THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

EASTON, MD.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston.

are our Agents for the GAZETTE, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Supscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Merchants and others advertising by the year will be charged extra for advertisements out of their regular line of business.

NEWS ITEMS.

The tragic *finale* of the history of the little schooner *John T. Ford*, in the voyage to Europe will have, it is to be hoped, the effect of putting an end to the mania for crossing the ocean in boats. Even if such efforts are successful, they produce no beneficial consequence, and are the occasion of great peril and hardship to the persons who risk the consequences of such voyages. From the account of the trip, by the only survivor, it appears that the parties on board suffered extremely. The boat shipped water, and the crew were obliged to perform their duties in wet clothing. On the 25th of July the boat capsized and righted again, but their bread and stores were wetted. On the 5th of August she capsized again by which they lost all their supply of oil and the principal part of their water. This condemned them to darkness at night, so that they could not see the compass in order to steer. On the 19th or August the boat capsized again, the ballast shifted, the boards which sustained it having been burned, and all on board were thrown into the sea. They managed to get hold of the boat, which remained bottom upward, but were frequently washed off. In this miserable position they continued one night and a day. One the poor fellows yielded to the waves. They prayed together as often as they could, being interrupted by the washing of the waves. The mate kissed the likeness of his wife and fell overboard. The Captain, crying out "God help my poor wife and family," yielded to the violence of the waters. Armstrong, the survivor, was carried off at the same time, but succeeded in gaining the boat, frequently being carried away, but bravely struggling to secure his place. Four days after the boat was capsized he was taken off by a passing vessel, in a wretched condition from his bruises, exposure and want of food and water. His melancholy story is such a warning of the misery which attends foolhardy experiments in navigation, that it is hoped that it will have its influence in putting an end to the spirit of adventure which prompts many to efforts, which, if successful, can minister nothing to their reputation or fortune.

Samuel J. Randall, Wm. McCandless, Samuel Josephs, John Maginnis, leading Democratic politicians of Philadelphia, arrived at Washington on Wednsday for the purpose of urging upon the President and heads of Departments the importance of assisting the Democratic party at the coming election. The party waited on President Johnson, and were introduced by Mr. Randall, what transpired there no one outside of their number knows.

General Hancock arrived at Washington on Wednsday, direct from St. Louis. He was on his way to New Orleans to assume command of the Fifth Military District, when he was stopped by a telegram from General Grant to come to Washington. Soon after his arrival he visited Grant and had a short interview.

It is understood he is ready to proceed to New Orleans at once, regardless of consequences to himself, and will not avail himself of the privilege allowed, by standing orders from the War Department of officers detailed to duty South, where yellow fever prevails, to delay reporting until after October 13. It is not unlikely General Grant may induce him to delay going to New Orleans until after the fever abates.

There were sixty-eight deaths in New Orleans from yellow fever in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Among them, E. W. Sherbourne, special agent of the Treasury Department.

☞ We are somewhat astonished to notice that the Quaker city of Philadelphia puts forth a claim to being, not only the greatest manufacturing city on this continent, but, with the exception of London, the greatest in the world. We are all familiar with its advantages as a quiet and pleasant place of residence; but that it should claim to be a great industrial centre, will be news to many. As the matter is one, however, in which our merchants are directly interested, and the consumers of goods indirectly, we will give a brief synopsis of its claims.

In 1860, according to the Census returns, there were in Philadelphia, 6,298 manufactories having a capital of $73,318,885, which employed 98,000 hands, and produced an annual value of $136,000,000. Recently, Mr. Edwin T. Freedley, a well known author, has prepared a volume of 700 pages, on the Manufactures of Philadelphia, and demonstrated that, in 1866, the factories produced over two hundred millions of dollars of staple goods.—This is an astounding exhibit; no other city on the American continent approximates this amount. In 1855, the State of Massachusetts, including Boston, Lowell, and all her famous manufacturing towns, did not produce more than two hundred and forty millions. In 1860, New York had only seven small Cotton Goods Manufactories, and no Woolen mills; Philadelphia is now the commercial centre of two hundred and sixty Cotton and Woolen factories, and has besides, several thousand hand looms, of which the annual product is equal to that of seventy additional mills of average size. The class of dry goods manufactured in Philadelphia is of those low priced staple goods, which are especially adapted to the wants of the people in the Middle, Western, and Southern States. Millions of yards of pantaloonery, cottonades, checks and stripes, tickings, osnaburgs, Kentucky Jeans, and narrow textile fabrics, are made there every year. Of carpetings, the product amounts to nearly ten millions of dollars; of ready-made clothing, to eighteen millions; of refined sugar, over twenty millions; of boots and shoes, over five millions; of stoves nearly three millions. Philadelphia claims to have the largest military goods manufactory, the largest chemical factories, the largest cordage factory, the largest book-selling house, and the largest locomotive works and machine shops in the United States. It is quite evident, that her proximity to the coal mines and iron beds, her low rents and facilities afforded mechanics for comfortable and economical living, have given Philadelphia a start in manufacturing, which nothing but her want of enterprise can retard. It is moreover evident that with the progress already made in manufacturing, the Philadelphia market is worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase goods at first hand.

Daring Robbery.—A colored man by name of Wm. Green, living at St. Michaels, was robbed of $875,00 on Monday last. We give the following particulars, as given to us:

Green is a very respectable citizen and by his industry and economy, has accumulated considerable of this world's goods. For several days previous to the robbery Green had as guests, two colored men by the name of Isaac Gordon and Isaac Quinn, both of this county, but representing to Green that they were from South Carolina, and pretending that they wished to purchase a sail-boat which Green had an interest in. It is also said that they had with them a box containing a quantity of gold and proposed to Green to exchange with him, dollar for dollar, for U. S. currency. On the day of the robbery Green handed to his wife, in the presence of these men, $275.00, and also went to a gentleman in St. Michaels and informed him that if he would give him (Green) his check for six hundred dollars he could make some money and pay the balance on the boat which he partly owned. This gentleman agreed to it, knowing that Green was a responsible man, and in a short time he left for Easton to draw the money for the purchase of the gold. In a short time after Green left Gordon and Quinn left also, but returned and informed Green's wife that they were sent for the $275,00. It was paid over to them, when they started in the direction of Easton. When they reached the lane near the farm of Mr. Jos. R. Price, these parties met Green and informed him that the people of St. Michaels were after them, but stated that there was the box containing the gold. Green handed over the six hundred dollars, took the box and started for home. Before reaching St. Michaels, however, he thought he would examine his box, and on opening it found it to contain nothing but stones. Green was completely nonplussed, not knowing what to do. In a short time he returned to Easton, however, and informed the officers of the circumstance. They started in pursuit, but as yet the thieves are at large, and so is Green's money.—It is said that Green says that he would not care so much if the outrage had been perpetrated by a white man, but he thought himself "as sharp as any other darkey," and he takes it to heart very much at being out-witted by those of his own color

This is one of the shrewdest games of rascality we have heard being practiced in this locality for a long time, and we hope the scoundrels may yet be caught and punished to the full extent of the law.

The Election.—The election on the new Constitution on Wednesday last, passed off in this district in perfect quietness. The drinking places were closed and there was not the least excitement. This prohibition and the registration of voters are most excellent systems. The two great causes of contention, and quarrelling and fighting, are by these laws laid aside. A man's residence is settled before the day of election and he cannot obtain whiskey to work him up to that state of passion and frenzy which is generally so disgusting to sober men.—Notwithstanding this, we have heard of one of the old "faithfuls," while at the polls, pronounce the registration an outrage and disgrace to the State, when at the same time he was voting for it, in the new Constitution. How many more voted for this Constitution that did not know what it contained, is hard to tell. The vote in the county was far short of a full one, and the majority for the Constitution is about 200 less than it was for the Convention.

	Easton,	St. Michaels,	Trappe,	Chapel,	Bay Hundred,	Total,
For the Constitution,	292	157	286	242	98	10,75
Against the "	52	118	50	25	10	255

In Baltimore city, there were 21,896 votes polled—16,240 being for the Constitution and 5,666 against—making a majority for the Constitution of 10,584. There were about ten thousand who did not vote. The majority in the State we have no doubt will reach 20,000.

Admiral Farragut, on Monday, arrived at Cherbourg, France, on the United States frigate Franklin. He proceeded immediately with his staff to Paris, where he was received on all sides with distinguished consideration. In the afternoon General Dix, our Minister to the Court of France, gave a fete in honor of the "brave old Salamander." A large assemblage of American ladies and gentlemen were present to extend him their welcomes, and honor of one of the noblest sons of their country. The Parisians, who always admire a great soldier, will doubtless, feel happy in having the opportunity to look upon the form of the invincible Admiral—the man who never experienced a defeat, and who achieved those amazing and glorious victories during our war, which won not only our own praise but that of all Europe. In him they will see a worthy representative of the American nation, and a magnificent specimen of the American sailor.

Personal.—Mayor Thomas of St. Louis, Missouri, arrived in Easton on Tuesday last. He has been in the county for several weeks among his friends, he being a native of the county.

Capt. Richard Ll. Tilghman, of Miles River Neck, died at his residence, on Thursday last. His health has not been very good for several years. For a long time he held an important position in the United States Navy, took great pride in his profession and was considered a fine office, but in 1861, at the breaking out of the war, resigned his commission.

The Border State Convention.—The Bor-State Convention, held in Baltimomore on the 12th, was an earnest manly and successful demonstration of the friends of manhood suffrage. The large attendance of delegates, representatives of the Republicans of Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, the enthusiastic and numerous audience, the eloquent, earnest and pointed addresses, the firm, dignified and loyal utterances of the Convention through its unanimously adopted resolutions, all made the occasion one that will bespeak the consideration, and we earnestly trust the favorable action of Congress on the appeal which it has so forcibly made.

The resolutions of this Convention take broad and bold ground, the first of which declares,

That it is the duty of Congress, under the National Constitution, to protect the equal voting rights of all loyal American citizens, regardless of their complexion, for the reason to admit the right of a State to limit the franchise to one class admits its right to limit it to any extent—an abuse effectually guarded against by the Constitution in requiring that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government."

The 6th, 7th and 8th also declares,

That we approve heartily the measures adopted by Congress for reconstructing the Rebel States, based upon the principle that loyal men shall rule, and that treason, which failed in its armed attacks, shall have no appeal to the ballot-box; and we honor the heroes Sheridan and Sickles who, by their faithful execution of the laws in the spirit of their enactment, have added civil renown to the laurels won on the field, and whose fidelity alone caused their removal by Andrew Johnson.

That the patriotic services of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, trusted by Abraham Lincoln and suspeneded from office by Andrew Johnson, are gratefully appreciated by the loyal people of the whole country, and that the Senate of the United States, in obedience to the popular will, should, at the earliest opportunity of the law by reinstating Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War.

That the military services of General U.S. Grant his charlacteristic prudence and firmness, his devotion to popular liberty, and the love for his country which has illustrated his eminent career, while they entitle him to the gratitude of the people for what he has done in the past, and their confidence in what his noble nature must inspire him to do in the future, also entitle the people to confidently look to him in his two-fold capacity of General of the Army and Secretary of War to enact all the power and authority conferred upon him by the laws of the land to promote the fullest and most efficient execution of the acts of Congress known as the reconstruction acts.

The 10th resolution further declares,

That it is the duty of the House of Representatives, as the paramount necessity of its approaching session, to present articles of impeachment to the Senate for the trial of Andrew Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors against the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof; for usurpation of powers delegated to the Legislative Department of the Government; for obstructing, hindering and delaying the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; for the removal of faithful officers in violation of law; the indecency and indecorium of his public administration, the perverse obstinacy by which he intensifies the disloyalty of unrepentant Rebels, and his persistent opposition to the will of the loyal people of the nation.

Gov. Swann's Militia.—The Washington *Chronicle* says:

We learn that Mr. James Cooper, who served in the Rebel army during the entire war, has been commissioned by Gvo. Swann as a Brigadier General of the new Maryland militia now being organized and equipped; also, that Colonel J. C. Herbert, who commanded the 1st Maryland Rebel Regiment, and was wounded at Gettysburg, has a full regiment of returned Confederate soldiers in the new military service of Maryland styled the "Maryland Guard," and that they have adopted the Rebel gray uniform. The State authorities have purchased the guns for them, and great eagerness is manifested to have this soldiery ready for active service. What does it mean?

Hon. Schuyler Colfax on the Political Situation.

The following letter from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representaives, in response to an invitation to attend the Border State Convention, was addressed to the Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr., and its publication has been delayed by Mr. Thomas' absence from the city on business, the letter not having been received until Monday, 16th instant. Mr. Colfax writes:

South Bend, Ind., September 7th, 1867.

My Dear Sir:—Returning home from a visit to the Copper and Iron Mines of the Lake Superior region, I find your letter, asking me to attend the Border State Convention on the 12th instant, and also an official invitation from T. J. Wilson, Esq., Chairman of the Republican Union Committee of your State. Will you please explain to the Convention that I am unable to be present, having promised to speak in various parts of Ohio, and with but a few days for correspondence, business, &c., accumulated during my absence.

I Shall watch the proceedings of your Convention with the deepest interest. The country scarcely realizes how sorely tried are the faithful Union men of the Border States, especially Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky; the States of West Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, being administered under happier auspices. When in Kentucky last June, just before the meeting of Congress, I was pained and saddened at what I heard from its most reliable citizens of the arrogant and domineering conduct of the dominant Rebel sentiment there; and it convinced me that the House of Representatives should at least inquire, as in July it resolved to do, into what kind of constituences had elected the representatives they seat to the National Councils. At the same session, although some of our friends hesitated, when Mr. Kelsey, of New York, offered his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire if Maryland, Delaware and Kentuckey had republican State Governments, so that the vote on seconding the previous question was a tie I gave the casting vote in the affirmative, because I honestly thought it was a most important and most timely inquiry. It is time to settle what is "a republican government." If a State which *enfranchises* by tens of thousands every man who bore arms to destroy the nation, and along with them every man who took official oaths of allegiance to a so-called Government which could only exist on the ruins of the Republic, and at the same time *disfranchises* by the tens of thousands other men who are free citizens of the United States and unmistakably loyal—if such a State has a republicen government, I would like some learned jurist to inform us what would be an anti-republican government. If a State where loyalty is made odious, and devotion to the Union in its darkest hours of trial is punished by ostracism, outrage and dishonor—and the bitterest enmity and blodiest hostility to the Republic is the surest passport to social distinction, to public honors and to official trust—if *that* kind of Government is one that the United States is to guarantee—and that means to secure, to enforse to protact—our Revolutionary fathers must have sadly misunderstood the meaning of the language they placed so solemny and emphatically in the Constitution. I will not insult their memories by believing it.

I have the fullest faith that the Congress which has dared to defy Rebel hate, and Executive obloquy and reviling, will not allow such conduct to pass unrebuked. It is their *duty* to protect loyal men everywhere, *and they will do it*. Sneered at and denounced for sending investigating committees South, when the President's policy had ripened into that horrid crop of riots, outrages and massacres, the legislation which grew out of these investigations has been endorsed since by all who love loyalty and abhor rebellion throughout the land. And though their first duty when they re-assemble will be to determine whether the recent Executive action, so flagrantly defiant of the will of the people, and so notoriously at the demand of unrepentant traitors, does not require them to present the President at the bar of the Senate as an enemy of the country in his present revivication of the spirit of rebellion, an enemy of peace in his persistent obstruction to reconstruction by law, and a persistent defier of the expressed will of the nation—yet I cannot doubt that they will also execute that constitutional guaranty so wisely and so thoroughly that hereafter Union men in the Border States, as elsewhere, shall realize that devotion to the country has not brought upon them dishonor, tyranny and oppression; but that throughout the whole Republic every one who has proven his love of the Union and who rejoices in its preservation, shall be adequately protected against all enemies by the power of the land he helped to save. Yours, very truly,

Schuyler Colfax.

Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr. Baltimore, Md.

New Currency.—A fifteen cent note is about to be issued by the Treasury Department, which will be a great convenience, and it is hoped will abolish the five cent currency. We presume that the Mint will keep up the coinage of five cent pieces, our first step toward that specie currency which we are to have at some indefinite time in the uncertain hereafter. Generals Grant and Sherman are to have their portraits on the new notes; and they deserve this honor quite as well as some of the living men whose likenesses go from hand to hand in the every day business of life as guaranties that the currency is worth the amount which it promises to pay.

The Poor Man's Friend.—Doctors' bills are too long for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping Grace's Celebrated Salve in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds, bruises, sprains wounds, chilblains chapped, hands, &c. Mothers, do not neglect to save your husband's hard-earned money but purchase a box of this salve, only 25 cts.

Overcrowding Emigrat Ships.—The evil which results from the overcrowding of emigrant ships is so ancient, and the matter has been so frequently alluded to, that its presentation at this time by Secretary McCulloch may be looked upon as of course, and only formal. We have excellent statutory provisions bearing upon this matter, and such safeguards, checks and rules that upon the statute book have the appearance of a perfect and admirable system. But laws are only valuable when they are enforced, and Mr. McCulloch says that those in relation to navigation are not. The plain disregard of them which is manifested has become so usual that he is compelled to call attention of the custom house authorities to the matter. The great trouble in relation to vessels which arrive here from foreign countries is, that the mischief by overcrowding is all done during the voyage, and that upon their arrival it ceases. True, the shippers may make themselves liable to penalties, but there is nobody to complain against them. The passengers will not, and custom house officers can be easily induced to pass over flagrant cases under the allegation that they are no business of theirs. Mr. McCulloch's hope is to convince them that it is; and, as he has done before, he calls their attention to it by a circular. The most certain plan to prevent this evil is by negotiations with foreign governments for the establishment of rules of inspection by them which shall prevent any vessel from leaving their ports with more passengers than can be accommodated comfortably, and with disregard to the health of all on board. This is the ounce of prevention which is worth infinitely more than the pound of cure which is resorted to in this country after all the mischief is done.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From Andrew Archer, Esq., of Fairfield, Me.

"About eight years since my son, Henry A. Archer now Postmaster at Fairfield, Somerset county, Me., was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of Lungs, and general debility, so much so that our family physician declared him to have a "Seated Consumption." He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it.—At length, from the solicitation of himself and others I was induced to purchase one bottle of Wistar's Balsom of Wild Cherry, which benefited him so much I obtained another bottle, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I think I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be—the Great Lung Remedy for the times! The above statement, gentlemen, is my voluntary offering to you in favor of your Balsom, and is at your disposal."

Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Son, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

Amesbury, Mass., Oct. 13th 1863.

Mr. Grace—Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted grevously for several weeks with a severe abcess upon my side, I used several remedies for its eradiction without receiving any relief, until I applied your salve, which effected a speedy and permanent cure.—I therefore feel happy to certify my confidence in its virtues. Yours with respect. JAMES BEAN.

I certify to the truthfulness of the above statement. H. S. Dearborn, M. D.

Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston, Proprietors.

Sold by Druggists, at 25 cents a box. By mail cents. [sep 7-3t

SCROFULA.

The Rev. George Storrs, of Brooklin, N. Y., says, in the Bible Examiner, by way of apology for publishing a medical certificate in his magazine, of the cure of his only son, of Scrofula, "after dissolution appeared inevitable." "We publish this statement, not for pay, but in gratitude to God; who has answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders; being satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment, which the readers of this Magazine will thank its Editor for bringing to their notice." Circular free.

Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. Dinsmore, Proprietor, 36 Cey St., N. Y., and by all Druggists.

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT!

Spectacles and Surgical Operations Rendered Useless! The Inestimable Blessing of Sight is made Perpetual by the use of the New Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups.

Many of our most imincnt Physicians, Oculists, Students and Divines have had their sight restored and permanently cured of:—

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We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

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This Dictionary embodies the results of the most recent study, research, and investigation, of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of its kind in the English language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land.

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Ladies, retired Clergymen, School Teachers, Farmers, Students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in canvassing every town and county in the country, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. For particulars, apply to, or address

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sep7-4t 722 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE HEAD OF A COMET

according to Milton, is rendered tenfold more terrible by its "Horrid Hair," and there are thousands of fiery human heads which might be rendered charming by simply changing their tint to a mellow brown, or a perfectly natural black with Cristadoro's Hair Dye. It is ridiculous to carry into society a grey, sandy or carrotty head, when five minutes would render it as attractive as Nature could have made it in her happy mood. Manufactured by J. Cristadoro, 6 Astor House New York. Sold by druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

This great medicine cured Dr. J. H. Schenck, the Proprietor of Pulmonary Consumption, where it had assumed its most formidable aspect, and when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery, he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the large cities weekly, where he has a large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. Schenck's pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

Please observe when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor—one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health—are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. Letters for advice should always be directed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office No. 15 North 6th Street Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Deams, Barnes & Co. N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicoga, Ill. Collins Bros., St. Louis Mo. [mar 16 3d w. ea. mo

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. Edwin A. Wilson will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

No. 165 South Second Street; Williamsburgh, N. Y. sep 14-7

NEW U. S. BOUNTIES.
INCREASED PENSIONS

Under recent Act of Congress, Soldiers of 1861 2 and 3 are, in certain cases, entitled to an *additional Bounty* from the U. S.

Soldiers who were disabled in the late war by the loss of eye-sight, arm, leg &c., &., are entitled to an *Increase* of *Pension* of $25, $20 and $15. Widows and Orphans are also entitled INCREASE of Pension under late Act.

Persons writing for information will please state the Name of the Soldier, his Company and Regiment, with the date of enlistment and discharge or death; also, how much Bounty or Pension received, and if the Soldier is dead, give the name or names of the nearest of kin.

Address, (enclosing Postage Stamp for reply.)

WM. B. HILL,
Attorney at Law,
70 W. Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.

aug 11

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.
sep 14-9m 823 Broadway, New York.

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D. S
mar 26-1y EASTON, Md

MARKETS.

Baltimore, September 20, 1867.

Sales as follows:

Wheat—White—	$2 55a2 65
Red,	$2 50a2 60
Corn—White,	$1 18a1 21
Yellow,	$1 26a1 28
Oats—	64a65

MARRIAGES.

Avery—Mineah.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Dryden, N. Y., August 28th, by the Rev. A. McDougal, D. C. Avery of Easton, Md., to Hattie E. Mineah of the former place.

SCARLET Sack Flannel, a pretty shade, just received by

sep 21 S. Patchett.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!!—The latest styles of Hoop Skirts, just received from the Factory, and for sale by

sep 21 Thompson & Kersey.

LADIES' CORSETS.—The genuine French Corsets. The New York patent Corset.—Mrs. Foy's patent Skirt Supporting Corsets.—For sale by [sept 21] Thompson & Kersey.

JOSEY FLANNEL! JOSEY FLANNEL!! All of the new and desirable styles of Josey Flannels, just received and for sale by

sep 21 Thompson & Kersey.

Bleached and Brown Muslins

JUST received *directly from the mills*, a case of Wamsutta Muslins which we will sell at a very small advace.

sep 21 Powell & Wright.

MURRAY,

THE Barber, wishes to inform the public that he continues to carry on Barbering business in all its branches. Those desiring a smoothe face, fashionably cut hair, a clean head or nicely polished boots, can have it all done at short notice. His shop may be found on Goldsborough street, opposite the Bank. [sep 21

ESTRAY SHEEP,

CAME upon the premises of the subscriber, some time in April, last, FOUR SHEEP, one weather and three ewes.

The owner of the sheep are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, including the cost of advertising, and take them away.

sep 21-3t N. P. GANNON.

SALESMAN WANTED.

A YOUNG man who understands the general Dry Goods business, and who can bring recommendations as to character and qualification, may hear of a situation by making an early application to

JOSEPH RASIN.

ALSO a youth from 16 to 18 years of age, to learn the general Mercantile business, who can furnish testimonials as above, is wanted by

sep 21-tf JOSEPH RASIN.

Town Commissioners' Notice.

THE Commissioners of the town of Easton, will meet at their room in the Court House, on

Wednesday, the 16th,
Thursday, the 17th,
Friday, the 18th October prox.,

for the purpose of hearing and deciding the complaints and appeals of persons aggrieved by the assessment just made and completed. By order of the board.

LEVIN H. CAMPBELL,
sep 21-4t S&J Secretary.

For Rent for 1867,

THE Dwelling now occupied by Wm. Wardell, on Easton Point. It is pleasantly situated and a desirable residece. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES C. DAVIS.

sep 21-2t Eason Point.

WANTED,

A BOY, between twelve and fourteen years of age, to learn the business of barber.—One from the country preferred. Good recommendation required. Apply to

CHARLES A. MURRAY,
sep 21tf Easton, Md.

CATHOLIC CHURCH,

A MISSION will be given by the Redemptorist Father, at the CATHOLIC CHURCH in Easton.

The mission will begin on *Sunday, September 29th.*

All further particulars will be announced at the opening of the Mission.

On Sunday Mass will be given as usual at 10½ oclock A. M. [sep 21-1t

UPHAM'S Hair Gloss and Curling Fluid imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair, promotes its growth, renders it soft and silky, prevents it from falling off, and keeps it in curl—sold by [sep 21] L. H. Campbell.

UPHAM'S Freckle, Tan and Pimple Banisher—sold by L. H. Campbell.

SILVERINE—An entirely new invention for instantaneously Silver-plating articles of brass, copper, german silver, bronze, &c., and for cleaning and polishing Silver and Silver-Plated Ware—sold by

sep 21 L. H. Campbell.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THOMPSON & KERSEY have just returned from the city with an elegant assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Misses' and Boys'

Ecess Goods.

Also Domestic Goods in great variety; together with a full assortment of

Groceries,
Queensware,
China,
Glass,
Wood ware, &c.

all of which have been bought at the lowest cash prices and will be sold at a very small profit. Call and see them. [sep 21

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE LINE, TO EASTERN AND WESTERN SHORES OF MARYLAND.

On and after Monday, September 16th 1867, steamers of this Line will run as follows from Pier No. 3, Light street wharf:

Steamer Samuel J. Pentz, Capt. Jno. H. Kirwan, will run daily (Sunday excepted) to Annapolis and West River, leaving at 7.30 A. M. and returning, leave Annapolis at 2 P. M.—Breakfast and Dinner on board. Fare to Annapolis and back, returning same day, one dollar.

The Highland Light, Capt. A. S. Dungan, will leave for Oxford, Cambridge, Denton and intermediate landings, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M., returning Thursday and Mondays, and every Tuesday and Friday at 7 A. M. for St. Michael's and Miles River Ferry, (Easton,) returning same days. Breakfast and dinner on board.

The Champion, Capt. Jno. R. Griffith, will run as Night Boat, Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, Medford's and intermediate landings; leaving Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 P. M., and leaving Medford's Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 P. M.

☞ Good sleeping and meal accommodations on board [sep 21

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

IN CHAPEL DISTRICT,
TALBOT COUNTY, MD.

WILL be offered at public sale, in front of the Court House, in Easton, on

Tuesday, October 1st.,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the FARM in Chapel District, whereon C. Van Valkenberg resides, containing

107 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, one half which is well set in

WOOD & TIMBER.

It is improved with small

DWELLING, STABLES, AND SOME

FRUIT.

The farm is located within two and a half miles of the railroad line, and three and a half miles from navigable water, and convenient to churches, mills and schools. The land is of good quality, rolling and easily drained. It has ample marl and other resources to make it rich.

TERMS:

One-half of the purchase money cash on the day of sale; the balance on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Stamps and title papers at the expense of purchaser.

The purchaser can have the growing corn crop at a fair valuation.

WM. K. RATHELL.
sep 21-2t Auctioneer.

1867.

FALL GOODS.

JNO. W. CHEEZUM has just returned from the city and has opened a large stock of

NEW GOODS

adapted to the season, consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Jeans, Ladies Dress-goods suitable for the season. Brown, Bleached and sheeting muslins—cheap. Shaker and other Flannels, white and red—all of which will be sold at small advance. [sep 11

FALL TRADE FOR 1867.

THE Fall Trade has now opened again to the good people of Talbot.

THOMPSON & KERSEY

have just returned from the city with a very nice assortment of

NEW GOODS

just adapted to the Fall Trade.

They have taken a great deal of pains in the selection of a few nice things which they now have on exhibition, and will take great pleasure in disposing of to their friends and customers on the most reasonable terms and at the lowest prices. Call and see them. [sep 11