THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - - MARCH 2, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

THE editor of the Star made himself ridiculous again on Tuesday last. He dropped the main subject under consideration entirely and gave vent to nothing but personalities, in replying to our article of Saturday, of the lowest and most untruthful kind. We know that a low and abusive controversy suits his taste much the best—but to engage in such a warfare of words with him would be insulting to our subscribers and really turning our own columns into so many garbage carts. This we will not do. Neither will we, in the style of a blackguard, or with the indecency of a skulking cur, allude to the acts of the ancestors of any of his household, as he did to ours. We have too much respect for the feelings of a sensive child or it may be a an aged mother--therefore it may be as well for the editor of the Star to carefully survey his ground before he gets too far into that subject.

The party which the Star advocates affords too much material for us to work upon to be drawn off into a personal controversy. The corruptions of that party at the seat of Government are almost startling the world. Every week or month developes some new swindle. The country has become completely bankrupt. Millions of dollars of the public money have been stolen—and it may be that all is not known yet. Not only has that party been corrupt in robbing the country of its money, but it has time without number, deceived the people—preaching one doctrine and practicing another. Under its administration the Republican party has grown to its present size, and now they are trying to wash their hands of this sin by running out of the Union, and leaving those who have been battling against such a catastrophe all their lives, to shoulder the largest share of the consequences.

They have used every conceivable menas to put Maryland on the road to secession. The calling of her legislature has been urged on every imaginable pretext—first to protect the Banks and next to assert the position of Maryland—ONLY. Failing to dupe the Governor in this, their wrath was poured out without measure. But they were still unwilling to give up the ship. Threats of assassination were made against the Executive because he would not yield to the entreaties of those who were waiting to lay in waist our beloved country. Even in the streets of our quiet town such expressions have been used as "Gov. Hicks may yet lose his head before this affair is over," and judging from the amount of BRAVE talk that has been indulged in, his life might have been in jeopardy had an opportunity presented itself. They have become desperate, and every day reveals corruptions to make them more so. Failing to convene the legislature for a secession purpose or to declare the Gubernatorial chair VACANT, their next and last effort, in the dying hour of their political party, was to convene a sovereign convention—when, too, the people had shown every evidence that they did not want it. Attempts were made to force men into their measures and to vote to carry their point, but they were routed horse, rider and spur. The Star passes by very willingly the robberies that are constantly going on under the administration it helped to build up, without even a notice. It has sown corruption and it is now reaping its fruits.

Down at the Lip.—The secessionists and rabid Republicans don't want the country re-united and the least prospect of peace throws a gloom over their countenances. But we are glad that they number no more than they do. The rabid Republicans say the difficulties can be settled only by the sword and the secessionists want them settled only by disunion. A secessionist in Alabama says:

"You may suppose that there is a chance to rebuild the Union, which has been torn down. There is none. Not only is there no probability, but there is no possibility of such an event. We do not believe that the North will give us any substantial guarantees—and we could not trust them if they did.—The idea which seems to have taken possession of the "Peace Congress," as it is called, that we will be satisfied with the prohibition north of 36° 30', and squatter sovereignty south of that line, is a gross insult to our understanding. The truth is, and our friends outside of the seceding States ought to be apprised of the fact, we have lost all hope of an amicable adjustment, and am looking to the bayonet as the final arbiter of the dispute."

BOWLING ALLEY.—Mr. G. W. W. Haddaway has fitted up in the rear of his dwelling, a very excellent boling alley. In addition to that he has built and fixed off in fine style, a room which he intends as a regular restaurant, where persons can be accommodated at any time.

Mr. Haddaway has gone to considerable expense in the erection of this establishment, and its neatness of appearance and well finish is not often surpassed in a country town.

CATFISH AND PADDIES.—Our market has been pretty well stocked with catfish and paddies, (some call them yellow perch) for some time past. It has been a *fish feast* for the darkies. It appears that they can scent a cart of catfish almost by the time it crosses the town line—the free ones especially. It may be because it is the cheapest *bacon*.

THE M. P. CONFERENCE.—The Maryland Annual Conference of the M. P. Church holds its next session at Newark, N. J.—commencing on the 13th inst. As lay-delegates from this county, Gen. R. Thomas and O. Hammond, Esq., have been appointed. Jos. Graham and Jas. Harrison as alternates.

DR. C. C. COX will please accept our thanks for a copy of his "report on American Medical Necronology." The Doctor was appointed by the American Medical Association to perform this duty and the report, covering some 43 pages, is of great interest. It gives the number of deaths of its members, with short sketches of their lives, &c,

WE have no doubt the "Home Guards" will feel highly delighted at the notice given them by "Lilly." It is to be hoped that her example will be followed by many others. We, as one of its members, will say, may her days be long and her joys many.

THE CONCERT.—The concert at the Town Hall on Tuesday night, probably, was never surpassed in Easton.

☞ We would refer Storekeepers having SMUTTING FURS for sale, to Gro. F. Womwrath's advertisement in this week's paper

HON. ANTHONY KENNEDY, will please accept our thanks for various favors, in the way of important public documents.

And also Hon. Jas. A. Stewart, for reports of the Select Committee of thirty-three on the disturbed condition of the country.

FOUND DEAD.—The lifeless body of Henry Leaverton was found dead near the White Marsh Church, in Trappe District, on ... day morning last. He was a man of intemperate habits, and it is supposed he perished from cold while under the influence of liquor.

DROWNED.—Yesterday evening a negro man was drowned at Dover Bridge. Sheriff Sparklin held an inquest over the body. We were unable to learn the name of the negro.

☞ Persons in want of Phosphatic Fertilizer, Bone Dust, Meat Bone compost, &c.; are referred to the advertisement of Tasker & Clark's in this weeks issue.

[COMMUNICATED.]

ED. GAZETTE: It is seldom that I write communications for the press, but there are times in a woman's life when she thinks that a suggestion or expression of her opinion may have as good effect as though she was of the more *sinewy* class—provided they are aimed in the right direction. The subject I desire to refer to at this particular time, is our infantry company, the "Home Guards." The word *home* is a precious sound to my ear. It brings to remembrance all the pleasantries of childhood, and causes to rise up before me the smiling countenances of departed ones, and it always carries with it the appearance of protection.

No more suitable name could have been selected for our infantry company—but is the object of its formation sufficiently appreciated?—As I occasionally hear something of their condition, the many disadvantages they have had to undergo, and when too, I know that it is composed of men, who principally get their bread by the sweat of their brow, and are illy able to lose so much time—to say nothing of being taxed for many little things I know not—I sometimes wonder that the company is still in existence. But so it is, and they appear determined to stem the storm and make for themselves quite a name in military perfectness. Many have been their drawbacks and great have been their expense, and scarce have been the hands of my own sex to smooth their rugged road by rendering assistance, and for this unnatural treatment we deserve their censure. We did not even possess patriotism enough to present them with the *stars and stripes*. We could not have given a more fit emblem of our respect for the soldier in peace and our dependence on their strong arm for protection in time of war. Dying eyes have grown bright as their last gaze upon earth has rested upon the stars that floated above them, and

"By the rocket's red glare,"

in the darkest hour, it has nerved the arm that was ready to falter, and given hope to the despairing. Could I command the means or did I hold a position in society other than an humble one—having to ply my fingers night and day for a livelihood, my sex should not longer remain indifferent. One of the greatest inconveniences that the "Guards" are laboring under at present, I learn, is the want of an armory. I could occasionally hear their heavy tramp in the Court House when the company first came into existence, but the cold shoulder was soon given them there, I learn, and they were then compelled to take up their quarters in the street, and now, I understand, hold forth in the old female primary school-room, which, twenty years ago—my first school days—was considered a mere *shell*—hardly safe for school purposes. Is this noble little company, which appears to be banded together so tightly thus to labor under these difficulties? I, for one, will say no! Though my earnings are scanty, I will strive the harder and will be one to give $10 toward building an armory, and more if I afterwards feel myself able. Some may laugh at this small amount for such a purpose, but the mighty ocean is composed of drops. I have heard some talk of the town authorities putting them in a way to procure an armory but it has passed away as a vapor. Last year I saw in a paper of a near county, that the ladies were holding a fair to raise means to finish paying for an armory for their military company, and further that the Commissioners of the same county levied a sum of $500 for the same purpose. Is our county to be behind any other in the State? If not, the season of the year is fast approaching when a move can be made by my own sex to assist the "Guards."

However, let the result be as it may, the "Home Guards" will always have *one* to look upon them with the hope of a better future, and a heart that beats warm for the strong arm that the weaker sex can rely upon for support in time of peril; and if they should ever be so unfortunate as ever to know the sterner realities of a soldier's life, none will be more ready than I to act the part of a Florence Nightengale.

Easton, Feb. 26, 1861. LILLY.

MR. LINCOLN'S TRIP FROM HARRISBURG TO BALTIMORE.—The manner in which Mr. Lincoln made his trip from Harrisburg to Baltimore has created much talk among the people and a great deal of speculation among the newspapers. Some justify him in his course while others condemn him in unmeasured terms. It will be recollected that it was understood that Mr. Lincoln was to start from Harrisburg in the 9 o'clock train on Saturday morning with his family, but instead of doing this he started in the 3 o'clock morning train, leaving his family behind for the 9 o'clock train. As one of the causes for so doing, we give the following from the Baltimore American of Monday:

"It appears that a few hundred men, particularly obnoxious to the people and public sentiment of Baltimore, had determined to avail themselves of the opportunity to use Mr. Lincoln, and to accompany him in procession from the depot to his hotel.

"They applied to Marshal Kane for protection by the police. He advised against the proceeding, assuring the parties that while Mr. Lincoln, in his passage through Baltimore, would be treated with the respect due to him personally and to his high official position, there was no guaranty that the proposed procession would be similarly respected. He thought, moreover, that the proceeding would be calculated to place the people of Baltimore in a false position, as neither they nor the citizens of Maryland sympathized with Mr. Lincoln's political views. He advised, therefore, that the idea of a procession should be abandoned, lest it might provoke some indignity which would involve the character of Baltimore and be very unpleasant to the President elect.

"It appears, however, that the parties insisted on their programme, when Mr. Lincoln was advised of the facts, and urged to pass immediately through to Washington. Acting upon this suggestion, he proceeded to Philadelphia in time for the night train from New York, and reached here at 6 o'clock A. M., yesterday."

Marshal Kane informs us that he did give the information to Mr. Corwin and other friends of Mr. Lincoln, so that the change of route and incognite entrance to Washington was caused by a desire to escape from his pretended friends here, and thus prevent a breach of the peace that would have been disgraceful to the city and derogatory to American character. We do not believe there was any intention to assault or even insult the President elect on the part of any portion of our community, but it is a notorious fact that the Baltimore Republican Committe, who proceeded to Harrisburg and declared their determination to escort Mr. Lincoln to his quarters, would have been assailed and pelted with eggs, if not otherwise maltreated. This would have involved Mr. Lincoln in the disturbance, and we connot but think that he acted wisely under the information communicated by Colonel Kane, in preventing the possibility of such an occurrence as was feared by our police authorities.

Peace Conference Adjourned-The Guthrie Propositions Adopted.

The Peace Conference adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday. Mr. Guthrie's plan of compromise, with Mr. Franklin's amendment on the Territorial subject, was finally adopted. The vote on this feature of the proposition was small, being nine in favor and eight against, several States being divided, and Indiana declining to vote. Virginia and North Carolina voted against it, the Union members of the delegations protesting against the vote as not representing the wishes of those States. On the other points of the plan the majority was larger, in some instances amounting to unanimity. We give the propositions adopted in full. The recommendations of the Conference were immediately reported to the Senate and referred to a special committee of five with instructions to report thereon on Thursday.

The following are the proposed amendments to the Constitution as adopted by the Conference:

Section 1.—In all the present territory of the United States, North of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of North latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory South of that line, the status of persons held to involuntary service or labor, as now exists, shall not be changed; nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal courts, according to the course of common law. When any territory North or South of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of Government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such State may provide.

Section 2.—No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery, and for naval and commercial stations, depots and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall Territory be acquired by treaty, unless the voters of a majority of the Senators from each class of States herein before mentioned be cast as a part of the two-third majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

Section 3.—No other the Constitution nor any amendment thereof shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control, within any State or Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognised by the laws thereof touching persons held to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland, and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the District of Columbia, retaining, and taking away persons so held to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognised by law or usage; and the right during transportation, by sea or river, of touching at ports, shores, or landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist, but not the right of transit in or through any State or Territory, or of sale or traffic against the laws thereof. Nor shall Congress have power to authorise any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on land.

The bringing into the District of Columbia persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depot to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandise, is prohibited.

Section 4.—The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

Section 5.—The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited; and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, in the United States and the Territories, from places beyond the limits thereof.

Section 6.—The first, third and fifth sections, together with this section of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

Section 7.—Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owners the full value of his fugitives from labor in all cases where the Marshal, or other officer whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from doing so by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby deprived of the same; and the acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from further claim to such fugitive, and Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of the several States.

Affairs in Charleston.

We give below several important items from the Charleston papers of Friday:

THE CUSTOM HOUSE-IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Collector of Charleston has issued the following "sensation" notice:

☞ COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 21, 1861.—*An Act to Continue in Force Certain Laws of the United States of America:*

Be it enacted by the Confederate States of America in Congress assembled, That all laws of the United States of America in force and in use in the Confederated States of America on the 1st day of November last, and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the said Confederate States; be and the same are hereby continued in force until repealed or altered by the Congress.

HOWELL COBB, President of the Congress.

Resolved by the Confederate States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of Congress instruct the Collectors of the several Ports of this Confederacy to enforce the existing Revenue laws against all foreign countries except the State of Texas.

HOWELL COBB, President of the Congress.

The foregoing Act and Resolutions having been officially communicated to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that from and after this date, the duties must be paid in gold and silver only. All vessels from States not members of the Confederate States of America, except Texas, will be regarded as foreign vessels, and must enter, clear, pay fees, and comaply with all laws and regulations of force on the 1st November, 1860, in relation to foreign vessels.

W. F. COLCOCK, Collector.

FEDERAL REINFORCEMENTS AT HAND.

The special despatches of the Mercury, announcing that a stealthy reinforcement of Fort Sumter had been determined on, and that Federal troops, in boats, might be expected at any moment that circumstances should happen to favor their attempt to reach the fort, were confirmed about nine o'clock last night, by telegraphic despatches received by the Governor. Shortly afterwards despatches came up from Fort Moultrie, stating that the Lieutenant in charge of the harbor watch had reported that he was informed by a pilot that the steamship Daniel Webster had been seen by him off Cape Romain at noon. Notice was immediately given to the different ports. General Dunnovant and Captain Hamilton proceeded immediately to Fort Moultrie. Major Stevens repaired to the Morris Island batteries. Everything was got in readiness for the expected visitors.

Up to the hour at which we go to press (half past 4 o'clock,) there has been nothing seen either of the Daniel Webster or her boats.

We are very sure that the gallant troops on Morris and Sullivan's Islands will keep a bright look out for both.—*Mercury.*

The Mercury it would appear has been estimating the probabilities of the shelling of that city, and has come to the following conclusion:

It requires a *twelve-inch Columbiad*, with a charge of *twenty-eight pounds* of powder, to throw a shell, weighing 180 pounds, 3½ miles, or the estimated distance from Fort Sumter to Charleston. It is not believed that there is such a piece of ordnance in the armament of Fort Sumter.

The 22d of February was observed in Charleston with usual eclat. A salute of thirteen guns was fired at dawn for the "original thirteen" States of the Union, and a half hour later seven guns were fired in honor of the Confederate States. Fort Sumter belched forth thirty-three guns.

President Davis has nominated, and the Southern Congress confirmed, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, as Secretary of State; Mr. Memminger, of South Carolina, as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. L. P. Walker, of Louisiana, as Secretary of War. On motion of Mr. Cobb the Finance Committee were instructed to inquire and report on the propriety of laying an export duty on cotton.

Notice.

☞ COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27, 1860.

Some 10,500 bushels were offered.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Fair to good white,	1 48a$1 53
Medium,	1 35a$1 43
Red,	1 25a$1 28
CORN—Prime new white and yellow	60a65 cts
OATS—Maryland,	33 cts.

READY FOR HORSE BILLS.

WE are now ready to execute Job Work—particularly Horse Bills—in the best style.

FOR useful information see advertisements of (mar 2) T. C. NICOLS, JR.

SEE my advertisements in another part of this paper. (mar 2) T. C. NICOLS, JR.

ITALIAN MACARONI.—Fresh Italian Macaroni, just received and for sale by mar 2 DAWSON & BRO.

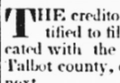
DID you ever hear of my being undersold?—It is untrue. Such a thing cannot be. mar 2 T. C. NICOLS, JR.

6,000 WEIGHT OF CORN BLADES. The subscribers have on hand and for sale 6,000 lbs. of corn blades. mar 2 PATCHETT & WRIGHT.

FRESH FRUIT, &C.—Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Fig paste, Cordial Drops, Cream Chocolate, Gum Drops, Almonds, Filberts, &c., for sale by mar 2 DAWSON & BRO.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of William J. Trippe, are notified to file their claims properly authenticated with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, on or before the first day of July next. SAM'L. HAMBLETON, mar 2-3t Trustee.



DENTAL CARD.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his patrons in Talbot, that he has been prevented from meeting his regular engagements with them by sickness in his family, but will devote his earliest opportunities to the resumption of his practice.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S., mar 2-3t Cambridge, Md.



IN great variety, and warranted fresh and genuine, just received and for sale by mar 2 DAWSON & BRO.

Ann T. Clough, next friend of Robt. H. Clough, vs. M. V. B. Clough & others. } March 1st, 1861.

ORDERED, that the sales made and reported by Henry H. Goldsborough, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Jno. H. Clough, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown, on or before the first day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Easton, once in each of three successive weeks before the 10th day of April next. The report states the amount of sales to be $10,935.10.

SAM'L. T. HOPKINS, Clerk.

True Copy. Test, mar 2-3t Sam'l. T. Hopkins, Clerk.

TASKER & CLARK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER,

BONE DUST,

MEAT AND BONE COMPOST, &C.

The attention of the Agricultural community is respectfully invited to the above MANURES, which are believed to be at least equal to any others in the market.

PRICES:

Phosphatic Fertilizer, $40 per ton of 2000 lbs.				
Bone Dust,	No. 1, $40	"	"	"
"	No. 2, $35	"	"	"
Meat & Bone compost $25	"	"	"	

All orders addressed to TASKER & CLARK, S. W. Corner of Eighth Street, and Washington Avenue, Philadelphia, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. [mar 2-3m

YOU are respectfully requested to examine my stock of Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Field and Garden Seeds, Manures, &c., before purchasing. Successful competition defied. (mar 2) T. C. NICOLS, JR.

I. O. O. F.—Lecture.

ON *Tuesday evening, the 12th instant, at 7½ o'clock*, there will be delivered at the Odd Fellow's Hall, a Lecture by P. G. Leonidas Dodson. The members of Miller Lodge are most cordially and respectfully invited to attend.

W. H. SHEPARD, mar 2-S R. S. Secretary.

Sunday School Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned meeting of the Sunday School Convention will meet at the Methodist Protestant Church, on *Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.* The Rev. Griffith R. Owen, agent of the American Sunday School Union for the State of Maryland, accompanied by other gentlemen from a distance will be present.

Superintendants, teachers and all persons favorable to Sunday School interests, are cordially invited to attend, and participate in the exercises.

By order, H. T. MALONEY, mar 2-3tS Secretary.

In the matter of Insolvency of William J. Trippe. } Circuit Court for Talbot county, Febr'y Term 1861.

ORDERED, that the sales made and reported by Samuel Hambleton, Trustee of said Insolvent be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof, be shown, on or before the first day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Talbot county, once a week for three successive weeks before said 1st day of May next. The report states the amount of sales to be $1068.58. R. B. CARMICHAEL.

True Copy. Test, 23d Febr'y, 1861. mar 2-3t Samuel T. Hopkins, Clerk.

Mary Hughlet, Tamsey A. Reese and Wm. R. Hughlett, vs. J. H. Robrecht, Adm'tr of J. Ozmon and others. } On the equity side of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, February 23d, 1861.

ORDERED, that the sales made and reported by Henry H. Goldsborough, Trustee, for the sale of the Real Estate of John Ozmon, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some paper printed at Easton, once in each of three successive weeks before the 10th day of April next. The report states the amount of sales to be $917.00.

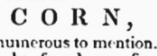
R. B. CARMICHAEL.

True Copy. Test, mar 2-3t Sam'l. T. Hopkins, Clerk.

EASTON FOUNDRY.

A large lot of DRAGS, and PLOUGHS for breaking new ground, a lot of extra HAND SHELLERS, &c.

CHAS. KEILHOLTZ, at the Easton Foundry, Talbot county, has now on hand an unusually large stock of Castings and Farming Implements, which he can offer to farmers at prices to suit the times. Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers, Corn Crushers, Straw Cutters, Wheat Rakes, &c., may be found at his establishment.



The RAY REAPER—with the improvement, may also be seen there. Any person desiring to know anything in regard to the working of this machine, I would refer them to the following persons: Dr. A. L. Adkins, Capt. H. J. Strandberg, Jno. N. Cox, Esq., Mrs. Mary Hughlett.

All kinds of bolts kept constantly on hand and old iron taken in exchange for new Castings.

The subscriber being very thankful for past favors he hopes to continue to merit public patronage. [mar 2

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming will offer at public sale, at his residence in Chapel district, on

Thursday, 14th instant,

if fair, if not, the next fair day, all his

HOUSEHOLD And Kitchen Furniture,

STOCK,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &C.,

which consists in part as follows:



HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS. CARTS, CART GEAR, PLOUGHS AND PLOUGH GEAR, HARROWS, DRAGS, &c., &c.

Also ONE YORK WAGON, nearly new and in good order. A lot of

BACON, CORN,

and many other things too numerous to mention. Among the Stock may be found one fine

BROOD MARE,

One excellent *DEVON BULL* and *COW*, one *YOKE OF YOUNG UNBROKE OXEN* and of fine size. The Stock are all young and in good condition.

TERMS.

On all sums of and under $5 the cash will be required. On all sums over that amount a credit of six months will be given—the purchaser to give note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

mar 2-3t CHAS. A. LEAVERTON.

HUSK COLLARS and door Matts, a large lot on hand and for sale by feb 23 JAS. H. GRACE.

HAUL-SEINE TWINE, Gilling Thread, Set Net Rope in store, for sale by feb 23 W. P. MACKEY.

COTTON OSNABERGS—white and colored, twild and plain cotton Osnabergs, just received and for sale by feb 23 CHEEZUM & EMORY.

FLOUR—Extra and Super, of a superior brand, just received and for sale by feb 23 CHEEZUM & EMORY.

SPADES, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Lead lines, Ropes and Traces, &c., just received and for sale by (feb 23) CHEEZUM & EMORY.

KID GLOVES.—Just received a supply of Black, Colored and white Kid Gloves, all sizes and of the very best quality. feb 23 JAS. H. GRACE.

I HAVE just received a large lot of fine and G. A. Salt, for putting up fish, at prices to suit the present hard times. feb 23 S. T. KENNARD.

TO FARMERS.

80,000 BARRELS POUDRETTE, made by the Lodi Manufacturing Co., for sale in lots to suit purchasers. This is the CHEAPEST PERTILIZER in market. $3 worth will manure an acre of corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will ripen the corn two weeks earlier. Price over seven Barrels, $1.50 per barrel. A pamphlet, with satisfactory evidence and full particulars, will be sent gratis to any one sending address to.

LODI MANUFACTURING CO., 130 South Wharves, Philadelphia. [feb 23-10t

Cephalic Pills

CURE

Sick Headache

CURE

Nervous Headache

CURE

All kinds of

Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENT OF SPALDING'S

Cephalic Pills,

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO

SUFFER WITH HEADACHE,

THAT

A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

Masonville, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. Spalding.

Sir:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't Servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

Havenford, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding.

Sir:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully, MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

Spruce Creek, Huntington Co., Pa., January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding:

Sir:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

Belle Vernon, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried. Direct,

A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

Beverly, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.

I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio, January 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instanter.

Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

☞ *A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually in the family.*

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY. DISPATCH.

☞ *"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."* ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each Bottle.—Price 25 cents. Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my Prepared Glue, I will caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.