# THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 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 Supscriptions 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 1 for 6 lines close matter

### NEWS ITEMS.

A serious railroad accident occured near Connersville on the 21st, on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroads, which resulted in the entire destruction of the down passenger train. The wind having blown down one of the stone piers of the long bridge just east of Connersville, over Whitewater river, and otherwise weakened the structure, the locomotive went through, turning a somersault, and the baggage car and two passenger cars were thrown on top and completely demolished. The engineer and brakeman were severely injured, and some of the passengers somewhat bruised, but none dangerously.

In Salt Lake City the Gentiles are permitted to assemble for Divine worship. Every Sabbath service is held in Indepedence Hall by Rev. N. McLeod, who is a bold and fearless man.—He has commenced a series of lectures on the vices of polygamy. On the occasion of these lectures the hall is crowded both with Mormons and Gentiles.

The Brownville (Texas) *Courier*, of the 8th instant, records the death by assassination of Mr. Eben Cobb, a native of Portland, Me., but a resident of Texas for several years. His body, with bullet holes in the head, was found four or five miles below Brownsville, on the Brazos road.

Another extensive robbery of bonds took place in New York on Friday. A sneak thief entered the residence of Mr. John P. Moore. No. 110 Madison avenue, and stole a box containing bonds to the value of one hundred thousand dollars. A reward of five thousand dollars is offered for the recovery of the lost articles.

Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, has sent in to the Legislature a message; in which he represents that the peace and quiet of the State are endangered by preparations of malcontents and banditti to resume operations this Spring, and asking for an appropriation of money to provide against the danger.

The Hartford *Press* says that three of the Tennessee Congressional delegation, Senator Fowler, Colonel Stokes and Hon. Horace Maynard, will take the stump for the Union party in Connecticut this week.

A despatch from General Hawley, the Union candidate, for Governor of Kentucky speaks very hopefully of the result. In support of General Hawley, Messrs. E. B. Owen and Wareham Griswold, of Hartford, publish a card in which they say that, accompanied by the General and introduced by Senator Foster, they waited the other day upon the President, and had a full, free and satisfactory conversation with him; that in the course of this conversation he said "that it is too late in the day to ask him if he desired the success of the Union party, in view of all the occurrences of the last four or five years," and "that he does desire it;" that, "whatever differences of opinion he has with members of that party, he expects to fight out within the lines of that organization;" that "he has appointed none but members of that party to office, and expects to continue in that course;" "that he adheres firmly to the principles of that party as laid down by its last National Convention," and that "there had been no interference whatever by any member of the Administration, so far as he knew, with the canvass in Connecticut."

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes an intercepted letter in possession of the State Department at Washington, identified as being written by Clement C. Clay, under date of St. Catherines, C. W., November, 1864. The letter shows the complicity of the writer in the robbery and murdering raids from canada into the United States. The letter is addressed to J. P. Benjamin, and urged the official sanction by the Rebel Government of the acts of Lieut. Bennett, H. Young, and the other desparados who made the raid on St. Albans.

It is reported that the Navy Department is about to send a monitor and a fast side-wheel steamer to the Newfoundland fishing banks, to look out for the interests of our citizens in that locality, and prevent any breach of the peace between them and the subjects of Great Britain.

On Sunday night last, the 18th instant, the county jail in this village was consumed by fire, leaving nothing but the bare walls standing.—Two negroes charged with larceny were confined there at the time, who, it is thought, fired the building and then effected their escape. The leg-irons by which one of them was secured, were found next morning, some distance from the spot. What direction the prisoners took after effecting their escape, is unknown. The jail was a new building, erected we believe in 1859, and cost about $ 3,000.—*Port Tobacco Times.*

The snow storm in Canada last Wednesday was the most severe for years. The entire month of March has been unusually stormy all over the Northern and Eastern states and Provinces.

Two children in Chicago have been poisoned by putting a card photograph in their mouths.—One has died; the other is very low.

How long a horse can live without food is decided by experiments recently made in France. It was ascertained, by cruel means, that a horse will live for twenty-five days without solid food, merely drinking water. He may live seventeen days without eating food or drinking. He can only live five days when consuming solid food without drinking. After taking solid aliment for the space of ten days, but with an insufficient quantity of drink, the stomach is worn out. The above facts show the importance of water in the sustenance of the horse. A horse which had been deprived of water for three days, drank eleven gallons in the space of three minutes.

Lieutenant General Grant has ordered that commanding officers of posts and depots will, as soon as possible after the arrival of deserters at their posts, forward chargers to the commanding General of the department in which their posts or depots may be situated, who will, with as little delay as practicable, taken measures to have the deserters brought to trial.

A new method of shoeing horses has been on trial in Paris for a year or more past. By it the hoof is but a little cut away, the shoe is light, the foot rests upon the ground, and is allowed to expand naturally, while the horse never slips. It has been tried successfully for some months on the omnibus horses.

### The Journal Man's Back up.

We were no little surprised on Thursday morning last, when the Journal, the organ of the fag-end of the rebel party in this county, made its appearance, to find that its publisher and its writers had been worked up to such a state of frenzy. Its articles show a temper such as might be expected only from an old bachelor or a spoiled child when refused a lump of sugar. Little did we expect that the ten dollars we demanded from the sinking concern, in pre-payment for advertising the "glorious 29" was going to act upon the whole kennel and cause them to show symptoms of hydrophobia.

That ten dollars we know hurt, but there are other matters which rest equally heavy. For instance, the fact of the editor's trying to get the petition published for nothing, and his efforts being nipped in the bud, and his course held up to the public in its true light, considerably chafed him and was a great source of mortification. Added to this was the disappointment in securing the names of his friends, Chas. Dobson, Jason and Spindlow Collins as securities to his bond.—We know that all these vexations were very trying to his nerves, but yet he is old enough to be used to *disappointment.*

The poor deluded creature is to be pitied. He is pulled this way one week and that way another week. One week he is made to say that some of the signers of the "29" will not allow us to publish the list, the next week he is made to say we were "obliged to publish our own weakness." There is also an immorality connected with the course of the Journal which is disreputable. For the last month it has been abusing the Judge of this Circuit, (against whom no doubt the writer has a particular hatred,) the Register of Wills, the County Clerk, the Clerk to the County Commissioners, and Mr. Dodson of the Bank, the character of all of whom, for honesty, sobriety—politically, socially and in every other particular, stands unblemished. For the information of this defamer of public and private character of gentlemen who stands far above him in purity of mind, we will here state that they are blameable for nothing that may appear in the Gazette. We do our own writing, we manage our own affairs, and whatever editorials that may appear in our columns need not rest upon the shoulders of others. Whether these remarks are credited or not by our opponents it matters but little to us, except we desire to correct an erroneous impression which the Journal is calculated to make in reference to others while it is roaring around like a mad bull in a china shop. As far as we are personally concerned we feel it no small compliment to have it supposed that our articles are written by such persons. They are men of education, ability and refinement, and we know of nothing that could give us a greater assurance that our shot are generally aimed in the right direction and sent home with telling effect than to have it constantly published to the world by the Journal that Judge Goldsborough, Messrs. L. Dodson, S. T. Hopkins, Jno. Goldsborough, M. G. Feddeman, and gentlemen of that stamp write our editorials. These charges are constantly being made by that paper, intermingled with abuse of the most vindictive and low-bred character.

Were we so stupid as to be pulled about week after week, we should have succeeded in business no better than the editor of the Journal is likely to do, and should long since have given up in despair. There are other things in the last Journal too glaring to pass unnoticed, but we attribute them to the ignorance of its publisher and the debased and corrupt mind of the writer. He says we admitted to a friend of his that he had usin a "tight place." Some one they have told the Journal man such a thing, knowing that a little flattery makes him streighten up and assume the man until it comes to his empty cranium and then his aspirations evaporate like the steam from the spout of a teakettle, but we think it doubtful, he must have dreamed it as he used to dream of soldiers' bayonets and provost marshals when he was publishing a paper "free from editorial slang and the usual political bias of a party press," for we deny ever having made any such statement.—The "tight place" was on the Journal's side, as we will presently show. It is rather singular, but it is nevertheless true, that the very first charge that paper ever brought against us, since in the hands of its present publisher, was false, and all others in its last issue is equally destitute of truth. The matter which it refers to in connection with the Centreville Observer is as untrue as its spirit is wicked and its columns destitute of gentility and decency. The Observer never made any such charge as he intimates. In another place in the Journal we also find that its passion and vindictive spirit again leads it into error. It states that we charged it double the amount that we 'would have demanded from any other person for an advertisement of the same length.' Let us see how near it comes to the truth on this point. The advertisement makes seven squares or one fourth of a column, which at the regular rates would be for six months, upwards of forty dollars.

Here are the terms of the Journal: "Terms—One square—6 lines—one insertion $1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction in price to those who advertise by the year, or 6 or 3 months."

These are the terms of the paper that says we charge it double rates. We would ask our readers whether or not we made a "liberal deduction in price?" and we would also ask the editor of the Journal whether he advertises at half the rates that we charged him? Making an assertion and sustaining it is two different things. There are other points connected with the Journal that are so much at variance with the truth that we would like to show its editor the wickedness of, but we hope it will excuse us for the present, as time and space will not allow. Before closing however, we will mention one more incident, which we hope will go very far with the public in excusing the bad taste and still worse temper the Journal showed on Thursday. It is well known to you kind readers that the above named editor tried for several weeks to dog and drive us into publishing the "Glorious 29" for nothing, but we proved too many for him, we didn't bite at the bait. Then he intimated that he could get his colored friends Chas. Dobson, Wm. Jayson and Spindlow Collins to go on his note, to this we agreed, but his friends refusing to go or from some other cause the note was not given and he had to pay the money in order to get out of a ridiculous position. But the matter did not end here. This ten dollars had to be replaced, and the last we heard of the poor fellow he was going around among his friends trying to raise it by fifty cent subscriptions. We learn that some turned him off empty, telling him that the "29" were clever fellows and they were opposed to any such proceedings. Whether this ten dollars was taken from his Australia fund we cannot say, but if it was, and he fails to raise it by that means we would advise him to give his friends Dobson, Collins and Jayson another call for assistance.

THE SOUTHERN FAIR—There is to be a "Southern Fair" held in Baltimore shortly, for the relief of Southern families rendered destitute by the war.—Such an object, if really of charity and not originated for the glorification of treason, is to be commended. The Southern people have suffered immensely for the folly of rebellion, and if the fair is honestly benevolent, and not intended to make heroes of the people who were chastised by the United Stated, all will be well. There is just such an institution, with similar objects, in operation in other sections, the Union Commission, but it is in the hands of loyal men, who sustained the country throughout the struggle and are now willing to alleviate the distresses of those who suffer for their follo. But the Baltimore fair is in the hands of wellknown Secessionists, sympathizers with treason, who rejoiced when Maryland was invaded, and contributed their funds to a subscription for a sword for Harry Gilmore.—Whether in getting up this project they are spiteful, rather than truly charitable, may well be asked.—We notice that Mason, the great Commissioner in England for the ex-Confederacy, writes to the London Times in favor of the proposed fair, an intervention which will do the project no good in the eyes of loyal citizens. The fair will shortly be in oderation, and we can then judge better of the animus of the promoters by the spirit in which it is conducted.

☞ We presume it is generally known by our readers before this that the President has vetoed the bill which recently passed both houses of Congress, known as the civil rights bill. Those that were familiar with the provisions of the freedmen's bureau bill, and the civil rights bills could have except nothing less than the veto of the latter. We give a Synoposis of the main points on this bill in another column, and shall endeavor to give extracts from the President's veto message next week.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSORS.—Gov. Swann has appointed Jas. A. Roe, of Easton district, Jno. L. Smith, of St. Michaels district, and Chas. H. Mansfield, of Chapel district, as the board of assessors to assess the taxable property of Talbot county, according to an act passed at the extra session of the legislature of Maryland. [gn

☞ In reply to the Star and Journal's articles charging Union men with taking away the rights of rebels, we simply quote the following three lines as an answer:

Take the ballot from a Rebel, says the Knoxville *Whig*, has the effect of extracting the *sting* from a bee. It renders him powerless for mischief.

☞ The trial of James P., John P., T. C. and Wm. B. Paca, for the murder of John P. Paca, Jr., was terminated in the Circuit Court of Caroline county on Saturday morning by the jury rendering a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoners being thereupon discharged.

[COMMUNICATED.]

TWENTY-NINEVILLE,
March 27th

*To the "Glorius 29,"*
*Gentlemen and Dear Surs:*

What a wonderful little band ye are? What a curius set of humin beins you must be? Wher do you live? or don't you live at all? Has you eny ancesters, eny relashuns, eny kin at all? Surely I cannot fathum ye, yet I see you wherever I go. I can scarcely behold a forist tree, gait poste, or a brokin down ox-cart, but what I see yur naims lookin me in the faice, yea I see you in the hotel, the store, the wurkshop and on the pumps of the town and in fact wherever I derect my futsteps I am sure to meet with you. Kuriosity promted me on one occashun to approache the plaicard and interduce myself to the strange assembly, when to my serprise I found that you were my frends, havin naims, and were humin beins, associated in a glorius caws, petishoning the legeslatur not to repeel the Regester Law, thereby keepin Rebils and Traters from the ballut box. How I wood like to shak you by the hans and say, "well dun good and faithful survants." I tell you surs thems my sentiments and not mine only, but the sentimants of a good many hereabouts which you will redily purceive whenever ther is another petishun to sine. If you have a noospaper in yur town that agrees with you and I, in sentimunt, publish this letter and send me a copy. Oh what a mitey influence you must hav, what powerful people you must be!—I've heerd that you 29 men turned down eleven hundrid and atey of these rebils and traters in yur own county, and that you wer the caws of all the arrests in the stait, &c., and my informer sed he saw it in a paper cauled the "Star," and that a grate meetin was cauled at the Cort Hous to assertane how menny more men ther wer in the county, and that lawyers and editors and littel pettifogges wer there in grate profushin, makin speeches, draftin resolushins, chertering steamboates to carry sed resolushins to President Johnson all the way frum yur county, and that you 29 men wood be starred, drivin out, and finally defunct, but my deer surs it gives me grate pleashur to heer that you are stil alive and flurishin.

It is strange sumhow, that these editors and lawyers will alwase mix together. Sum editors are not content unless thare sanctum be filled with them, now my informer sais that there is a paper called the Jurnal, printed somewhere in yur town, and that it is difficult to tell whether it is a printin offis or a lawyurs offis. Lawyurs go in with paper, and come out with paper, sits down at the editurs desk and write, just as if they ware at thare own offis, they are thare late and early, very often ONE LAWYUR, and sumtimes two until they hav got quite the control of the entire establishment, paper, press and all, and yet the editur quietly submits without an effurt to regane his former posishin. What a poor silly creatur he must be, and yet he clames to be an editor of a noospaper. I wood advise him to go to AUSTRALIA or sum other seaport wher lawyers will not plague, and WOMEN are not found.

I tell you my deer surs, we envy your situashuns, glad wood we hav bin to hav sined yur petishun, but we are with you hart and hand, and will awel the number whenever a similer petishun is presented.

Adew, Kindly Yours,
BILL RAWLINGS.

P. S.—I hav named my place Twenty-nine-ville in honor of the "glorius 29."

### Appointments of the Conference.

The following are the appointments of Pastors to the Methodist Episcopal Churches of the Philadelphia Conference for the Easton District.

PRESIDING ELDER—T. J. THOMPSON

Middletown, William Urie; Odessa, William E. England; Smyrna, S. L. Gracy; Smyrna, Ct., W. B. Gregg; Dover, H. Colclazer; Camden, J. W. Hemmerly; Willow Grove, J. J. Pearce; Frederica, H. S. Thompson; Felton, H. A. Cleveland; Milford, J. H. Lightbourn; Harrington, W. M. Warner; Denton, J. Hough; Greensborough, S. Powers; Hillsborough, S. T. Gardner; Easton, B. F. Price; Trappe, J. Brandreth, Talbot, T. J. Quigley, D. C. Ridgeway; Queenstown, J. F. Elliot; Kent Island, N. M. Brown; Centreville, J. B. Merrett; Sudlersville, E. Miller; Church Hill, E. Newnam; Kent; J. B. Quigg, A. Stubbs; Still Pond, A. Howard; Milington, J. E. Bryan; Cecilton and St. Paul's J. Humphries; Head of Sassafras, J. F. Boone.

### The Vetoed Bill.

The following is a synopsis of the Civil Rights Bill as passed by both Houses of Congress, and vetoed by the President:

Section 1. That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been only convicted, shall have the same right in every State and territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue and to be sued, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subjected to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statue, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. And that any person who, under color of any law, statue, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, for to punishment, pains or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Section 3 provides that the District Courts of the United States within their respective districts shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act; and also, concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be.

Section 4. That the district attorneys, marshals and duputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed.

Section 5. That said Commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States and the Judges of the Supreme Courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provisions of this act, and, on examination, to discharge, admit to bail or commit for trial, as the facts may warrant.

Section 6 defines the duties of the Commissioners appointed under the bill. And that it be obligatory on all United States marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants under the provisions of this bill. And imposes a penalty of $1000 on such marshals as shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties prescribed above. It further grants the Commissioners full power to carry out the provisions of the act.

Section 7 provides for the punishment of person or persons why shall knowingly or willfully hinder or prevent any officers in their execution of any warrant or process issued under the act.

Section 8 prescribes the emoluments which shall accrue to all officers for their services in carrying out the various provisions of the bill; and their mode of payment.

Section 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offenses have been, or are likely to be, committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal and District Attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act, and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisitions shall be received by him, to attend at the time and place, and for the time therein designated.

Section 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such persons as he may empower for that purpose to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

Section 11. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

[From the Fairmont (W. Va.) Vedette.]

### An Editor Visits Washiogton and has an Interview with the President and with Governor Pierpoint.

While in Washington last week we called upon President Johnson and asked him the direct question what he thought of the wisdom and propriety of adopting our constitutional amendment, distranchising Rebels. The substance of his answer is this:—That if the Union men of West Virginia thought there was danger in the State Government getting into hands of contumacious and unrepented Rebels, it was right to distranchise them, but if there was no danger of this, then, of course, the measure was unecessary and he would not recommend us to adopt it. But he said it was a local question, of the wisdom of which the Union men of the State should be their own judges. Will the Copperheads of this county "endorse" President Johnson on this question?

We had also the pleasure of meeting Governor Pierpoint. The Governor is thoroughly "reconstructed," and candidly admits that conciliation towards Rebels is a failure. He made the following declaration, which we regard as a word of political philosophy in a nutshell—at the same time it expressess the Governor's position on the issues before the people of West Virginia. The Governor said: "The great issue before the people of the United States is—shall treason be made odious, or shall treason be made respectable? "The late Rebels," he said, "were doing all in their power to make it honorable in order to save themselves and their posterity from receiving the brand of eternal infamy. The Copperheads," he continued, "were also trying to make treason respectable; for if it is made odious and dishonorable on the pages of history, they who sympathized with the rebellion will share in its disgrace."

POLITICAL PARASITES.—Every one who has the slightest personal independence or manhood about him will approve of the following sentiments of the New York *Post*:

The manner in which politicians are trying to use the President's name and influence, in State and local elections, of late, appear to us one of the most disgraceful and mischievous evils of the times. In this State in New Hampshire, in Maine, in Connecticut, to read the newspapers, one would think that the only question an American voter asks, on his way to the polls, is, not what is for the best interests of the country, or the State, or the town, not which candidate is the more honest and capable man, or upholds the wisest principles; but "which ticket does the President of the United States wish to succeed?"

Constitutional liberty would not be worth five years' purchase in this country if the people were really as debased as sycophantic, as the politicians represent them to be. If the subservient spirit which animates the Copperhead leaders, which carries them again and again into the lobbies of the White House, to lick the Presidential boots in hopes to curry a little official favor—if this mean spirit had infected the minds of the people, despotism would not be far distant

We notice with gratification that the President is himself disgusted with these political parasites. He declares, according to a despatch in a morning journal, that "all reports that he had agreed to support the Democratic candidate for Governor in Connecticut are false." He has made no such pledges, and intends to make none; it would please him to see his political friends and associates successful; but he added that he did not intend to interfere with the elections in any State.

That declaration does honor to Mr. Johnson; it shows him to be a patriot and not a partisan; and it ought to serve as a rebuke to the politicians who, day after day, appeal to the people to vote, not for the soundest principles, not for the most expedient policy, but for what they try to persuade them the President wants. It would be a bad day, indeed, for the country, if the President were the man these politicians take him to be.

RECOGNIZANCE OF BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, INDICTED FOR TREASON.—In the United States District Court on yesterday, Bradley T. Johnson, of Frederick, and lately an officer of the rebel army, indicted for treason, gave bail with John W. Ross, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, for his appearance at court on the second Monday of April next. He was accompanied to the court by Messrs. I. Nevitt Steele and Mr. Poe, members of the bar, who asked the court to release him and grant a discharge from arrest, under the terms of parole of General Lee's army, surrendered to General Grant. The Court observed, it being the business of the Circuit Court, he was unable to act without Chief Justice Chase, and that the Circuit Court would not be in session until April, when the motion could be considered.—*Commercial of Wednesday.*


THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay on 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.

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

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.

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.

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 post age stamp for reply.*

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

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.

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

DENTISTRY.

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


## MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 29d, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales as follows: | |
| WHEAT—White, | 2 80a$2 86 |
| Red, | 2 30a$2 35 |
| CORN—White, | 70a72 |
| Yellow, | 70a71 |
| OATS— | 48a50 |


Collars, Cart and Carriage.

JUST received a Lot of Harvey's unrivalled *Cart Collars.* There is a real pleasure in being able to offer such a collar to the Farmes of Talbot, and at prices to defy competition.—Also, Cart Hames and Taylor's Patent, cheaper than ever at MURRAY'S
mar 31 3t next to Bank.

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

R. S. V. HOPKINS, having permanently located in Easton, is now prepared to carry on, in all its details the above business.

*Watches, Clocks Jewelry,*

and all articles in his line, repaired at short notice, and in a superior manner, and

HAIR JEWELRY, made to order.

From a five years' experience with some of the best shore and city workman, he feels assured of being able to give universal satisfaction, and hopes by faithfulness in business and moderate charges, to merit and receive his share of public patronage. He can be found (for the present) at the store room of Mrs. Wm. Mason, on Court street, near the market. [mar 31-1y]

FASHIONABLE SPRING
—AND—
SUMMER MILLINERY.

THE Spring has come, and with its bright days and heart-cheering sun, have also arrived in Easton, (corner of Dover and Washington Sts.) the best assortment and most fashionable stock of Millinery Goods, and Fancy Articles ever offered in this town.

Having selected my stock with great care, and having also had the advantage of the recent fall in such articles, I do not hesitate to assert that I can offer to my former customers and friends in general, the cheapest and best goods of this kind ever sold in this market. Bonnets of the latest style's constantly on hand, or made to order, cheap. Trimming done at the shortest possible notice. Ladies' Misses' and Boys Straw Hats, of every style and description.

Being thankful to my patrons, for past favors I would respectfully solicit an examination of my goods and a continuation of their patronage.

MRS. E. A LYNCH,
corner of Dover and Washington Sts.
mar 31 Easton, Md.

PAINTS AND OILS—White, Red and Black Lead, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Umber; also Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Benzine Varnish, and all other articles needed for painting, at reduced prices by [mar 31] DAWSON & BRO.


LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post Office, Easton Maryland March, 31, 1866.

"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 *late*, 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.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anderson, Frances | Johnson, William |
| Bennett, John A. | Kaul, G. |
| Brown, Henrietta | Miller, James |
| Bullock, Mrs. | Merrick, Adelia |
| Blake, Mary | Money, John |
| Bond, Henry | Mobray, John M. |
| Babcock, S. C. | Morgan, J. |
| Brown, Francis J. | Money, Frances |
| Bishop, Mary | Miller, Hester A. |
| Bidgell, Edward | Megin, Rachael |
| Bartlett, James E. | Maloy, Charles E. |
| Byron Sarah E. | McDaniel, William. |
| Batty, George E. | Muz, E. D. |
| Bates, John | Neal, Joseph D. |
| Bennett, Thoms | Nichols, Charles |
| Budd, Mary | Owens, Joshua |
| Balland, Mary | Pinland, Michael |
| Baker, Mary E. | Pawls, Hester A. |
| Baynard, Mary E. | Price, Rosalie |
| Banks, Mariah | Pennington, Robert |
| Ball A. F. | Parrott, Elizebeth |
| Bowdle, Annie | Perry, Rebecca J. |
| Crainley, John | Richardson, Joseph |
| Clark, Lucy E. | Raleigh, H. H. |
| Coye, Patric | Reed, Catharine |
| Cephas, Ann | Reed, Wm. |
| Case, Daniel | Register, Isaac |
| Conner, Thomas | Smiler, Tilly |
| Cold, Ann M. | Stocker, Wm. W. |
| Cornelius, Carroll | Sherwood, Mary Ann |
| Chance, Wm. | Smith, Jessee 2 |
| Dickinson, Sam | Sinclair, Margaret A. |
| Dunlap, Dr. | Scribner, George |
| Dyott, W. A. | Stak, A. R. |
| Dodge, Ira | Shepard, Edward |
| Downes, James E. | Stanley, Charles |
| Dukes Charles H. | Stanton, Jane |
| Dukes, L. F. | Strawhand, John W. |
| Davis, Eliza Ann | Stewart, Charles H. |
| Emmory, Dr. D. C. H. | Skinner, Daniel |
| Floyd, William | Smith, Caroline |
| Frampton, R. B. | Sape, Edward |
| Faulkner, Wm. B. | Sinclair, Thomas |
| Fismbukes, Catharine | Stanley, Elizebeth |
| Gosby, Thomas | Satchell, Ann M. |
| Griffin, Harrett, | Scott, Daniel |
| Godwin, O. A. 2 | Smiler, Harriet |
| Goldsborough, F. | Skinner, James |
| Gibson, Kitty | Sewell, James |
| Grose, Charlott | Turner, Rosetta |
| Griffith, James 2 | Talbott, Sarah |
| Gardenner, Elizabeth | Tunis, Theophelus |
| Goldsborough, E. A. | Thomas, Rebecca |
| Hulsner, John | Thomas Julia A. |
| Harrison, Fanny | Vanausdale, A. E. |
| Haines, E. S. | Wright, Evelina |
| Hemsley, Thomas | Willowby, Thomas |
| Hardesty, Edward 2 | Washington, George |
| Hopkins, Wm. | Walker, J. P. |
| Jorden, Henrietta | Ward, E. |
| Jones, Rosetta | Wright, Lindy |
| Irvin, R. 2 | Wells, Thomas K. |
| Johnson Mariah | Wrightson, Thomas H. |
| Jones, Alexander | Wrightson, Willie |
| Johnson, Daniel | Willis, Mary E. |
| Jump, Kate N. | |

mar 31-1t WM. H. COUNCELL, P. M.


JAMES H. GRACE.

*New Spring and*
SUMMER
GOODS.

I have just returned and am now opening one of the largest and finest stocks of Goods I have ever brought to this market. A full and complete assortment of

*LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS GOODS,*
of every description of styles and prices,
*HOOP SKIRTS.*
*GLOVES,*
*BALMORALS,*
*HANDKERCHIEFS.*

Avery complete stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of very superior quality, &c., &c., &c.

A magnificent stock of

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

Full stock; fine and heavy Gloves, all kinds; English and American Half Hose; Handkerchiefs; Paper and Linen Collars; Shirt Fronts; Cravats, &c.

A full stock of Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c.

In a word I have a complete stock; bought and selected with care, for cash, and when goods were at their lowest figure and will be sold accordingly.

My customers and public are most respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves. [mar 31] JAS. H. GRACE.

LONDON LAYER RAISINS—of *superior* quality; also Figs, Prunes, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, &c., just received by
mar 31 DAWSON & BRO.

HENRY HARPER,
520 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES,
Fine Gold JEWELRY,
Solid SILVER WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE, at reduced prices! [mar 24-3m

MANHOOD:
HOW LOST,
HOW RESTORED.

JUST published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa, or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
2 7 Bowery, N. York, Post Office Box 4586.