THE JOURNAL.

A. BROWN—Proprietor.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1865.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,

No. 37 Park Row, New York,

are our Agents in that city, and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

Jos. R. H. Graham, Esq., at No. 286 West Pratt street, Baltimore, is authorized to receive subscription and advertising for us at lowest rates.

General News.

The ladies of Baltimore recently presented General Lee with a richly carved, seven-octave pianoforte of the Louis Fourteenth pattern, manufactured at the Piano establishment of Charles E. Stieff, of that city. The name of the doners was richly inlaid with mother of pearl, indicating the source of the present.

There are at the present time two hundred and thirty students in the University of Virginia, a great majority of whom were in the army during the war.

It is said that two per cent, of all the fractional currency received at the Treasury is counterfeit. This comes to the Department from bankers and others deemed experts in judging money, and two per cent, escaping the detection of such parties gives some idea of the extent of this kind of counterfeiting.

Patrick Fleming, a murderer in jail at Chicago, under sentence of death, has sold his body to a medical college for the sum of fifty dollars. He will buy a suit of clothes to be hung in, with the proceeds of his bargain.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday says it is rumored in usually well-informed circles that Major General Butler has sent in his resignation to the President, and that it has been accepted.

John Gallagher, keeper of a drinking saloon in Boston, got into a difficulty on Wednesday night with some persons on the street, in the course of which he drew a pistol and fired into the crowd. The ball hit a young man named Collins, who was walking with a lady on the opposite side of the street, and instantly killed him. Gallagher was arrested.

Notwithstanding the arrangement made some time ago with governor Sharkey by the military authorities of Mississippi, that all cases in which the rights of citizens were involved should be tried by the civil tribunals of the State, Colonel Thomas has organized a Military Court at Vicksburg, charged "with the investigation of all complaints between negroes and citizens at Davis's Bend."

The man who married his wife to disgrace her family has been discovered. The Washington Court has granted to Julia E. Kennedy a divorce from John P. Kennedy, who left her six weeks after marriage, alleging that he married her simply to spite her father.

The Message.—This document reached us on Wednesday evening last. The length of it precludes the possibility of our giving it entire, but in another column will be seen a synopsis of it embracing all the material points of which it speaks. We are somewhat disappointed in the course which Mr. Johnson has taken. It would seem that he has failed to give that assurance to the Southern people which had been looked for from him, and has almost entirely yielded them up to the fanatical rulers in the present Congress, in which, even before the Message was read, they had deliberately planned and offered bills by which the Southern members were to be refused admission in the National Congress, and the people to be reduced to vassals. The Message is criticised pretty generally by the press, and while it is accepted by some as affording a chance of the settlement of the old issues, it is denounced by others for that want of faith towards the Southern people which the President had promised to them. Mr. Johnson had preveiously given them every assurance that as soon as their States had repealed the ordinances of secession and adopted the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery in their territories, they would be entitled to, and would be allowed, to resume their *old positions* in the Legislative Halls of the Nation. But lo! when the message comes before the people it says: "Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the election returns, and qualifications of your own members." Does the President carry out his expressed declarations to the Southern States and people? We say no.—He was well aware that if it was left to the members of either House to say who should take their seats, the Southern members would not have the least chance of gaining admittance therein. He should have insisted on it as their right under the Constitution. What have the Southern people gained by the promises of friendship on the part of Mr. Johnsen, if they are thus to be turned over to the precarious rule of such men as Sumner, Willson, and others of that class? Will there ever be any prospect in the future for them to regain the rights which are guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States? In this portion of the Message, the President has so worded the document that while no offence, it would seem, was intended to be given the South, the Northern fanatics may take comfort that the whole power rests in their hands.

There are other portions of the Message which we would like to say a word or two in reference thereto, but want of space compels us to defer it for the present.

Thanks.—Messrs. Lloyd & Wagner, Commission Merchants, No. 93 Smith's Wharf, Baltimore, will please accept our thanks for the copy of the Prices Current issued by them for the week ending December 8th. It is very useful to farmers and merchants.

Maryland Legislature.—Governor Bradford has issued a proclamation convening the General Assembly of Maryland in special session on Wednesday, the 10th of January, 1866. The Governor says he issues the proclamation at the request of the Governor elect, Hon. Thomas Swan, who has advised him of his desire to convene the Legislature for the consideration of such subjects as in his judgment will render the session necessary, and it is thought the public convenience will be promoted by its assembling at the date fixed. By the constitution of the State the session is limited to thirty days.

The New York *Daily News* in reviewing the Report of the Secretary of War, says: "The statistics of the report are among its most valuable statements. On the 1st May, 1865, he tells us that the military force of the United States numbered so many of all arms, as one million five hundred and sixteen men! Enlistments had increased it to that number since March preceding. On the 1st of March, 1865, it numbered as follows:

Available force present for duty	602,598
On detached service	132,538
In field hospitals or unfit for duty	35,628
In general hospitals or on sick leave	148,419
Absent on furlough or as prisoners of war	31,695
Absent without leave	19,683
Grand aggregate	965,591

When the war closed Sherman's army numbered, it appears, 116,183 men; Grant, 162,851!—Taking these figures as a guide, one cannot fail to concur with glowing admiration, as the tribute of even Edwin Stanton to the galantry of the army which, though crushed beneath that overwhelming weight, numbered, when it surrendered, as follows:

Lee's men	27,805
Johnston's men	31,243
Jeff. Thompson's	7,978
Miscellaneous paroles in Virginia	9,072
Paroled at Cumberland, Md., etc.	9,337
Paroled in Alabama and Florida	6,428
Dick Taylor's men	42,293
Kirby Smith's men	17,686
Paroled in Washington	3,390
Paroled in several States of the South	13,922
Surrendered in Tennessee	5,029
Total	174,223

The Secretary of War includes in the above statement paroles of which a large number were probably not those of soldiers. Accepting the figures, however, as they stand, what a commentary do they constitute on the heroic courage of those gallant Southerners! One hundred and seventy-four thousand of them surrendered to six times their own number—one million five hundred and sixteen men! Johnston's 31,000 capitulated to Sherman's 116,000! Lee's 27,000 struck their colors, after a career of glory never surpassed by living men, to Grant's 162,000."

Synopsis of the President's Message.

The following synopsis of the Message is copied from the Baltimore *Evening Transcript*. We supposed that we had made arrangements with one of the city papers to furnish us with extras of it in time to have been distributed to our subscribers on Thursday afternoon last, but we have been disappointed, and therefore can only give the following extracts:

I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistence to the General Government appeared to have exhausted itself. The United States had recovered possession of their forts and arsenals; and their armies were in the occupation of every State which had attempted to secede.—Whether the territory within the limits of those States should be held as conquered territority, under military authority emanating from the President as the head of the army, was the first question that presented itself for decision.

Now, military governments, established for an indefinite period, would have offered no security for the early suppression of discontent; would have divided the people into the vanquishors and the vanquished; and would have envenomed hatred than restored affection. Once established, no precise limit to their continuance was conceivable. They would have occasioned an incalculable and exhausting expense.

Peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony; and that emigration would have been prevented; for what emigrant from abroad, what industrious citizen at home, would place himself willingly under military rule? The chief persons who would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependents on the General Government, or men who expected profit from the miseries of their erring fellow citizens.

The powers of patronage and rule which would have been exercised, under the President, over a vast and populous, and naturally wealthy region, are greater than, unless under extreme necessity, I should be willing to entrust to any one man; they are such as, for myself, I could never, unless on occasion of great emergency, consent to exercise. The wilful use of such powers, if continued through a period of years, would have endangered the purity of the general administration and the liberties of the States which remained loyal.

Besides, the policy of the military rule over a conquered Territory would have implied that the States whose inhabitants may have taken part in the rebellion had, by the act of those inhabitants, ceased to exist. But the true theory is, that all pretended acts of secession were from the begining null and void. The States cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizen who may have committed treason, any more than they can make a valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with any foreign power. The States attempting to secede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished—their functions suspended but not destroyed.

But if any State neglects or refuses to perform its offices, there is the more need that the General Government should maintain all its authority, and, as soon as practicable, resume the exercise of all its functions. On this principal I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful energy of the General Government and the States. To that end provisional governors have been appointed for the States, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States.

At the same time the Courts of the United States, as far as could be done, have been reopened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockade has been removed and the custom-house re-established in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected. The Post Office Department renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents.

The courts bring security to persons and property; the opening of the ports invites the restoration of industry and commerce; the postoffice renews the facilities of social intercourse and of business. And is it not happy for us all, that the restoration of each one of these functions of the General Government brings with it a blessing to the States over which they are extended? Is it not a sure promise of harmony and renewed attachment to the Union that, after all that has happened, the return of the General Government is known only as a beneficence?

I know very well that this policy is attended with some risk; that for its success it requires at least the acquiescence of the States which it concerns; that it implies an invitation to those States by renewing their allegiance to the United States.

But it is a risk that must be taken; in the choice of difficulties, it is the smallest risk; and to diminish, and, if possible, to remove all danger, I have felt it incumbent on me to assert one other power of the General Government—the power of pardon. As no State can throw a defence over the crime of treason, the power of pardon is exclusively vested in the Executive Government of the United States. In exercising that power, I have taken every precaution to connect it with the clearest recognition of the binding force of the laws of the United Sattes, and an unqualified acknowledgment of the great social change of condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the war.

The next step which I have taken to restore the constitutional relations of the States has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the Constitution. Every patriot must wish for a general amnesty at the earliest epoch consistent with public good. For this great end there is need of a concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation.

All parties in the late terrible conflict must work together in harmony. It is not too much to ask, in the name of the whole people, that, on the one side, the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willinguess to cast the disorders of the past into oblivion; and that, on the other, the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond any doubt by the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which provide for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of our country.

So long as the adoption of this amendment is delayed, so long will doubt, and jealousy, and uncertainty prevail. This is the measure which will efface the sad memory of the past; this is the measure which will most certainly call population, and capital, and security to those parts of the Union that need them most. Indeed, it is not too much to ask of the States, which are now resuming their places in the family of the Union to give this pledge of perpetual loyalty and peace. Until it is done, the past, however much we may desire it, will not be forgotten.

The adoption of the amendment reunites us beyond all power of disruption. It heals the wound that is still imperfectly closed; it removes slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and divided the country; it makes us once more a united people, renewed and strengthened, bound more than ever to mutual affection and support.

The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States, whose powers have been so long in abeyance, to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the election returns, and qualifications of your own members.

The full assertion of the powers of the General Government requires the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been interrupted. In the present posture of our public affairs, strong objections have been urged to holding those courts in any of the States where the rebellion has existed; and it was ascertained, by inquiry, that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held within the District of Virginia during the autumn or early winter, nor until Congress should have an "opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject."

To your deliberations the restoration of this branch of the civil authority of the United States is therefore necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision will be made for the resumption of all its functions. It is manifest that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged with its commission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the country, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished and the offence made infamous; and, at the same time, that the question may be judicially settled, finally and forever, that no State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union.

In relation to the freedmen, he says that he had no constitutional power to give them the right of suffrage, and, that that right belongs exclusively to the States. On this point he adds:

Moreover, a concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen, by act of the President of the United States, must have been extended to colored men, wherever found, so must have established a change of suffrage in the Northern, Middle, and Western States, not less than in the Southern and Southwestern. Such an act would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States would have warranted.

On the other hand, every danger of conflict is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States. They can, each for itself, decide on the measure, and whether it is to be adopted at once and absolutely, or introduced gradually and with conditions. In my judgment, the freedmen, if they show patience and manly virtues, will sooner obtain a participation in the elective franchise through the States than through the general government, even if it had power to intervene.

He, however, contends that the Freedmen should be secured in their liberty, property, rights of labor, and argues that the Southern States will be benefited by emancipation through the introduction of free labor.

On the financial question he says:

It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the ever increasing evils of an irredeemable currency, with a sudden revulsion, and yet without untimely procrastination. For that end we must, each in our respective positions, prepare the way. I hold it the duty of the Executive to insist upon frugality in the expenditures; and a sparing economy in itself a great national resource, of the banks to which authority has been given to issue notes secured by bonds of the United States, we may require the greatest moderation and prudence, and the law must be rigidly enforced when its limits are exceeded.

We may, each one of us, counsel our active and energetic countrymen to be constantly on their guard, to liquidate debts contracted in a paper currency, and, by conducting business as nearly as possible on a system of cash payments or short credits, to hold themselves prepared to return to the standard of gold and silver. To aid our fellow-citizens in the management of their affairs; the duty devolves on us to diminish the amount of paper money now in circulation.

Five years ago the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions; now the circulation, bank and national exceeds seven hundred millions. The simple statement of the fact recommends more strongly than any words of mine could do, the necessity of our restraining this expansion. The gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disastrous calamaties; and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually funding the national circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

It is estimated by the Secetary of the Treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal year, ending the 30th of June, 1866, will exceed the receipts $112,194,947. It is gratifying, however, to state that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of $111,682,818.

This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1865, was $2,740,854,750.—Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reduction, until the whole shall be liquidated, and this, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by anual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years.

He treats of our foreign relations, he complains of the conduct of Great Britain in relation to privateers and adds that hereafter "friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice. He advises the non-interference of foreign powers with affairs on this continent, and says on this point:

"We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European Power challenge the American people, as it were, to the defence of republicanism against foreign interference. We cannot forsee and are unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves, what combinations might offer to protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government.

The United States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they never will be driven from that course but by the aggression of European powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those Powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its good results, has approved itself to both continents.

The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two governments, will, at a proper time, be laid before Congress.

The other portions of the message contain a compend of the reports of the various Secretaries, and the message closes with an invocation to peace, harmony and progress.

Proceedings of Congress.

In the Senate, Wednesday, the session was mainly taken up with the organization of committees. The only other business transacted was the introduction of a bill by Mr. Sumner to regulate commerce between the several States, and of a joint resolution to ascertain from the Secretary of the Treasury if there are any persons employed in his Department who have not taken the oath prescribed by law. The latter was objected to and lies over under the rule.

In the House a bill was introduced by Mr. Stevens to pay Mrs. Lincoln the twenty-five thousand dollars salary which would have accrued to her late husband, &c. It was objected to, and was laid over under the rules. A resolution was adopted providing for a special committee of nine members to which shall be referred that part of the President's Message and all documents and all documents and papers relative to Freedmen's Affairs. A resolution was offered but laid over appointing a committee of one from each State to report a bill to reimburse the loyal States for expenditures incurred in putting down the rebellion. The following amendments to the Constitution were proposed by Mr. Bingham: 1st. To amend that part prohibiting export duties; 2d. To prohibit the payment of the Confederate debt; 3d. To secure all persons equal protection and the right of liberty and life. They were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A resolution was offered to give the negro soldiers all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.—It was attempted to be forced through under the pressure of the previous question, but was defeated by a vote of 45 ayes to 68 nays.

[Special Dispatch to the New York News.]

Washington, Dec. 5, 1865.

The President's Message excites a great degree of surprise, both for what it contains and what it omits. The Southern members of Congress are disappointed, because their claims to their seats are not plainly and unequivocally stated.—The Message leaves the whole matter to Congress, and it is regarded, therefore, as a virtual aquiescence in the Sumner and Stevens programme for the permanent exclusion of the Southern members.

Still greater surprise is expressed at the treatment of the Mexican question. The fact that the Message contains not a single word of sympathy for or in favor of the Mexican Republic, is regarded as in the higest degree significant. It is noticed that no complaint is made of anything that France has done in Mexico up to this time.—The vague and indefinite language used is considered equivalent to saying that there will be a change in our policy. The friends of the Liberal cause here are greatly depressed, as they expected an indorsement of the Monroe doctrine.

The Radical members of Congress make no secret of their intention to legislate for the Southern States, in all cases whatsoever. The bills prepared by Senator Sumner will sweep away the State governments in the South, and all the laws of the Southern States. Bills will then be introduced by Messrs. Sumner and Stevens, which will introduce political and social negro equality at the South, and which will reduce the Southern people to the condition of vassals of the North. This design is definitely avowed by the Radicals. They will teach the South, they say, that they are conquered, to some purpose.

A later dispatch to the same paper, dated December 6th says;

The leading Republicans here are getting somewhat alarmed at the recent precipitate action of the House in choking down Mr. Maynard of Tennessee, a thoroughly loyal man and a strong personal friend of the President. It is understood that Mr. Johnson has declared that he will not confer the offices at his disposal upon those who oppose his policy of reconstruction nor will he appoint the friends of those opposing him in this policy.

The Republican leaders are therefore comforted with the loss of all Executive patronage, and it staggers them prodigiously, as there is scarcely a member who has not some favors to ask for his political friends. Already, many of the members begin to manifest a change of form, and desire to be considerd in any other attitude than that of hostility to the President.

It is to be hoped that this timely hint from the President may yet result in a coalition of the conservative Republicans and Democrats, sufficiently powerful to check the malignant spirit of the Radicals.

Highly Important from Washington—The President's Future Policy.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* makes the following important announcement:

It is rumored in well informed circles that the President will withdraw the Provisional Governors of the several States as soon as the Constitutional Amendment is adopted, the freedmen given the right to testify, and the rebel debt and the acts of secession declared null and void.—The military force will then be withdrawn, and the Freedmen's Bureau also withdrawn as soon as the proper spirit is shown to give the freedmen a fair trial. That he then considers the work of reconstruction complete, and that he cannot but recognize them as States upon an equal footing with the Northern States; that war will be declared at an end. Large numbers of those now excluded in the amnesty proclamation will be pardoned by another proclamation.

Interceding for Mr. Davis.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes:

"One of the privates of the 20th Maine regiment, who settled in North Carolina after the close of the rebellion, has reached here on his way to Washington to intercede for the pardon of Jeff. Davis, having travelled on foot to Norfolk. It seems that he was bound within the Rebel lines, captured, carried to the Rebel headquarters, tried and convicted of being a spy, and sentenced to be hung. He asked to be allowed to write to Mr. Davis, and the request was granted. Having some doubts, however, of the intentions of his captors, he bribed the Rebel waiter to take another letter, and through a servant of the household of the Rebel President it reached him. The result was that a messenger was despatched with an order for the Yankee soldier to be taken immediately to the President's house. Upon his arrival the guard was dismissed with an order to return. It seems that while Jeff. and wife tarried at Portland, previous to the war, this soldier rendered Mr. D. some service which he acquitted by saving the life of the soldier. Now the latter is on his way to intercede for his delivery."

The Last Confederate.

[From the Petersburg Express.]

Only one Confederate soldier now remains at the Fair Grounds Hospital—Sergeant Thomas W. Rives of Company G, Forty-third Alabama Regiment, Gracie's brigade. Sergeant Rives received his wound at Appomatox Court House, on Sunday, April 9, 1865, about fifteen minutes before the flag of truce was hoisted, and within a few yards of the famous apple tree under which Gens. Grant and Lee signed the articles of surrender.—He is still a sufferer from the wound, which was very severe. Although the hospital diet is very good, yet he longs for a change. Let some of our kind hearted ladies prepare some little delicacies—they best know what—and take or send them up to him. We were astonished to learn last evening from his own lips that, during many long and weary months of confinement to his quarters, only a few, a very few ladies, had darkened the door of the hospital. We would suggest to our young ladies to make it their duty to visit him.—For several weeks longer he may be confined to his cot. For the honor of our community let him suffer for nothing.

Is Health Worth Having?

If it is, protect it. It is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in some cases as difficult to recover. Nature, in our climate, and especially at this season, requires to be occasionally reinforced. But everything depends upon the tonic used for this purpose. The medicinal tinctures, *all of which are based on common alcohol*, are dangerous.—Quinine, as everybody finds out who take much of it, is a slow poison. One safe protective from all unhealthy atmospheric influences exists, *and one only*. This powerful preventive is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, a compound of the purest stimulant ever manufactured, with the most effective tonics. alteratives, regulators, and depurators that chemistry has yet extracted from the botanical kingdom. Convalescents, languid and feeble from recent sickness, will find the Bitters an incomparable Restorative, not disagreeable to the taste, and eminently invigorating. No other stimulant produces the same effect as this Stomachic. It does not excite or flutter the nerves, or occasion any undue arterial action; but at once soothes and strengthens the nervous system and the animal spirits.

Baltimore Prices Current.

[Corrected from the Balt. Sun of Saturday.]

Baltimore, Dec. 9, 1865.

Wheat.—The offerings to Wednesday, inclusive, amount to only 15,000 bushels, with sales of 3,500 bushels white at $1 90a270: 10,000 bushs red at $1 75a1 90 for inferior, and $2 30a252 for good to choice. Market closed nominally as follows: For prime to choice white $2 75a2 80; fair to good $2 25a2 50; inferior $2 90a2 10; prime to choice red $2 45a2 50; fair to good $2 10a2 35; inferior $1 75a2.

Corn.—To-day 40,000 bushels received and mostly sold; embracing 25,000 bushels white at 84a88 cts.; 6,000 bushels yellow at 80a83cts.—Market closed at 84a85 cts. for good, and 86a88 cts. for prime dry white, and 81a83 cts. for yellow.

Oats.—Have been in moderate receipt, with sales of 12,000 bushels at 50a52 cts., weight, closing to-day with sales of 2,500 bushels at 50 cts., and small lots at 51 cts.

Rye.—Very little arriving, and only sale reported was a small lot at 85 cts.

☞ Are now fitting up apparatus for taking the latest, and most beautiful picture out, termed the *Opalotype*, which when colored, is far superior in beauty and effect to the well known expensive Ivorytype. All sizes of which will be furnished from the 1-9 up to 4-4 size, plain or colored.

Also, large size Photograph pictures suitable for framing, from the smallest to Cabinet size—plain or colored.

In consequence of a slight fall in materials, I have made, this day, a reduction of 10 per cent. from former rates on all card pictures.

je 27 E. H. A.

Easton National Bank of Maryland.

December 6th, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an Election will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY the 9th of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing *nine Directors* to serve for the ensuing year.

dec 13-3t RD. THOMAS, Cashier.

Farmers desirous of having their land well ploughed do well by putting their land at a fair rate, and employ the subscriber, who has now for sale several desirable farms.

jy 25-tf JOHN TALBOTT.

E. T. LEONARD. EDWARD BLAND. C. R. LEONARD

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' LINE.

CHRISTMAS

COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR!!!

IT is the season of *presents*, and what more appropriate or beautiful present can be made to a wife or the lady you intend to make your wife, than an elegant *new Carriage*. If your opinion coincides, then call at the old stand near the Market, where a splendid assortment is always kept on hand, at prices to suit the times.

dec 12 S. B. HOPKINS.

ALL READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers. that he has just returned from the City with a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

suitable for Christmas Presents, consisting in part as follows:

Books and Stationery, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, FINE CUTLERY, TOYS,

Plain and Fancy Candies, Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts of all kinds and a great variety of Goods too numerous to mention; to all of which he invites his friends and customers to call early and examine for themselves, and buy for the old, the middle aged and the little ones and have a Merry Christmas.

The public's ob't. serv't.

dec 12 CHARLES ROBINSON.

ALBATTA Table, Desert and Tea Spoons and Forks for sale by

dec 12 Charles Robinson.

Spectacles.

GOLD, Silver and Steel frame Spectacles just received and for sale by

dec 12 Charles Robinson.

GOODS ARE DOWN IN THE MARKET.

CALL AT A. & L. EDWARDS, AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.

Home Again.

A. & L. EDWARDS have just returned from the cities of New York and Philadelphia with a large stock of Winter Goods, which are for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. A large stock of Gentlemen's clothing, which will be sold cheaper than ever was sold in Easton. Also a fine stock of Gentlemen's shirts and drawers which will be sold as low as $1.00. A large stock of Muslins, as low as 20 cents per yard bleached, also the very best shirting muslin at 31 and 35 a yard. A large stock of Calicoes at 8 cents a yard. A large stock of Ladies shawls. A large stock of Delanes, for ladies dresses. Goods are down in the market, come and see and convince yourself. Respectfully,

dec 12 A. & L. E.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Banning, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 22d day of November, 1866, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all the benefits of the said deceased's estate.

EMMA BANNING, } Admrs.
HY. BANNING, } of Robert Banning, dec'd

dec 12-3t

Prospectus, OF THE Cosmopolite.

ON the first of January we will commence the publication in the City of Baltimore of a monthly

LITERARY MAGAZINE.

There is no publication of this character now issued South of New York City, and the closing of the war has left a large portion of the people of the country with no literary representative.

The Cosmopolite will be devoted to Literature, Art, Reviews, Scientific Papers and General Reading, and we shall number among its contributors some of the first literary men of the South, with others from the North and from London and Paris.

All matter not original will be carefully selected from the newest and the best of the English, French and German publications; and its Editors will spare no effort, or expense, to make it rank with the *very first* magazines of the country.

As its name imports, we have established the Cosmopolite upon no sectional basis. We hope to make it the organ of general literature alone; and will be uninfluenced by any party or clique whatever.

It will be mailed to subscribers in any part of the country upon receipt of the following

SUBSCRIPTION:

Single Copies for one year	$4
Five " " " "	18
Ten " " " "	30

☞ The Cosmopolite will be generally distributed among the *Merchants* and *Planters* of the South, and we will add, for their information a few advertisements, at moderate rates.

DE LEON & CO.
P. O. Box 266, Baltimore, Md.

Notice.

THE undersigned citizens and tax-payers of Talbot County, hereby give notice that, after the expiration of thirty days from this date, they intend to petition the County Commissioners to frame bridge and causeway over the stream at Pott's Mill, on the Centreville road, and that the road north of the stream may be straightened for the convenience of the travelling public.

H. H. Goldsborough,	Wm. Rose,
Thomas Hughlett,	P. F. Hemsley,
Robert H. Jump,	I. C. W. Powell,
Wm. T. Lee,	Jas. H. Anderson,
Chambers Harden,	C. M. Jump,
Howes Goldsborough,	Jas. Ll. Martin,
D. C. Trimble,	Thos. J. Clark,
Wm. Hayward,	and many others.

dec 5-5t G

Farmers Attention.

THE Farmers of Talbot County are requested to meet at the Court House, on Tuesday the 12th of December, at 12 o'clock M., to consult on matters pertaining to their interests.

dec 5-2t MANY FARMERS.

A LOT of Country Soap in store and for sale by (dec 5) Powell & Wright.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of authorily from the Orphans Court of Talbot County, I will offer at public sale at the late residence of William Willis, dec'd., in Oxford Neck, on

Wednesday, 13th December,

at 10 o'clock, A. M, (if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the

Farming Implements

and live stock of the deceased, consisting in part of

HORSES, MULES

7 head of Milch Cows, 1 yoke of fine Oxen, 8 head of Sheep, 15 fattened Hogs, 9 Shoats, about so 5,000 lbs. Corn Blades, 2 Carriages, 2 Carts, one a new sail Canoe in perfect order; crop of Wheat seeded on said farm, and decedent's interest in crops of Wheat seeded on two other Farms.

TERMS:

On all sums of and under $20 the cash will be required, on all sums over that amount a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

MARY WILLIS, Adm'rx.
of Wm. B. Willis, dec'd.

T. J. Willis, } Agents.
Wm. Willis, }
Wm. H. Bostic, Auct'r. [dec 5

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Maryland and Delaware Rail Road Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Easton, on Wednesday, the 13th of December, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

G. W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Secretary.

nov 28-3t

Corn Shellers

CHARLES KEILHOLTZ, at the Foundry, has on hand a lot of Shellers. They were manufactured in this county and their performance in grinding corn and the material of them in their favor cannot be surpassed. Call and examine.

nov 28

ENCOURAGE Home Manufacture

THERE is now no necessity for going to the city to purchase Tin Ware. We are manufacturing and intend keeping a supply of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of the best material; we also have some of the best Cook and Parlor Stoves in use, wood and coal. All of which we offer at reasonable prices. Roofing and spouting done in a good manner.

Wanted.—Old Britania Ware and Lead.

J. C. FO

Easton, Md., nov 28

RAIL ROAD NO

I AM instructed by the Board of Directors of the Md. & Del. R. R. Co., to notify stockholders and all interested in the work, that six miles of said road has been purchased and paid for, and adjusted, and now is in running order, and is, together with a large tracter, and is, together with a l ties. being transported on the line of the road and the work is in active progress. In these facts I am directed to urge the stockholders to come forward and subscriptions, and to solicit new stock. Now is the time when the road should render all the aid The present contract is one mon the company, and the early co road, than could have been looked circumstances, and it will requ to connect the waters of the Ches Delaware Rail Road; when the iron horse and the welcome sou may be heard as the messengers prise has been accomplished. prosperity of our section of cou

G. W. GOLDSB

Treasurer Md. & D

nov 21-tf

THE CHEAPEST DRY GO

JOBBING HOUSE IN

GEORGE H. C.

JOBBER OF FOREIGN AN

DRY GOO

Wholesale Department, Second a

No. 97 Baltimore S

(OPPOSITE HOLLIDAY S

BALTIMORE.

John Q. A. Haddaway, Sale pleased to have a call from any o

nov 21-1y

FASHIONAB Fall and W MILLINE

MRS. E. A. MASON has just the city with her

FALL AND WINTER M AND FANCY GO

which are in great variety. liberal patronage of the public s tinuance of the same.

She wishes to call the attenti her beautiful assortment of rea NETS, which she now has and have during the season.

Take Your C

WE will send by Express, or dered, securely packed, a chine, *either*

WHEELER & W OR GROVER & BA

to any one sending us the Name NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the *OBSERVER*, with the money advance.

Subscribe *soon*, as all New Sub for 1866 receive the paper *gratis* Sample copies and Circulars dress *free*.

Terms $3 50 a year in advance

SIDNEY E. MORSE, 37 Park Ro

nov 28-3t

To Delinquent Tax

ALL persons who have not Taxes for the year 1864, ied to pay the same by 1st of or they will then be collected s is my time will soon expire an must be closed.

A. A. P

nov 21-3w Collector of Tax

BEASTO Fashion

HAT & CAP S

(Five Doors South of th

WHERE may be had at all t notice, HATS and CAP d most approved styles, at, or ices, for cash, or on *short* tim customers. Come and see.

Muskrat and *Rabbit Skins* wa the highest prices will be paid i

nov 21-tf THOMA

JESHUR LLOYD. HEN

LLOYD & WA

Commission Mer

93 SMITH'S WHA

BALTI

KEEP constantly on hand Cl in lots to suit Farmers.

A QUANTITY of Pure Cider by (dec 5 Powel

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