THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 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.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE—*Dear Sir*:—Your paper has been, and I believe now is the acknowledged organ of the Union party in this county, and as such did during the war faithfully maintain the Union cause against all opposition.

The war at the South is over—the armies of the nation are disbanded—and new questions have arisen upon which Union men every where are divided in sentiment, until we scarcely know where to place any man, or how we stand as a party.

In Maryland, and especially in this county, we are charged with being the advocates of "negro equality and negro suffrage," and as yet we have no recollection of seeing any denial of the charge by our party paper, this some of us think ought to be done if the charge is not true; otherwise it leaves many Union men in doubt as to the true position of the party and their editor, to whom we have been accustomed to look as the exponent of our principles on all party questions. It is due to us as Union men, and we ought to know how the party stands on the questions now agitating the public mind; I therefore submit a few plain interrogatories to you, as I know not where else to apply for party information; and respectfully request an answer at your earliest convenience.

Are you, and the party that you represent in this county in favor of negro suffrage, and negro equality before the Law?

Do you, and the party that you represent approve of President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Civil Rights Bills?

Do you, and the party that you represent, support the Presidents reconstruction policy, as against the majority now in Congress that are opposing him?

Do you, and the party that you represent in this county favor a modification of the Registry Law of Maryland, so as to allow all men to vote who have the necessary qualifications, and that will take an oath to support the Constitution and Laws of the United States?

A direct answer to the foregoing questions will oblige a UNION MAN.

We are aware that it is, or used to be the custom of parties to lay before the people, either in a new form, or an old one a little dressed up, a platform of principles, at least during every Presidential campaign, but it is seldom the case that a newspaper is called upon to lay down a set of principles because there may be some difference in adopting the best means to accomplish the best ends, and more especially when that paper has sustained its cherished cause "against all opposition." But as we have nothing to conceal in this matter, we will cheerfully answer the interrogatories given above, to the best of our ability. The writer remarks that,

"The war at the South is over—the armies of the nation are disbanded—and new questions have arisen upon which Union men every where are divided in sentiment, until we scarcely know where to place any man, or how we stand as a party."

This is nothing new to the Union party. It had these divisions and differences of opinion to contend with when the enemies of the country were not only maligning its virtues and power, but were in actual hostility and thrusting their swords at its very vitals, but we believe it will again issue fourth as it has done in the past, its powers strengthened, and its heroes crowned with laurels. When Mr. Lincoln proclaimed his emancipation proclamation, the Union party—especially in the border States—trembled lest it should have an effect not at all desirable, but the shock passed off, and in its stead here came thousands of soldiers who never would have been obtained had not that proclamation been issued. And again at a later period, the Union party was very much convalced at the turning down of Gen. McClellan. It was proclaimed by the northern copperheads and border State rebels that it was the work of fanatics and a complete demortlization of the army would be the result. What need men care for denunciations or by what name they may be called, if they are acting with a clear conscience that they are in the right. Notwithstanding the prediction of those rebels at heart, who is there now that will not say he does not believe that the war terminated much sooner and much more creditable to the country than it would, had Gen. McClellan been kept in the field or placed in the Presidential chair? His conservatism placed him in such company as to cause the country to lose confidence in his firmness in prosecuting the war, when it came in contact with slavery. We say notwithstanding these fancied or real divisions or disasters the Union party went on from conquering to conquest, and the result is known to every school boy. Conservatism is a humbug.—The most vile rebel in the country now calls himself a conservative. It is a phrase used by those who sympathized with the rebellion to inveigle Union men into their meshes in order that they may again get into power, pay the rebel debt and compensate rebels generally that lost a dollars worth by the war. President Johnson cannot be classed with the conservatives, because of the forty-two bills which at the time of the last veto, Congress had presented to him, he had signed ferty. Have not the Democrats and conservatives in Congress offered opposition to more than two bills during the present session? In the preface-y remarks it is also said that,

"Maryland, and especially in this county, ye are charged with being the advocates of "negro equality and negro suffrage" and as yet we have no recollection of seeing any denial of the charge by our party paper, &c.

We believe there never was an organization that ever opposed the old Democratic party that charges similar to these were not made, and it is not to be expected that the latter-day Democrats—known as the rebel Democracy—who attempted to destroy the power of the Government and to build up one, having as its main pillar and centre post, the institution of slavery, and in attempting to put into operation their base designs, caused the destruction of thousands of lives, should be more courteous or possess a greater amount of charity? We have rested perfectly quiescent upon the negro suffrage question since the adoption of the present constitution of the State, and have been laboring under the impression that all clamoring for or against negro suffrage was settled by that instrument, for a time at least. To agitate it would have looked to us as though we desired the whole clause repealed.

What was the character of the gentlemen that composed the Constitutional Convention who passed every provision that the Constitution contains? It is a well known fact that it was composed of some as able, honest, sound-sense men as there were in the State, and who was it in the convention that incorporated in that State paper that none should vote in this State except free white male citizens at a designated age? Why they were the true Union men of the State. If negro suffrage and equal rights before the law is so horrible now it ought not to have been less so then and should have been the greatest incentive for conservatives and rebels to have voted against negro suffrage when an opportunity was offered. Let those that charge negro suffrage upon the Union party of Maryland put a pad-lock upon their mouths, for the only time the question was ever up those who are now denounced as being in favor of "negro suffrage and negro equality" voted to exclude that class of persons from the polls while those who make these charges and a few conservatives who could see no virtue in the "new constitution" voted against the measure which did the black man should not vote. We presume it will not be denied that it was the Union men that framed that Constitution and adopted it, and so far as we know, and we also speak for ourself, they *desire to see* it kept inviolate—not even the section which refers to the registration of voters, to be in any manner whatever multilated or defaced, until the leaders and the malicious smaller-fries of that party show a greater evidence of repentance than they have yet done.

So far as the second interrogatory is concerned, if the writer does not object, we will divide. The veto-ing of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, we think, gave pretty general satisfaction to the Union party of this county. The expense it must have incurred would have been enormous and the Union party of the county (there may have been a few exceptions—but we speak in general terms) endorsing the President's policy in leaving to the States the exclusive right to regulate its own suffrage. The right of negroes to make contracts, to sue and to be sued, testify in courts for or against any color or class, we believe, is approved by the Union party generally of this county and that those privileges will be sustained by the loyal people of the whole country. It is looked upon as being humane and giving protection to a class of persons who were otherwise left merely to the mercy of the better feelings of the men with whom they might come in contact or to the baser passions and prejudices of human nature. The passage of such a law, not only accords with the views of the masses of the Union party in this section, but we see that Alexander H. Stevens, one of the great prototypes of loyalty to the rebel government during the war, says that the State of Georgia has passed a law giving the negro just such protection before the law. The Baltimore Sun a few days ago, in an editorial made a quotation from Mr. Stephen's letter to Mr. Wm. M. Stewart upon the subject. It was enacted several months prior to congressional action upon the civil rights bill lately passed over the President's veto, and as Mr. Stephens, says, "Secures to the colored race the right to contract, and to enforce contracts; the right to sue and to be sued; the right to testify in the courts, subject to the same rules that govern the testimony of whites; and it subjects them to the same punishments for all offenses as the whites. In these respects, embracing all essential civil rights, all classes in Georgia now stand equal before the law.—There is no discrimination in these particulars on account of race or color."

We intended to have extended our remarks further, but space will not permit. If they show an opposition to Mr. Johnson's reconstruction policy it will have to be so; if they do not all well and good. But if we show an opposition to his policy how can the State of Georgia claim a seat on the reconstruction platform, when what we advocate is not of a more radical nature than the law we refer to above. President Johnson's policy from beginning to end we believe has been as wise and probably as unobjectionable as any that ever occupied the presidential chair. We do not believe that he will allow himself to be drawn from what he thinks to be his honest duty, whether by those who have sympathized with the rebellion or those that run too far ahead of the people in Congress. His administration, we think, has been straightforward and conciliatory. The most radical members of Congress do not shape the course of the Union party. They have proclaimed in their seats that the rebellious States ought to be treated as conquered provinces, but has the majority of Congress so agreed? They have proclaimed "that equal suffrage should be required of the absent States as a condition of representation, and in a radical Senate which passed the Civil Rights Bill over the veto by a vote 33 to 15, such a proposition obtained but 8 votes."

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR BACON.—A set of thieves are now going round breaking open smoke houses and taking therefrom their contents. On Saturday night last they entered Mr. Wm. H. Councell's and robbed it of all be had; and on Monday night they attempted to do the same thing to the house of Mr. Wm. K. Rathell, but fortunately for Mr. R. he heard the noise and coming upon them just as they had broken open the door, he succeeded in frightening them off—and thus saved his bacon. Persons in the town and country cannot be too careful now as there are quite a number of worthless negroes about who, too lazy to work, prefer stealing to enable them to live.—JOURNAL.

So for as the attempt to rob Mr. Rathell's smoke house is concerned, we learn it is true, and a number of persons have lost their chickens, but concerning the smoke house of Wm. H. Councell there is a mistake. He has lost no meat, nor has there been any effort made to break in, as he is aware of. It is true there has been numerous attacks made on his meat tub since he secured his pork last fall, and it might look quite mysterious when he contemplates with what success it has been carried through, were it not that the cook explains the whole matter, by bringing charges against the dinner pot.

"THE COMET."—We have received the first number of a little paper published in St. Michaels, by Messrs. Dodson & Forth called the Comet, principally to do their own advertising. The Comet is gotten up in very good style for inexperienced hands, but we judge from its prospectus that it will only appear semi-occasionally.

THE STEAM MILL.—As it has been currently reported during the present week that the Easton Steam Mill had been broken, we have been requested by Mr. Wilson, the proprietor, to say such is not the fact, but that his mill is in good order, nearly all his machinery being new.

☞ WE are now through publishing the State Laws and the advertisements that we have omitted for the last few weeks will again take their places in our next.

☞ THERE are several little matters we intended to have noticed this week, but must defer it until our next.

DENIAL.— Last week, says the Baltimore American we copied a paragraph from a Copperhead paper published in Frederick, Maryland, which stated among other things that Thomas Smith, Esq., of Urbana, Maryland, had recently been removed from the position of Postmaster of that town. The Frederick Examiner of last week says that the statement os the Copperhead journal alluded to "is false in every particular," and that

Mr. Smith was not "relieved from the official duties" for the simple reasom that he did not hold the position of Postmaster at Urbana for one year. He resigned pretty soon after his election to the House of Delegates, when his wife Mrs. A. R. Smith, was appointed in his stead by the Postmaster General.

☞ A true bill has been found against Antoine Probst for the murder of the Deering family, and he was yesterday brought into court at Philadelphia for arraignment. He professed a willingness to plead guilty to the murder of the boy Carey, but at the instance of the counsel assigned him by the Court his arraignment was postponed.

☞ The Secretary of War yesterday sent a communication to the House of Representatives enclosing the report of the Commissioners on the distribution of the rewards offered for the arrest of the assassinators of President Lincoln, and for the arrest of Jeff. Davis.

Communication With The Eastern Shore.

It will be seen by the notice of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, published in our advertising columns, that the obstruction which has hitherto existed in the railroad communication between Baltimore and the Eastern Shore counties of the State has been removed. A train will leave the President street Depot daily, Sundays excepted, at 7.25 A. M., connecting with the morning train on the Delaware Railroad, and arriving at Princess Anne at 4.40 P. M. The train leaving Princess Anne at 9.45 A. M. will connect with a Baltimore train, arriving here at 7.20 P. M. Passengers each way will thus make the trip in about nine hours, and the former detention, which involved the passing of a night at Wilmington, is entirely avoided. For this desirable consummation, of so much importance both to the convenience of our citizens and to our trade with the Eastern Shore, we are very largely indebted to the exertions and influence of Mr. Enoch Pratt, one of the Directors in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.—Taking an earnest interest in the matter, and using effectively his great personal and official influence, he promptly succeeded in bringing about a proper arrangement and in placing our city upon an equal footing with Philadelphia in its connections with the Peninsula. The readiness with which the company responded to the wishes of our business men when properly placed before them should also be recognized, and do away with the little jealousy that sometimes vents itself against them as a "foreign corporation." Though the stock of the company is largely owned elsewhere, there has always been and still is an influential Baltimore representation in its Board of Directors, and their voice has been potential in controlling its policy in matters affecting the interests of our city.—The consideration the company has shown in this matter should not be without influence on the city Council in granting at the necessary authority for perfecting its connections with our city, especially as it is claimed that this can be done without inconvenience to the general public or trespassing on private rights.—*American of Saturday.*

A FAMILY OF EIGHT PERSONS MURDERED.

FIVE DAYS ELAPSE BEFORE THE TRAGEDY IS DISCOVERED.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 12th.]

The most horrible murder, or series of murders that ever occurred in this vicinity since Philadelphia was founded, or, it would not be going too far to assert, that ever took place in the United States, was brought to light yesterday afternoon. An entire family (excepting an absent son), consisting of father, mother and four children, have been literally butchered, and also one, and possibly another individual. Seven persons in all, certainly, were the victims, and there is good reason to suppose that further investigations will develop the fact that eight individuals were sent from time to eternity by the hand of the murderer at, or very nearly at the same time. No parallel case can be found on record. The bodies were most horribly mutilated and the scene witnessed by our reporter, who visited the spot as soon as the discovery was made known, was absolutely sickening.

Without further prelude we proceed to give as connected a statement of the affair as could be obtained.

Mr. Christopher Deering resided with his family in Jones' lane, about one-half mile from the old Point House road, and within five hundred yards of the site of the well-remembered Point House, about three miles below the Navy Yard, on what is termed the "Neck." Mr. Deering's family consisted of himself, wife and five children; a relation named Elizabeth Dolan, and a boy who has resided with the family for several years, and known to the neighborhood by the name of Cornelius. In addition to the above, a German was engaged by Mr. Deering to do work around the premises, and who, with the boy Cornelius, is missing at the present time.

Yesterday afternoon the fearful discovery was made that the entire family, with the exception of the eldest child, a boy named William, ten years of age, who happened to be paying a visit to a relative, named Duffy, in West Philadelphia (and possibly the boy Cornelius), were brutally murdered, and their bodies thrown together in the barn, a short distance from the dwelling house. In each instance the heads were knocked in and the throats cut, in some cases to such an extent that they were nearly decapitated. There they lay, a mangled mass of humanity, piled one on top of the other. The father of the family and Mrs. Dolan were found lying side by side in the barn, terribly disfigured, and covered with hay, and in an adjoining sort of corn-crib was found the body of Mrs. Deering, surrounded by four of her children, all so terribly mutilated that identification was almost impossible; the ages of the children ranging from eight years to an innocent of fourteen months. The names of the persons murdered are as follows:—

Mr. Christopher Deering, aged 37 years.
Mrs. Julia Deering, aged 44 years.
John Deering, aged 8 years.
Thomas Deering, aged 6 years.
Annie Deering, aged 4 years.
Emma Deering, aged 14 months.
Mrs. Elizabeth Dolan, aged —.

The last seen of any members of the family was last Friday morning, when some of the neighbors observed two of the children going over the meadow near the house, apparently chasing up some ducks.

Mr. Deering was, however, seen as late as last Saturday morning, when he called upon Mr. Mitchell, No. 1629 Arch street, who owns the estate on which Mr. Deering resides. He transacted some business with Mr. Mitchell and then left, saying he had to go to the steamboat landing in order to meet his niece (Mrs. Dolan), who, it appears, had gone to Trenton to attend a funeral. From that time nothing was seen or is known of him until found as described, in his barn, yesterday afternoon.

There is every reason to suppose that the murders were committed last Saturday afternoon, for an examination of the premises reveals the fact that the wagon used by Mr. Deering during his visit to the city on Saturday morning is safely stowed away in the carriage house, and a piece of beef he had doubtless purchased for his Sunday dinner, was discovered lying in the bottom of the wagon, yesterday afternoon, and which was partly decomposed.—Again, Mrs. Dolan, when discovered in the barn, was dressed in full black, as though she might have been to a funeral, and she was attired in entirely clean undergarments, and wore around her neck a jet crucifix, suspended by a string of black beads.

Mr. Deering, when discovered, was dressed as though he had just returned home. He even had on a pair of dark kid gloves, but his boots were taken off his feet, and his hat was missing.

Mrs. Deering and her children were dressed in their every day attire, giving rise to the supposition that the terrible heart-rending deed was ommitted during the day time, or at all events very early in the evening.

It seems strange that the fact that the family were missing was not discovered at an earlier date, but it is accounted for in this wise:—Mr. Deering was a man of rather retired, quiet habits, and did not mix much with his neighbors. It was noticed that the windows of the dwelling were open, and day by day passed without any suspicion entering into the minds of the neighbors that anything was wrong.

Yesterday afternoon a neighbor happened to visit the premises for the purpose of feeding a colt that he had charge of. He entered the barn with that object in view, when his attention was attracted to something unusual at the southwest angle of the barn. He proceeded to make an investigation, when he discovered the feet of Mr. Deering projecting through the hay. He beat a hasty retreat and informed an acquaintance named John Gool of the circumstance. A further investigation was made, when the bodies of Mr. Deering and Mrs. Dolan were found lying side by side, with their throats cut in a most horrible manner, and entirely covered with hay, with the exception of Mr. Deering's feet.

The neighborhood was at once aroused, and as soon as the knowledge of the occurrence became generally known, parties were despatched to the city authorities with information of the discovery.

The premises were at once taken possession of by the neighbors, and no one permitted to enter the barn until the arrival of the proper authorities.

Chief Detective Benjamin Franklin, Police Lieutenant Frank Hampton, Detective John Lamon and a reporter of the Inquirer proceeded at once to the scene of the murder. The barn was entered, and the bodies of Mr. Deering and Mrs. Dolan discovered as described.

The dwelling was then visited, and every room carefully searched, but nothing worthy of publication was discovered beyond the fact that the rooms were in a dismantled condition. An axe was found, however, resting on a bench outside the house, which contained marks of blood, and it is believed that the murders were committed with such a weapon as the one found. The question was then raised, what has become of Mrs. Deering and the children? An examination was at once instituted, and after the elapse of perhaps a half an hour's time, they were discovered frightfully mangled in the corn crib which adjoins the barn, and within a few feet of the spot where the first named bodies were discovered.

By this time Coroner Taylor, Chief Ruggles, High Constable Clark and other officials, had arrived. The Coroner proceeded at once in the discharge of his duties in the premises. The bodies were removed from the places where they had lain so long, and were conveyed in a wagon to the residence of Cyrus Horne, undertaker, on Eleventh street, where they remained, subject to the Coroner's investigation.

In the stables, near the barn where the bodies were found, three or four head of cattle were found in quite an emaciated condition. When taken out they drank water to such an extent that it was evident they had not received attention for several days. Four horses were also taken from the stables almost in a famished condition for want of food and water, all going to prove that several days have elapsed from the time the murder was committed until the discovery of the same yesterday afternoon.

Lieutenant Hampton detached a party of policemen to guard the premises during the night, in order to arrest any person who might be found lurking around the house where this horrible affair was consummated.

Arrest of the Alleged Murderer—Confession of Probst.

The Philadelphia *American* of yesterday has the following additional particulars in relation to the horrible murder recently committed in that city:

Thus far every portion of the prisioner's confession other than that he murdered the hired boy, has been proved to be absolute falsehood. That he with his own hands killed the entire family, the authorities are now so far assured that search for an accomplice has already terminated.—The prisoner has thus far insisted that the accomplice obtained the plunder. It was ascertained on Saturday that he himself offered for sale two of the pistols missed from the house; and that he also offered for sale one of the watches to Mr. Moor on Wednesday last, but the wife of Mr. M. feared it to have been stolen. The two guns missing from the house of Mr. Deering, which seemed to be strong evidence that two persons were engaged in the slaughter, as one man would scarcely take away two guns, were found at the house behind one of the sleeping-room doors.

The bonnet and furs of Mrs. Keating were found in the house. The statement made to the Mayor that he took the bonnet from her head and carried it there must have been a falsehood.

A fact that was made known on Friday, but withheld for prudential reasons at that time, is no longer a secret. The pocket-books of Mr. Deering and Mrs. Keating were found upon Probst. They were empty. He had remained over night at a disreputable house near Front and Moore streets. Sunday he passed in Eckfeldt's larger beer saloon, in New Market street, near Willow. When he came there it is stated that he was accompanied by a female to whom he owed two dollars. He offered her a two dollar bill, but it was refused because it was on a broken bank. Probst then complained that he had no other money, and offered to sell Deering's watch in order to secure funds. In the evening, as already published, he left his valise in the charge of the landlord, and spent the night at a house near Front and Brown streets. On Monday he again went to Eckfeldt's and remained there till Tuesday in the morning he left without paying his bill and Mrs. Eckfeldt took possession of the valise, as security for payment of the bill and the two dollars that were loaned him. Tuesday night he again spent in a brothel. From Wednesday till Thursday he passed at Front and Brown, and in the morning returned to the lager beer saloon, where he spent some time in playing cards, while others near him were reading aloud an account of the very murder which he had committed. He was taken, after his arrest, by Lieut. Patton, to Gartland's stables, where the bodies were being laid out, and compelled to gaze upon the terrible work of his murderous hands. He appeared to look upon it with no more compunction than that with which a butcher would look upon the meat within his shambles.

It has been discovered that while wandering about the neighborhood of Front and Noble streets, he was in company with a man who is known as Baird. Probst and Baird were drinking together. Baird remarked to the keeper of a saloon, "This Dutchman has a lot of money and talks about going to Germany. If he keeps on this spree he'll lose it, and I'm going to play for it."

That the plunder melted like summer snow from the pockets of the murderer, either by gambling or more direct robbery, is certain, for when he was put into the cell at Moyamensing his very first demand was for food.

From the *Inquirer* we take the following items:

THE AXE USED BY PROBST DISCOVERED.

The murderer, Antoine Probst, in a conversation with Chief Franklin and Chief Ruggles, on Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock, at the county prison, stated that his accomplice, after killing the Dearing family, threw the weapon, which was a small, axe, into the ditch which runs south of the house. In reply to the question, "Whereabouts in the ditch?" he replied, "Near the bridge, between the dwelling and barn." After the prisoner made this statement Detective Webb and sub-officer Mitchell, who recovered the body of Cornelius Carey under the haystack, was at once notified to commence a search for the weapon.

Yesterday morning about five o'clock these officers repaired to the scene of the late atrocious murder, in company with officer Benckert, of the Sixth ward, and a search was at once instituted. Sub-officer Mitchell obtained a rake on the premises, and, after diligent search, about eight o'clock dragged up the axe, which is generally called a Jersey axe, being very small and easy to handle. It could have been used very readily with one hand. The handle is marked with blood and the face is covered with the same. On the blunt end of the axe are several pieces of hair, as well as on the face of the weapon. The hair, it is believed, belonged to Miss Dolan, who it is supposed, was killed last.

HOW PROBST LOST HIS THUMB.

A man who belonged to the same company that Probst served in during the war, in the Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, states that Probst shot off his own thumb while on picket, for the purpose of getting on the disabled list, and thus escaping active duty.

Probst was the "black sheep" of his company. He was noted for laziness and sullenness. His personal appearance was always filthy in the extreme, and his disposition, taste and manners were so thoroughly uncongenial that the members of the company would, as a general thing, have nothing to do with him.

THE MURDERER IN HIS CELL YESTERDAY.

Probst still maintains considerable stiffness of demeanor towards the detectives and others who visit him in his cell. But on one or two occasions he seemed to melt a little.

He realizes the terrible position he is in regarding his immediate future. He stated yesterday, in the presence of Detective Taggart, that "he knew he would be hung, and therefore had no reason to conceal anything in relation to the murder." He confesses to having taken an active part in the killing of Elizabeth Dolan, but when questioned closely regarding it, refused to state in what particular he was engaged in it, simply remarking that he he was to be hanged what difference did it make whether he killed a man or a woman, or how it was done?

HIS EXPRESSED SORROW FOR KILLING THE BOY CORNELIUS.

He expressed at one time a feeling of sorrow for killing the boy Cornelius, who, he states, he was on good terms with, and never did him the slightest injury.

He stated yesterday that after his accomplice had murdered Mr. Dearing, he (Probst) helped to carry the body into the barn, the accomplice taking the feet while Probst took hold of the head and he explains that the blood found on his clothes was obtained in that way.

He also states that he raised the axe he had concealed about him three different times before he struck the unsuspicious boy Cornelius the death blow. The boy was engaged in working near the haystack when Probst approached him with the axe concealed under his coat; but his heart failed him, as mentioned, three times before the fatal blow was inflicted.

PROBST'S MOTIVES FOR THE MURDER.

Probst confesses that robbery was one but not the only motive of the murder. He was actuated partly by revenge for fancied or real grievences. He makes a strange disconnected statement about being overworked, and not sufficiently provided for. He still tells all sorts of contradictory statements. On Saturday he stated that his accomplice secured about one thousand dollars and only gave him (Probst) small sums at different times, ranging from two to six dollars. Yesterday, however, he stated that said accomplice obtained four hundred dollars. It is gradually being developed, however, that Probst had no accomplice, and it is confidently anticipated that a short time only will elapse when the murder of the entire family will be fastened upon him, either by his own confession or the investigation of the detectives.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The coroner's jury for the investigation of the murder of the Deering family have founde a verdict charging Antome Probst, now under arrest, with the murder of the entire eight persons.

The following circular of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was handed us by the U. S. Assistant Assessor of this county. We publish it that all persons may understand the provisions of Sec. 158 in regard to unstamped instruments. The Assistant Assessor is required to report all cases of delinquency under this section and to which this Circular relates, that may come to his knowledge:

CIRCULAR No. 43.

In relation to stamping instruments issued without stamps, or insufficiently stamped:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, March 16th, 1866.

The first Internal Revenue Act took effect, so far as related to stamp duty, October 1st, 1862. Instruments executed and delivered prior to that act, though they may be recorded afterwards, are not chargable with stamp duty.

If any instrument subject to stamp duty was issued after October 1st, 1862 and prior to August 1st, 1864, unstamped or insufficiently stamped the appropriate stamp may be affixed in the presence of the Court, Register or Recorder, as provided by Section 163 of the Act of June 30th, 1864.

Any instrument issued since August 1, 1864, unstamped or insufficiently stamped, may be stamped by the Collector upon payment for the proper stamps, and of a penalty of fifty dollars; and where the amount of the stamp duty exceed fifty dollars, on payment also, of interest on said duty at the rate of six per cent. from the day on which the stamp should have been fixed.

If the instrument is presented to the Collector within twelve callender months from its issue, the collector is authorized to remit the penalty, provided it shall appear to his satisfaction that the omission to stamp it was by reason of accident, mistake, inadvertance or urgent necessity, and without willful design to evade or delay the payment of stamp duty.

If the instrument is not presented within twelve callender months the penalty and interest must be paid to the collector, before he can render it valid by affixing the appropriate stamp, without regard to the cause of the omission to stamp it at the time of issue. The commissioner has no power to remit this penalty.

Deputy Collectors unless acting as collectors under section 39 have no authority to affix stamps or remit penalties under Section 158.

The stamp to be affixed to any instrument is that required by the law existing at the time when the instrument was made, signed and issued.

When an instrument is properly stamped under either of said sections, the stamping relates back to the time when the instrument was issued, and renders it from the beginning as valid to all intents and purposes as if it had been duly stamped when made, signed and issued.

The whole amount of penalties paid to collectors for validating unstamped instruments should be returned on form 58, with other unassessed penalties, and the money deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United States with other collections.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Martial Law in the South.

The following appears in Southern papers received by mail:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 9, 1866.

Brevet Major-General J. M. Brennan, Augusta, Georgia, Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen for the State of Georgia:—Having inquired whether the President's proclamation removes martial law, and stated that the Department Commander does not feel authorized to arrest parties who have committed outrages on freed people or Union refugees, the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, directs me to inform you that the President's proclamation does not remove martial law, or operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. It is not expedient, however, to resort to military tribunals in any case where justice can be obtained through the medium of civil authority.

Signed,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adj. Gen.

The House Judiciary Committee

Are pursuing the inquiry about the guilt of Jeff. Davis and Clement C. Clay. They have already found sufficient evidence to warrant them in asking the President to convene a military commission to try them both. The President having declined to dissolve the Court-Martial now sitting at Raleigh, North Carolina, and engaged in trying the Rebel Major Gee, for the starving and murdering of our prisoners at Salisbury, decided that it is a legal and proper tribunal, and it is probable that he will not hesitate to order a Court-Martial in the case of Davis and Clay.

THE DORCHESTER RAILROAD.—This enterprise is being pushed ahead. The thousand shares required by law to organize the company, have already been subscribed for, and on the 9th of May, a meeting of the stockholders will be held in this town to elect a president, Treasurer, and directors. The Board of Commissioners will meet on the 7th of May to arrange the preliminaries for the organization of the company.—*Herald.*

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, or Bridegroom 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, STRANGE.

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 531 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 Catarrh 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. 152 Nassau 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 postage stamp for reply.*

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

DENTISTRY.

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

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 19, 1866.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—None offering.	
CORN—White,	85a87
Yellow,	84a85
OATS—	62a64

HOOP SKIRTS!—Ladies' Hoop Skirts of every Style embracing the Empress, Duplex Elliptic, Eugenia &c., just received and for sale by [apr 21] THOMPSON & KERSEY.

AN elegant assortment of Ladie's, Gentlemens' and Childrens' Hosiery, just received and for sale by
apr 21 THOMPSON & KERSEY.

CAKES! CAKES!! CAKES!!!—Something entirely new in this market in the way of Novelty Cakes, Ginger Nuts, Jumbles, Schnapps, &c., &c., for sale by
aper 21 THOMPSON & KERSEY.

JUST RECEIVED

A Nice lot of White Pine Fencing.
A good article of Palings, scroll tops.
Garden Cantrailings 2x4 inch, W.P.
Hemlock Scantling 3x4 in.—26 feet.
No 1, heart N. C. Shingles.

Also Bricks, No. 1 Wood-burned Lime, Laths and Building Materials generally.—Baugh's Raw Bone Fertilizer for corn and grass, also Blacksmith's coal and Anthracite coal—all of which I offer at lowest market rates. Yard Easton Point.

ROBT. B. DIXON.
Office on Washington Street, adjoining M. E. Church. apr 21-3t

Buy from the Manufacturers.

PAPER-HANGINGS, BORDERS, &c.

Gold-Band Window Shades,

White, Green, Buff, and Blue Window Hollands, Tassels, &c.

GREEN PAINTED RED BLINDS,
Curtain Papers,

Fireboard Prints, &c.

The above articles are always on hand in large quantities at HOWEL & BROTHER'S,
260 Baltimore street,
opposite Hanover,
Baltimore Md.

Workmen sent to all parts of the city and country to put up Paper or Window Shades.

Country merchants supplied at lowest manufacturers rates. All inquires by letter promptly attended to. [apr 21-1y

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, at the suit of Adam Camper, against Mary E. Bridges and Lydia J. Bridges, and to me directed and delivered, I have seized and taken in execution all and singular that tract of land and premises called

"*HARRISON'S AIM,*"

situate in Talbot county, whereon John Q. Larrimore and wife now reside, containing about

Eleven Acres of Land,

more or less, I hereby give notice that on

Tuesday, the 15th of May,

in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in front of the Court House, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 5 o'clock P. M., of that day, I will expose to public sale for cash the above named land, to satisfy the debt, interest and costs now due and to become due thereon.

R. T. LARRIMORE,
apr 21-4t Sheriff.

CONCERT.

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