man and a history of his life will be well worthy of perusal. Notwithstanding it is very lengthy, we shall commence its publication next week.

A NEW STEAMER ON THE LINE.—Capt. H. J. Strandberg of Easton, has purchased the fine steamer "Balloon," from the Goverment, and will commence regular trips to Miles River Ferry on Tuesday, the 13th inst., making three daily trips per week.—The Balloon is said to be in splendid order and is very fast. Advertisement will appear next week.

DEATH OF AN OLD AND ESTEEMED CITIZEN.—Miss Ann Smith, aged 80 years, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died on Thursday morning last. For notice of funeral, &c., see the notice under the death heading.

For the Easton Gazette.

Report Board of School Commissioners.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of School Commissioners of Talbot County held in Easton, February 14th 1866, at which all the members were present, the following business was transacted:

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been corrected and approved, the several District Commissioners presented their reports, and also those of the teachers their supervision, for the Winter Term, commencing November 16th, 1865, and ending January 31st 1866, an abstract from which is here published.

Dist. No. 1, (St. Michaels and Bay Hundred.)

Dr. James Dawson—Commissioner.

Number of Schools in operation	13
" " Boys in attendance	302
" " Girls " "	183
Total number of Pupils	485
Total expenses	$1363.60
Amount received for Books	209.67

District No. 2, (Trappe).

Dr. Samuel A. Harrison—Commissioner.

Number of Schools in operation,	13
" " Boys in attendance,	149
" " Girls, " " "	71
Total number of pupils,	220
Total expenses for Term,	1235 01
Amount received for Books,	77.22

District No. 3, (Easton).

Mr. Leonidas Dodson—Commissioner.

Number of Schools in opperation,	8
" " Boys in attendance,	116
" " Girls " " "	85
Total number of Pupils,	201
Total expenses for Term,	781.93
Receipts for Books,	120.39

District No. 4, (Chapel).

Mr. Henry P. Hopkins—Commissioner.

Number of Schools in operation,	7
" " Boys in attendance,	123
" " Girls, " " "	60
Total number of Pupils,	183
Total expenses for Term,	$715.01
Receipts for Books,	93.44

SUMMARY.

Total number of schools in the county	41
" " " Pupils in attendance,	1089
" Expenses,	4095.58
" Receipts for Books,	500 73
Average cost of each Pupil, (Winter Term)	3.73

The Treasurer reported, that after the payments ordered at the last meeting, for the Fall term, there remained in the Treasury, $37,34. That he had received from the State Treasurer as the proportional part of the County, of the State fund, for one quarter, $2,312,27. That he had received from the County Commissioners, as part of county levy, $2,000,00. That there was therefore available for the uses and at the disposal of the Board of School Commissioners, $4,349,61. Where upon it was ordered, that the whole of the expenses of the Winter Term be paid, except the salaries of those teachers who have neglected promptly to return their school reports according to law. It was ordered that the sum of four hundred dollars be paid to the State Board of Education on account of books; and one hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty some cents be paid to Messrs. Cushing and Bailey, in full of their bill of stationery. It was ordered that the salaries of those teachers who had resigned their schools with the purpose of leaving the county permanently be paid in full.

The President reported that, in the discharge of his official duties, he had visited, in different parts of the county, twenty-five schools, and had examined the pupils of each, in their studies, at the same time noticing organization and management of those schools by the teachers in charge of them. That he had examined thirty two candidates for the position of teacher, and congratulated the Board upon having so many accomplished and efficient teachers in the schools. That of those examined by him, to twenty one he gave certificates of competency, and eleven were either placed upon probation for another trial, or were rejected as disqualified. That a large number who had been teaching, for one cause or another, declined an examination, and that although there were so many vacancies thus made, very few of the schools will be closed.—He stated that in accordance with the Law and a resolution of this board, one school had been closed on account of its falling below the minimum (10) number, the teacher having reported an attendance of only five scholars.

SAML. A. HARRISON,
Pres't. Board School Commissioners.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SHERMAN.—We give below the remarks of Senator Sherman in the U. S. Senate on Monday last. The veto of the Freedmen's Bureau by the President and his speech on the 22d of February, which caused some little difference in the Union party, was the occasion which brought forth the masterly reasoning from this Senator. It is full of patriotism, and although he voted for the Bureau Bill and voted against the veto, he urges every lover of his country to support the President. He deprecates the language which some of the members have used toward the President, and that the President ever consented to address the "mixed multitude" which he did, on the 22d. But that it could not be denied that much had been done by prominent men calculated to force the President to take the stand which he has.—President Johnson has gone through a fiery ordeal too trying, for Union men to drop him because he may differ with a large number of the party in one or two instances. Let them hold him up. Let them use kind words rather than denunciations. Do not leave him "in the hands of rebels, for they do not pretend to say that they endorse his whole administration, but only such parts of it as they can cull out to suit their peculiar views. We invite our readers to give Mr. Sherman's speech a careful perusal:

Mr. Sherman, referring to the lately Rebel States, said they were States still; they had been in insurrection, but every branch of the Government had regarded them as States whose relations to the Government had been disturbed by the war. The first duty of Congress was to provide for taking these States back one by one, each upon its own merits. Mr. Sherman next compared the reconstruction policy of President Johnson with that of his predecessor, President Lincoln, showing that the one was a continuation of the other, with the exception that Mr. Johnson's policy was most seen in its requirements from the Rebels. The principal objection that had been made against President Johnson's plan was that he had not included colored men among those whom he declared entitled to vote in the South. It should be remembered that colored men were prohibited by law from voting in the South, as they are in every State in the Union except six. The prejudice of the army was against it; also, in making laws, the prejudices of the people must be taken into consideration.

Mr. Sherman next referred to the speech made by the President on the 22d. He thought no man who was a friend to Mr. Johnson would be unwilling to wipe that out of his history. It was impossible to conceive a more humiliating spectacle than that of the President of the United States addressing such a crowd as called on him on the 22d. He regretted especially the paragraph in that speech referring by name to Messrs. Stevens and Sumner. But it should be remembered that President Johnson was a combative man; that he had always been noted for his force in replying to assaults made upon him. Mr. Sumner had recently accused him of "whitewashing" though no affront was intended, this language was evidently construed into an affront. It could no be forgotten that Mr. Stevens proclaimed Andrew Johnson an alien enemy in the Baltimore Convention, and that he recently in the House said that, for certain language used by the President, a British King would have lost his head two hundred years ago. These facts must be taken into consideration in making up judgment upon this unfortunate speech. The most injudicious paragraph in it was that which charges certain gentlemen with conspiring at his assasination.—This was simply ridiculous, and he believed there was not a man in the country who thought differently. Still there was much in the speech worthy of consideration, as it was prompted by his desire to see the Southern States fully restored to their constitutional relations. He (Mr. Sherman) did not approve of the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. He voted for the bill and against the veto, but still he recognized in the veto no extraodinary or unauthorized act of the President, and nothing but the exercise of a constitutional right. While he was anxious to see some mode adopted by which loyal men from the South might be admitted to Congress, he never would consent to the admission of any man who had taken part in the rebellion, and he never would vote for the repeal of the test oath. He believed the people of the country demanded a change in the basis of representation, so as to keep the Rebel States from coming back here with increased representation, as they would do under the freedom of the blacks, according to present basis. He believed the best and fairest basis of representation would be voters, and not population, although he should probably vote for the proposition now pending in the Senate, which recognizes population as the basis. He did not believe Mr. Sumner's proposition to declare universal suffrage by act of Congress was practicable.

Mr. Sherman said, in conclusion: I have thus, Mr. President, endeavored to show that to this hour no act has been done by the President inconsistent with his obligations to the great Union party that elected him. Differences have risen, but they have arisen upon new questions, not within the contemplation of the Union party, when the President was nominated.—I have also shown that he has acted in pursuance of a policy adopted by Mr. Lincoln, and approved by the people, and that no event has yet transpired that will preclude him from a hearty co-operation with the great mass of the Union party in securing to the country the objects for which we conducted successfully a great war. That events have transpired that utterances have been made tending in that direction, no one will deny. The surest evidence of it is the joy of the worst enemies of the country, rejoicing over our divisions.

I find in a Vermont paper this significant paragraph:

"Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 20.—The Democracy of Dayton had a jollification over President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill this afternoon, firing one hundred guns. Vallandigham made a brief speech saying the Democracy did not elect Johnson, but it is now their duty to stand by him. He announced a mass meeting in future for exultation. A flag floats from Vallandigham's window."

Mr. Poland—May I ask what flag it is?

Mr. Sherman—I do not know. The despatch does not state.

Mr. Nye—If he flew his own flag, it was a Rebel flag.

Mr. Sherman—Now I am not aware of any calamity more disgraceful than for us, by our division, to surrender to men who were enemies to their country in time of war any or all of the powers of this Government. He who contributes in any way to this result deserves the execrations of his countrymen. This may be done by thrusting upon the President new issues in which the well-known principles of his life do not agree with the judgment of his political associations. It may be done by inviting controversies of a personal character. It may be done by the President turning his back upon those who trusted him with high powers, and thus linking his name with one of the most disgraceful in American history—that of John Tyler. I feel an abiding confidence that Andrew Johnson will not and could not do this; and, sir, who will deny that the overbearing and intolerant will of Henry Clay contributed very much to the defection of John Tyler? But the division of the Whig party was an event utterly insignificant in comparison with the evil results of a division in the Union party. Where will be the four millions of slaves whom by your policy you have emancipated? What would be their inevitable fate if now surrendered to the custody of the Rebels of the South? Will you, by your demand of universal suffrage, destroy the power of the Union party to protect them in their dearly purchased liberty? Will you by new issues, upon which you know you have not the views of the people, jeopardize those rights which you can by the aid of the Union party, secure to these freedmen?—We know that the President cannot, will not, and never agreed to unite with us upon the issue of universal suffrage and dead States. No such doctrines were contemplated when for his heroic services in the cause of the Union, we placed his side by side with Mr. Lincoln as our standard-bearer. Why dwell upon them? Why not complete the work so gloriously done by our soldiers, by securing union and liberty to all men, without distinction of color, leaving to the States, as before, the question of suffrage? It is the curse of God, the malediction of millions of our people, and the tears and blood of new-made freedmen, will, in my judgment, be rent on those who now, for any cause, destroy the unity of the great party that had led us through the wilderness of war to the want now of peace and repose. We must now look to our public credit. We have duties to perform to the business interest of this country in which we need the assistance of the President. We have every motive for harmony with him, and with each other, and for the time shall come when I can no longer confide in his devotion to the principles upon which he was elected, I will bid farewell to Andrew Johnson with unfeigned sorrow. I will remember when he stood in this very spot, five years ago, repelling with unexampled courage the assaults of traitors. He left in their hands wife, children, property and house, and staked their all in the result. I will remember that when a retreating General would have left Nashville to its fate, that again, with heroic courage, he maintained his post. I will remember the fierce conflicts and trials through which he and his fellow-compatriots in East Tennessee sustained our cause in the heart of the Confederacy. I will remember the struggle he had with the aristocratic element of Tennessee, never ashamed of his origin, and never far from the hearts of the people. Sir, you must not sever the great Union party from this loyal element of the Southern States. No theories of possible Union good can compensate for the loss of such patriotism and devotion to me. As he tells you in his message, time is a great element of reform, and time is on your side. I remember the homely and encouraging words of a pioneer in the anti-slavery cause—an expelled Methodist preacher from the South—who told those who were behind him in opinion, "Well, friends, I'll block up in public; we must all travel together." So I say to all who doubt Andrew Johnson, or who wish to move more rapidly than he can, to block up a while to consolidate their great victory with the consciousness that reason and the Almighty will continue their work. All wisdom will not die with us. The highest human wisdom is to do all the good you can, but not to sacrifice a possible good to attempt the impracticable. God knows that I do not urge harmony and consolidation from personal motives. The people of my native State have entrusted me with a position here extending four years beyond the termination of the Presidential office of the present incumbent. He can grant me no favor. If I believed for a moment that he would seek an alliance with those who, by either arms or counsel, for even apathy, were against this country in the recent war, and will turn over to them the high powers entrusted to him by the Union party, then, sir, he is dishonored, and will receive no assistance from me. But I will not force him into this attitude. If he shall prove false to the declarations made by him in his veto message—that his strongest desire was to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and property—then I will not quarrel with him as to the means used, and while, as he tells us in this same message, he only asks for States to be represented which are presented in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, and in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any constitutional or legal test, surely we ought not to separate from him, until at least we prescribe a test of their loyalty upon which we are willing to stand. We have not done it yet. I will not try him by new creeds. I will not denounce him for hasty words uttered in repelling personal affronts. I see him yet surrounded by the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln, pursuing his policy. No word from me shall drive him into political fellowship with those who, when he was one of the moral heroes of this war, denounced him, spat upon him, and despitefully used him. The association must be self-sought, and even then I will part with him in sorrow, but with the lasting hope that the same Almighty Power that has led us through the recent war will be with us still guiding us through new difficulties, until every State is restored to its full union and fellowship, and until our nation, purified by war, will assume among the nations of the earth the grand position hoped for by Washington, Clay, Webster, Lincoln, and hundreds of thousands of unstained heroes, who gave up their lives for its glory.

RECONSTRUCTION.

President Johnson's Views—Conversation with the Governor of Ohio—Proclamation soon to be Issued—The Freedmen's Bureau—President Johnson's Policy—He Regards it a Success—Recognition as States in the Union—Representation in Congress—Loyal Men only to be Admitted—Congress to be the Judge—A Conversation Between Gov. Cox, of Ohio, and the President—The President's Views on Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The following important letter was read to night by Gov. Cox, of Ohio, to the Union representatives in congress from that State:

WASHINGTON, Monday Feb. 26, '66.

Gen'l Geo. R. Wright, Chairman of Union Central Committee, Columbus, Ohio:

My Dear Sir—On Saturday last I had the honor of an interview with the President, which I regard as of sufficient interest and importance to make it proper that I should reduce to writing my remembrance of his statements whilst they were fresh in my memory, since he seemed to me in a perfectly free and unprpremeditated conversation to exhibit with peculiar clearness, the processes of his own mind in reaching some of his opinions and to express them with such manifest candor and entire from personal seeking, that I could not but think that if he would consent to it, good might be done by making his statements public. Accordingly I again waited upon him this morning to make known what I had done and to ask his verification of the truth of my report, and his consent to make the same known to the country. Although he was entirely unaware of my purpose to reduce his remarks to writing (and I myself had no such intention when I first called upon him), he most frankly gave his consent and assented to the accuracy of my report, which is as follows:

He said he had no thought which he was not willing to own. That his policy had simply aimed at the earliest possible restoration of peace on the basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy had ever been adopted, and therefore, when he entered upon the duties of his office he was obliged to adopt one of his own. He has in some sense inherited that of Mr. Lincoln, with which he thought he agreed, and that was substantially the one which he had carried out.—Congress had no just ground of complaint that he had done so, for they had not seen fit to declare their views or adopt any measures embodying what could be called a policy of reconstruction. He was satisfied that no long continuance of military government could be tolerated. That the whole country would properly demand the restoration of a truly civil government, and not to give it to the lately rebellious States would be an admission of the failure of the Administration and of the party which had carried the war to prove themselves equal to the exigency now that the work of reconstruction was over, and that of rebuilding had begun. Military government alone would not pacify the South. At the end of a long period of such government we would be no nearer, and probably not so near the end as now, and would have the same work to do. Hence, there is a real necessity of adopting a policy which should restore civil government fully, just as soon as the rebellion should be thoroughly ended, and these conditions accepted by the South, which were to be regarded as absolutely necessary to the peace of the country.

One central idea had controlled him in the whole matter, and this was, that the proper system of pacification should be one which tended everywhere to stimulate the loyalty of the people of the South themselves, and make it the spring of loyal conduct and proper legislation, rather than to impose on them laws and conditions by direct external force. Thus, in the case of the Freedmen's Bureau. He was not against the idea of the Bureau *in toto*, for he had used it and was still using it. It might continue for a period of more than a year yet. He had contemplated that either by proclamation of his own, or by some action of Congress, a condition of peace, the technical end of the rebellion would probably be declared at some period, perhaps, not very remote, and as he understood the present law, the Bureau might continue a year from that time. Meanwhile he would say to the South: "It depends upon yourselves to say whether the Bureau shall be discontinued at an earlier day, for I will put an end to it just as soon as you by proper action for the protection of the freedmen make it necessary." Thus, said he, the hope of getting rid of the institution stimulates them to do what is right whilst they are not discouraged by the idea that there is no hope of an end to what they regard as a sort of military government. If, on the other hand, the Bureau were to be made a permanent thing by legislation, which on its face appears part of the fixed law of the land, all of the objections he had urged in his message applied in full force to it, and, instead of encouraging the South to loyalty, you tend to drive them to desperation, and make their hatred of the Government inveterate. The same principal of stimulating loyalty was shown in the manner in which he held martial law over them. Wherever they should show so peaceful and law-abiding a condition of their community that martial law was not needed, it should be removed. Their own conduct would thus determine the matter and the desire and interest of all the best people increase to put down disturbances and outbreaks; to protect men and obey the laws, because by so doing they would hasten the withdrawal of the direct interference of the military arm in their affairs. In precisely the same way, and under the same idea, he had acted in regard to civil affairs generally in that section, regarding it as necessary and proper to impose upon the rebellious States conditions which would guarantee the safety of the country, and regarding the then existing affairs of the local governments as having disqualified themselves by their treason for continuance in power, he deposed them and established provisional governments. These he asked himself what conditions ought to be demanded of them, and how their disposition to accept them in good faith might be stimulated. The conditions, viz: the amendment of State Constitutions, excluding slavery, the acceptance of the same amendment of the Constitution; the repudiation of the Rebel debt, and the admission of the freedmen to various rights, &c., everybody is familiar with. To stimulate them to accept these conditions, being such as using his best judgment and in the absence of any Congressional power, he thought the nearest right of any he could frame, he engaged, that, on their acceptance with evidence of good faith, he would permit them to reorganize their State Governments, elect Legislatures, &c., and so far as Executive acts could do so, would restore them to their position in the Union of the States. They had so far accepted his conditions that he did not regard the experiment a failure, but a success. He had accordingly reorganized the Postoffice Department everywhere among them; had reopened trade and removed restrictions therein through the Treasury Department, and in like manner in all the Executive departments reorganized them as States in the Union only keeping enough of a military hold to protect the freedmen, as he had before stated, and to induce them to do something more than enough in that direction.

President Johnson.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* of Friday of last week has the following:—

Latest from the President.—We publish the following "by authority":—

A friend of the President called on him the other day, and, in the course of an earnest conversation, Mr. Johnson declared that he is a Republican, believes in the spirit and principles of the party, and intends to adhere to the Union party organization that nominated him at Baltimore on a platform that he heartily indorsed then, and does now, in its entire length and breadth. He declared that he does not expect our care for the support of the copperhead Democracy; that he despises them for their sympathies with the disunionists and Rebels during the war, and cannot affiliate with them.

"My policy," he said, "is, and will continue to be, the old and declared policy of the Union party. Men like Sumner and Stevens, who cause me of deserting the party, are themselves accused of its desertion. They are departing from the principles of the party, not I. Let those who choose follow them in their mad career—I cannot. I stand upon the platform of the Union, the Constitution, the laws, and the speedy restoration of the whole nation upon an honorable, just and lasting basis of peace and the rights of all men. If friends desert me, or enemies applaud me for this, I cannot help it. I know my duty and will perform it."

SENATORIAL REPPISO.—Mr. E— to Mr. D—Well Sir you are very radical. I suppose you are in favor of negro voting?

Mr. D——. My county Sir, voted for the new Constitution which declares that only white men should vote. Your county voted against that Constitution, thereby inferring that you were not satisfied with so restricted a franchise. Mr. E——dropped the subject.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay 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. nov 25-4m.

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

DENTISTRY.

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

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 1st, 1866.

Sales as follows:	
WHEAT—no sales of white	
Red,	1 90a$2 03
CORN—White,	66a67
Yellow,	70a71
OATS—	50

DEATHS.

SMITH.—Died on the 1st inst., at her residence in Easton, Miss Ann Smith, in the 80th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the Protestant Episcopal Church, this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LIME—White-Washing Lime just received
mar 3 JAMES H. GRACE.

BOY WANTED

TO learn the tailoring business. Apply to
mar 3 JNO. SATTERFIELD.

STRICHLAND'S Cough Balsom, just received and for sale by
mar 3 DAWSON & BRO.

ORDERS for fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, vines, roses, will be promptly attended to. [mar 3] LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.

ORANGES, Lemons, Cocoanuts, Pickles, Sauces, Sardines, Brandy Peaches, Current, Raspberry and Strawberry Jellies, &c.
mar 3 LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.

Coal Oil, Chimneys, &c.

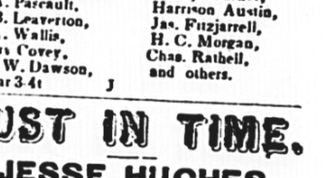
WE have just received a fresh supply of superior Coal Oil, best quality lamp-chimnies of various sizes, and round and flat lamp-wicks. [mar 3] DAWSON & BRO.

To Whom it may Concern.

ALL persons indebted to me on Note, account or otherwise, are hereby respectfully requested to come forward and make settlement on or before

The 20th day of April next,

as actual necessity compels me to close up my business.
mar 3-4t ALEXANDER TODD.



IN great variety, also Early Corn, Red and White Onion Sets, Carrott and Pumpkin Seed, just received and for sale by
mar 3 DAWSON & BRO.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,—Extra Early Peas, extra Early Corn, and every variety of herb and garden seeds, just received by
mar 3 LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.

Fertilizers, Fertilizers.

WE have on hand and are daily receiving a superior quantity of Ground Bones which we are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Also Poudrette which we guarantee equal to any in market. For sale by the ton, or ton, by

REMINGTON & BAYNE,
N. E. cor. Caroline & Alice Anne St.
P. O. Box 476 Baltimore, Md.

N. B.—Highest cash prices paid for Bags, Rope, Iron, Brass, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Hides, &c. [mar 3-3m

Town Commissioners'

ELECTION NOTICE.

EASTON, FEBRUARY 27th, 1866.

THE Commissioners of the town of Easton, will meet at their Room, on

Monday, the 19th of March, proximo,

for the purpose of holding an election for three Commissioners to serve for three years, in the place of John Talbott, Jesse Hughes, James C. Norris, whose term of service will expire on that day.

Also, one Commissioner will be elected to fill the unexpired term of Alex. Dodd, Jr., resigned.

LEVIN H. CAMPBELL,
mar 3-3t Secretary.

Public Landing.

WE the undersigned, citizens and tax-payers hereby give notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date we intend to petition the Hon. Board of County Commissioners to enlarge the Public Landing on Skipton Creek or the better accommodation of the public.

Wm. H. Groome,	J. H. McNeal,
Chas. M Jump,	Sol. M Love,
Tilghman N. Chance,	Henry Warner,
A. A. Pascault,	Harrison Austin,
H. B. Leaverton,	Jas. Fitzjarrell,
F. A. Wallis,	H. C. Morgan,
Henry Covey,	Chas. Rathell,
Jno. W. Dawson,	and others.

mar 3-4t

JUST IN TIME.

JESSE HUCHES

HAS just returned from the city with a full and complete assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, &c., which I have selected with great care and with an eye to the wants of the community. Being a practical man and a judge of the articles I deal in, I think I can give general satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call, both as to price and quality.

His stock consists in part of Ladies, Misses and Children' Fancy Tassel Balmorals, plain and tipped Balmorals, Morocco Boots and Gaiters, Congress and side lace Gaiters, Serge tipped front laced Gaiters, kid Slippers, Anklets, Goat and leather Balmorals.

MEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS' WEAR.

Mens' fine and heavy Boots, Crimpt Gaiters, Oxford Ties and shoes, boys' Gaiters, Balmorals, &c., youths Balmorals, &c.

MANUFACTURING.—My stock of Leathers is complete. I am prepared to make to order any kind of Boots or Shoes may customers my desire. Repairing done at short notice.

Feeling thankful for the support I have received in the past, I hope to still merit the continuance of the same. [mar 3]

Livery Stables.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has arranged with Messrs. Albertson & Norris, to take charge of the Easton Hotel Stables, and persons stopping at the hotel shall hereafter have no cause to complain of the want of attention to their horses. I shall give the business my personal supervision, and leave nothing undone to give satisfaction.

My Headquarters will be in the new office in the Star building, where travelers will find a suitable place to deposit whips, robes, &c., &c.

Horses will be received on livery, by the day, month or year.

Horses and carriages for hire at all times and seasons. Travelers sent promptly to any part of the county, or adjoining counties.

My hacks will continue to run regularly to all the Steamboat landings, and passengers conveyed to and from the steamboat with the greatest possible dispatch.

The subscriber is paying the market price for Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades and Straw, &c., and persons having such articles for sale will always find a ready market at my stables.

Hauling of all kinds will also be done, as heretofore.

Thankful for past favors, by strict attention to business, I hope to merit and receive a large share of public patronage.
mar 3-1y FRANK G. WRIGHT