our friend, as assuredly it will if we are true to ourselves.

The last argument popularly used in favor of the secession of Maryland is that which asserts a necessity that compels us "to go as Virginia goes."

It is supposed that the recent attempted secession of Virginia leaves us no choice. It is declared that our sympathies as well as our interests are with Virginia, in fact that our fate is in her hands. If this were true, it would have been but a becoming decorum in Virginia to have invited us into her counsels, or, at least, to have warned us of the complications she was preparing for us. As it is, she has led us blindfold to the verge of the precipice, and those of our own fellow citizens who renounce for us all freedom of opinion on our own destiny, tell us we have no choice but to take the leap.

We deny that Maryland is so bound up in the fortunes of Virginia. We regard the interest of that State to be quite as dependent upon the favor of Maryland as Maryland is upon her. In all that denotes vigor, growth of power, and capacity for great enterprise, Maryland is ahead of Virginia. Whilst our population in the last decade has increased twenty-five per cent., that of Virginia has not advanced over twelve. What we have accomplished in public works and in the extension of commercial activity bears a still more favorable comparison in the estimate of the resources of the two States. Let us not so derogate from the influence and capability of our own State as to surrender our independence to the control of politicians who have as yet shown so little capacity in governing their own. In truth, we might, with good reason, reverse the affirmation of the argument we are considering, and say that Virginia should look to Maryland, and should adapt her policy, on this question of separation, to ours. She should at least, consult the other Border States, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, as well as Maryland, and shape her course in conformity with their common views.

When we speak of Virginia; there is another most significant question to be considered. To what portion of Virginia are we to attach our fortunes? Is it to that waning Eastern section which at present holds the political power of the State—that section whose population, scattered over the region visited by the tide, is gradually declining in numbers and losing its ascendancy in the public affairs, and whose power at this day is founded rather upon the traditions of the past than upon any inherent capacity to govern? or is it to that vigorous and healthful western Virginia upon whom nature has lavished her bounty in the provision of all the elements of a prosperous and powerful community?

Virginia is divided into two distinct sections, altogether different in physical quality and in moral character. The one teems with a redundant slave population, of which the excess is kept down by a continual drain or emigration to the South. Its habits are Southern, its affinities are for the South. These are not less nourished by the character of its labor than by the temper of its leading men—talented and impulsive and educated in strong sympathy with the Secession States.

The other division includes the land of the mountaineer—a land of mineral wealth, of rapid streams, of fertile pastures, of bracing atmosphere, where the people have little dependence on slave labor, and who see in the resources of the soil and climate an invitation to all the varied industry of populous and thriving States.

We of Maryland are solicited to associate ourselves with the first of these divisions. It is said our natural relationship is with them.

We certainly have had abundant reason, in the past to know that the governing power of Virginia does not reciprocate the favor of this relationship. Maryland has no more persistent and steady antagonism to her policy to contend against than she has ever found in the domination of this low country influence. Let those who have had the management of our public works, our railroad and canal, say what difficulties they have had to encounter in the hostility of Virginia to the grant of the smallest privilege or aid from that State; and let them describe how all solicitations have been refused until the friendly intercession of the Western counties, often baffled, has at last by peremptory demand secured us the grace of being permitted to expend millions of Maryland capital upon Virginia soil.

The true friends and allies of our policy are in the West. At this moment that region is making its protest against secession. It is a matter of the deepest moment that we should wisely appreciate this fact. It is not for us now to discuss the probable contingencies of the future which may spring out of the state of opinion in the Western counties, but we should not blindly adopt a policy in the present juncture which may forever alienate them from the interest which makes them the guardians and protectors of our road and the ministers to our trade.

The singular change of opinion which has recently brought Virginia into secession is one of the inexplicable things of the day. Time may perhaps prove it to be a forced assent obtained by the arts which have, everywhere in the seceding States, more or less subdued and coerced public opinion. At present the world can only perceive that "the Mother of States," in spite of her protestations of independence, in spite of the contumely and insult heaped upon her, has succumbed to the dictation of Carolina—has been "dragged" into revolution and compelled to an act of submission, by which she has surrendered her lofty position as a mediator in the national quarrel and sunk into a secondary power in the new Confederacy. She is the first of the Border States that has given way. Let Maryland be the last to follow her example.

We cannot forget that the Southern Confederacy has hitherto repudiated all connection with the Border States; that they were contemptuously replied as unworthy of consultation. It is only now when a severe experience has demonstrated the necessity of friends, able both to pay and to fight, that these States are approached with flattering appeals to take a stand in the very front of war, and bear the brunt of its worst assaults. We, who never felt or professed any respect for their cause, who, indeed, accuse them of having produced all the difficulties and disgraces which have resulted from the recent Presidential election are now counselled to patient submission to this coercion, and even to embrace it with thankful avidity as an honorable duty.—Virginia has placed herself at the head of the Submissionists, and men whom we have esteemed, here in Maryland, for their manhood, tell us we have no choice but to follow her example!

I draw this view of our condition to a close by repeating my clear conviction that the interest and safety of Maryland coincide with her loyalty to the Union—that disunion is ruin to her.

Let us not be moved by the taunt that we are aiding the Republican cause and vindicating the administration of Mr. Lincoln. That is but the party vituperation of those who seek to frighten us by false clamor into an abandonment of our opposition to their own party schemes. We deplore the unfortunate ascendancy of the Republican party; we censure the policy of the Administration. We may claim much more respect for our sincerity in this than our opponents are entitled to ask, since it is only by their machinations that the Republican party has won its ascendancy, and by their desertion of their posts and their duty in Congress, that Mr. Lincoln's Administration has obtained any power to involve the country in the present commotion. In the stage at which the public embarrassments have now arrived all the questions of the late canvass have disappeared. The country is aroused to the protection of the Union, to the defence of our system of Government. The men who were most earnest in opposing the election of Mr. Lincoln throughout the whole North and West are united into a compact body in a unanimous determination to vindicate the right of the people to the Union bequeathed to them by their fathers. Large numbers in the South, whose voices are suppressed by the despotism of party rule, have the same sentiment deeply impressed upon their hearts. The conservative Northern men who have come so sternly and with such alacrity to this duty of defence—a majority of the Northern people—will visit with indignant disgust the fanatical agitators of the slavery question; whose wicked pertinacity has raised this storm in the nation, and we shall hear no more of the wretched cant of the sin of slavery in the South. That abuse of the peace of the nation will be purged away by this commotion, if no other good result from it.

On one side of us is a united nation of nineteen millions of people. On the other a divided population of nine millions. We stand between them. If we remain true to the Union we shall have protection and peace and hereafter an easy settlement of all our complaints. If we desert the Union, we shall be driven into a Confederacy which has but little sympathy with our interests, and less power to protect us against the ravage of the frequent wars which must inevitably arise between the two sections.

The Southern Confederacy is essentially weak in the basis of its constructure. It is founded on a principle which must lead to the ever recurring dangers of new secessions and the exhibition of a worse than Mexican anarchy. It may witness pronunciamentoes upon every discontent, and the strife of parties ending in further disintergration. If the Border States go into that Confederacy the opposition of material interests will soon develop the utter want of capacity in the new government to secure its cohesion.

Maryland, under any circumstances of peace or war, must soon become a Free State, and she will then be found to be wholly ungenial to the principle upon which the Southern Confederacy is established. It would, therefore, not be long before she would be compelled to retire from the alliance and become a suppliant for shelter under the wing of that old Union which in a rash moment she had abandoned.

If she remain where she is, her example may influence the course of the other Border States which now are drawn to the verge of secession, and with them may happily bring about a restoration of the whole Union. Four years hence, this Administration will give place to another.—A popular, conservative President then elected will restore confidence to the whole country.—The Union spirit of the South will make itself heard in the remotest sections of the secession, and disenthralled from the domination that now forbids it to speak, it will once more assert its attachment to the Stars and Stripes.

Let the true sentiment of our State now be heard on these questions. The Legislature now in session has one solemn duty to perform. It is to give the State an opportunity to declare its wish. Much has been said about the desire of Maryland to fall into the ranks of the Seceding States. There has been a great clamor for a Convention by those who have been anxious for Secession. Let the Legislature now put the question to the people—Do you want a Convention, with Power to declare Maryland out of the Union?

Put that question, and we shall then know what part Maryland will take in the great drama.

E Pluribus Unum.

UNION WEEKDAY PRAYER MEETING.

At a meeting of the Ministers and Laymen of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches, held in Easton, on Monday last, it was arranged to hold Union Weekday Prayer Meetings in the two Methodist Churches, Commencing on Tuesday next, the 4th of June.

The Meeting for the month of June will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for the month of July, in the Methodist Protestant Church, and so alternating each month.

The meeting will be held for one hour only, on every Tuesday afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock precisely.

Christians of all denominations and the Public generally are most affectionately invited to attend.

E. Miller,	R. Thomas,
R. S. Norris,	W. H. Thompson,
J. M. Everist,	P. W. Stewart,
F. E. Skinner,	Jno. Mason.

Easton, May 31, 1861.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Baird has the pleasure of announcing his return to Easton, and will be pleased to attend to those desiring his services.

Office immediately opposite the M. P. Church.

Gentlemen who have just arrived from Richmond say that there has been an immense movement of troops from that city, and it is believed that a severe battle will take place at the Manassas Junction.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, May. 29, 1861.

Sales as follows:

Wheat—Inferior to prime white,	1 35a$1 65
Red,	1 25a$1 35
Corn—White,	60a63 cts.
Yellow.	55a58cts.
Oats—Maryland,	28a30 cts.

Philadelphia, May 29.

Wheat—Rsd,	1 35a$1 38
White,	1 45a$1 50
Corn—Yellow.	60 cts

DEATHS.

Martin.—Near Trappe, on the 25th inst., Ann Emily, youngest child of John and Ann C. Martin, aged 2 years and 21 days.

Jesus said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Office of the Secretary of State.
Annapolis, May 23, 1861.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made to the Governor for an nolle prosequi in the case of the State vs. Gustavus C. Mackey, indicted in the Circuit Court Talbot county at November Term 1859, for assault and battery.

The Governor will take up the said case for final decision, on or after

Saturday, the 1st of June,

until which time protests against the said application will be heard, and the petition in the case open to inspection, at the discretion of the Governor. By order of the Governor,

GRAYSON EICHELBERGER,
Secretary of State.

ju 1

NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city of Baltimore, with a fresh Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing every variety of goods usually kept by him, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linen Ducks and Drills, Cottonades, Tweeds, Cashmerets, &c., for Gents. and Boys.

Silks, Lawns, Bereges, Lavillas, Poplins, Challies, Lustres, Cambric, Swiss, Gingham, Gingham Lawn, Chintz, Prints, &c., for the Ladies. Also Embroidered Collars, Cambric and Swiss Edging and Inserting, Linen Cambric Hd'k'ls, Hoop Skirts, Kid Gloves, Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves, Hosiery, Thread Buttons, Gents. Cravats, Ladies' bl'k and fancy Belts, together with the usual Stock of Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Stoneware, Glass, Tinware, Woodware, Brooms, Cordage, &c., also Plows and Plow Castings of every description.

The above goods will be sold for Cash or to punctual customers on a credit of six months.

JAS. D. MANSFIELD.
St. Michaels, Md.

ju 1

MARYLAND HARVESTER.

FOR the harvest of 1861. I beg leave to offer those in want of a

Good,
Strong,
Reliable,
Durable,
Easily managed,

Light draft, Mower and Reaper, the Maryland Harvester, Stetson's patent, made by R. Sinclair, Jr., & Co., Baltimore. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further particulars apply at the Hardware and Agricultural Warehouse of

ju 1 T. C. Nicols, Jr.

Easton Bank of Maryland,

May 24th, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President and Directors of this Institution have declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PERCENT CLEAR OF THE STATE TAX, for the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after Monday the 3d of June next.

may 25-3t S RD. THOMAS, Cash'r.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

AN additional supply, just received by the Packet and now opening, among which are

Blk and Col'd Bareges,
Blk Crape Moreliz,
Grey Lavella Cloths,
Grey Poplin, &c., &c.,
Lawns and Lawn Robes,

with a large assortment of Domestics, which we invite the public generally to call and examine.

may 25 Cheezum & Emory.

NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

PATCHETT & WRIGHT

HAVE received their usual assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER

which they most respectfully ask their friends and the public to call and examine for themselves. Great bargains can be had for CASH, particularly in Dress Goods. [may 25

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Office of the Secretary of State.
Annapolis, May 22, 1861.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made to the Governor for an nolle prosequi in the case of the State vs. Lloyd Lowndes, charged with an assault with intent to kill.

The Governor will take up the said case for final decision, on or after

Saturday, the 1st day of June,

until which time protests against the said application will be heard and the petition in the case open to inspection, at the discretion of the Governor. By order of the Governor,

GRAYSON EICHELBERGER,
Secretary of State.

ju 1

LYNCHBURG SMOKING TOBACCO—a prime article just received and for sale by

may 25 Campbell & Goldsborough.

PIKE'S PURE CATAWBA BRANDY, for Medicinal uses.

Hibbert's London Brown Stout.

Philadelphia Ale and Porter,—just received and for sale by

may 25 Campbell & Goldsborough.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LONDON PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Italian Macaroni, Sardines, Olives.

FRENCH MUSTARD.

Robinson's Patent Barley. (English.)

just received by

may 25 Campbell & Goldsborough.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES of Low's, Cleaver's and other good makers, together with a large assortment of

Hair,	Whitewash,	Cloth,
Horse,	Scrubbing,	Shoe,
Hat,	Dusting,	Window,
Flesh,	Sweeping.	

Camel's Hair Brushes & Feather dusters—for sale by

may 25 Campbell & Goldsborough.

GROCERIES.

WE have just received by Packet an additional supply of Groceries which we will sell low, on the established terms.

may 25 Cheezum & Emory.

ROUTE FOR THE STEAMERS

Baltoon and Hugh Jenkins.

Capt John R. Griffith, Capt. N. E. Nicols.



ON and after MONDAY, May 13th, 1861, these boats will run as follows, leaving Light Street wharf at 7 o'clock A. M.

BALLOON, for Chester River. Every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Kent Island, Corsica, Booker's Harrison's, and Chestertown, and return the same days, touching at Kent Island and Corsica both ways. For Annapolis and West River, every Thursday and Friday, and return same days, touching at Annapolis both ways.

HUGH JENKINS, for St. Michaels and Easton, via. Miles River Ferry, every Monday and Thursday, and return same days, and on Friday and return on Saturday, touching at West River and Annapolis. For Cambridge, Oxford, and Easton, Every Tuesday returning Wednesday, touching at West River and Annapolis.

Freight must be prepaid.

No freight received after 6 o'clock P. M., nor before 9 o'clock A. M.

Office 121 Light Street Wharf.

may 18 tf ISAAC WINCHESTER.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Committee of Safety, of Talbot county, on Thursday the 25th day of April, it was resolved that the Merchants, Traders, Restaurant Keepers, and proprietors of all places where liquor is sold, be requested to close their places of business at 7½ o'clock, P. M., during the present state of excitement in the community.

At a meeting of the Committee on the 7th of May, a respectful petition was presented from the Merchants, Traders, &c., of Easton, asking for a relaxation of the request on Saturday nights. The petition was enforced by a Committee on their behalf. It was duly considered and the request reluctantly declined by the Committee, they being satisfied their former action was sustained by the public sentiment of the community and the following resolution was passed by the Committee and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the shareholders of the county and those persons employing free negroes, to allow their slaves and free negroes, time on Saturday's to go to Easton and other towns and public places, and do their lawful trafficking and dealing, and return by 7½ o'clock, P. M., and further, that it be recommended to masters to keep their slaves at home at night, and free negroes also to remain at home after dark; except on special business.

SAM'L HAMBLETON, Chairman.
R. Thomas, Secretary. [may 18-3w

GROCERIES.—A large lot of Groceries on hand and for sale for Cash at low figures.

may 4 J. H. Grace.

TOBACCO.—A very superior Tobacco at 25 cts. (may 25) J. H. Grace.

BOSTON SYRUP.—A very superior article just received by (may 25) J. H. Grace.

Post Office Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Postmaster, at Easton, the same has been removed to his store room, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Wm. H. Groome.

may 18-3t W. T. HARDESTY, P. M.

Shaving Saloon.

All who have beards to cut or hair to crop
Just call on us at our New Shop.
At noon or eve, by night or day,
Or any time that you can stay;
Our room is neat, our towels clean,
Our scissors sharp, and razors keen,
And every thing we think you'll find,
To suit the taste and please the mind.
And then we move our hand as true,
As any barber e'er can do,
With rapid touch we'll smooth the face,
And dress the hair with equal grace,
And all that art and skill can do,
Your money will procure for you.

MURRAY & DOWNES.

may 18-1y Mason's New Building.

James W. Geddes,

MANUFACTURER of Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, of all descriptions. Roofing, Spouting and all kinds of out-door jobbing promptly attended to. Also all kinds of Hot-Air Fixtures, Furnaces, Ranges, Latrobe, Gosnel's Parlor and Cooking Stoves of all descriptions, put up, cleaned and repaired, at the shortest notice. Also Lead Pipe, Bath Fixtures, Water Closets, Hydrants, and Fixtures of all descriptions, put up and repaired, in the most workman-like manner and at the lowest cash prices. Patent Ovens made, repaired and cleansed; Force Pumps repaired. Orders for jobbing attended to with despatch. All work will receive his personal attention and guaranteed to please, or no charge.

His Shop may be found at the old stand of Violet Hopkins.

may 18-3t

Just from the City!

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. KATE PLUMMER again desires to inform her customers and the Ladies generally that she has just returned from the city with her usual varied assortment of MILLINERY GOODS. To enumerate the articles would be a work of supererogation and will suffice to say that her stock consists of all the new styles of

TRIMMINGS
and latest fashions of
BONNETS,

She continues to do REPAIRING in a neat style and with despatch.

In consequence of the stagnation of business in the city and the distressed state of affairs generally but little credit can be had there and the cash has to be forthcoming—consequently she will be compelled to do likewise. But in this the public have one advantage, that is, in consequence of their having to pay the cash articles can be obtained much below the usual credit standard. An inspection of her goods is respectfully invited. [may 4

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
TOWN PROPERTY.

UNDER and by virtue of a deed of trust from Wm. B. Clark, the undersigned as Trustees will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House, in Easton, on

TUESDAY, 4th of June,

between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., of that day, the valuable HOUSE, LOT OF GROUND and PREMISES on Washington street, in the town of Easton, adjoining the M. E. Church, and now occupied by Wm. B. Clark, Esq. This property is comparatively new, and as a residence, one of the most desirable in the town. The lot is about 40 feet front and extends through to West Street embracing a good yard—large garden and a small lot in the rear, adjoining; also, a Smoke house, Stable and Carriage house, and a good pump of water, within 6 feet of the kitchen. The dwelling house is commodious, pleasant and convenient. Attached to his dwelling in front is a new office erected within two years; conveniently arranged, central and in every respect desirable as a place of business. The dwelling and office are both well supplied with the best gas fixtures and burners.

TERMS OF SALE.—The above real estate will be sold on the following terms, to wit: One third of the purchase money will be required to be paid in cash, on the day of sale, and the balance a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, will be given, payable in three equal instalments. Possession can be had on the 1st day of January next, or probably sooner if required.

EDWARD S. HARRISON,
GUSTAVUS A. SKINNER,
Trustees.

A. J. Loveday, Auc'tr. [may 11-ts

State of Maryland:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Frederick City, May 2d, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The President of the United States, by his Proclamation, dated the fifteenth day of April 1861, has summoned Congress to meet in Special Session in the City of Washington on the Fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and

Whereas, By Section 76, of Article 35, of the Code of Public General Laws, the Governor is empowered and directed to order, by Proclamation, a special election for members of Congress for this State, to fill vacancies now existing:

Now Therefore, I, Thomas Holliday Hicks, Governor of Maryland, do, by this my Proclamation, designate and appoint THURSDAY, the 13th day of June, 1861, for the election of Representatives from this State to serve in the Congress of the United States.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this second day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

By the Governor, THOS: H. HICKS.
Grayson Eichelberger,
may 11-tc Secretary of State.

Election Notice.

IN pursuance of the above Proclamation, notice is hereby given to the voters of Talbot county, to meet at the usual places for holding elections, in the several election Districts of said county, viz:—at Easton, in Dis. No. 1; at St. Michaels, in Dis. No. 2; at Trappe, in Dis. No. 3; at Chapel, in Dis. No. 4; and at Jackson's Store, in Dis. No. 5, on

Thursday, the 13th day of June next,

to elect one Representative, to represent the first district of Maryland in the Thirty-Seventh Congress of the United States.

SAMUEL SPARKLIN, Sh'ff.
may 11-6w of Talbot County.

CASSIMERES.—Gents, in want of a nice Cassimere suit of the latest styles, can obtain the same by calling on the subscriber, who has just opened a fine selection of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. (may 25) J. D. Mansfield.

KEROSEIN AND ETHERIAL OIL.—A first rate quality of the above oils now in store and for sale low, by

may 25 J. D. Mansfield.

HATS AND SHOES.—A nice stock of Hats and Shoes, just received and for sale by

J. D. Mansfield,
may 25 St. Michaels.

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

UFFER WITH HEADACHE,

THAT

A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

These Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they offered 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 Stoikhouse.

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. Simoss.

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.* ☜

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.

OTHELLO MORGAN.



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