Easton Star.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1874.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.

The Fifth Regiment in Easton.

IMMENSE TURN OUT OF THE PEOPLE.

Dr PINKNEY'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME

COL. JENKINS' RESPONSE.

How our Visitors were Entertained.

THE GRAND PARADE IN DR. PINKNEY'S FIELD.

The Fifth Regiment Band.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE COMMAND

The people of Talbot county, but more especially the citizens of Easton, will long remember with delight Thanksgiving day, 1874, on account of the visit the 5th Regiment, Maryland National Guards, paid our town on that day. The fame of this splendid command has extended far and wide, and while so many rich cities of the Union are competing for the honor of entertaining it when it makes an excursion abroad, it was hardly within the chapter of possibilities to suppose that Easton would ever have that honor thrust upon it unsolicited. But such was our unexpected good fortune on last Thursday. As the State of Maryland contributes largely to sustain the Brigade in Baltimore known as the Maryland National Guards, the 5th Regiment, an organization always ready, at the command of the Governor, promptly to do military duty anywhere within the State, should their services be required, determined to visit the prominent towns in Maryland, to afford the citizens of the counties an opportunity to witness the completeness of its equipment and the efficiency of its drill, selected Easton for its first visit, a compliment which our citizens duly appreciate.

As soon as the intentions of the Regiment were made known to our people, they called a public meeting, and determined to give them a reception that should be creditable to the county. If we could not give them so grand an entertainment as some they had received in the large cities they had visited, we could give them a hearty welcome and extend to them the cordial hospitalities of our rural homes; and the gallant soldier will prize these not less than he will the banquet hall of the great city, with its elaborateness of table decorations and flowing champagne. As we have already published in these columns the action of our public meeting, and the committees appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the reception, it is unnecessary to repeat them; it is sufficient to say, that our citizens generally vied with each other in sustaining the committees and in performing the offices of hospitality to our guests.

About 6 o'clock on Thursday morning the steamer Saml J. Pentz, Capt. Jno. H. Kirwin, arrived at Easton Point with the Regiment on board, under the command of Col. J. Stricker Jenkins, its commanding officer. There were about 300 muskets, representing 10 companies, a drum corps of 20 drums, the 5th Regiment Band, the regimental and company officers, and Adjutant General Frank A. Bond, altogether near 400 men. The Regiment was dressed in its winter uniform, light blue overcoats and the gay looking Shako. It was met at the wharf by the Reception Committee, consisting of Dr. Pinkney, Gov. Thomas, General Thomas, Col. Hambleton, Col. Lloyd, Col. Hollyday and others. The order of the day was speedily arranged, and the regiment commenced its march up the Point road for the town. Gen'l Bond, Col. Jenkins, the Regimental Staff, and a part of the reception committee, took breakfast with Dr. Pinkney. The Regiment marched to town, the band playing some delightful airs while on the march. On arriving at the Court House, the command was halted on the public square, stacked arms, and was dismissed for breakfast. The Executive Committee had arranged for 60 of the men to breakfast at the Brick hotel, 100 at the Paragon House, and the balance at the Town Hall, where the ladies of the M. E. Church, South, were holding a festival and fair. After breakfast, the members of the Regiment called on their friends in town, those who had acquaintances; those who had none either made the acquaintance of the citizens or went to church, most of the churches in town having service, commencing at 10 A. M. Collations were spread at the houses of a number of our prominent citizens—Gov. Thomas', Gen. Thomas', Col. Hambleton's, Dr. Adkins', Gen. Hardcastle's, Dr. Harrison's, Dr. Chamberlaine's, Mr. I. C. W. Powell's, and others, to all of which our visitors were invited to call and partake. At Gov. Thomas' the ladies held a "German," which afforded the soldiers an opportunity to dance with some of the prettiest girls of the county. In this most enjoyable way the morning hours were passed, and at 11½ o'clock the drum corps called the command to duty. The Regiment was reformed on the Court House green, and drawn up on three sides of a square, to hear the address of welcome, delivered by Surgeon N. Pinkney, U. S. N., Chairman of the Reception Committee. A stand was improvised in the centre of the square, within hearing of the whole command, and as soon as the Doctor commenced, the citizens by hundreds poured through the entrance gate and filled up the vacant space within the square, eager to hear the eloquent words of the distinguished orator. Dr. Pinkney's address did not exceed 20 minutes in its delivery, but was to the point and in excellent taste. He has a fine voice and is a forcible and impressive speaker.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Dr. Pinkney said: Colonel Jenkins, and officers of the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard: I consider it a great honor to be made the organ of expressing to you the pleasure which your presence affords the people of Talbot county, and to assure you, in behalf of our citizens, that never has hospitality carried with it so much of heart recompense as now, when it is extended to the gallant men who have not only rendered more glorious the renown of the old Maryland line, but are now, in peace, the palladium of our honor in the sisterhood of States. You have carried the name of "My Maryland" far beyond the Chesapeake and the Alleghanies.

"In time of peace prepare for war" is a sound maxim. And while I rejoice with you to day that all is quiet on our borders, and that peace reigns; and while I fondly hope that we may never know again the shock of contending armies, still I honor you for the spirit that has prompted you to carry the knowledge of war into the very temple of peace; to inscribe on your banner a sheathed sword when loyalty to freedom demands, and a scabbardless sword when the palladium of our liberties is invaded.

My countrymen, one and all, I bid you a hearty greeting. I do it in behalf of all the citizens of Talbot. You come to us from the great commercial emporium of the city of Baltimore, destined in the future to become one of the greatest cities on the globe. You come to Talbot county and to Easton, its brightest jewel. You come to weave around our hearts newer and stronger bonds of brotherhood. You come in the habiliments of war, but in the spirit of peace, to assure us of sympathy in the great battle of life, and you come to teach us, should war ever invade our shores, the old Maryland line is ready to move onward to the front.

When so appropriate could you have visited the county of Talbot and the town of Easton? We recognize a Providence, and are grateful for all the blessings we have received as a people, civil and religious. You come among us with a drum beat set to the music of the stars, as each one of the glorious constellation revolves in its own appointed orbit, without jar or confusion, to share with us a heritage of glory such as no people on the globe ever enjoyed. In you we recognize the self-control and wise subordination to law which are the great conservators of the republic; and we hope that the contagion of your noble example will spread until the whole land shall be a fifth regiment on the roll of nations, obedient to law, self-poised, and careful never to infringe the rights of others, and firmly determined to assert and maintain its own—a brotherhood of freemen who rallying under one flag shall bear upward and onward the ark of our liberty through all ages.

Soldiers, you are not strangers to me. As friends, I bid you a hearty greeting. It was my privilege to have been present on a memorable occasion—the second inauguration of President Grant. That gallant hero, with honors nobly won, did homage to your regiment. In a spirit of magnanimity he did it worthy of all praise. It was an unselfish act; it was a tribute to splendid military discipline. Thousands of troops paraded in front of the capitol and along the avenue. It was reserved for the Fifth regiment, Maryland National Guard, to receive a salutation such as no other regiment or corpse d'armie ever received. With head uncovered, the President of a mighty nation recognized the splendid style with which you manœuvered. The credit of giving the proper salute to the Chief Magistrate of the nation is accorded to you by that gallant hero. A high compliment, coming as it did from one skilled in arms. I felt proud of the compliment—prouder still that I was born on Maryland soil. As you paraded along the avenue cheer after cheer rent the air. Their echoes came back to my heart and left an impression never to be effaced.

Soldiers, yours is a grand and enviable vocation. The custodians of the State's honor, and alike of the nation, you stand guard as faithful sentinels on the watch tower of freedom. With breast confronting the batteries of the foe, and standing guard unsheltered amid the pitiless storm, what heart would not accord to you the epithet of noble.

During a period of forty years of naval life I have traversed the most interesting portions of the world. I have witnessed grand military displays. I have seen Brazillian, Buenos Ayrian, Peruvian, Chilian, Prussian, Austrian, German, French and English parades. I am proud to say, in comparison, that no discount can be placed on the Fifth Regiment, M. N. G. It may be said, how can a naval officer be considered as a judge? This may be true as a general rule; in my case it is an exception. From my childhood I have ever been attracted by the military, and during a long naval servitude I have never failed to be present at grand military displays. Practice, it is said, makes perfect. If this be true, the compliment I pay you is as genuine as gold. Accept it, however, for what it is worth. It springs from my heart, and the verdict of honest decision will accord it as right.

Soldiers, a few years ago you crossed bayonets and stood proudly to your work. No sordid motive actuated you; unselfish you stood at the post of honor and in front of the blazing cannon. The blast of winter has passed over, and the genial sun of summer has dawned on a now happy and united country. Look upon that noble flag and tell me if you are not prepared to fix with bayonets each star on the soil of the State it represents, and defend it in its reserved right—unsurrendered sovereignty. Do you desire to see any other flag wave over this mighty republic? I believe it not.

Washington said, "If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when we may chose peace or war as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel." What prophetic words? We have attained that point and we will exercise it when sound judgment sanctioned by justice, may demand it. Soldiers, will we not?

Grand regiment of Maryland, would that I had the power to sketch a picture of the future. I have it not, but I will attempt it. Valliant soldiers separate in columns of two—those of the Federal soldiers in one, and adjacent those of the South. Then let the noblest of our race fasten your bayonets with flowers and evergreens and wreath them along your line. Throw the cordon of affection and kindly feeling in a centre arch, and place a keystone, not of granite, for that will disintegrate, but of flowers from North and South—flowers that will fade but can be replaced. Drop from that crescentric arch a picture which shall give the likeness of Faragut, Buchanan, Dahlgreen, Stonewall Jackson, Lee and Sidney Johnson. Then let the orphan children of an impoverished South feel that the day has come when, by the verdict of national humanity, they may pay the tribute of affection and respect to their honored and gallant dead.

Soldiers, the time may come when a foreign foe may menace our land. It will be a rash act, but come it may. Will you not, with bayonets fixed, pierce their centre, and give to them the stripes and protect the stars. Four hundred of the Maryland battalion with fixed bayonets rushed on Cornwallis. Washington exclaimed: "Good God! what brave fellows we shall lose this day." Five times did that gallant band charge—five times repulsed. Girding up their loins they made the sixth charge; the heavy columns reeled and gave way. General Grant's brigade assailed them in the rear (not our Gen. Grant—we will keep him in the front.) The hussars came to the aid of Cornwallis—ten to one. The Maryland Line fought from sunrise until sunset. Three companies cut their way through the English line. The remainder bagged twenty-eight Englishmen and crossed a creek, their battered standard flowing to the breeze.

Soldiers, we have a past. It is written in letters of gold—the first in peace, the first in war. We have a present; we still have a future. That future will be a glorious one if we are only true to duty. With a country so rich with commercial wealth, so fertile in soil, so full of the spirit of enterprise, and a sisterhood of States so beautifully conjoined, what may we not become?

On a gravestone of the Washington family in the history of the past were the stars and stripes engraved—the symbol of our nation's glory on the grave of Washington! Soldiers, will you not allow me to accompany you in July next, and repair to the grave of Washington, there to rekindle our love of country, and over his grave let us unfurl the banner of his love, deeply convinced that he was the first in war, the first in peace, the first and the last in the hearts of his countrymen.

There is one portion of our race who have been the ministering angels among the bleeding and the dying, when the battle-field was left alone in its glory. It is then and there we hail them as sublime in devotion to duty as they are unselfish in spirit. And now, that peace is our common heritage, you will find, as we have found, that servitude is sweet when woman rules us in the bondage, soldiers though you be, and patriot freemen.

REPLY OF COL. JENKINS.

In reply Col. Jenkins said that to Dr. Pinkney, and through him to the committee of entertainment, he expressed on behalf of the regiment his most humble thanks. His lips failed him in attempting to respond to the eloquent address of Dr. Pinkney. The doctor had referred to women as God's best gift to man, at the close of his remarks. He would speak of them first, for wherever the Fifth Regiment had gone the ladies were always foremost in welcoming and entertaining them. To the ladies present, therefore, and to the citizens generally he returned thanks joyfully.

Dr. Pinkney's address was repeatedly interrupted by applause, as he would round off his epigramatic periods.

In compliment to the 5th Regiment, Medical Director Pinkney appeared in the full dress uniform of his Naval rank, which is that of a Commodore.

The Colonel's speech was followed by three cheers for Colonel Jenkins and the gallant 5th regiment.

The command was then formed in column and marched through the principal streets.—They were welcomed by the ladies as they passed their dwellings by the waving of handkerchiefs and joyful smiles.

While the regiment was on the Court House green, the band played several beautiful airs. By the way, the 5th regiment band is the finest in Baltimore, and the only band in the United States that has Bessen's nickle plated instruments. The band is commanded by Capt. Itzell. Their instruments, 45 pieces, were imported from London about a year ago, and cost $5,000.

The arms used by the regiment are what are known as Breech-loading Enfield rifles. Their range at common sight is 1,000 yards—extended sight 2,500. They fire 36 times a minute.

The Drum Corps consists of 20 drums, and is commanded by Drum Major Brooks Barrett.

After the regiment had paraded the streets, it was dismissed for dinner, the men dining at the hotels and hall. General Bond, Col. Jenkins and some other of the officers dined with General Hardcastle. Some of the officers and men dined with friends in town.

The following are the officers of the regiment:—Col.—J. Stricker Jenkins; Lieut. Col. —H. F. Loney; Major—George R. Gaither, Jr.; Adjutant—Thomas F. Symington; Quartet Master—E. F. Pontier; Commissary—E. C. Johnson; Surgeon—Dr William E. Crim; Paymaster—F. C. Colston; Company A—Capt. J. M. Jemison; 1st Lieut. J. Conrad: Company B—Capt. J. Lipscomb; 1st. Lieut. W. P. Pegram, 2d W. Carr: Company C.—Capt. Robert Brown; 1st Lieut. P. F. Spear; 2nd Lieut. W. B. Rodgers: Company D—Capt. L. Clark; 1st Lieut. J. Brown: Company E—Capt. Otis Keilholtz; 1st Lieut. Katzenburg: Company F—Capt. W. S. Anderson; 1st Lieut. Horace Brown: Company G—Capt. Chas. Reeves; 1st Lieut. S. Hooper: Company H—Capt. J. F. Zollinger; 1st Lieut. C. Alberts; 2nd H. McNally: Company I—Capt. George S. Roberts: Company K—J. E. H. Post; 1st Lieut. Rebt. Cleary.

At 2 P. M. the regiment reformed and marched down the Point road to be reviewed by Adjutant General Bond and Medical Director N. Pinkney. As the citizens approached Medical Director Pinkney's home, they were greeted with cordial welcome by that officer. Meeting the 5th Regiment as it was marching along the road from Easton, he took position in its rear, and escorted it to his grounds, where the review took place. A regimental dress parade followed the review. The evolutions were executed with great precision, and the manual exercise was much admired. Dr. Pinkney's lawn was filled with carriages, and thousands of people witnessed the parade. When it was concluded, the band played "Nearer My God to thee," and never did we hear that glorious old tune sound so sweetly.

The parade being over about 5 o'clock, the regiment marched to the wharf and embarked on the steamer for home. Hundreds of our citizens, ladies and gentlemen, accompanied them to the boat. Soldiers and citizens all were joyful. As the steamer pushed off from the wharf, cheer after cheer was given by the citizens for the gallant 5th, and cheer after cheer given by the regiment for Easton, Talbot county and the ladies of the county.—The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the soldiers kissed their hands. The boat started down the river and the people returned to town. It is gratifying to know that no accident occurred during the day, nothing to mar the universal enjoyment. There was no misbehavior in town during the day by anybody. It was estimated that not less than seven thousand people were in town. It was a perfect jam in the streets. The Baltimore *Sun*, Baltimore *Gazette*, and Baltimore *American*, each sent a reporter down with the regiment, and each paper contained full reports of everything that was said and done. The men composing the regiment are generally of fine size and handsome, and their department showed that they are gentlemen. Such a military organization is an honor to Baltimore city. We ought to have more like it in this State.

RESULT OF CONTRACTION.—The value of real estate in New York city has been depreciated $400,000,000 by the contraction of the currency and the consequent hard times. It is right that those who urged contraction should suffer by it. Yet New York has not suffered in this respect as much as other parts of the country, because that city is the great centre of the Insurance business of the United States, and through it the city is constantly drawing on the rest of the country for cash, which, under the laws of the State of New York, must be invested within fifty miles of New York city.

THE CENTREVILLE RECORD.—We have received the first number of this new candidate for popular favor in Queen Anne's county. Its publication day is Thursday, and is edited and published by Messrs Bordley & Chesnut, lately of this town. We wish them success. The first number gives promise that the *Record* will be a well conducted and spicy paper, replete with local and general news.

THE TRIAL

Of George Wheeler and George Hines, for the Murder of Margaret Wittman

[Reported for the Star.]

Easton, November 23d, 1874.

Circuit Court for Talbot Co. Nov. Term, 1874. Judges Joseph A. Wickes and Fred. Stump presiding.

J. Frank Turner, Clk. and Chas. H. Gibson, Esq., prosecuting for the State.

The case of the State of Maryland against George Wheeler and George Hines (both colored) for the murder of Mrs. Margaret Wittman, on the 18th day of July, 1874, near a place in this county called "Long Woods," was called.

The prisoners were brought into Court under the custody of the Sheriff from the jail, where they had been incarcerated since their arrest, the day after the homicide, and placed at the Bar. The prisoners are both young negro men. Wheeler has an open and pleasant countenance. Hines does not make so favorable an impression.

Messrs. Powell & Harrington appeared as counsel for the prisoners.

The prisoners are indicted jointly. The Indictment contains two counts, the one charging Wheeler as principal and Hines as an accessory, and the other Hines as principal and Wheeler as accessory. At about 11 o'clock the prisoners were arraigned by the clerk, Mr. Turner, and they both pleaded not guilty. The case was then severed, on motion of the defence and by the consent of the State, and the following Jury was empanneled in the case of George Wheeler:

Montgomery Lloyd, Foreman; Joseph H. Harrison, John Reese, Frank B. Pascault, George H. Graham, Chas. B. Mullikin, Edwd. Willey, Henry Baker, Saml. T. Love, James Ross, James W. Shaw, Chas. H. Henry.

The opening statement was made by Chas. H. Gibson, Esq., for State. The defence reserving the right to make a statement at the conclusion of the State's evidence.

The State called Thos. J. Rowens, who testified that he is a merchant at Long Woods; on the 18th day of July, 1874, (Saturday) on the evening of that day, John Wittman and his wife, Margaret Wittman, came to his store, and after making some purchases, started home. In a short time after they had left, John Wittman came back and stated that they had been attacked, and witness, his brother, George Rowins and Thomas Quimby, with Wittman, immediately repaired to the place on the road where the attack occurred, found the body of Mrs. Margaret Wittman lying by the roadside, had it taken up and carried to the school house at Long Woods; he identified the body as the dead body of Margaret Wittman.

Thomas Quimby was called by the State, and corroborated the former witness. Geo. Rowins, called by the State, also corroborated the first witness. Dr. Anselem W. Neal, called by the State and testified: Knew Mrs. Wittman; she lived on his property; saw her on the night of the 18th of July, in the road dead; examined the body; found an incised and contused wound two and a half or three inches long, on the back of the head; the blow must have been very severe to have cut through the hair and bonnet; some blunt instrument must have done the work. The witness described how the body laid on the road, and also how the flour was scattered on the ground, a small bag of which was found under the arm of Mrs. Wittman. The wound on the head was the direct, immediate and only cause of death.

The body was taken up and carried to the school house and Jury of Inquest summoned, and explained to the Jury that the blow caused concussion of the brain and caused her death. The next morning when he awoke, he found Wheeler in his yard, near his house, gesticulating violently, and wanted witness to kill him; he was bleeding very freely from his throat. Witness told him to throw away what he had in his hand, (thought it was a knife,) and he would come out and see what he could do for him. Wheeler threw down what he had in his hand, and he picked it up and found it was a razor; told him to lay down in the shade; examined his throat; it was cut very badly; the wind pipe was severed entirely in twain, and was afraid he would die before he could get any information from him as to the circumstances connected with the case; he knew that Wheeler was accused of the murder of Mrs. Wittman, and he wished to know from Wheeler who were with him.—Wheeler, although talking and articulating badly, told witness that George Hines was with him; he said that he struck Mrs. Wittman; that Hines did not strike her, and that he struck her with a piece of carriage shaft.

Cross examined by the defence.

The prisoner was in his employ; the officers of the law were after him when he came to his house that morning; threw away the razer at first word; offered no inducement for him to make a confession, used no threat but simply asked him the question, who killed Mrs. Wittman? did not tell him he was going to die.

Redirect by the State.

George Hines threw a plowshare, said Wheeler, at John Wittman, before he struck. Wheeler hesitated at first to tell who it was that was with him; that Wheeler said he struck Mr. Wittman after the throwing of the plowshare by Hines; that Mrs. Wittman run, and he, (Wheeler) run after her and overtaking her, struck with the piece of shaft, and after striking her, threw it down nearby. The piece of carriage shaft was exhibited; witness recognized that piece of shaft as the piece found near the place of the homicide. Prisoner, when asked why he did it, stated that whiskey did it. To the question by the State, What did Wheeler state at the trial before the Justice at the preliminary examination, in regard to the piece of shaft?

Objected to by defence.

Objection overruled. Witness asked Wheeler if this was the stick here in court; Wheeler said that it looked like it.

By State: What connection did Wheeler state that George Hines took in the case? Objected to by the defence.

Objection overruled. Witness said he was present at a colloquy between Hines and the prisoner at the Bar, before the Coroner's Jury. Wheeler said Hines was with him, while Hines denied that he was there.

The prisoner was brought to the County jail and saw no more of him until he saw him in the jail in the presence of the Sheriff and of the State's Attorney.

By State: What did Wheeler there state? Objected to by the defense.

By the Court: State, Doctor, what were the ciacumstances of this visit?

Answer—Wheeler was taken from the room where other prisoners were confined; do not know who questioned the prisoner first.

Argued by Counsel for Defense.

The defense referred the court to, and read from 2nd Russell 824, 828 and 829.

Witness just here stated in reply to the State, that Mr. Gibson stated to the prisoner, that he need not make any statement unless he chose to do so. The defense withdrew their objections and witness continued, Wheeler made the same statement in regard to the killing of Mrs. Wittman, and further, that Hines proposed to him while they were going down the road in pursuit of Mr. and Mrs. Wittman, to rape Mrs. W.; but the prisoner stated that he was opposed to that, and told Hines that one man was now in jail for that offense; that he only wanted to give Mrs. Wittman a beating; that he expected he was going to suffer for the deed, but he had told the truth.

Cross examined. That in all of the prisoner's conversation he stated that he did not intend to kill Mrs. Wittman but only intended to give her a good beating.

Hedge Thompson called by the State: Lives in the neighborhood of the homicide, coming oome on the night of 18th of July last, between 11 and 12 o'clock; went down to where the body of Mrs. Wittman lay, in the road, with a small bag of flour under her arm.

Upon information received, on Sunday morning went in search of Wheeler; saw Wheeler at a distance come out of the bushes near wherehe lived, not very far from the place of the homicide, looked around and went to his house, and soon saw him running from thence to the woods; saw him throw his hands down as if he were opening something; he was then running like a deer; saw him no more till he was at Dr. Neal's with his throat cut; the next time he saw him after the examination before the Justice, was in jail, and there asked him where he got his razor; he told me that he got it when he went to house while I saw him, and that witness was carrect in supposing that he was opening something; for at the time he was throwing his hand down, he was opening his razor to cut his throat.

Court adjourned at 10 o'clock P. M., to meet to-morrow at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Tuesday, November 24th, 1874.

Court assembled. Present as on yesterday.

Wm. Askins, colored, called by the State: The prisoner was at his house on Sunday before the homicide, and said that Mrs. Wittman had told a lie on him, a damned old bitch he was going to beat or kill her.

Cross examined by defense.

The statement was made to him by Wheeler without asking him any questions.

Ellen Tilghman, colored, called by the State: Knows the prisoner; went to live with him before Christmas last; saw him on the night of the homicide; saw him at the store; saw him and Hines go down the road and converse together; saw him come back, pick up a stick and throw it down and then get another, and heard him whistle; he was answered by some one; and he started off down the road, towards the place where the homicide was committed.

By defense. The reason she noticed the prisoner so closely, was because she had had a difficulty with Wheeler's wife, and the prisoner had threatened "to drop her corpse," and she thought that stick was for her.

Wm. J. Kelton called by the State. The carriage shaft exhibited, and witness detailed the finding of it near the place of the homicide; was present at the dressing of the wound on the prisoner's throat, by the Doctor and heard Mr. Rowens ask him why he killed the woman; he said he was drunk; then he asked the prisoner what he killed her with? he stated that he killed her with a piece of cart shaft.

Henry Zeigler called by the State: Keeps a store at Long Woods; the prisoner came to his store on Saturday evening and purchased a pint of whiskey for a gentleman, and after he had carried the whiskey to him, who was sitting in his wagon, did not come in his store any more, but heard him dancing outside.—Mr. and Mrs. Wittman came to his store that evening and stated that they wanted to be waited on quick, so that they could return home. When Mr. and Mrs Wittman left the store the dancing stopped; recognizes the piece of shaft and plowshare as those he had seen around his shop.

T. J. Slaughter called by the State.—Was the Justice who sat at the preliminary examination; after the prisoner's throat was dressed, he asked him who went up the road with him on Saturday night, he answered, Hines went with him; he asked him what they went for, and he stated that they went for the purpose of knocking the Wittmans in the head. The prisoner first stated that he murdered her and afterwards that their business was to knock the Wittmans in the head.

Sheriff N. C Fitzjarrell, called by the State, corroborated Dr. Neal's testimony, in regard to the visit to the jail, and further stated that the prisoner said, that after he had knocked John Wittman down, Mrs. Wittman turned, and started back towards the store; threw up her hands and, "Oh, my God! don't strike me;" he struck her, and when he did so, Hines ran. Hines proposed to him, the prisoner, to rape Mrs. Wittman, but he would not do that; but said he told him, as he told him at the start, that he wanted to give them (the Wittmans) a good beating. (State closed.)

Opening statement by defense, by I. C. W. Powell, Esq.

Hedge Thompson called by defense. Was at the Magistrate's office while the preliminary examination was going on; some persons threatened to kill, to hang, or lynch the prisoner; the prisoner was laying in the floor of a wagon and one person proposed to drive off with him, when he was stopped.

The defense asked the Court that the confession then made, and which has been detailed by the witnesses Neal and Slaughter be ruled out. Objected to by State. Objection overruled.

The confessions made by the prisoner at the magistrate's office were ruled out.

Thomas Hopkins called by defense. Prisoner came to the store at Long Woods with him on the 18th of July last; as he was passing along Wheeler purchased the whiskey for him; he knew Wheeler to be a good natured and industrous man.

Owen A. Porter, Louis Neal, Robt. Neal, Matthew Neal called by the defense, and testified to the good character of the prisoner.—Defence closed their testimony.

John B. Mandrill by State as to prisoner's character.

Case argued before the Jury by Messrs. Powell & Harrington for prisoner and Chas. H. Gibson, Esq., for State, and given to the Jury at 10 o'clock P. M.

The court room was packed with citizens from town and country. The court was kept open until nearly 12 o'clock. The Jury not agreeing to a verdict, Court was adjourned until to-morrow at 8 o'clock.

THE VERDICT.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 2.

Court met at 8 o'clock. Present as on yesterday.

The Jury were ordered into court, and being ask by the clerk—"Are you agreed on your verdict?" replied in the affirmative. The prisoner in the meantime standing up before them.

Clerk—Gentlemen of the Jury, look upon the prisoner at the Bar; what say you; is he guilty of the matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?

Foreman—Guilty of murder in the first degree. The verdict was then recorded.

Owing to the early hour of the day at which the verdict was taken there were not many persons present in the Court Room. The prisoner heard the verdict without apparent emotion.

The Court took a recess till 9½ o'clock A. M.

9½ o'clock A. M. Court reassembled. The case of the State against George Hines, indicted with George Wheeler for the murder of Mrs. Wittman, was then called. The Sheriff returned a list of 30 Tales, and the following Jury was sworn in the case:

Alexis A. Pascault, foreman; John P. Jester, John R. Willis, Wm. J. Marvell, James H. McNeal, Wm. B. Ewing, James H. White, Robt. R Lloyd, Isaac Bryan, Charles Engerman, Edwd. M. Newnam, and John H. Craft.

The State called T. J. Rowins, A. W. Neal, Wm. J. Kelton, Ellen Tilghman, Hedge Thompson, Henry Zeigler whose testimony in the main is set forth in the case of Wheeler. Other witnesses were sworn by the State whose testimony proved the prisoner's connection with Wheeler, in the murder.

The State's Attorney proposed to put George Wheeler, convict, upon the stand. The defense objected—stating that they were his counsel and although the Jury had passed upon his case, they had moved the Court for arrest of judgment and a new trial and any statement that Wheeler might make might compromise his interest, in the event of his getting a new trial.

The Court stated that it could not be done without the consent and acquiesence of Wheeler.

The State's Attorney stated that Wheeler had already made sundry confessions as to the part which he had taken in the transaction and he supposed he would not object to show the connection and state the part which George Hines acted in this unfortunate proceding.

The Counsel for Wheeler desired to explain to him privately before he should be brought in as a witness for State.

The State objected.

The Court stated that they would instruct Wheeler in the matter—that it was a matter which counsel could not control; that they could explain to Wheeler on the stand how his interest could be effected by his testifying.

Counsel for Hines noted an exception.

George Wheeler was then sworn.

The Court stated to him that he had been called as a witness by the State—that anything he should say must be entirely voluntary. That he had been convicted of murder in the first degree, that his counsel had moved for a new trial and he could not be made to say anything that would implicate himself in any manner with the murder of Mrs. Wittman and asked him if he understood the matter as it was presented to him—Wheeler stated, "I think I do." The counsel for Hines then explained to Wheeler his interest in the matter.

The court again cautioned Wheeler that he need not make any statement or answer any question unless he chose, and could not be forced to do it.

Wheeler then testified that George Hines had the ploughshare, he got it out of Mr. Zeigler's shop.

When I first came to the store of Mr. Zeigler that Saturday evening, I brought my banjo with me. I found others at the store that could play better than I could, so I gave my banjo to one of them while I danced.

George Hines came out after I had got there—When Hines came up I saie, Hallo Hines! Hines said, "Hallo it is." I asked Hines to go home with me, he said he could not go. I took Hines off and told him to go up to the corner yonder (meaning Zeiglers' store) and see if there is not a woman up there. Hines wanted to know what I meant. I told him never mind, go and I would tell him when he came back, he went and came back and told me that she was there, and he asked me what I wanted to know for. I told him I wanted to whip her and wanted him to help me. Hines told me he would, and said we ought to have others. I told him I guessed we two could whip her. Hines said allright. Hines said we ought to have some whiskey to tune up with. I gave him a levy to buy a half pint. Jim Gibson bought the whiskey and we all drank.

Hines had a small stick or switch in his hand, and said this would not do, looked around Mr. Zeigler's shop and got a ploughshare—and we started off together. Hines said hold on, I will see if they are in Mr. Rowins store. Hines said, "I have the share, you have nothing. I will watch the Wittmans while you go and get something. If the Wittmans come out before you get back I will whistle."

I went in the rear of the shop and then got a stick, and while there heard Hines whistle. Hines was lying by the tree near Mr. Rowins store when the Wittmans came out.

Hines asked if the Wittmans knew that I was there. I told him I did not know. He suggested that we had better exchange hats which we did. Hines suggested that we rape Mrs. Wittman. I told him that would not do, I only wanted to beat her. As we were going down the road after them, Hines said we ought to be ahead of them; we came to where the road forked and afterwards came to gether, so we took the one that we supposed that thay had not taken and running ahead of them waited. Just then some one came along on horse back and we took to the woods. After the person on horse-back had passed we found that the Wittmans had passed also.

Now I said to him what shall be done? Hines said he only had a ploughshare, and I only had a stick.

Hines said, "my heart has failed me." I said to him, Damn it, man, are you going to desert me, you came out here with me to beat the woman, and here you are backing out.

Hines handed me the share, and said, "here's the share throw it, if you choose." I threw the share at John Wittman and Hines ran as I threw it.

Hines ran in the woods, and I after knocking the Wittmans down went back to to the store by the road, and met Hines again at Mr. Zeigler's store.

The first words that passed between us was, Hines said, "give me my hat, here is yours," and we exchanged hats.

I did not persuade Hines to beat Mrs. Wittman. Hines said I persuaded him, but I did not do it, he went with me at the first word. I never proposed to Hines to kill the woman, but only to beat her. I had taken five drinks of whiskey during the evening. The State here closed.

The defence after calling 2 or 3 witnesses to contradict Wheeler closed at 3 o'clock P. M.

Recess till 5 o'clock P. M. 5 o'clock P. M. Court reassembled argued by Messrs Powell & Harrington for prisoner, C. H. Gibson for State.

Case given to the Jury at 10 o'clock, and at 12 o'clock midnight, the Jury came into Court and rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. Motion for new trial by prisoner's counsel.

Tornado and Hail Storm.

A Terrible Hurricane in Baltimore—Great Destruction of Property—Many House Blown Down. BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—At about a quarter of two o'clock this afternoon Baltimore was visited by a sudden hurricane and hail storm, which did material damage to property, particularly in the western, northwestern and southern sections of the city, at exposed points. The wind was from the southwest and west. For a brief period a perfect tornado prevailed; there was thunder and lightning, and the hail fell thick and large. Rain had fallen, with intervals of sunshine, all day, and, indeed, from the preceding evening. The storm culminated in the gale about 2 P. M., when most of the damage was done on the suburbs, chiefly to new buildings in course of erection. At 6.15 P. M. there was a second very heavy blow and rainfall, the wind reaching a velocity at 9 P. M. of thirty-five miles an hour. The storm, altogether, was one of the severest experienced in this locality for many months. Many houses were unroofed and some half built structures demolished, while much damage and inconvenience was experienced in occupied dwellings by flooding cellars and unroofing. Several persons are reported injured.

The chief damage to property was the unroofing of houses covered with tin, which in many cases was rolled up like a carpet, and in some instances carried as far as thirty or forty feet from the buildings. In some cases the houses were the same as those damaged by the last wind storm several months ago.—The insecure construction of the houses is assigned as a reason for such a general skinning of the roofs. The majority of the houses damaged were new buildings, or those which have been occupied but a short time. In several instances a portion of the upper walls of the houses were also blown down. After the storm in the afternoon many went to work at once to repair damages, and it will require but a few days to obliterate all traces of the storm. Cases are reported of carriages blown over by the force of the gale or typhoon on a small scale, but the occupants of the vehicles escaped unhurt. During the storm three or four scaffolds on buildings in process of completion were carried away, and workmen slightly injured.

Signs, shingles and other such small objects were carried as far as six hundred yards from their original positions, and the danger from stray bricks displaced from chimneys was not uncommon on the streets in the extreme northwestern section, where the gale spent most of its fury. The storm carried away several telegraph poles, and on Carey street, near Franklin street, several wires were broken and poles knocked down by falling roofs. The wires were whirled about like whip cords by the wind to the great danger of passing vehicles and pedestrians. Deputy Marshal Frey, who lives in the vicinity, was promptly on hand and by his individual efforts secured the wires around the posts. At the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Townsend street several telegraph wires were also broken.

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

The damage by the storm in western and northwestern sections of the city was severe and extensive, roofs being blown off, cellars flooded, window shutters torn from their places and other extensive destruction caused. In very many cases furniture and other household goods were much damaged by rain, and in several instances people were compelled to leave their unroofed houses and seek shelter elsewhere. Lieut. Watkins and Sergeant Schultz, of the northwestern district, were called upon last night to detail officers for special duty in certain localities, where parties were obliged to leave their property unprotected. Great trees in Druid Hill Park were snapped in two as if pipe-stems, awnings were torn into shreds, and about twenty-five telegraph poles were broken off.

Disastrous Storm Elsewhere.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF TUSCUMBIA, ALA.—TWELVE PERSONS KILLED.

NASHVILL, Tenn., November 23.—A heavy and disastrous storm has prevailed south and west of here in the last twenty-four hours. The following particulars have been received of the destruction at Tuscumbia, Alabama.

A terrible storm occured here (Tuscumbia) last evening, destroying one-third of the residences, killing twelve persons and injuring many others, Mrs. Wm. Winston, mother of late Governor Winston; wife and two children of Hon. John B. Moore, Senator from this district; F. D. Hodkins, Esq., editor of the Chronicle, his wife and four children were killed. The Catholic Church, Dishler Female Institute, recently finished, many of the finest residences, both of the flouring mills, and the most substantial brick dwellings in the town, were destroyed. Many poor families are without homes. A bridge on the Memphis and Charleston railroad near the town was destroyed. The Eastern bound train was precipitated into Spring creek. Fortunately no one was killed. The engineer was badly burned. Several days will elapse before the trains will run through. The mayor appeals to Huntsville, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and adjoining towns in the following terms:

"Nearly half of our town is in ruins. Twelve persons have been killed and many wounded. A large number of families are entirely destitute. The tornado came from the southwest, passing to the northeast. Unless immediate aid can be extended to us much suffering will be the result. We appeal to the charity of the Christian public in behalf of the unfortunate.

"H. F. NEWSOM,
"Mayor of Tuscumbia."

FURTHER FROM THE ALABAMA STORM.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 23.—A terrific tornado paced over Northwestern Alabama about nine o'clock last night, destroying much property and many lives.

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 23.—A terrible storm visited Montevalle, five miles north of Selma last night. Twelve or fifteen houses were destroyed, two persons killed and fifteen or twenty wounded; some seriously.

CINCINNATI AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—A storm of wind last night, about 11 o'clock, unroofed several houses in Covington and Newport, Ky., inflicting $5,000 damage, but causing no personal injury or loss of life. Crossing the Ohio river it passed up the Little Miami valley with abated strength, unroofing only a few houses and prostrating fences.

PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—A rain storm, accompanied by hail and lightning, passed over the city this afternoon. In the northwestern section the storm was very severe. A high wind prevailed, and hail fell quite lively. Lightning struck the dwelling of Daugherty & Bro., Front street, below Girard avenue, burning a hole in the roof. The electric fluid passed out, however, without injuring any one.

The lower section of Camden, New Jersey, was visited this afternoon by a thunder shower, accompanied by a severe wind. The office at Kaighn's Point Ferry was unroofed, and a number of fences and trees prostrated. In the eighth ward the water in Newton Creek was lifted up in the form of a water spout and carried over the causeway this side of Gloucester.

HURRICANE IN NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., November 23.—A hurricane passed over this city in a northerly direction this afternoon, taking the roofs from some six buildings and demolishing signs, awnings, &c., to a fearful extent. The entire roof, together with the rafters, boards, and part of the brick work was stripped off a row of four-three-story buildings. No persons were injured. Loss about $10,000.

ON THE LAKES.

CHICAGO. Nov. 23.—A heavy gale has prevailed here since eleven o'clock last night, and there are apprehensions for the safety of shipping on the lake, but up to one o'clock P. M. to day there were no disasters reported.

LATEST ARRIVAL.—MRS. HIGGINS has just returned from the city with another addition of FASHIONABLE HATS, LACES, BUGLE TRIMMING and FANCY GOODS. All are invited to examine her stock.

nov24 G

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1875, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norweigan, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitar effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humerous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful and may be had for the asking. The proprietors, Messrs Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his own neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

decl 1m.

CHARLES H. GIBSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Easton, Md.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

TOWN PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, in Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, in front of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on

Tuesday, 22d of December inst.,

between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.,

THE REAL ESTATE

of which Alexander Todd, late of Talbot county, died seized and possessed, consisting of

Two Dwelling Houses AND LOTS,

situate in the town of Easton.

LOT NO. 1,

is located on the corner of Market Space and West street, fronting 42 feet on Market Space and with a depth of 88 feet, improved by a FRAME

Dwelling house

one and a-half stories high, SMOKE HOUSE, &c

LOT NO. 2,

Adjoins the above described premises, fronting on West street 42 feet, with a depth of 48 feet, and is improved by a small frame

Dwelling House,

SMOKE HOUSE, &c.

Terms of Sale.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months from the day of sale.—Deferred payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee, and to bear interest from the day of sale. Title papers at the expense of the purchaser.

CHARLES H. GIBSON,
Trustee.

dec1-4t G

DR. TUTTS EXPECTORANT.

A MILD APERIENT AND GENTLE PURGATIVE, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public.—They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an Antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For Dyspepsia they are a specific. For Sick Headache and Bilious Colic they are a sure cure. For Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the world. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00 a box.

DR. TUTTS EXPECTORANT.

The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insiduous in its attacks as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset, would have averted all danger. Dr. Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clergyman of New York, propounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century," and says "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

dec1-1y

Some Things I Have

AT THE

HARDWARE STORE.

I HAVE the nicest display of Block Tin Planished, Albata and Plated Ware, ever before in Easton. Handsome Plated Coffee Urns, Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pots, Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c. Goods Silver and Nickel Plated.

Nickel Plating retains its polish better than Silver, and is more easily kept in order for use.

Never before was such an assortment in Easton of Pocket and Table CUTLERY, and all at greatly reduced rates.

HORSE COVERS & CARRIAGE BLANKETS, in full supply, and at prices frightfully reduced.

I have the prettiest display of CARRIAGE WHIPS ever before seen here. Beautiful goods, some with Ivory Handles, Malacca Stocks, Plated Mountings. The most fastidious can be pleased. Whips of all prices, from 15 cents to $8 each.

Numerous other special attractions will be named next week.

Greater inducements are now offered than ever before.

One good way to save money is to deal always with THOS. C. NICOLS,
Hardware Store, Easton.

decl

November 17th, 1874.

Thompson & Kersey

PRICES DOWN!

JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Cotton Flannels, White and Red Flannels, Bleached and Brown

MUSLINS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS and Dress Goods,

For Ladies and Gentlemen, at LESS PRICES than can be offered by any house in Easton.

THOMPSON & KERSEY.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY.

FOUND trespassing within the inclosures of the subscriber, sometime in September last, a WHITE SHOAT, not marked.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

nov17-3t J. B. BENNETT.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are warned not to trespass with dog or gun on the farm called "OAKLAND," in Edmondson's Neck, as the law will be enforced against all offenders.

nov17-3t D. N. CARRINGTON.

A NEW CHROMO FOR 1875.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

Will give to every subscriber, whether Single or in a Club, who pays in Advance for 1875, and remits direct to this office, a copy of "THE RESCUE," the handsomest chrome ever offered by a publisher.

Terms $3 per annum. For Circular, containing Terms for Clubs, etc, address L A GODEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED MARY CLEMMER AMES' new book "Ten Years in Washington." [illegible] by the sale of over 50,000 already. [illegible] A. D. WORTHINGTON & Co., Hartford, Conn.

WM. H. HENNEGEN & CO.,
WHOLESALE JEWELERS & JOBBERS
IN
AMERICAN & FOREIGN WATCHES,
TOOLS, MATERIALS, &c. Also
Wholesale Clock Depot
For all desirable styles of AMERICAN CLOCKS.
220 W. BALTIMORE St., BALTO. MD.
[up-stairs].

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH

The Liver must be kept in order.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR has become a staple family medicine. Purely vegetable—*Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Will clear the complexion, cure sick headache, &c. Shun imitations.

Try Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
GRAIN, CORD WOOD, LUMBER.
PRODUCE, TOBACCO, &c, &c
Tiernan, Walton & Co.
97 W. LOMBARD ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Refer to Bank of Commerce. Send for Price Current.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING."—How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Philadelphia.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

"THE LOST CAUSE."

A MAGNIFICENT Picture, 50,000 copies already sold. It is 14x18 inches in size, printed on heavy plate paper, beautiful in design and artistic in execution. It represents a confederate soldier after the war returning to his home, which he finds lonely and desolate. In front of the ruined cottage, telling a sad tale of the miseries of war, are two graves with rude crosses, on one of which some friendly hand has hung a garland.—To the right the calm river and rising moon indicate peace and rest. The stars, seen between the trees, represent the SOUTHERN CROSS. It is a picture that will touch every Southern heart, and should find a place in every Southern home.—Sent by mail mounted on a roller, and post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, or three for 50 cents.

Address W M BURROW,
200 Main Street, Bristol, Tenn.

☞ Agents wanted for this, and a variety of other fine Engravings. From $5 to $10 per day easily made. Catalogue and private terms to agents free.

nov17-4t

Just Received

Another Invoice

OF THOSE

BEAUTIFUL

Black Alpacas

and

MOHAIRS

which have given such universal satisfaction.

Every one who has examined them, pronounce them the handsomest goods in the market. Our

50 Cent ALPACA

is equal to if not superior to the 75 CENT grade in any other make. Every one in want of a

Black Alpaca or Mohair

should not fail to examine our stock.

COVINGTON & BATEMAN

DRESS GOODS.

We have a

Splendid Stock

of the most

Desirable Styles

and Colors,

AT

VERY LOW

PRICES.

COVINGTON & BATEMAN.

Established

1838.

J. W. CHEEZUM & CO.

Are receiving their usual large and varied stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C.

The Quality and Prices of their Goods cannot be surpassed in the Easton market.

They will enter into the Fall and Winter Trade with the determination not to be undersold by any house on the Shore.

J. W. C. & Co.

They have received a large stock of BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY INGRAIN and RAG CARPETS, which they are offering at City Prices.