State and the States and Territories; fifty dollars for the expenses of distributing English Statutes and joint resolution No. 8. of January session, 1866; fifty dollars for the expenses of distribution Coben and Lee's Digests, under joint resolution No. 9, of January session, 1865; fifty dollars to pay Nicholas Brewer for cost of paper used in printing reports of the Court of Appeals; eleven hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-eight cents for extra compensation to Samuel W. Brooks, messenger to the Executive; two hundred dollars for the year 1866, for contingent fund for Board of public Works; eight hundred dollars for additional clerk for Comptroller; twelve hundred dollars to pay State subscription to volumes 20 and 21 of the Reports of Court of Appeals in addition to appropriation already made, four hundred dollars; to William Camden, Clerk of the Treasurer, three hundred dollars; to Alexander Miller and Thomas M. Wolfe, each three hundred and fifty dollars, for services as clerks to the Adjutant General of the State in the enrollments of the Militia, under the act of 1864, chapter 284; to Jacob E. Bell, administrator of James P. Mayhew, deceased, enrolling officer of Militia in Washington county eighty dollars; for filing and recording the laws and resolutions of the present session, three hundred and fifty dollars; for four copies of the first and second supplemental code for new members, at four dollars each thirty-two dollars; for refitting the Adjutant General's room, three hundred dollars; for private secretary to Governor, two hundred dollars; for Daniel M. Moore, for services rendered, one hundred dollars; to George W. Jefferson, the sum of thirty-nine dollars and eighty-four cents, for fees due him as State's Attorney for Dorchester county; Francis J. Henry, sixty-three dollars and eight cents, for fees due him as Clerk of the Circuit Court for Dorchester county; Alexander Woolford, nine dollars, for fees due him as Sheriff of Dorchester county; the same being in full compensation for fees due for suits brought by order of the Comptroller, under joint resolutions No. 20, of 1862, for collection of claims due the State. To Dennis B. M. Dixon, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Calvert county, thirty-nine dollars and eighty-five cents, for fees due him by the State; to James Wallace, the sum of one hundred dollars for legal services rendered the State by order of Governor Bradford in the case of State *versus* Robert Bell and others; to Hayward, Bartlett & Co. one thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirteen cents for work done about the State House by order of the Lieutenant Governor and the State Librarian, and to Alexander B. Hagner one hundred and three dollars and fourteen cents for costs for Thomas H. Phippe, George Williams, and Robert Ford, for costs recovered in the Court of Appeals against the State, and H. S. Shryock & Son fifty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents; John R. Franklin, for salary as Circuit Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit from November 29th, 1865, five hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents; J. E. & G. Monroe for articles furnished the General Assembly, sixty dollars and twenty-eight cents; to Josias S. Simmons, of Dorchester county, forty-seven dollars and ninety-one cents for taxes erroneously paid into the Treasury; to James S. Waters the sum of forty dollars and fifty cents, and to Cushings & Bailey twenty-four dollars, for stationery furnished the Lieutenant Governor's room; for the Assistant State Librarian, two hundred dollars additional; the Private Secretary of the Governor, one hundred dollars additional; to Littleton R. Polle for professional services in full, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Small & Straun, three hundred dollars for money erroneously paid into the Treasury as merchandise broker.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the Treasurer of the State, upon the warrant of the Comptroller of the Treasury Department, disburse the said sums of money herein appropriated for the objects and purposes specified to or upon the order of the person or persons, bodies politic or coporate, severally entitled thereto, and upon the proper vouchers.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

apr 14-1t

THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1866

EASTON, MD.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Nos. 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.

One Word in reference to the Busted Letter.—We will here give the facts in reference to the letter which the editor of the Journal thought of such interest as to write for a copy of the Centreville Observer, in order to re-produce a charge which that paper made against us some months ago. We will give the editor of the Journal credit for persevering in small things. We never denied the Observer made the charge, but said it did not make the charge as the Journal would have it appear before the public, and that was, that we broke open a letter for Busted in our official capacity.

The facts in the case are these: Some four or five years ago (we dier member the year) we and our family were on a visit at a friends in Denton in which town Busted was then at work, as a sort of printer, and on one of the members of the family at the house where we were stopping, going to the door, one morning picked up a package (for it could not be called a letter from the shape of it) pasted up, so badly directed, and being wet with dew or rain, nothing could be deciphered upon it except our name. Upon opening this odd shaped concern, it was found to be a sheet of foolscap containing writing and addressed to a boy the in the employ of Mr. Rowlenson, and bearing the signature of Busted. We brought this wonderful document home and delivered it to the young man to which it was addressed, and stated the circumstances under which it was opened. We were afterwards told by the one receiving the letter that it was written by Busted, now the editor of the Centreville Observer, and in the letter was a strip of paper, in Busted's own hand writing—sending his love to two negro girls. These are the facts in the case, which we could substantiate by proof, were it of sufficient importance. This is the great crime which both the editors of the Journal and Observer would have the public believe has been done since we have occupied our present position, and neither of which posses sufficient honesty to correct the false impression. As for the abuse of these two garbage carts, we care nothing for. It runs off like water on a duck's back, but when they state palpable falsehoods, we shall endeavor to correct them, though it is quite a condescension to give them that much notice. As the Journal of late, generally copies our editorials, we hope it will do us the justice, at least, to copy as much of the above as will explain the origin of the great mare, next which has been found by the editor of the Journal and Observer.

☞ It appears clear to our mind that the editor of the Journal is lost to all sense of propriety and gentility, when he makes us one of his principal themes, the abuse of an aged man, old enough for his grandfather, who has nothing whatever to do with the articles over the signature of "Bill Rawlings," nor has there ever been published one line from his pen since we have had the paper. Therefore the course he allows his paper to pursue brings shame upon the head of its editor. He has been abusing the officials of the county until he began to see the handwriting on the wall, and now to give further vent to his spleen on one, who in the course of nature, cannot be far from the grave, we presume he thinks is the crowning act of his life.

As to the "$20 note" the Journal is mistaken. We happened to have heard of that occurrence when Arthur was boosing it over a saw mill, long before he *graced* the editorial chair, or was brought to light the great mind which now shows itself in the articles which weekly appear in his paper. It happened to be $10 instead of twenty and the one he would have it appear purloined the money was the loser. Before going further, we would pause and ask the editor of the Journal whether he understands the history of that affair? It is very disagreeable for us to have to make mention of these things, but when one of our own household has such charges brought against him because he is merely suspicioned of writing that with which he has had nothing to do, and did not even know the author of, we feel it a duty incumbent upon us to protect them against such slanders, especially when they are not engaged in a political course and has never had inserted, directly, or indirectly, a single sentence in our paper, except advertisements. We think the editor must be ignorant of the transaction he alludes to, or else he would never have been so foolish as to bring it before the public, lest the cloud might hang much heavier over the head of the family of the accuser than the accused.—We beg of the editor of the Journal not to compel us to refer to this matter again, as it might cause mortification in a direction that will not be agreeable to him.

Passage of the Civil Rights Bill.—The Civil Rights Bill which had previously passed the Senate, passed the House on Monday last, over the veto of President Johnson, and is now a law. The attendance of members is said to have been unusually full. The bill passed by a vote of 122 to 41, a majority of 12 more than the needed two-third vote. Every Union member that voted for the bill on its first passage, repeated their vote on Monday. The two Thomases voted for the bill each time, and Mr. Phelps voted against it. This is the second instance in the history of our Government wherein a bill after being vetoed by the Executive became a law. The veto power has not been experienced much of late years, but says the American, in order to show that it is by no means without precedent, we append the following list of vetoes issued since the formation of the Government:

By George Washington,	2
By James Madison,	6
By James Monroe,	1
By Andrew Jackson,	9
By John Tyler,	4
By James K. Polk.	3
By James Buchanan,	1
By Andrew Johnson.	2

Millinery Goods.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Mrs. M. A. Stewart. She has just returned from the city with a large assortment of fancy goods, such as usually kept by her and which has heretofore given such general satisfaction. She desires the public to give her a call, feeling assured that they will be delighted with her styles and fashions.

Mrs. E. A. Mason, next to the Methodist Episcopal Church, has also just arrived from the city with her usually well selected stock of millinery goods, which added to her former stock, makes one of the largest assortments ever offered in this market. Mrs. Mason has also added another branch to her former business. Ladies desiring mantuamaking done can also be accommodated, as she also has in her employ experienced ladies to perform this branch of her business.

Mrs. M. A. L. Mason, next door to the Odd Fellow's Hall, and near the market, also wishes to inform the public that she can show a stock of goods inferior to none ever exhibited to this public. She has taken great pains in making her selections and assurs the public that no pains will be spared to accommodate the people.

Mrs. E. A. Lynch, on the corner of Dover street, is also at her post, and she ladies are invited to give her a call.

More New Goods.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Jno. T. Ford of St. Michaels. Mr. Ford, a few years ago, opened a store on front street, near Mr. H. C. Dodson's Drug Store, determining to put in his claims before the public, and believing that by attention to business and a determination to please, that he could build up business. To this end he has been persevering, and he leaves those who are acquainted with his run of patronage to judge for themselves. In addition to the heretofore large stock of goods by kept him, he has enlarged his store room and laid in a new stock probably unsurpassed in this market. If you want to build up a business advertise. If you want to keep a business advertise.

Violating the Oyster Law.—Two vessels and thirteen persons were brought to the Easton Point on Tuesday night last, and placed in the custody of Sheriff Larrimore. On Wednesday morning they were arreigned before Esquire Nicols, who released the parties but convicted the boats and cargoes to be sold. They were tried for a violation of the oyster law, and the oysters, amounting to seven or eight hundred bushels, were sold at auction on Thursday last at a very low figure. The boats will be sold on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

☞ The editor of the Journal lets us know that he has written an article, and if we doubt his word, he is ready to show us the copy. Why Arthur how easy it might be for you to copy some one else's manuscript. We do not doubt your word, however your ears protrude in several places, and the species of animal is plainly shown.

Changed Hands.—Mr. N. Tuthill, of New York has purchased the Easton Foundry, formerly owned by Mr. Chas. Keilholtz, where he will be, in a short time, enabled to do all kinds of work at short notice and in the best manner. His advertisement will appear in our columns next week.

Hardware.—Messrs. Bartlett & Trippe have received a new supply of hardware. Give them a call. Their advertisement will appear next week.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Twenty-Nine Ville, April 13th, 1866.

To the Glories "29"

Gentlemen and Deer Sure:—I must again return thanks far yore kindness in sending me a coppy of the Journal, I was sumwhat *surprised* an a considerabil *shocked* when I red an artickel about Bill Rawlins.

The Journal man sais that I hav been deeling in pursinalities toard him, in my letters to the Glories "29" but he is orfully mistaken, an I defy him to plat out one, unless he calls goin to Australia a pursinality, if he does, then I beg pardin and wud say to the Journal man, that he need'nt go, if he kin arrange his business without goin. Now I want to refur you gentelmen to the colems of his paper fur several weeks back and see who it is that has been delin in pursinalities. He has handbilled the gloris twenty nine and has sought after evry little thing that has ockured in the life of several of that great company and has placed their biography before the publick, as made every boddy sick with his stuff that reads his paper, himself inkluded, and yet he sits sanctified in his sanktum making charges of crime against the publick, indescriminatly and says Bill Rawlins has been usin pursinalities. No surs, it does not become a gentleman of my profeshun thus to act. I wonder what he means about a twenty dollar note bein stolen, takin or strayed away? I expect from his talk that he will have me indicted at the next term of court, and if he dus, I shall have him summoned, fur I am shure he knows more about the goin of that money than I do. If he aint willin to sware to all, mabe he can sware to *ten dollars* of it, and if I can git any more infurmation, mabe I can help him out on the other ten, but at present I am quite in the dark.

The Journal mans paper has a wonderful effect on the "glories twenty-nine" up in Twenty-nine Ville. He has observed them so bad that they are sorry that they *cussed* the petishun and are ankious fur the Journal man to scratch out of their names off, and ask the other papers in yore town to keep quiet, but you neednt say anything about it *fur it mite hav a bad* effect. I tell you gentelmen, the Journal has done you *great harm* and I am afeard that you will have to accept the appalachian of "Dodd Ducks." You all hav my simpathis and you also hav the consolis thought that you fell in a glorious cause, before that *powerful enemy*, the Journal.

I have a secret to tel you, but dont let the Journal man git hold of it, or else you will have to give in again. Tis this: Hush-sh-sh, a grate many of yore frens up here say, that if the Jeoneral man speeks the sentiments of the party he represents, that there will be a grater need of petishin the Legislater next winter than there was last sesshun, an they are goin to put there shoulder to the wheel an help you out.—Dont breathe this for fear of the Journal, keep cule. I will advise you often concernin the perlitical status of Twenty-nine Ville, after I have cum home from my tour. Yours simpathisingly,

Bill Rawlins, D. D.

P. S.—I expect to leav in a few days, but not to go to Australia as I hav not as yet received my appointment.

Conservative View of the Civil Rights Bill.

The title of Bulwar's play, "*Not so Bad as We Seem*," might be the heading of the numerous leaders of conservative newspapers on the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the veto.—They take a good deal of comfort in it, considering what a terrible bugbear it has been for a month past, differing in degree and kind. The New York *Times* hopes that the men who passed it may not have fault to find with its execution, and says that the radicals may be very thankful to have a President who is so unwilling to use the great power placed in his hands. Another than Andrew Johnson—an ambitious or designing man, for instance—might use the power conferred by this bill tyrannically.

Our neighbor of the *Sun* says: "*In a practical point of view there is scarcely a probability of injurious results flowing from the law itself.*" Such was our conviction before it passed, and disregarding the *theoretical* and *hypothetical* points of view from which the *Sun* was pleased to launch its shots against it, we looked at it in a "*practical* point of view." As there is no "probability of injurious results flowing from the law itself," we take that to be unfair reasoning, which would hold the "law itself" responsible for injurious results flowing from other sources. We are quite willing to admit that there are some things that need correction, but we wish to trace every evil to its source, and place the responsibility where it belongs. The *Sun* tells its readers that—

"The people whom it is designed to protect already possess, under laws of the several States, all the capacity to make and enforce contracts and to purchase and sell property, and to do all those acts which the every-day requirements of the social order demand. They are secure in their persons and property; and it is neither the purpose nor the interest of the white race to disturb them in the just fruition of the returns of honest industry."

We all know better than that. Not denying that our social usages, amongst respectable people, make it as much a question of honor as it is a moral obligation to fulfil all contracts made with negroes as with white people, yet, when the negro is compelled to look to the law for his relief, he is very far short of protection. He may make a contract with a white man if he has a white witness. He cannot testify in a case where a white man is interested. He has legal disabilities upon him which make his capacity to do those acts which "social order demands" dependent upon the tolerance of the dominant race. Only a short time ago the colored caulkers of Baltimore were driven from their employment in the ship yards, because the white caulkers willed it. The colored men have bought a ship yard for themselves, paying some $30,000 for it, in order that they may do the work which shall come to them. Whether any will come to them may be determined in the same way that their right to work in white men's ship yards was determined.

If a negro comes into Maryland from another State or Territory, whether intending to settle here or not, he is liable to a fine of twenty dollars for the first offence, and five hundred dollars for the second offence. If a negro shall go out of the tate for thirty days he shall be treated in the manner just described on coming back. Any person hiring or harboring one becomes subject to like penalties. Any person may have a negro arrested under the vagrant act. If a free negro shall hire himself to any person and shall leave the service of his employer before the time of hiring terminates, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on a hearing before the justice, the oath of the employer to the contract, and the evidence of some other person that the negro acted and engaged in such service, shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the contract. He may be arrested and confined by a constable, pending an issue made in this manner, and held liable for all costs. Reconstructed Mississippi has passed a law which absolutely forbids colored people from owning or leasing real property, so that the statement of the *Sun* that "they have the capacity to make and enforce contracts and to purchase and sell property" does not hold good as regards Mississippi, at least. What is to prevent Mississippi from passing another law making it felony or a misdemeanor to *trespass* upon any land they did not own. We know that under the negro apprenticeship laws of this State parents are and have been deprived of their children, and of their rights in the labor their children might perform up to the attainment of legal age. There are laws enough upon our statute book with a harsh construction and execution to make this State too hot to hold any free negro. Public opinion will not permit their literal execution; but there is no denying that in some sections of the State enough are enforced against the enlightened sense of the day to make all true men blush for a State that has such laws.

Perhaps these laws leave them 'secure in their persons and property,' but we do not think so. We think they live in this community by sufferance and our necessity alone, not by virtue of any protection which the law gives them, and the farther South we go the worse we find it.—If these things do not justify the passage of some such bill as the Civil Rights bill we cannot conceive of a state of affairs that would justify it.—The theory of that bill is that all persons born in the United States are citizens of the U. States—a theory legally maintained and believed in, even to the granting of political rights, during the earlier days of the Republic, and as to negroes not determined otherwise until the Dred Scott decision. The terms free and slave made the distinction, not color. If, as the *Sun* says, the people this bill is designed to protect already possess their rights, it does no harm to embody them in the form of a statute and declare it tobe the law of the land. It hurts nobody to say that what belongs to a man is his. When President Lincoln asked his Attorney General for an opinion as to the status of the negro, his reply was, 'The negro is a citizen.' Numerous acts of the Supreme Court sustain this opinion. It is good law; but yet that it may be promulgated as law, and respected as law, the Congress of the United States enacts it in statutory form. That, however, is professedly the point of objection with the *Sun*—not so much the fact as the declaration of it by the legislative authority of the United States.

"It is not because of any protection it affords to the rights of any class, but because, by meddling in matters outside the range of federal legislation, it is calculated to defeat the real purposes it professes to advance, and still more because of the dangerous political principles which are asserted on the face of the bill, that it is prejudicial. The law breaks down the plain line of separation between State and national authority; its object is to trample upon the independence of the State judiciary, and make an entering wedge for further federal usurpation; to become a precedent for measures which are to follow, and especially to become the foundation for national interference with the elective franchise. Such certainly was the guiding thought which occasioned the broad declaration of citizenship in the first section of the bill—a declaration not at all essential to the security of persons and property, which professedly was the real object of the enactment."

Here we see the doctrine of States Rights cropping out in every line, and the fact ignored that the Constitution of the United States as recently amended distinctly authorizes Congress to pass such laws as are necessary to enforce the Emancipation clause therein incorporated.—If there were any constitutional objections to the measure anterior to the adoption of the Emancipation amendment, there are certainly none now. The powers conferred by the Constitution in regard to individual freedom are as general as those in relation to coinage, naturalization of foreigners and the levying of duties on imports. The declaration of civil rights is surely no more dangerous a power to exercise than that of political rights, and yet, while the duty of Congress to pass uniform laws for naturalization has never been questioned, its right to pass a law securing personal freedom to every person without regard to color is questioned. It is said to be a dangerous thing for Congress to enact by law that every man born in the United State shall be a citizen of the United States, and that every citizen of the United States shall be free. We confess that "*in a practical point of view, there is scarcely a probability of injurious results flowing from the law itself.*" If a citizen of the United States comes from Pennsylvania into Maryland, he will not be liable to a fine of twenty dollars for the first offence and five hundred dollars for the second one; but we suppose the treasury will hardly suffer on that account. One thing is certain, and that is, if Congress has no power to protect men recognized as citizens of the United States from local discrimination and persecutions of this kind, the Constitutional amendment is an imposture and Emancipaton a farce. If in doing this Congress shall go farther than is needed, it will only do, as in most legal enactments, of supererogation, which will practically right itself on trial.

The States are prohibited from levying war, from coining money, from naturalizing foreigners, from levying import duties and from holding slaves; it follows that the United States must make war, coin money, naturalize foreigners, lay import duties and secure freedom. We do not see that any State right is invaded by the Government in so doing, the Constitution expressly providing that it shall so do. That Constitution was received as a whole, and for the whole country. If it cannot stand together, it cannot stand in parts. And if the laws cannot be executed everyhere they cannot long be executed anywhere. We cannot have one law for Massachusetts, and another for South Carolina; the duties and imports must be the same; and citizens of the United States must be equally protected in their personal liberty in each. If Massachusetts and South Carolina do not invade any of the rights of freemen or freedmen, well and good; there is no necessity to practically put the Civil Rights bill in operation; if they do invade such rights, then it becomes the duty of the Union to protect its citizens, and let us ask, what is a Government worth that does not protect its citizens?

Evidently the Representatives of the the people mean that the Government shall protect the people. They have no idea of abandoning the great principles upon which the Union war was fought. Freedom was its motive power, the grand idea that energized the arm of every man who struck a blow for the Union. Congress means that Freedom shall be more than a name and as the Senate passed the Civil Rights bill over the veto, so also the House of Representatives yesterday, by a three-fourths veto. One hundred and twenty-two guns for Freedom!!—*Baltimore American.*

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Easpon Warning and Instruction for young Men—uby lished 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.

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

CATARRH CURED FOR ONE DOLLAR

Read—For one dollar per mail, I will send free to any address a recipe and medicine that I will guarentee to cure the worst cases of Catarrh in the head or bronchial tubes in a few weeks. It has saved my life, and made me a well man, from Catarrah and a severe and dangerous bronchial trouble I had suffered with for years. I tried the best physicians, and all the advertised medicines of the day, but found no relief till I obtained this. I would give one hundred dollars for this recipe and the medicine, if I now had the Catarrh and could not obtain it less. I believe, if instructions are followed, it will cure any case whatever, that has not already reached the lungs and became a settled consumption. Cure it while you can.

Address, T. P. Symmes, No. 152½ Fulton St. New York [mar 17-3m]*

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]

DENTISTRY.

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

MARKETS.

Baltimore, April 12, 1866.

Sales as follows:

Wheat—White,	2 10a@2 20
Red,	2 40a@2 45
Corn—White,	83a85
Yellow,	78a79
Oats—	54a55

CONCERT.

THERE will be a concert of vocal Music given in the M. P. Church at St. Michaels, by the Sabbath School Choir of the Easton M. P. Church under the direction of Jno. R. Mortimore, on *Wednesday evening, 25th inst.* Admission 25 cts. Children 15 cts. Proceeds to be applied to improvements on the church at St. Michaels. Concert to commence at half past seven.
apr 14

SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. M. A. L. MASON, Market Space, next door to "Odd Fellows Hall," would respectfully inform the ladies of Easton and adjoining counties, that she has received, and has now open, her

SPRING MILLINERY,

Bonnets, Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers,

and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES too numerous to mention. Bonnets, Misses and Children's Hats ready made and trimmed, in great variety.

In taste and style her work cannot be excelled and in price she will challenge competition. Old Bonnets altered, bleached, and pressed in the best manner and trimmed in the most fashionable style, and at prices as low as the lowest. Being thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. From a long experience in the above business, both in Philadelphia and Baltimore, she hopes to please one and all.
apr 14-2m

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Spring and Summer Fashions for 1866.

As Cheap as the Cheapest.

MRS. M. A. STEWART, has just returned from the city with a very complete and handsome assortment of Millinery, of all kinds and latest styles, also a very choice assortment of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods of every description, all of which has been selected with great care and would be sold very cheap for cash or to punctual customers on short credit. All kinds of Millinery work done in the best manner. The subscriber returns her thanks to her friends and the public generally for past favors and hopes to merit a continuation of the same.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

repaired and sold at the same stand opposite the New Hotel. Publics obedient Servant [apr 14] C. H. STEWART.

Will Wonders Ever Cease?

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, AT

T. H. A. HARDESTERS.

HAVING just returned from the city with a large, varied and beautiful assortment of seasonable goods, which we are selling and will continue to sell as cheap as can be bought in Easton. We will sell beautiful Challie Delanes, Nansook, Swiss, Swiss Muslin, Brilliant, Calicoes, Heavy Drill, Cotton Duck, Domestics, Ginghams, Tickings, &c., that will surpass any of our former efforts.

The largest assortment of Gentlemen's and Boy's Spring and Summer cassimeres ever offered in Easton, at prices to suit the times.

HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Undoubtedly the newest and largest variety in town and at extremely low prices.

One of the cheapest stock of Queensware, and Tinware in all his branches, ever offered in this Market. Woodware consisting of Brooms, Tubs Buckets, Churns, &c., Also a large assortment of Glassware, Groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Chockolate, Rice, Molasses, Syrup, Coal Oil.

Our motto:—Justice to all, and no trouble to show goods. Country produce taken in exchange for goods

apr 24 THOS. H. A. HARDISTERS.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of vinditioni exponas, issued by William H. Shepard, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for Talbot county, to me directed, I will expose to sale at public auction upon the premises, on

Wednesday, 25th of April,

between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, for cash,

7 head of Cattle, 1 Mule, 1 Horse,

ONE MARE,

late the property of Julius Smith, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Caleb See, use of Hester Ann See.

JOHN H. BAKER,
apr 14-2t Constable.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF

CONDEMNED VESSELS.

BY virtue of a judgment of Condemnation rendered by Thomas C. Nicols Esq., a justice of the Peace in and for Talbot county, I will sell at public sale, on

Tuesday, 24th of April, inst.,

in front of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, to the highest bidder, for cash, too Schooners, called

DORCHESTER & CAROLINE,

with all their tackling, furniture, &c. The said Schooners are now lying at Easton Point, where parties desiring to purchase can inspect them.

The vessels above named were seized and condemned under an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed Jan. Session, 1865, Chap. 181, regulating the taking and catching of Oysters.

R. T. LARRIMORE,
apr 14-2t Sheriff.

Quarterly Statement

OF

Easton National Bank of Maryland,

Monday, April 2d, 1866.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	5,000 00
Circulation, Nat. Bank	116,890 00
Circulation State Bank	64,054 00
Individual Deposits	221,018 81
Dividends Unpaid	1,9.7 00
Due Nat. Banks	26,535 84
Due other Banks	3,074 67
Discounts	14,243 17
Profit and Loss	12,090 55
	$664,824 04
Notes and Bills Discounted	$464,060 20
Suspended Debt	1,441 66
Indebtedness of Directors	3,350 00
Banking House	12,000 00
Expenses and Taxes Paid	5,138 11
Cash Items	125 34
Due from National Banks	39,100 77
Due from other Banks	255 50
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. States	200,000 00
Other U. S. Securities	56,900 00
Notes of National Banks	8,155 00
Notes of State Banks	6,088 00
Specie	25,960 46
Legal Tender Notes	10,097 00
Compound Interest Notes	32,152 00
	$ 664,824 04

apr 14-1t R. THOMAS, Cash'r.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons hereafter applying for Marriage license will be requested to state to the Clerk, the following facts, viz: the residence of the parties, their age, stating the number of years and months, their occupation, also whether either of them has been previously married. These requirements are in conformity with an act of the last Legislature of Maryland, and licenses can in no case be issued unless they are complied with.
apr 14-3t S SAML. T. HOPKINS, Clerk.

Highly Iportant Notice.

From H. Insnson & Co., at Easton at opposite the Bank.

THIS day, April 14th, we have opened a number of cases of Domestic Gooods, comprising, fast color calicoes at 10, 12½, 15, 18 and 20 cts., all of the choicests patterns.

Heavy Brown Sheeting Muslin at 15, 18, and 20 cts., A lot of Bleached Muslin, at 16, 18, and 20 cts., real good goods. Scotch and Lancaster Ginghams at 25, 27, and 30 cts., Delaines, best patterns at 25 cts. Call soon before they are sold. [apr 14]

Auditor's Notice.

Howes Goldsborough and others,
vs.
Wm. P. Leaverton.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the papers of the above case have been filed with the subscriber for audit. All persons having claims against the said Wm. P. Leaverton, are requested to file the same, properly proved, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county on or before the 20th day of APRIL inst., or they may be excluded from all benefit of said audit

A. P. JUMP,
apr 14-1t Auditor.

Newark Academy.

PROFESSOR EDWARD D. PORTER, A. M. PRINCIPAL.
SUMMER SESSION, 1866.

The 234th Session of this Institution will commence Wednesday, May 2nd, 1866, and continue five months.

Its healthy location—convenient access—splendid Library, and Philosophical Apparatus, and moderate charges, render it one of the most desirable schools in the country for boys and young men. For full information address

EDWARD D. PORTER,
apr 14-2m Newark, Del.

HOME AGAIN.

J. W. CHEEZUM has just returned from the city, and has now opened an additional supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

For the Ladies—Dress Goods, in great variety to suit the present and approaching seasons.

For Gentlemen—Black French Cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy Cassimeres, in great variety.

Domestic Goods—A large stock, at reduced rates.

Cottonades, Blue Denims and Plaid for Boys.

All of which have been purchased at reduced rates. He invites his friends and the public to give him a call and examine his stock and prices before purchasing. [apr 14

FIFTY DOLLARS

Reward!

THE undersigned will pay fifty dollars reward for the recovery of a Horse, bearing the following description:—14½ hands high, black, shoes on hind feet only, hair worn off his sides in two places, one above the other, and is rather fractious with strangers. He was taken from the premises of Wm. A. Ruth, near Dover, Del., on the 1st inst., by a man about 5 feet 5 inches high, slight built, light complexion, no whiskers, large mouth, wearing a Kossuth hat, light coat; and black pants. He also took with him one of Starr's Patent revolvers, large size. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the horse at any public house in Delaware, near Dover. Address, WM. A. RUTH, or T. R. JATKINS, Dover, Del. (apr 14-3t*

FOR THE SCHOOL AND FAMILY.

☞ Now is the time to form clubs.

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR,

VOLUME X.

Terms 75 cents a year. *Clubs 50 cents.*

This Youth's Magazine now has the largest circulation of any Educational journal published.

It contains Original Stories, Poems, Dialogues Letters, Sketches of Travel, Music, Natural History, Biography, Mathematics, Puzzles, Rebuses, Phonetics, Engravings, &c., from the very best authors.

The Visitor is a model of typographical beauty. Specimens furnished free.

☞ Look here. An agent wanted in every School! In order to reach all parts of the country, the Visitor will be sent one year free to one person who will act as Agent, at any Post Office in the United States.

Address, for further particulars, with five cts. for return postage.

J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher;
apr 14 1308 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SPRING

AND SUMMER MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. E. A. MASON has just returned from the city with a large assortment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, which are cheaper than any Goods of the kind offered in town since the advance of gold above par; and having bought her goods for cash, she will be able to sell at great reduced prices for cash or on short time to punctual customers.

Her stock is full and complete, comprising all the latest styles in the Millinry, Fancy Goods and Dress Trimmings. She will have her opening of

NEW BONNETS

on Tuesday, the 17th inst., to which she invites the particular attention of the Ladies.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of the public in the past, she hopes her long experience in the business and a desire to please all will merit a continuance of the same

Dress Making

will be done in the house by Mrs. Stevens, who is well experienced in the business. She solicits the patronage of her old customers and the ladies generally. As she has plenty of help she will be able to wait on all at the shortest notice. All kinds of dress and trimming buttons of the latest style; also patent facings and trimmings, constantly on hand, as she has made arrangements with one of the most fashionable houses in the city, and can receive trimmings at verb short notice.

apr 14 E. A. MASON, Easton.

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 [apr 7] Dawson & Bro.

The greatest Bargains Yet,

AT A. SHMERL & CO'S. Phila. Store in St. Michaels,

Just received and opened from a large City Manufacturers, sale, 300 pair of Ladies grained and French Morocco Balmoral Boots at $1,00 and $1,25, prime quality. Come soon and convince yourselves.

apr7 A. Shmerl & Co's.