THE JOURNAL.

A. BROWN—Proprietor

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 19, 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.

The Rail Road Meeting.—On Wednesday last according to public announcement, the Stockholders of the Md. & Del. Rail Road met in the Court Room, in Easton, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. It was apparent, even before the meeting was organized, that a strong effort was going to be made to turn out those who had filled the several offices and to put in others. But as the sequel will show they failed in their undertaking, and their *threats*, as well as their legal ability were overruled by the judges who were appointed to receive the votes and also to decide who were entitled to vote.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Earle, of Queen Anne's to the Chair, and appointing Dr. H. T. Goldsborough, Secretary. Soon a discussion arose in regard to some points and it was carried on in an excited manner by Messrs. H. H. Goldsborough and Jas. Ll. Martin, in opposition to Messrs. Saml. Hambleton and I. C. W. Powell who defended the old board of officers.—It appeared that the President of the Company believed that he had the right to vote some stock which had heretofore belonged to Mitchell & Maffit, former contractors, and which had been forfeited by them to the company. Thus it was a resolution was proposed to prevent this by the opponents of the old board, and to carry their point, they attempted to cast votes for the State Stock in this road, when a discussion arose which lasted during the entire day. The Chairman, at this stage of the meeting, having to return to his home, James Dixon, Esq., was appointed to his place. The opposing parties not being inclined to give up their points, the discussion was continued until a late hour without any decision, when the meeting adjourned until the next day, (Thursday,) when, after more discussion, the Chair decided that the President had no right to vote the forfeited stock, and the resolution was passed. At this point, came up the vote for the officers of the company, when the State directors offered the vote of the State, which was objected to by the old board, and another discussion ensued lasting until near ten. P. M., when the judges upon consultation, decided to hold it under consideration, and the voting proceeded with by the private stockholders. At this stage we retired from the room and next morning learned that the judges had declined to receive the vote of the State stock, and that the old officers were re-elected.

During the discussion of the right of the State directors to vote, a letter was read from Governor Bradford, in which it was stated "that he believed that the new Constitution made it the duty of the State directors, as agents of the Board of Public Works for the State, to cast votes for *all* stock of the State, and that they had a perfect right and it was their duty to do so." The quotation is from hearing the letter read and may not be exactly correct, but the substance is. Now, it was said, in relation to the opinion of Governor Bradford, in this case, that he was one of the most *able* lawyers of the State, and the intimation held out, because it was *his* opinion, then it must be received and acted on accordingly. Yes, they went further and said in effect, "if you do not receive this vote, we will have the State appropriation stopped, and then you will get no road." Is the opinion of Governor Bradford *always* correct and law? What was it when he made use of that which was not in existence at the time to call itself into life? If he is the *able* lawyer he is represented to be, did he not know he was acting in violation of the old Constitution to put *any part* of the new into operation before it was adopted? And if he uses authority which had not been *delegated* to him, how are we to know whether he is right in this case? For ourself, we had no particular favorites for the offices, but we would express our belief, (now that the road is contracted for,) that the President that has been re-elected will advance the interests of the stockholders as much and forward the completion of the road as soon as any other one who could have been put in his place.

☞ The meeting of the Farmers which was to have been held on Tuesday last, will take place on to-day (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the Court House.

Christmas Presents.—Messrs. Charles Robinson, Samuel Patchet, Dawson & Bro., and Levin H. Campbell, have all just returned from the city and have on hand a fine supply of Christmast presents, suitable for the young and aged. Call early and make your selections before the assortments are broken too much.

Narrow Escape.—John Lavery, a teamster in the employ of Mr. F. G. Wright, met with a severe accident on Friday afternoon last; while riding one of Mr. W's horses, from some cause unknown the horse became frighten and ran between the stable of Mr. John W. Cheezum and a tree which stands close by and leans very near to the stable, when Mr. L. was knocked senseless from the horse, and but for the saddle having patent fastenings for the stirrups, he must certainly have been *killed* outright. Dr. Anderson was called to his assistance and after bleeding the patient was restored to reason, but still lies in a precarious situation.

On Sabbath next (24th inst.,) the M. E. Church of this place—having undergone extensive improvements—will be *reopened* for Divine Service. Rev. F. Hodgson, D. D., will preach on the occasion, both morning and evening.

Trial for Treason.—The first treason case, consequent upon the late rebellion, is now being tried in the United States District Court of Tennessee, before Judge Trigg. The case is the United States vs. John S. Gamble, who was an enrolling officer under the Confederate Government, in Blount county, East Tennessee, This is the first treason trial since the memorable Aaron Burr case.

[Communicated.]

Mr. Brown:—Until the witnesses shall be forthcoming as to the rumored penitential confessions of a certain McPhail, it must remain as a matter of conjecture, whether he did or did not confess at all, or did confess more than you have stated; and it must also remain for some time quite as much a matter of conjecture whether, openly availing himself of such confession or not, he will, or will not ultimately be admitted to the privileges of an apprenticeship in a public penitentiary. But perhaps he could tell, or when the definite authority of the People shall be awakened to a consciousness of its own renewed existence in accordance with the spirit as well as the form of law, it may possibly be unnecessary to travel out of Easton to ascertain if there be any truth in a rumor that (on that memorable occasion when a definite treason was committed against the majesty of that People—when their organized freedom was assassinated and trodden under foot in the person of *their* Judge, sitting upon *their* justice seat, engaged in the administration of *their* laws,) there was present a person, living amongst them, surely not of them, who, acting as the ruling spirit of the scene, had only to say to a set of stranger ruffians, amongst whom was an obsequious hang-dog looking fellow who may or may not have been McPhail, "assault this man" and he was assaulted; "beat that man" and it was done. A little longer, yet a little longer little rills of truth which have silently trickled along, may remain as it were nurselings in the bosom of time,—but let all remember that the inevitable potency of true justice can bide with calm dignity until united they shall leap forth in the torrent of their fullness. Keep on ringing upon the ear of an awakening but still drowsy People

WATCH!

Proceedings of Congress.

In the Senate on Tuesday, there was a debate on the joint resolution from the House to appoint a committee of nine members of the House and six of the Senate on the condition of the States lately in rebellion. The debate arose on a motion to amend as modified in Senatorial caucus, so as to make it a concurrent resolution, and to strike out the clause providing that, until the committee report, no one shall be admitted to either House of Congress as representatives from such States, and the reference of all papers on the subject to said committee. The amendment was finally adopted and the resolution passed—ayes 33, nays 11. In this form it is not necessary that the resolution be approved by the President.

In the House Mr. Raymond, of New York, presented the certificates of election of the Tennessee members, which it was finally determined to refer to the proposed select committee of fifteen on the subject of the late rebellious States. Subsequently a resolution was adopted allowing the members elect from Tennessee to occupy seats on the floor of the House until their right to seats is finally settled. A number of other resolutions, not of general interest, were introduced and adopted.

In the Senate on Wednesday after the transaction of business of no special importance, Mr. Morrill from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the House bill concerning jurors in the courts of the District, and asked its present consideration. Objection being made, it was laid upon the table. Mr. Sumner moved to take up his resolution of enquiry as to whether all the employees of the Treasury Department had taken the prescribed oath. He amended it so as to include the War Department, and so amended it was passed. Mr. Wilson called up the Senate bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants of the States formerly in insurrection. The object of the bill is to put the negroes on an equality with the whites of that section. Mr. Wilson called for its immediate passage on the ground that certain States had passed laws inimical to the rights of freedom. After considerable discussion the bill was laid aside temporarily, and the bill relating to the selection of jurors in the District was again taken up and passed.

In the House a resolution was passed, after considerable debate, requesting the President to suspend the mustering out of the officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps until Congress had time to consider the subject. A resolution was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of granting pensions to relatives and friends of soldiers who served in the hundred days' service. A resolution was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the condition of Government property in certain parts of Kentucky, and whether such property is abandoned. A resolution granting the right of suffrage to negro soldiers was referred, after some debate, to a committee of fifteen. A resolution to restore Commander Reynolds and Woolsey to active service in the United States Navy was agreed to. A bill to extend the benefits of the bounty land act to all soldiers, sailors and seamen in the Federal service, who participated in the late war, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The resolution of Mr. Stevens, as amended in the Senate, providing for a committee of fifteen to examine into and report upon the condition of the Southern States, with respect to their title to representation, was taken up and passed.

In the Senate on Thursday a resolution was offered instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the adoption of the eight hour system in all employments within the jurisdiction of Congress wherever practicable. This resolution was laid over, when Mr. Foot formally announced the death of the Hon. Jacob Collamer, late Senator from Vermont. After some appropriate remarks by Senator Johnson, of Maryland and others, and the adoption of resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

The House adopted a resolution proposing to the Senate an adjournment of Congress from the 20th of December until the 9th of January. The House also passed bills appropriating $15,440,000 for the payment of pensions, and $30,000 for the repair and furnishing of the President's house.—A resolution declaring that treason against the government of the United States is a crime that ought to be punished was adopted—ayes 153, nays none. A resolution was adopted to refer all papers in relation to the seats of the members from the late rebellious States to the joint committee of fifteen without debate, and declaring that no member shall be admitted until Congress shall declare that such States or either of them entitled to representation. Thus the whole original resolution of the republican caucus is now virtually in force, so far as the House is concerned. The committee on roads and canals were instructed to inquire whether persons visiting the national capital are subjected to any unnecessary inconvenience in passing through the city of Baltimore, and to report at an early day whether it would be just and expedient to authorize the Northern Central railroad company to extend their road to Washington. The Speaker during the morning announced the special committee to inquire into the condition of the late rebellious States. and also the committee in relation to reimbursing the loyal States for monies expended during the late war. After appropriate action on the death of Senator Collamer, the House adjourned.

The authorities of the Catholic Church generally, condemn the Fenian movement, and some have refused to grant christian burial to such of that order as died in the church.

[From New York Times.]

Hostility to Reconstruction—A Bad Spirit.

There is a class of public men who, apparently, desire an *indefinite* postponement of the restoration of the South. They do not openly avow it, but their words and actions indicate a settled purpose of obstruction. There is no end to the requirements and conditions they would impose.—They are captious, exacting, implacable, not so much from devotion to any principle as from original bent. They deal with the whole business in the Shylock mood. Their main study seems to be to "feed fat the ancient grudge." The spirit ought to be marked well. It is the spirit of evil. It is without wisdom, and can work mischief only If it shall prevail, as certainly as fate the late war will have for its sequel a reign of sectional hate and strife that will be fraught with financial calamity and with disgrace to the republican name.

Enough has transpired since the war to prove that the Southern people are sincerely desirous of a genuine reconciliation. They have with one accord acknowledged themselves utterly vanquished. They began by accepting the broad amnesty oath of President Johnson without hesitation or reserve. They continued by putting themselves promptly into the path which he indicated would bring them back into the Union. They received the leaders he assigned them as Provisional Governors, and treated them with all respect and confidence, though many of them had never before been the men of their choice. They elected conventions, composed, for the most part, of men in full sympathy with the government, and these conventions remodeled the State constitution in substantial accordance with the suggestions of President Johnson. Their Legislatures have been animated with a similar anxiety to satisfy the government at Washington.

We believe that there has not been an instance of a persistent holding out by any Southern convention or Legislature against any solicitation of President Johnson for the adoption of any measure that in his view would facilitate the work of reconstruction. It is true that the elections for State officers and for Congressmen have been in many cases unsatisfactory. Yet there is no evidence that such elections were inspired by opposition to the government. There is no reason to believe that such elections were influenced by personal predilections and prejudices rather than by political motives. At all events taking the action of the Southern people since the close of the war *as a whole*, it has been eminently reasonable and proper. History might be searched without finding another instance of a vanquished people submitting with so good a grace. Nobody would have ventured to predict it a year ago. It is opposed to every old conception of the proud and impracticable character of the Southern people.

The great question of the day is, now that we have this display of good sense and good feeling in the Southern people, whether we shall encourage it, and make the best of it, or meet it with distrust and aversion. It is a shame that there should be such a question. The duty of the government and the Northern people in the premises ought to be plain enough to every man to exclude all questions. As victors in the war, we are bound by every manly sentiment to a generous policy of reconciliation. As Union men, in consistent devotion to that cause in the name of which the terrible struggle was maintained, we are morally obliged, in consistency, to do our utmost to have the Union fully restored just so soon as it can be done safely, and without sacrifice of principle. All sacrifice of principle, it is true, ought to be opposed.

The time of sacrificing principle to the South for the sake of conciliation and peace has passed forever. There will never be another compromise of right with the South, and we thank heaven for it. But nothing of the kind is asked for now. The only sacrifice that is called for is a sacrifice of feeling That ought to make the last title.—Every old animosity and resentment should be utterly cleared from our souls. Every memory of former wrong should be effaced forever. The favorable disposition of the Southern people should be met with a true brotherly spirit, and the way should be made clear for their early return to the enjoyment of the common birthright. They are a suffering people. The war has left them desolate. Poverty broods from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande. No change is possible until the securities and blessings of the Constitution are restored.

The political and social system of the South must be relieved from all uncertainty, and receive that stimulus that can come only from a participation in all the fullness of American life. This speedy consummation is just as needful for the nation at large as for the South. The national finances, as all admit, are beset with peril.—They rest on a foundation of irredeemable paper, which never has been and never can be a safe basis. What is more necessary than all else to set up the national credit, and to restore soundness to all the business operations of the country, is a regaining of something like the old equilibrium of trade between this and foreign lands. But the preponderence must continue to be scores of millions against us until the great Southern staples are reproduced and supplied for export.

As a prerequisite to that, the South must again be vitalized with the life-blood of our institutions. Keep her under the iron heel of military government, and there will be no more chance of acquiring energy and thrift than there is in the case of Mexico. Treat her with harshness and she will yield to discouragement, or, what would be still worse, to rancor and vindictiveness.—The South would be worse, even, than a paralyzed limb upon our body politic. It would be an incurable ulcer, cankering and consuming the very life of our national system.

Of any specific measures of reconstruction, we do not now speak. We do not regard it as a question of measures so much as of spirit. Let a true liberal spirit. prevail in Congress, and it would very easily shape all the measures needful for just, safe and quick reconstruction. Having that spirit, President Johnson has carried reconstruction to its present stage in a wonderfully short time. He has made no concession of principle, and yet he has inspired the Southern people with such confidence in his good will and fairness, that there is nothing he asks of them which they do not cheerfully accord. No man, to-day, is more popular with the South than he.

Congress has but to complete the work of reconstruction in the same generous spirit to bind the South to it and to its present Northern constituents with hooks of steel. It has but to show a disposition to smooth and facilitate, rather than to impede and bar, to obtain from the South as ready a compliance with every reasonable requirement as has been given to the expressed desires of President Johnson. Every man in Congress who refuses to show this spirit, and devotes himself to the perpetuation of bitterness towards the South, ought to be accounted a public enemy.

A Colony Coming from Scotland to Virginia.—The Fredericksburg Herald learns that Dr. John R. Baylor, of Caroline county, Va., has leased his fine estate in that county for the term of ten years, to a Scotch gentleman by the name of Black. There are probably about 2,000 acres in the farm. It is said that Dr. Baylor is to receive $3,000 a year for the first three years, and $4,000 per annum for the succeeding seven years. Mr. Black designs returning to Scotland at an early day, and will bring over with him a colony of emigrants, embracing in the number the sons of large farmers, who will have something wherewith to purchase and improve.

Important Decission.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the receipts for a check, note, draft or order, when received as the *payment* of a sum of money, or of a debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, is subject to a stamp duty, the same as a receipt for money paid.

A Cool Swindling Operation---One Thousand Dollars in Gold Obtained From a Banker.

One of the most cool and daring swindling operations we have chronicled for a long time past, was perpetrated on Tuesday last, in which Messrs. Wm. T. Smithson & Co., bankers, at No. 224 West Baltimore street, were swindled out of $1,000 in gold. It appears that at about noon a boy about twelve or fourteen years of age, presented a letter purporting to be from Col. Robert Coleman, proprietor of the Eutaw House, asking what he could purchase $1,000 in gold for. A member of the firm responded by saying they would sell for $1,350. The boy received the note and left, and after an absence of half an hour, again returned with a note written upon a sheet of letter paper, headed Eutaw House, requesting Messrs. Smithson & Co to send the gold by bearer in a bag. Enclosed in the note was a check purporting to be from Robert Coleman, for $1,400 upon the Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore. The check was received without any hesitation, the gold placed in a bag and handed to the boy, with $50 in paper money, making up the amount of the check. The boy disappeared with the bag, and nothing further was thought of the matter until the afternoon, when the check was discovered to be a miserable forgery, the signature being entirely unlike Mr. Coleman's. Information was given to the detectives, but the gentleman who paid over the money, being unable to describe the boy, there is no clue by which to operate, and it is feared the principal party in this daring swindle will be enabled to escape. This is certainly one of the most daring operations of the kind we have ever recorded.—*Balt Gazette.*

Negro Suffrage in Maryland.

Mayor Wallach in a letter to the councils, notifying them of the introduction of the bills in each House for coercively extending the suffrage in the District—upon the basis of which the election has been ordered—expresses his hope and reliance for escaping the measure as follows:

"Nor can I for a moment suppose that a majority of Congress would favor or attempt to fasten on this community, who are at its mercy and without redress, such a measure, at least unril it had been sanctioned by adoption in those communities they immediately represent, still less can I believe that the Executive of the nation would be unwilling to insure to this loyal community the option he has accorded to the States so lately in rebellion.

It is evident that should the negro suffrage bill be passed by both Houses, the veto of the Executive will be invoked against it. Congress has exclusive power of legislation over the District of Columbia, but in a matter of such grave local concern it seems hardly just to presume that the majority of that body will not defer to the opinions and desires of the governed, based, as is doubtless the fact, on what the latter conceive to be the true interests of the community. It is certainly neither logical nor magnanimous for members to attempt to put upon the people of the District that which their own States and people reject."

The New Senators from the Southern States.—The Hon. Randall Hunt, just elected one of the United States Senators from Louisana, is well known as one of the ablest members of the bar of Louisana—as a Whig of the old school of Clay and Webster, and, in 1860, as an eloquent and powerful advocate of the constitutional Union party. A correspondent of the New York Express writes:

Governor Manning, of South Carolina, Governor Graham, of North Carolina, Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, and Governor Parsons, of Alabama, will form with Randall Hunt in, the reconstructive Senate quite a constellation of talent.

Gov. Manning is a graduate of Princeton, where he was distinguished for scholarship and literary taste. He is a gentleman of refined appearance and elegant manners. Graham, of North Carolina, the son of a distinguished officer of the Revolution, and allied by marriage with a grand daughter of Colonel William Washington, the hero of the Cowpens, is as well known at the North as at the South, through his service in the Senate and the Cabinet, and from his nomination in 1852 by the whig party as its candidate for the Vice Presidency. Judge Sharkey has long been regarded as the ablest jurist in Mississippi, and before the war, as the venerated chief of the old conservative party in that State. Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, who is a native of Central New York, is of the same political school with Graham and Sharkey, though less known to the country at large. His recent course as Provisional Governor has won for him the highest reputation as a man of ability

The Bradley-Olin Difficulty at Washington.—Mention was made in our Washington correspondence yesterday of a difficulty occuring between Judge Olin and Mr. J. H. Bradley, during the session of the Circuit Court at Washington, on Thursday. The Brown-Wiley case was up, with Mr. Bradley as one of the counsel. At the summing up of evidence Mr. Bradley took exception to the course of the judge, when the following language was passed between them, as reported by the National Intelligencer:

Mr. Bradley. "You shall not argue this case to the jury, sir."

The Court. "I have not argued the case to the jury."

Mr. Bradley. "You have, sir, in drawing inferences from facts. I have rights here, as well as you, and I shall maintain them."

The Court.—"I hold this court to give the law to the jury and to you, sir, and you must submit, I will not sit here to be insulted by you or any other man."

Mr. Bradley. "How have I insulted you?"

The Court.—"By saying that I have argued this case to the jury, which you know to be untrue."

Mr. Bradley.—"It's a lie, sir; a lie, sir."

The court then ordered Mr. Bradley under arrest, and as the marshal stepped toward Mr. Bradley to arrest him, he turned to the court and said again, "You are a liar and a scoundrel." Mr. Bradley then withdrew.

The court ordered that Mr. Bradley show cause why he should not be punished as for a contempt.

The Masonic Fraternity.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Virginia was in session at Richmond this week. The dispatch says:

The lodge has had most harmonious sessions, and was attended by several distinguished Masons from abroad. Among them, Hon. B. B. French, of Washington city; Rev. C. C. Bitting, of Alexandria; Lieutenant Governor Cowper; E. H. Lane, Esq. General Terry, late of the "Stonewall brigade;" Colonel Withers, of the Eighteenth Virginia regiment, and many others. Among the prominent citizens of Richmond present were Rev. Dr. Moore, Rev. Dr. Burrows, Judge Thomas, Colonel August and others.

The Tobacco Trade.—The stock of Virginia and North Carolina tobacco in New York, on 1st instant was 1,607 hogsheads, against one hogshead same time last year. The stock on 1st December has not heretofore exceeded 700 hogsheads, except in the year 1860, when it amounted to 1,970 hogsheads. The stock of tobacco, of all kinds, in New York on 1st instant, was 26,149 hogsheads, against 36,505 hogsheads same time last year, and 15,833 hogsheads on 1st December, 1860.

A Donation.—On Monday, General Spinner, United States Treasurer, received a contribution from a beggar, *amounting to one cent*, which he tendered as his contribution towards cancelling the national debt. The donation has been accepted, and transferred to the vaults of the Treasury, passing through the same channels and forms that a more munificent sum would.

France and Mexico.

A Washington despatch says that the Emperor Napoleon has addressed a letter direct to the Secretary of State, asking our Government to recognize the Empire of Maximilian as the Government *de facto* The Secretary of State is engaged in preparing his reply.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"I am told, reliably, that the correspondence with France upon the Mexican question will take similar ground to that assumed during the close of Mr Lincoln's term. Mr. Seward has scarcely varied in his letters since then, and as what he wrote was after regular interviews with the President, he will, of course, speak virtually for the Executive himself.

"By the way, the French Minister here has expressed his complete satisfaction with the tone of the message upon the violations of France, Mexico and the United States, and it is no secret that the adherents of the republic view it in a totally different light."

A Tragedy in Mississippi.—*A Son Murders His Father's Family.*—A bloody tragedy recently took place near Brooksville, Miss. It appears that a reckless young man named James Thompson, aged thirty years, had a misunderstanding with his father T. K. Thompson, about the title to some property held by the latter, and that he went to the house Sunday morning about daylight, and killed his mother, his two sisters Jennie and Margaret, and his brother Clay, and attempted to take the life of his remaining sister, wounding her severely. He then went to the river, where his father was at the time, and attempted to kill him also, snapping both barrels of a shot gun at him, and then wounding him with a pistol. The murderer was arrested and taken to Brooksville, when he was taken up and hanged by the citizens.

"Thanksgiving" in Alabama.—They wanted to give thanks in Alabama, in accordance with the President's proclamation, it would seem, but the following, from the Montgomery *Mail* of the 6th, goes to show that there were some obstacle in the way:

"The President calls upon our people to thank God, but Gen. Thomas says they shall not, unless they ask permission of his soldiers to do so. The spires of the Episcopal churches still point in silence to Heaven, but the organ has ceased its solemn chant, and the lips of the Rectors are still."

Railroad Facilities.—The following is the resolution in full offered in the House of Representatives on Thursday, by Mr. Sloan, of Wisconsin:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on roads and canals be directed to inquire whether persons visiting the national capital from the West are subjected to any unnecessary inconvenience or obstacles in passing through the city of Baltimore, and to report to this House at an early date whether it would be just and expedient to authorize the Northern Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania to extend their road to this city."—

This resolution was not agreed to, as reported, but was laid over, in consequence of the Hon. John L. Thomas, of Maryland, objecting to its reception.

Church Troubles.—Two of the churches in Cincinnati are in a state of excitement. It appears a pastor of one is on trial charged with "lying;" while another church expelled fifty "rebellious" members, because they opposed the selling of the lot and edifice.

A Spiritual Cheat.—An amusing affair occured at an exhibition of spiritual manifestations at Boston, on Friday night. A shrewd person present, in order to satisfy himself as to the corporeal of a spiritual hand which was shown from an aberture in a "cabinet" used, supplied himself with a syringe filled with ink, and, watching a favorable opportunity, squirted the dark fluid over the digets and wrists of the phanton member. On emerging from the "cabinet," the hand of the lady who had been previously bound inside was examined, and the inky marks liberally found upon it. The consequence was a denouncement of the affair as a humbug, a denial of the impeachment, and a grand final made up of an indignation meeting of the audience, and the passage of resolutions declaring the demonstrations of spiritualist a very decided physicial cheat.

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. 16, 1865.

Wheat.—Was regarded as decidedly firmer. There were only 1200 bushels offered on Change, all red: included in the sales were 500 bushel, fair quality at $2 17a220; good would have brought $2 30a2 35 per bushel, and prime and choice still more.

Corn.—Only 1000 bushs white and 3300 bushs yellow received; demand active for shipment, but transactions were necessarily limited; white brought 80a84 cts, and yellow 78a81 cents per bushel, which was an improvement on previous day's sales.

Oats.—12 bushs offered and sold at 52a53 cents, and advance.

Married,

On the 28th of November ult., by the Rev. T. J. Quigley, Comegys B. Peacock, of Millington, Kent county, Md., to Miss Kate Davis, of St. Michaels, Talbot couney, Md.

On Wednesday, the 23d of November, at the residence of H. C. Morgan, Esq., of Talbot county, Md., by the Rev. George F. Beaven, F. T. Barton, Esq., of Caroline county, Md., and Miss S. J. Morgan, daughter of Jacob Morgan, Esq., of Talbot county, Md.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the first of January next, persons depositing deeds, mortgages and other papers in the Clerk's office for record, must prepay the same in accordance with the act of assembly of January Session 1865. This rule has been adopted by the Clerks under the above law, and being a matter of necessity under existing circumstances, will be adhered to in all cases after the above named period.

dec 19-3t SAML. T. HOPKINS, Cl'k.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. JOHN C. EARLE has removed to the late residence of Capt. Stranburg, office over the Drug Store, of Dawson & Bro. All professional orders left either at the Drug Store of Dawson & Bro. or his residence will be promptly attended to. dec 19-3t

THE LADY'S FRIEND—

The Best of the Monthlies—devoted to Fashion and Pure Literature. $2,50 a year. Two copies $4. Eight (and one *gratis*) $16. Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines given as Premiums. Send 15 cents for a single copy to Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Single numbers for sale by the News Dealers. dec 19

WELL DIGGING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Talbot County that he is prepared to dig and brick new Wells, or clean out old ones on short notice and in good order. Persons wishing anything done in this line would do well to leave their orders at Mr. Samuel Patchett's store, and they will be promptly attended to.

dec 19-3m WM. H. BAKER

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea induced by Self-Abuse; Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits: Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D. Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York Post Office box 4,586.

dec 19 [je 14-1y

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Easton Gas Light Company, will be held in Easton, on Monday evening 8th of January, next. Punctual attendance is requested.

dec. 19-3t L. DODSON Sec'y.

Rail Road Ties.

A Valuable Tract of Woodland, for sale, from which a large number of Rail Road Ties can be cut—located in Chapel District, near the line of the Rail Road.

CHAS. H. GIBSON,

dec 19-tf. Attorney

Grapes! Grapes!!

ISABELLA GRAPES—fresh and in nice order—in small boxes—just received by

dec 19 Levin H. Campbell

ALMANACS for 1866—just received by

dec 19 Levin H. Campbell

HORSE COVERS & CATRIAGE ROBES bought at auction, and will be sold astonishly low prices at A. Murray's

dec 19-2t

CONCERT.

THERE will be a concert of Vocal Music given in the M. P. Church, by the Sabbath School Scholars, under the direction of Mr. John Mortimer, on Christmas evening.

Admission 25 cts. Children 15 cts.

Doors open at 6½. Concert to commence at 7 o'clock.

CHRISTMAS

COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR!!

IT is the season of *presents*, and what more appropriate or beautiful present can be given 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 in 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 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 variety of Goods too numerous to mention, all of which he invites his friends and customers to call early and examine for themselves before buy for the old, the middle aged and the young ones and have a Merry Christmas.

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

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 they offer to their friends and customers, consisting of Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. A large stock of Gentlemen's clothing which will be made cheaper than ever was sold in Easton. 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 muslins at 31 and 35 a yard. A large stock of Calicoes at 6 cents a yard. A large stock of Ladies shoes. 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. EDWARDS

NOTICE TO CR

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 deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 22d day of December, 1866, otherwise they may be excluded from all the benefits of the said estate.

EMMA BANNING

HY. BANNING

dec 12-3t of Robert

Prospe OF THE Cosmop

ON the first of January we will issue publication in the City of Baltimore, monthly

LITERARY MA

There is no publication of the kind issued South of New York City. The war has left a large portion of the country with no literary publication. The Cosmopolite will be devoted to Literature, Art, Reviews, Science, General Reading, and we shall have as its contributors some of the first writers in the South, with others from London and Paris.

All matter not original will be selected from the newest and the best French and German publications. We will spare no effort, or expense to rank with the *very first* magazines.

As its name imports, we intend the Cosmopolite upon no section, but to make it the organ of no clique alone; and will be uninfluenced by any clique whatever.

It will be mailed to subscribers in the country upon receipt of price.

SUBSCRIPTION

Single Copies for one year $3

Five " " " 12

Ten " " " 20

☞ The Cosmopolite will be distributed among the *Merchants* of the South, and we will add, in a few advertisements, at moderate rates.

P. O. Box

Noti

THE undersigned citizens of Talbot County, hereby give the expiration of thirty days notice that they intend to petition the County Commissioners for a frame bridge and causeway at Pott's Mill, on the Centreville and Easton road north of the stream now known for the convenience of the traveling public.

H. H. Goldsborough, W. H. Jump,

Thomas Hughlett, P. Lowe,

Robert H. Jump, L. Jump,

Wm. T. Lee, Jas. Lowe,

Chambers Harden, C. Harden,

Howes Goldsborough, Jas. Harden,

D. C. Trimble, T. Harden,

Wm. Hayward, and others.

dec 5-5t G

A LOT of Country Soap for sale by (dec 5)

Corn Sh

CHARLES KEILHOLZ Foundry, has on hand Corn Shellers. They were made in this county and their performance and the material of them is unsurpassed. Call and see.

nov 28

ENCOU Home Man

THERE is now no necessity for going to the city to purchase Tin Ware. We are manufacturing a large supply of Tin and Sheet Iron of the best material; we also have Cook and Parlor Stoves in store and coal. All of which we will sell at low prices. Roofing and spouting put up in the best manner.

Wanted.—Old Britannia Metal, Lead.

Easton, Md., nov 28

RAIL ROAD

I AM instructed by the President of the Md. & Del. R. R. Co. to inform stockholders and all interested in the work, that six miles of the road have been adjusted, and now is in running order, has been purchased and paid for, a locomotive and tender, and is, together with other properties being transported on the road, and the work is in active operation. These facts I am directed to lay before the stockholders to come forward with their subscriptions, and to solicit the purchase of stock. Now is the time for the road should render all the assistance in its power. The present contract is one that should satisfy the company, and the early completion of the road, than could have been expected under the circumstances, and it will be a great benefit to connect the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Rail Road; which the iron horse and the welcome whistle may be heard as the messenger of the enterprise has been accomplished, and the prosperity of our section of country.

G. W. GOLDSBOROUGH

Treasurer M. & D. R. R. Co.

nov 21-tf

THE CHEAPEST DR

JOBBING HOUS

GEORGE H.

JOBBER OF FOREIGN

DRY G

Wholesale Department, Sec

No. 97 Baltim

(OPPOSITE HOLLI

BALTIM

John Q. A. Haddaway

pleased to have a call from

nov 21-1y

Worcestershi

JUST received a case of in pints and ½ pints,

nov 7

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