THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 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.

Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister to the United States, died on Monday at Boston, of throat disease. Mr. Bruce was the successor of Lord Lyons and came to the United States in April, 1865. Intelligence of his death has been telegraphed to London. A Washington despatch says that in view of the present relations between this country and England, the death of Mr. Bruce is looked upon there as a serious calamity, and "that it is not seen how under the existing temper of the British nation, exhibited by their press, he can be replaced." We confess we do not understand this misterious despatch, and with due respect to the late, able and distinguished diplomatist, we are frank to state our belief that there are other sensible men in the service of the british Government.

In connection with the War office imbroglio it has transpired that the President did offer the position to General McClellan, but he very curtly refused to accept it. In the meantime General Steadman's friends urged his claims with great pertinacity, and received such assurance of success that they publicy announced, each successive day, that the next would bring forth the order sending Grant back to the headquarters of the army. The President never offered the position to Steadman, and the latter's refusals to accept the position were therefore superfluous. The letter from Greeley recommending his appointment was prematurely published by the President, notwithstanding that it was marked "confidential," and the further fact that he excused himself from printing Grant's Stanton letter because it was marked "private."

From our European despatches by the cable it will be seen that a serious riot occurred at Manchester, England, Monday, occasioned by a party of Fenians rescuing Fenian prisoners from the police force while they were on their way to jail. A desperate battle occurred for a short time, during which several persons were killed and others wounded, when the police were compelled to retire, and the prisoners were carried off in triumph. Large rewards have been offered for the arrest of the prisoners. The United States refuses to interfere between Turkey and Crete.

General Pope has ordered an election in Georgia for delegates to a Convention to reform the State Constitution, to commence on October 29th, and to continue three days. This is in violation of President Johnson's wish that the elections in the late Rebel States should take place in November, and in all the States on the same day.

A colored woman was killed and her husband also shot in South Baltimore on Saturday night by Policeman Frey under circumstances which show the spirit of hate and oppression cherished toward that portion of the population by many of the police. A trifling and insignificant disturbance had occurred which drew to the spot several of the police force. Frey rushed up with an expression which showed the spirit by which he was animated, though he was warned by another policeman not to use his revolver, fired two shots, one ball penetrating the brain of the woman, killing her instantly, and the other wounding her husband in the arm.

The husband of the woman also testified that, whilst being conveyed to the station house, after the murder of his wife, he was brutally beaten by the police.

Judge Bond on Monday issued, upon what appears sufficient evidence, bench warrants for the arrest of Policemen Frey and Strickfoos, concerned with the affairs of Saturday ninght. Frey was surrendered by Marshal Farlow and committed to jail. Strickfoos was released to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BADLY CHEATED.—The Radicals hereabouts positively promised the negroes that they should vote on Wednesday. The darkies confidently expected to vote, and expected their Radical friends to stand by them. But lo! when election day came, the Radicals kept shady, and the negroes did not come to time. They did not dare to venture to appear at the polls, and it is well they did not. We understand the negroes say they were badly cheated, and will have no confidence in Radical promises hereafter.—Star of Tuesday.

Wonderful discovery. Man's days are but few and he should impart such knowledge as will eighten the world and more especially the Democratic party. In this particular we have no doubt the Star thinks it has immortalized itself, but the effect of this precious bit of information is spoiled by a threat to the colored people first and then winds up by attempting to gain their favor by prejudicing them against the "Radicals." As to the assertion that the Radicals promised the colored people that they should vote on that day, we do not presume any sane man believes. There may be some drunken on politics and embittered by prejudice or minds so narrow that they can never conceive any thing except actuated by selfish motives, or party preferment to the detriment of others, that believe such statements. Besides, there were but few colored persons in town—no more, perhaps, than are usually here. It is most wonderful to see the effort that is being made by the Democracy to prejudice the colored race against the Republican party. Notwithstanding the Republicans have always battled against slavery and advocated the equal rights of man, without regard to color, and have made provision whereby the colored child, though he be as black as ebony, may be educated, yet they are told by the Democracy, that the Republicans are their enemies and that the Democratic party is their friend. We think the Democratic party very much underrate the intelligence of the colored race, if it supposes that the blacks can be duped by such flimsey pretexts. The Democratic party brought about the war to make slavery more secure, and to fasten tighter the shackles upon this unfortunate race of people, yet that party attempts to make the impression that it is their friend. The Democratic party have ever opposed the education of that race and abused the Republican party because it has been so diligent in urging the matter, yet the Democratic party is their friend. What foolish twaddle and inconsistency.

INSTRUMENTS REQUIRING STAMPS.—The following are the instruments to be stamped, and the stamps to be used in ordinary business transactions.

All notes and evidence of debt, five cents on each $100; if under $100, five cents; if over $100, five cents on each additional $100 or part thereof.

All receipts, for any amount without limit, over $20, two cents; if $20, or under, nothing.

All deeds and deeds of trust, fifty cents on each $500 in value of the property conveyed, or the amount secured; when a deed of trust is duly stamped, the notes secured must not be; but they should be endorsed to show the reason why.

All appraisements of estates, of estrays, five cents on each sheet or piece of paper.

Affidavits of every description are exempt from stamp duty.

Acknowledgement to deeds, &c., are also exempt.

Contracts and agreements, five cents, except for rent; when for rent, fifty cents for $300 of rent, or less; if over $300, fifty cents for each $200 or less over $300.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS.—One who heeded the uproarous rejoicings of the Democratic press over the California election might think that the Republican party was about to collapse and pass entirely out of existence. But that is not quite the fact. The election of a Governor in California is the only point gained over which the Democracy have legitimate reason to rejoice. They have gained two Congressmen in California, and the Republicans gained four in Tennessee. Now let us see what wonderful gains the Democrats have made in the only place where gains can do them any good—that is, in the House of Representatives (the Senate is beyond their reach for half a century.) The relative strength of parties in the last and present Congresses is as follows:

STATES.	XXXIX H. Con. Rep.	XXXIX H. Con. Dem.	XLth Cong. Rep.	XLth Cong. Dem.
California,	3	0	1	2
Connecticut,	4	0	1	3
Delaware,	0	1	0	1
Illinois,	11	3	11	3
Indiana,	9	2	8	3
Iowa,	6	0	6	0
Kansas,	1	0	1	0
Kentucky,	2	7	2	7
Maine,	5	0	5	0
Maryland,	2	3	1	4
Massachusetts,	10	0	10	0
Michigan,	6	0	6	0
Minnesota,	2	0	2	0
Missouri,	7	2	8	1
Nebraska,	0	0	1	0
Nevada,	1	0	1	0
New Hampshire,	3	0	3	0
New Jersey,	2	3	3	2
New York,	20	11	20	11
Ohio,	17	2	16	3
Oregon,	1	0	1	0
Pennsylvania,	16	8	18	6
Rhode Island,	2	0	2	0
Tennessee,	4	4	8	0
Vermont,	3	0	3	0
West Virginia,	3	0	3	0
Wisconsin,	5	1	5	1
Total,	145	47	147	45

With more than three-fourths of each House of Congress we think the Union Republican party will manage to survive the temporary check in California.

NIGHT SCHOOL.—We invite the attention of those interested, to the advertisement in another column, in reference to a night school, which is about to be started in Easton, by Prof. Miller, of the high school and Mr. Atkinson, of the public school. These two gentlemen are highly educated and accomplished teachers, and the youths of Easton, who have not had the opportunity of attending the day school, have now an opportunity to get sufficient education to conduct their business more satisfactorily and it maa be to lay a foundation for extensive knowledge and a chance some day, to rank among the first men in the country. We hope to see a large school established

☞ MICHAEL O'LOUGHLIN, one of the conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln, died at Dry Tortugas on Monday last, from yellow fever. O'Loughlin was convicted about two years ago by the military commission and was sentenced to imprisonment for life, but Mr. Stanton had him sent to the Dry Tortugas. He was a native of Baltimore and a school-mate of John Wilkes Boothe.

The surgeon of the Island also died and Dr. Mudd, another convict for the murder of President Lincoln, was put on duty and it is said he did it cheerfully and acceptably to the officers.

NEW GOODS.—Mr. James H. Grace has just returned from the city with a very large and well selected stock of goods, suitable for fall and winter use. His goods are in store and now being opened for the inspection of the public. He asks an examination of his purchases, and that the public shall decide for themselves

☞ HON. THADDEUS STEVENS was attacked with severe indisposition on Saturday last, but has improved very much since. His friends hope he will regain his usual strength in ample time to resume his public duties.

THE RESULTS OF REGISTRATION.—The elections will soon take place in the Southern States under the act which disfranchises a large number of whites and enfranchises all the blacks. The voters have been registered, and here is the result:

	White.	Black.
Virginia,	115,157	101,490
North Carolina,	75,000	60,000
South Carolina,	24,000	50,000
Florida,	5,500	11,000
Georgia,	85,000	87,000
Alabama,	72,747	88,248
Mississippi,	55,000	75,000
Louisiana,	44,742	82,901
Arkansas,	60,000	20,000
Texas,	70,000	35,000
Total,	607,646	615,642

IRON IN THE BLOOD.—When the blood is well supplied with its iron element, we feel vigorous and full of animation. It is an insufficiency of this vital element that makes us feel weak and low spirited; all such, by taking the Peruvian Syrup, (a protoxide of Iron) can supply this defiency, and will be wonderfully invigorated.

REDUCING THE EXPENSES.—General Grant is proceeding rapidly in the work of cutting down the expenses of the army. His recent orders requiring department commanders to reduce their expenditures, discharge useless officers and conduct their affairs generally with economy, is rapidly diminishing the expenses of the military organization. A late order requiring the military to co-operate in the business of requiring the expenses of the Freedman's Bureau, will cause the discharge of many persons from the organization. Among other measures of retrenchment, it is proposed to break up the Quartermaster's Department at Washington. A vast amount of material was stored there, and transportion from thence to other places by teams and railroads, cost a great deal of money. The material is to be sent to the other depots. It is said that several thousand persons, with many thousand horse, were employed in the Quartermaster's Department in Washington, and they will be thrown out of employment by the new regulation.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The great truth for the people of this country to bear steadily in mind is, that the success of the Democratic party is hailed by all the enemies of the American Government and the American principle as their victory. If that party could now return to power the real result of the war would be indifinitely postponed, and our politics would continue to be a contest to settle the civil equality of all citizens. The old leaders, trained in the school of slavery, would renew the old debate upon the old policies which sprang from that fruitful root of iniquity. Even now their only cry is "Nigger equality!" In a country of more than thirty millions of people, of whom a scant four millions are colored, and the great majority of them just emancipated, the Democratic party appeals to the false pride and the prejudice and the passion of the white race to save the country in the name of Heaven from nigger equality" and "nigger supremacy." It is as inexpressibly degrading and humiliating as every other cry and policy of the sullen feudal and reactionary spirit in this country which calls itself "the Democracy."

The conscious want of the country, of all the people and all the interests in it, is peace. But how shall peace be secured except by the will of the people as expressed in Congress? That will has defined the terms upon which the late rebel States may resume their places in the Union. The President insists that Congress has no right to declare terms, and that the rebels were entitled to be represented the moment they surrendered. The Democratic party supports his theory while it repudiates him personally. And the great fact, as we said, which every thoughtful citizen should remember, is that every act of the President and every success of the Democratic party stimulate the hopes of the rebels and prolong the confusion of the country.

The Dememocratic party, which had become merely a Propaganda of slavery, furnished the theories which masked the rebellion, the leaders who command it, the excuses which justified it, and the embarressments which prolonged it.—It was a party morally responsible for the war. Its method of avoiding it was submission to slavery. Its policy for ending it was a contession of conquest. Forced to use the phrases of loyalty, the party has nevertheless constantly betrayed its sympathies. Its recognized leaders in Pennsylvania, who are they? They are in the most comprehensive and offensive sense—Copperheads. In Ohio who are they? Vallandigham and Pendleton. In New York?—The most notorious and malignant opponents of the war. In Kentuckey? Mr. Helm, whom the Democrats have just elected Governor, and who died a fortnight since, was known only as a rebel sympathizer during the war. The New York *World*, the chief Copperhead paper in the city, hailed Helm's election as a great Democratic victory, notwithstanding he was opposed by a party of 12,000 organized Democrats, who hated Radicalism, but who also hated rebellion. The Kentucky War Democrats the *Word* would not recognize. The success of the rebel sympathizers it hailed a great Democratic victory.—And the same *World*, upon the news of the California election, unable to restrain its real sympathies and feelings, cried out, "Read this handwriting on the wall, ye Disunionists, who have squandered a third of the nation's wealth, a million of its lives, who have substituted a military despotism for republican libetty in ten of the sovereign States of the Union," etc.

This is worthy of the Memphis *Avalanche*, or of the most malignant rebel sheet, veneered with the thinnest appearance of patriotism. It is the men of the loyal States whom the *World* brands as "Disunionists." It is those who would not wallow the with *World* before the scornful threats of the slave lords who are murderers, and in the Union, whose supremacy has been maintained by the terrible war, the States, in the opinion of the *World*, are "sovereign." This is the political gospel of the Democratic party. This is the vital heresy which furnished the excuse for the war; and the success of that party is the reopening of every question which the war seemed to have settled.

Is this desirable? What do we gain by this? The conscience and intelligence of the American people are represented by the dominant party—their ignorance, viciousness, and hatred of progressive free government by the Democratic party. We speak of parties of course, not individuals. Now intelligence and conscience may be apparently invisible for a time in public affairs, but they are the great forces, and they will have the whole frame of society until they acquire their natural ascendency. If the principles of the Republican party were thrown out of power they would do exactly what they did before, they would shake us until they returned to power. Displace them now, and what have we gained? Will the hereditary apologist and ally of Slavery secure equal civial rights? Will the traditional assertor of State Sovereignty develop a noble sentiment of nationality? Will the pander to the grossest and most prejudiced ignorance stimulate general intelligence? And as for the details of administration, will the disciple of Floyd and Toucey and Cobb and Thomson teach us political honor, or the managers of the New York city Ring common honesty?

A party in power, like the dominant party of the country, is embarrassed by its sense of security. It will have whimseys and fancies. But its members should look straight at the great commanding common cause, the pacification of the country upon the principles of the war and of the Government. The quarrels of leaders, the issues of prohibition, or of whatever special projects, should be sternly disregarded in view of the necessity of the hour. Every good citizen should feel, as after the shot at Sumter, that every consideration must be subordinated to the salvation of the country; that that salvation can be secured only by rigorous organization, and that it can not be intrusted to those who first caused and then palliated that criminal assault.—*Harper's Weekly.*

VIEWS OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.—The New York Express contains the following:

A few evenings ago a party of Southern gentlemen gave a dinner to Gen. Beauregard at the New York Hotel. In the course of his remarks on the occasion, the general stated that he had received tempting offers from English capitalists to take up his residence in England as superintendent of extensive engineering works in that country, but he had concluded, upon calmly surveying the different governments of the world, their status and their inherent strength, that this country possessed the most stable government of any existing on the face of the earth, and that, for his part, he was determined to spend his life under the flag of the government that was the most stable and the least liable to disorganization. It was nothing short of sheer nonsense to talk of another rebellion. If they wanted to raise one they could not. It was utterly impossible and will be impossible for them to do so for the next generation. Before the war he was in favor of State sovereignty, but he had had that dogma essentially whipped out of him, and thought that all should now bend their energies towards again building up our Union to that magnificent status among the nations of the world to which its destiny evidently points. In conclusion, he would urge them to give the government their united support in every manner, making it their pride to add lustre to the common glory of a united people.

The Impeachment Question and the Terrible Maryland Militia.

DETROIT, September 25.—The Tribune this morning published a letter, understood to be from Senator Howard, referring to the threats of the Washington Union that Senators who have declared their convictions beforehand shall not sit in judgment upon President Johnson. Mr. Howard says that, in view of military preparations now going on in Maryland and other border States, such threats can hardly be regarded as merely for buncombe, but that the original purpose of the President to attempt violence upon Congress has become deepened and intensified under the malign influence of his private advisers.

"Mr Howard continues: Congress will do their duty firmly and regardless of these revolutionary preparations. Let him be sure of that and it rests with the people and army to protect them in so doing. If rebels and rebel sympathizers have not yet had enough of strife and blood, they can, in my poor opinion, become easily satiated by stirring the President to assault Congress by military violence; and, indeed, I am not sure that in the long run, indeed, attempt would not (as leading to a final and conclusive suppression of rebellion and of rebels by condign punishment of their fomenters) be a decided benefit to the government and nation. There must be a final decision at some time—perhaps it is the will of Providence that Johnson's madness shall hasten it."

The Yellow Fever.

Its Prevalence on the Gulf—The Misery Prevailing There—An Appeal for Aid.

NEW YORK, Sept, 19.—Yesterday the Physicians' Executive Committee issued another urgent appeal for aid for the fever stricken in the Gulf cities. The *Times* this morning comments: "We apprehend that the extent to which the South is suffering from yellow fever is imperfectly realized by Northern people. Telegraphic despatches tell of its appearance at Pensacola and of the continuance of its ravages in Galveston and New Orleans, but of the terrible misery which it occasions, of the fearful mortality, of the residents and local authorities to contend against this scourge, much too little is known. The local newspapers, for reasons which, however, prudent in a business sense, are certainly not just or humane, systematically conceal the facts. The appeal issued yesterday by the Physicians' Executive Committee of this city embodies statistics which should startle our people into a more just conception of the case. In Texas the pestilence is not altogether confined to the seaboard, Houston alone having a thousand persons prostrated, and other interior towns in the same proportion. In New Orleans no less than two hundred are prostrated daily, of whom 25 per cent. die. Even those who do not die are helpless for many days. The committee estimate that from 4,000 to 5,000 patients in New Orleans at this moment require the unremitting attention of kindness and experience. Without attempting to extend the computation to other localittes in which the fever rages, may readily imagine the amount of helpless sickness and silent suffering which prevail wherever the yellow fever has made its appearance. After speaking of the devotion of the Southern nurses to the victims, it says: Money is wanted, and wanted at once. The amount already contributed has been expended in the merciful work, and further aid to the extent of thousands per day is needed to stay the misery which the pestilence produces and insure adequate attention to the hundreds who swell the list of the helpless. Here, then, is a demand on Northern philantrophy which should be responded to promptly and bounteously. All considerations vanish before the one great concern of duty, the duty of doing all that can be done to alleviate the wretchedness of the fever stricken host, and to strengthen the hands of the people among whom they are found. Money is all the North is asked to furnish, and out of its abundance it should send all that the afflicted section of the earth requires. Agencies exist in this city for the transmission of relief, and the benevolent institutions of the Southern cities will be responsible and judicious almoners.'

Color Only Skin-deep.

A mong the many natural curiosties exhibited in this country the past twenty years one of the most remarkable was the negro who was turning white. Much discussion was aroused by this real or supposed phenomenon. Some believed, but most were skeptical; and many avowed that the discoloration was either work of art or disease. The question was never finally settled, and when the negro died the interest of the public died with him. But if the Norfolk *Day Book* is to be believed, this change of hue is not so rare a phenomenon as was pretended, nor is it due to anything but regular physiological causes—all in the course of nature.

The Norfolk paper reports that there are in that city a dozen negroes in the various stages of this change of color, one of whom, a very old man, is now completely white. The *Day Book* says:

"It takes many years for the change to pass entirely over the person, and while it is so passing the subject presents the most singular, and in many cases, revolting spectacle imaginable. There is one negro man in this city, bearing the unmistakable features of the African, whose body is white and whose face is as black. There is a woman whose face is piebald, and another who has lately commenced to turn; in this last case the first indication of a change in complexion was given by the appearance of a white spot behind one of her ears. There is another subject in this city, whose face, hands and arms are white, and whose body is black; the change in this case has been very slow, he having commenced to turn when a boy. It is a remarkable face that in most cases of this kind the subjects bear on their physiognomies all the features of the full blooded African."

The comparative frequency of this physiological phenomenon does not, however, make it less remarkable, and if the *Day Book's* account is authentic, it affords a fine scientific nut for ethnologists to crack—if they can.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Public:

I have been asked a number of times by my friends, why I was summoned to Baltimore for selling without paying the usual taxes. The following are the facts in the case:

It appears that according to law, a man has first to apply to R. Tharp for his license, and then he renders the amount to Wm. H. Smith, and he collects the same. In my forgetfulness I neglected to apply to Mr. Tharp for my license; but soon after Mr. Smith's appointment, say two or three weeks, I called on him to know if it was not time for me to get my license, and his reply was that he would have some blanks in a few days, and would let me know; he failed to do so, and it passed off my mind until I was summoned by Marshal Shepard to appear before a commissioner in Baltimore. Said Tharp called on me in June to make returns on my monthly manufactures, as I was three months behind. Why could he not have called my attention to my license at the same time? I made my returns immediately, and he returned the amount to Mr. Smith, and on the 1st of July I paid the amount. Now, I will say that I have never signed an application in Mr. Tharp's office since I have been taking out license—he has always brought the form to my place of business and I have signed it there. Our merchants say the same thing, so also says one of our bank officers. Since I came back from Baltimore, Mr. Tharp brought the form of application to my store and I signed it there, after being sent to Baltimore at the expense of going and cost of $25.

For Mr. Wm. H. Smith's kindness to me in Baltimore, I am under obligations to him, as he stopped the case from going to court.

They say they have the power to present some persons to make other delinquents come up and pay. When they think and *believe* a man intends no wrong, is it right to run him to cost because others do not come up?

sep 28 JESSE HUGHES.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs prevail in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year: few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in Wistar's Balsom to an extent not found in any other remedy: however severe the suffering: the application of this soothing, healing and wondering Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

Mr. John Bunto, of Baldwin, Chemung County, N. Y.—writes:

"I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that in case it did not produce good effects, he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such practical evidence of its merits I procured a bottle. My wife at this time was so low with what the physicians termed Seated Consumption as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing constantly and raising more or less blood. I commenced giving the Balsam as directed: and was so much pleased with its operation that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing and was strong enough to sit up.—The fifth bottle entirely restored her to health, doing that which several Physicians had tried to do but had failed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally [sep 28-1m

ACROSTIC.

G ently it penetrates through every pore,
R elieving sufferers from each *angry sore;*
A ll *wounds it heals* with certainty and speed;
C uts, Burns, from Inflammation soon are freed;
E ruptions, at its presence disappear;
S kins lose each stain, and the complexion's clear!

S alve such as Grace's every one should buy,
A ll to its wondrous merits testify,
L et those who doubt, a single box but try,—
V erily, then its true deserts 'twould have;
E ven unbelievers would laud Grace's Salve!
[sep 28-1m

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 iminent Physicians, Oculists, Students and Divines have had their sight restored and permanently cured of:—

1. Impaired vision.
2. Presbyopia, or Far Sightedness.
3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes.
4. Epiphora—Running of Watery Eyes.
5. Sore Eyes.
6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerves.
7. Opthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages.
8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light.
9. Ptotis, or Falling of the Eye-lids.
10. Myodesopia, moving specs or floating bodies before the Eye.
11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision.
12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness, and Worst Disorders of the Eye.

Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups, without the aid of Doctor or Medicine so as to receive immediate beneficial results, and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever.

Over 5,000 certificates of cases where a cure was previously guaranteed, may be seen at our office.

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

For sale by Druggists and Oculists,

To receive our TREATIES ON THE EYE (48 pages) by return mail free, send your full address to

Dr. J. BALL & CO.,
Box 957, P. O. 128 *Nassau Street, New York.*

☞ For the worst cases of Myopia, or nearsightedness, use our New Myopic Attachments, easily adjusted and applied to the Ivory Eye Cups. Send for Pamphlet. [aug 17-1y

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 affecton 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 27, 1867.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—White—	$2 60a2 90
Red,	$2 70a2 80
CORN—White,	$1 26a1 30
Yellow,	$1 32a1 35
OATS—	70a72

MARRIAGES.

FERGUSON—FAIRBANK.—In Island Creek Neck on the 19th inst., by Rev. W. H. D. Harper, John W. Ferguson to Miss Caroline M. Fairbank, all of this county.

DEASHS.

TILGHMAN.—Suddenly of Congestive Chilles, on the 20th inst., at 'Grosas,' his late residence, Capt. Rd. Ll. Tilghman, in the 57th year of his age.

BURROWS.—On the 27th of August, near St. Michaels, Wm. Burrows, in the 55th year of his age. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for the last 35 years, and beloved by all who knew him.

BURROWS.—On the 22d of September, at the same place, Danl. L. Burrows, son of Wm. Burrows, in the 22d year of his age.

SPENCE.—At Potter's Landing, Caroline county, on Thursday morning 12th, inst., Mrs. Amanda Spence, daughter of Rd. Sherwood of this county, in the 25th year of her age, for a number of years a consistant member of the M. E. Church.

Owners of Water Power

Should use the celebrated LEFFEL TURBINE WATER WHEEL, Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

Send for a circular. [sep 28-6m

"A Friend in Need Is a Friend Indeed."

I AM compelled to request all my friends who are indebted to me, to come forward and settle the same without delay, so as to enable me to make my fall purchases. I have to pay the cash, consequently cannot give long time.

sep 28 M. A. STEWART.

THE FALL FASHIONS.

JOHN SATTERFIELD respectfully announces that he has just received the FALL FASHIONS from New York, and respectfully invites his friends to call and see them, and would be most happy to have them leave their measures for a new suit. The Fall Styles are very pretty. All kinds of work made to order and warranted to fit. Cutting promptly done in the most fashionable styles. [sept 28

Night School.

FOR the benefit of those who are prevented from attending the day-schools. A night school will be opened October, 15th, under the direction of Prof. Miller and Mr Atkinson. Special attention will be given to those studies which are of practical use, such as penmanship, book-keeping business correspondence and calculation, mensuration, surveying, the applied sciences and the art of teaching: but the elementary branches will not be neglected. Pupils may select their own studies. A tuition fee will be charged, payable to the teachers. Applications for admission may be made to the gentlemen named, or to SAML. A. HARRISON,
sep 28tf S&J Prest. Board School Com'rs.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

Individual Enterprise Steamboat Line.

THE Proprietors of this Line beg to notify Shippers that they are now prepared to transport Grain in Bags from the Eastern and Western Shores of Maryland to Baltimore, at five cents per bushel, returning the bags free. They also take this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods from Baltimore to Annapolis, West Rever, St. Michaels, Miles River, Easton, Oxford and Cambridge, that they may be shipped by our line without the prepayment of the charge for freight, which in such cases will be collected by our Agents at those Points upon delivery

☞ Letter orders for goods entrusted to the Clerks of our Steamers will be promptly delivered. [sep 28] FOLGER, CANNON & CO.

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.

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.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

To Solicit Orders for a New Illustrated

BIBLE DICTIONARY,

(complete in one volume.)

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.

In circulating this Work, Agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with *this.*

But, on the contrary, encouragemant and friendly aid will attend the Agent, making his labors agreeable, useful, and lucrative.

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

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