THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1868.

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 Subscriptions 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.

THE ASPECTS OF TRADE.—During the past year trade of all sorts has been very dull and money scarce. Many appear to be under the impression that this stagnation is confined to this locality, but by closely observing the newspapers in different sections, it will be seen that this bad state of affairs exists all over the country. In reference to this matter we have appended an article from that ably conducted and popular journal, "*Harper's Weekly*:"

"The New Year opens gloomily. The general aspect of business throughout the country is not encouraging. The evidence of the manufacturers in convention at Cleveland, the candid testimony of such representative men as Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, the grievous complaints that come from the South, the universal dissatisfaction at the West, the persistent clamor for a revision of the tariff and modification of the internal revenue laws, the frequent suspensions and failures of business firms, the discharge of workmen and the reduction of wages, all attest to the universal depression that exists. New England especially suffers from those very protective measures which she once so earnestly encouraged, and the leading journals of Massachusetts are foremost in the utterances of grievous complaints. The specialties of New England skilled labor, which were the source of vast wealth to the capitalist and of rapid accumulation a short time since, are now a drug in the market and a drag upon those who are compelled to "carry" them. Upon no other section has the depreciation in prices fallen so heavily. Take, for example, the single item of printing cloths, as shown in the annual exhibit for the city of Providence: The price of 6 x 4 squares, which at the beginning of 1861 was 4¼ cents, rising to 27 cents in 1865, has now dropped to 6¼ cents currency, or about the specie rate of 1861. That kindred interests have suffered in like ratio is shown by the fact of a reduction of nearly $1,000,000 in manufacturing dividends for the six months ending 1st January. Losses equally serious are entailed upon the commercial classes by the stagnation in trade and shrinkage in merchandise value.—No better index of the state of trade is afforded than the withdrawal of the Cunard steamers from the port of Boston for the lack of support.

These lamentable truths apply, though in somewhat less degree, to the Middle States; and the situation is rendered still more severe and trying by the depressed condition of our foreign commerce and its dependent interests.—Indeed, ship building and all kinds of shipping sympathize with the general condition of trade. No wonder that the year's profits have been small, or that business failures have been more numerous than at any period other than one of actual panic.

It may, perhaps, be regarded an anomaly that breadstuffs alone do not share in the depreciation of nearly all description of products. This fact however, is shown by comparing the prices of various articles in each of the past four years.—The decline in many articles of consumption is as great as that in dry goods; but as respects the staff of life, the laborers who are thrown out of employment or who are working on short time or at reduced wages, have to pay nearly as much as ever. Hence the distress that bears so heavily upon this class of the population.—The New Year dawned gloomily upon thousands of workmen and operatives, whom employers were then obliged to discharge; and calamity fell no less heavily upon the factory operatives of New England than upon the iron workers of Pennsylvania.

The number of copartnership dissolutions on the first of the year has been unusually large.—The withdrawal of special partners is noticeable. The serious losses of the past two years have induced them to withdraw the remnant of their capital and invest it in some secure places. Firms which have barely sustained themselves above the waves of financial embarrassment think it wiser to dissolve and do nothing than to risk their fraction of remaining capital in further ventures. Much of the money thus withdrawn is put into real estate, which, as respects the large commercial centres of the East and West, is still active and in request at advancing prices. At the same time, many new partnerships are formed, which have this advantage, that they commence business when prices are low, with the chances of immediate or prospective improvement.

It is not our wish to create despondency by the presentation of gloomy pictures. Though the situation be far from satisfactory, it need not be regarded as hopeless by any means. It is not in the nature of our people to despair or shrink from the burdens they have to bear.—The worst period has unquestionably passed.—The losses upon sales the past year have not been as disastrous as during a portion of its predecessor. At the same time enough has been sacrificed to teach caution; and caution is the long step in the direction of healthy trade. Nor has every branch of industry been paralyzed. If manufacturing companies have passed their dividends or been compelled to accept a pittance of profits, the deficiency is more than made up by the earnings of railroads and miscellaneous companies. The railroads seem lately to have happened upon an era of better management and closer economy, so that some lines long established now pay dividends for the first time. Nor yet is the case of the unfortunate South altogether hopeless or beyond retrieve. We regard the troubles there as more in anticipation of possible short crops than of actual present distress. Still, the situation is desperate, and needs remedy. Timely aid, if not absolutely indispensable to existence would be of inestimable service. The proposal to lend planters the credit of the Government is feasible, and not without precedent. A similar plan worked well in 1839 40, and is practicable now. The discovery in those years that cotton could be raised more cheaply in the Valley of the Mississippi than in the Atlantic States caused a great speculative excitement, which was fostered by the struggle that took place between the National Bank and the Federal Government. The planters who migrated to the new districts were obliged to mortgage their lands and their negroes, and these mortgages having been constituted bank capital under State charters, State loans were issued in aid of them. The loans were to a considerable extent negotiated through the United States Bank, and the planters pledged their cotton to the lenders. The speculation subsided in 1840, leaving a very healthy state of affairs. The South needs time, money, energy, and systematized plan of labor. Congressional legislation can do a great deal toward affecting this relief. And when, through prosperity, the South shall take the rank which belongs to her as a cotton-producer, it will be found that the shipping interest will have also revived; for statistics of past years prove that Northern shipping has always been, to a great extent, dependent upon the Southern staple.

REINSTATEMENT OF SECRETARY STANTON.—On Monday last, the United States Senate reinstated Secretary Stanton Secretary of War, by a vote of 35 yeas to 6 nays. This of course, has caused considerable comment from public men throughout the country, and especially among the friends of Mr. Johnson, owing to the strong feeling that exists between those two high officials. According to the statement made by a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* of Wednesday, an agreement had been entered into between the President and Gen. Grant that the General should hold on to the War office until the claims of Mr. Stanton could be settled by the court in case the Senate reinstated him, but on the night after the reinstatement, the President, Gen. Grant and Mr. Stanton were officially notified of the action of the Senate, but the President being engaged in reception, did not examine the notification until the next morning, after Mr. Stanton had taken possession.

On Wednesday, it is said, that the President's organ had also announced that Gen. Grant had promised the President not to surrender the department except on a *mandamus*, without first consulting the President, and giving him time to appoint another Secretary *ad interim*. It is publicly stated in Washington that this is incorrect, for in a conversation with the President on last Saturday, General Grant distinctly stated that if the Senate reinstated Stanton he would have no alternative but to turn over the department; that he saw him and conversed with him on Monday night after the action of the Senate was known, and he did not allude to it, although he must have known that early on the ensuing morning something must be done.

The President is very severe upon General Grant to all those who converse with him, while the habitues of the White House talk loudly about a contemplated public censure of General Grant, ordering him under arrest, &c.

There is also rumor that the Cabinet on Wednesday agreed that the President would issue his army orders through General Grant, and that they, the various Cabinet officers, would refuse to recognize Secretary Stanton as Secretary of War, in general orders.

There has been but little else of importance transacted in Congress during the past week.

NEW STORE.—It will be seen by perusing our advertising colums that Arthur Brown, Esq., has opened a store in the store house a short time a go purchased by him of Mr. Thos. J. Clark, on the corner of Dover and Harrison streets. He has laid in a full supply of groceries and will continue to keep such articles on hand as housekeepers generally require. Dover street is rapidly improving in a business point and we doubt not from strict attention to business friend Brown will build up a fine trade in that locality.

LECTURE POSTPONED.—The Lecture of Rev. L. W. Bates, on the "Secret of Success," which was to have been delivered on Thursday evening last, was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, and will be delivered on Tuesday evening next. We would advise all who wish to hear something useful and entertaining to be present on this occasion.

☞ At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Easton National Bank held on Monday, the following gentlemen were re elected directors for the present year:—W. H. Groome, Samuel Hambleton, M. M. Dawson, Jos. H. Harrison, James Dixon, Nicholas Orem, I. L. Adkins, W. R. Hughlett, Pere Groome.

"FIVE MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENT.'—Every body who has travelled by railroad has heard the above announcement and has probably suffered from eating too hastily, thereby sowing the seed of Dyspepsia. It is a comfort to know that the Peruvian Syrup will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, as thousands are ready to testify.

Our Book Table.

"The World at Home," is the name of a neat and interesting monthly, suitable for general reading.—The publishers have excluded all sectional or political articles and have endeavored to make it a magazine for the family. To suit all tastes its contents are various; including romances, reminiscences, history, poetry, &c. The present No. commences with "Madame de Chamblay, from the French of Alex. Dumas, followed by How we Lost our Minister, Cairo, Sealed Orders, Single for Life, Sonnet, Mrs. Badgery, Hunter and Milkmaid, Capt. John Smith, Student's Story, Mercy, The Rescue, over the Way, Home Department, Cooking and Household Receipts, Editorial Department, Monthly Book Table, Monthly Summary of News, Corner Cupboard, Comicorama," &c., &c. There are nine illustrations in this No., a fine portrait of Charles Dickins, occupying the first page. Each No. contains 100 pages; the subscription being but $3,00 per annum; two copies $5,50; four copies $10; eight copies $16,80; ten $20. In each case 36 cents additional must be sent for each copy to pay the postage on sealed orders which will be sent to the subscriber, one every month for each copy. These sealed orders designate some article contained in the dividend invoice; such as shawls, cloaks, dress patterns, furs, cloth suits for men and boys, lace goods, quilts, carpetings, furniture, musical instruments, fire-arms, &c. The subscriber gets his magazine and the dividend article besides, for $3,36. Address Evans & Co., 814 Chesnut St. Philadelphia, or apply at the office of Easton Gazette.

"Scott's Journal of useful information for the People," is a Quarterly, edited by Prof. J. W. Scott, President New York Medical University. It is a valuable Journal in the household, containing practical hints and directions concerning subjects affecting every family. The present No. contains "Geoffrey Raventhorpe, Modern Aphorisms, Scrap-Book of Poesy, Scientific Department, House Keepers' Department, Cooking Department, Recipe Department, The Fireside, The Editor at Home and Correspondence." Its selections of poetry are of a superior quality, and we denominate the "Journal" one of practical good sense. Terms $1 per annum. Address J. W. Scott & Co., No. 30 Clinton place, New York. We take the following from the Journal on account of its real worth and to show the taste in which it is gotten up:

EREBUS.

A mossy sunken grave
In the s lemn land of dreams,
All alone;
Where the dark branches wave
On the banks of sable streams,
With a moan;
And the sky overhead
Is a tomb;
And the wan stars glimmer far away
In the gloom;
While the cold moon gleams
On the haunts of the dead,
Where the ghouls and demons play.

The writer of "Erebus', is unknown to the 'Journal," but it sounds to us very much like O. Wendell Holmes. It certainly is worthy of him.

"Merry's Museum, an illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls," is an old friend of the Children. It has just commenced a new series and promises to maintain its popularity. It is replete with "good things" for the boys and girls, and presents puzzles for the solution of which it gives premiums. Contents of January No. are "Tilly's Christmas, Two Ways of being Manly, Little Pearl, Wishes, About some boys in the Queen's Dominions, Grandmother's Specs, What Polly Found in her Stocking, Adventures of a Worsted Boy, the Logger or six months in the Forests of Maine, Aunt Sue's Scrap Bag, Merry's Monthly Chat with his Friends, Aunt Sue's Puzzle Drawer." Plenty of illustrations. Terms, $1,50. Three copies $4,00. Address Horace B. Fuller, 245 Washington St., Boston.

"Southern Boys and Girls' Monthly," is a nice little mothly for the children and contains a large amount of useful and pleasant readings for the little ones, besides enigmas and Biblical questions, for which it gives premiums. Contents of Jan. No. are, Vulture-Walter, The Raven's Feather, Trades and Professions of animals, &c. Complaint of Santa Claus, Modern Bethlehemites, The Snow, Lost in the Woods, Christmas Carol, Christmas—Then and Now, Attacked by a Tiger, Editor's Chit Chat, Search the Scriptures, Enigmas, Bible Questions." Terms $1,50. Address Rev. S. Thompson Baird, Richmond, Va., or Prof. Wm. Logan Baird, Baltimore, Md.

With the January No. commences a new volume of the "Little Corporal," a splendid little monthly published in Chicago, Ill., for Children. It is sixteen pages and every number is filled with letters from and sayings and doings of the little ones. In speaking of this work, the Pennsylvania Teacher says:

"The Little Corporal" is one of the most entertaining publications for the young that we have ever examined. We cannot see how it possibly can have a superior, or if it could have, how the young folks could possibly wish for anything better."

Now is the time to get up clubs. Terms $1 a year and premiums of oil paintings, &c., will be given to those getting them up.

LEGISLATIVE.—There is little being done in the Legislature, most of the time being taken up in the Senatorial contest. On Wednesday but one ballot was taken, and it showed a falling off in Mr. Swann's strength, he receiving only thirty seven votes against forty-one the previous day, whilst his principal competitors, Hon. W. T. Hamilton and ex-Governor Pratt, each showed an increased strength. Mr. Montgomery Blair was brought forward as a candidate and received three votes. Mr. Reverdy Johnson received the same two votes as on the previous day. The prospect now is that the struggle will be a prolonged one, no result being possible until one of the three leading candidates is withdrawn. The impression at Annapolis Monday was that Mr. Swann had polled his largest vote. His partisans, however, still profess to be confident of success.

In the Senate on Monday a paper was read from the Judges of the Courts of Baltimore city stating that inasmuch as the Courts have not been in session up to the present time they are not able to make a report of the expenses, costs and charges of said Courts, as required by the Constitution, but will do so at the earliest practicable period. They recommend an increase of the fees of the Clerk of the City Court. The subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A petition from the citizens of Talbot county, praying the passage of a law continuing in force the present school system, was read and referred. The memorial states that no new system can be put in operation before September 1st, and that many thousands of children will be deprived of the means of education for five months, and that their teachers in the meantime will seek other employment, which will be a serious loss to the State, as it is a work of years to secure a good corps of teachers. Leaves to introduce several bills, mostly of a private character, were granted, and the Senate adjourned until Tuesday morning.

In the House of Delegates on Monday resolutions expressive of "deep sensibility and high appreciation of the concluding paragraph in the late Message of Gov. Swann, concerning his resignation of the office of Senator," and declaring that the members of the House, and the people of the State generally, feel satisfied that Mr Swann's course in not applying for admission to the United States Senate was prompted by "the loftiest and most unselfish motives, and was most honorable and creditable to him," were submitted by Mr. Williams, of Prince George's. Mr. Smith, of Baltimore, moved that the resolutions be laid on the table, which would of course be equivalent to voting them down, but his proposition was rejected, and subsequently withdrawn. The author of the resolutions then proposed that the rules be suspended, and a vote had upon the passage of the resolutions; but the necessary two-thirds vote for this suggestion was not to be obtained, and the subject went over for one day. We advise our Democratic friends to be careful how they place themselves on record as endorsing Mr. Swann. In 1865 the then Republican Legislature endorsed his message favoring the strict enforcement of the Registry law, and the disfranchisement of many of their party, and during the latter part of the same year a Republican Convention held in Baltimore endorsed Messrs. Swann and Creswell and the Freedman's Bureau all at one sitting. A petition from the Orphans' Court and Register of Wills of Baltimore city, asking increase of pay to the bailiff of that Court, was referred to a select committee from Baltimore city. A committee was asked for to "adjust the differences" between the Rev. S. V. Leech, one of the House Chaplains, and Mr. Smith, of Baltimore, one of its members, but the request was subsequently withdrawn. An order was adopted requesting the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city to inform the House whether, in their judgment a necessity exists to create an additional court in Baltimore city, and if such necessity exists, to state the reasons which govern them in forming their judgment on the question. A resolution providing that members shall not receive pay when the House is not in session was rejected. Leave to introduce a number of bills was obtained, and the House adjourned.

THE LATEST.—*The Senatorial Question.*—The two houses again met in joint convention on Thursday and proceeded to ballot for U. S. Senator. There were two ballotings, with the following result:

	First.	Second.
Swann,	44	42
Hamilton,	40	49
Pratt,	19	16
Vansant,	4	—
Harris,	2	2
Blair,	1	1
Total,	110	110

The result shows that on the first ballot Governor Swann received seven more votes than on Wednesday, and Mr. Hamilton eight, while ex-Governor Pratt lost one vote. On the second ballot Governor Swann fell off two votes, Mr Hamilton gained nine, and ex-Gov. Pratt lost three. As it required 56 votes to make an election, no choice was effected. A motion to take another ballot was voted down and the joint convention adjourned until Friday morning.

News Summary.

Gen. Butler has made a speech in Richmond, in which he argued against the folly of the Southren people opposing the Reconstruction acts, and hoping for better terms. He said they could not get other terms than those now proposed by Congress, for, whatever change might take place, the Senate would not change for six years, and before two years could expire the admission of the States to their rights would be accomplished on the present terms.

The Reconstruction Committee of the House of Representatives have agreed upon a new bill. It declares invalid and illegal the governments existing in the late insurrectionary States, gives Gen. Grant full supervisory power over the acts of the military commanders in these States, with authority to remove them if he thinks proper and detail other officers, and also to remove any civil officers acting under the existing Provisional Governments.

Washington despatches gives some interesting particulars in relation to the effort that is making to bring up the question of the constitutionality of the Reconstruction laws in the Supreme Court. The case relied upon is the *ex parte* one of McArdle, on the application for a writ of *hebeas corpus*. McArdle was a newspaper editor, and was imprisoned for denouncing Gen. Ord and other officers as satraps, tools and despots. Gen. Ord arrested McArdle as an impediment to reconstruction. The case stands far back on the docket, and in the ordinary course of business would not come before the Court for many months. On Friday Mr. Jeremiah Black moved to advance the case on the docket, so that it would be taken up at once Attorney General Stanbery was present, and stated that as he had advised the President that these acts of Congress were unconstitutional, he could not conduct the case for the Government. This fact he had communicated to Gen. Grant, and the later was making arrangements to have counsel appear on the part of General Ord. The matter came up again on yesterday. It is said that when the Mississippi case was before the Court last session Chief Justice Chase wrote an opinion sustaining the Reconstruction laws, but the majority of the Court dissented, and decided the case on a technical point. In the meantime it is probable that Congress will take action in the matter by passing a bill requiring that two-thirds of the Judges shall concur in an opinion declaring any law unconstitutional. Such a bill has been prepared by the House Judiciary Committe.

The Republican Senators held a caucus on Tuesday, Senator Anthony in the chair. Reconstruction, and especially Mr. Morton's bill to abolish entirely all the present State Governments in the South, were discussed in a general conversational manner for an hour, and the caucus finally adjourned to meet Wednesday morning, when they also took up the House Supreme Court bill. The disposition is very strong to pass both measures at once.

No opposition to either has yet been developed, except from Mr. Trumbell, who grumbles considerably, and says there is no more legislation needed. But it is doubtful if he is able to arrest the tide now running so strongly in favor of vigorous and decisive measures.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, during the discussion on the reconstruction bill, an exciting episode occurred. Fernando Wood of New York, in speaking on the bill characterized it as "*a monstrosity—the most infamous act of the many infamous acts of this infamous Congress.*" He was called to order by Mr. Bingham, amid much excitement. Objection being made to the continuation of his remarks on the bill, a vote by yeas and nays was taken on a motion to allow him to proceed in order, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 39, nays 108. Mr. Dawes subsequently introduced a resolution providing for the censure of Mr. Wood by the speaker. A motion was made to lay it on the table, and resulted—yeas 38, nays 115. The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and it was agreed to yeas 114, nays 38. The Speaker called Mr. Wood to the bar of the House, and he left the seat where he had been sitting and came down to the end of the second right hand isle, where, resting his hand on a desk, he remained standing. The utmost silence prevailed on the floor and in the crowded galleries. The Speaking then addressing Mr. Wood, read an extract from May's Parliamentary Digest, showing in what light his offence was considered in Parliament and in other deliberative bodies wherein a member had expressed himself in contempt of them, and then said: "You have been censured by this House for having violated this fundamental rule of all deliberative bodies. This duty being performed you will resume your seat."—Mr. Wood returned to his seat and asked permission to continue his remarks, but the House refused its consent.

DEATH WARRANT.—The death warrant of Lucy Purnell, now in our jail under sentence of death for the murder of Hanson Robins, arrived on Tuesday night. The time fixed for her execution has not transpired.—*Worcester Shield.*

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

This great medicine cured Dr. J. H. Schenck, the Proprietor of Pulmonary Consumption, when 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, Chicago, Ill, Collins Bros., St. Louis Mo. [mar 16 34 w. ea. yo

☞ At a Special Meeting of the Easton Cornet Association, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His all wise Providence to remove from us our beloved member, Thomas E. Cox,

And WHEREAS, we sustain in his demise the loss of one of our most useful members,

Therefore be it

Resolved, That though we bow with humble submission to His wise dispensation, yet we cannot but deplore our sad privation.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his sorrowing family and relatives in their bereavement, and as a further tribute of respect, we attend the funeral of the deceased, and that this preamble and resolutions be entered on the minutes of this society.

Be it further *Resolved*, That a copy of the same be published in the newspapers of this town. JOHN T. RATHELL, Secretary.

Heavy Bank Defalcation.

It was reported in Wall street, New York, on Monday morning that James Leverich, second teller of the City Bank, No. 52 Wall street, had absconded, taking with him a large amount of the funds of the bank.

The loss of the bank is reported to be $400,000. The officers of that institution, however, refuse to give us any information on the subject. It is believed that the loss by the bank is fully equal to the mount stated.

Several reports concerning the missing teller are in circulation. Some persons suppose he left this port for Rio Janeiro by the steamer of January 4. Others think he has gone to Canada.

A short time ago Leverich bought a handsome house in New Jersey.—*N. Y. Post.*

The *Tribune* of Tuesday says:

Leverich is about twenty-five years old, and has been for seven years a trusted employee of the City Bank. A few days ago he sent word to the cashier, his uncle, that owing to indisposition he was unable to appear at his desk. On the following morning a messenger was sent to his house, No. 80 W. Twentysixth street, to inquire after his health, but was unable to see him. Another was sent, and he also returned without having seen the sufferer. This, in connection with other suspicious circumstances recently brought to the notice of the bank officers, prompted an examination of Leverich's books, which was entered into, and resulted in the discovery that he was a defaulter to the amount of $41,000. Detectives were set to work without delay, and before night they succeeded in developing the following facts:

Leverich left his house in company with his wife on the day preceding that on which he notified the bank officers of his illness. He had forwarded his trunks to Mr. ——, at Newtown, L. I., and had with him only a valise and a shawl. He is five feet eight inches in height, has very high and prominent cheek bones, and wears a small moustache. His wife is short and stout. A few weeks ago Mr. Taylor was advised that Leverich had purchased a house up town. He lost no time in questioning the young man in regard to the latter, knowing that he could hardly afford to purchase real estate with the limited savings of a bank clerk on a salary of two thousand dollars a year, and was assured that no money had been paid upon the property, but that he had bought it on mortgage. A few days afterward he informed Mr. Taylor that the transaction had been cancelled. It was not many days before Mr. Taylor learned that Leverich was building a house in Englewood, N. J., and again questioned his subordinate, who promised to relinquish his building speculation.

These are the only circumstances bearing upon the case with which the press has been furnished. Various rumors are afloat in reference to the amount embezzled, some fixing it at $30,000, others placing it at $500,000, and speculation is rife as to the direction in which the defalting teller has fled. There is no doubt that his plans for a safe escape were well laid, but knowing ones quietly hint that within a few days Mr. Leverich will be in the hands of justice, and the abstracted bonds once more securely locked up in the vaults of the City Bank

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. sep14

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, 823 Broadway, New York. sep14

DYSPEPSIA.

There is no disease which experience has so amply proved to be remediable by the PERUVIAN SYRUP, (a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron.) as Dyspepsia. The most inveterate forms of this disease have been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of some of our first citizens proves.

FROM THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, D. D.

DURHAM, Canada East.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of MORE THAN 25 YEARS STANDING."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me."

Another Clergyman Writes as Follows:

"My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the "Fountain of Health" on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia."

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a history of this remarkable remedy, with a treatise on "Iron as a medicine," will be sent free to any address.

The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass. Sold by all Druggists.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, dec 7-1m 36 Dey Street, New York.

Scrofula—Consumption.

DR. LUGOL, of Paris, one of the most eminent Chemists of Europe, says:

"The most astounding results may be anticipated when Iodine can be dissolved in pure water."

Dr. H. Anders, after fifteen years of scientific research and experiment, has succeeded in dissolving one and one quarter grains of Iodine to each fluid ounce of water, and the most astounding results have followed its use, particularly in Scrofula and kindred diseases. Circulars free.

Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P DINSMORE, 36 Dey Street, New York, and all Druggists. (dec 7-1m

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15, 1868.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—White—	$2 30a2 35
Red,	$2 65a2 70
CORN—White,	$1 20a1 25
Yellow,	$1 22a1 25
New,	$1 28
OATS—	75a80

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 eminent 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. Over Worked Eyes.
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. 91 *Liberty 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 11-1y

Traveling Agents Wanted.

GOOD COMMISSION PAID.

Selling of the Ivory Eye Cups is a pleasant and honorable employment desirable for all Ladies, Clergymen, Students, Teachers and Farmers, and for all who desire to make an honest living by an easy employment. All persons asking for terms to Agents must enclose 25 cents to pay postage and cost of printing material, containing information for Agents. [dec 14

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

MARYLAND BOUNTY

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS!

ARMY AND NAVY AGENCY,

THOMAS TIMMONS & CO.,

No. 19 South St., over Gas Co's., Office, Balto.

SOLDIERS and SAILORS, enlisted or drafted, and mustered into the U. S. service, after May 26, 1863, and credited to Maryland, are entitled to $300 State Bounty.

Additional U. S. Bounty.

Soldiers of 1861, 2, 3, 4, who have received not more than $100, are entitled to an additional $100.

Widows and heirs of soldiers, also soldiers who have lost their Discharges, are entitled.

PERSONS WHO FURNISHED

SUBSTITUTES

Between April 1 and December 18, 1864, will also be entitled to Bounty from the State of Maryland.

Discharges of Soldiers of 1861, 2, 3, 4, Wanted.

Owners of Enlisted Slaves

And heirs of deceased Soldiers may obtain valuable information free of charge at our office.

We make liberal advances, collect promptly, and if desired will cash claims for State Bounty at sight.

All letters promptly answered.

U. S. Bounty, Pensions, Back Pay, Prize money, &c., for Soldiers and Sailors promptly collected.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and bring it with you, or communicate by letter.

THOMAS TIMMONS & CO.

dec 14-4m

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D.

mar 26-1y EASTON, Md

MARRIAGES.

HURT—AUSTIN.—At the residence of L. Dodson, Esq., in Easton, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., by Rev. J. W. Kenny, J. Henry Hurt, Esq., of Kent county, and Miss Emma Austin, of this town.

WALKER—TARR.—On the 1st inst., by Rev. F. A. Mercer, Mr. Wm R. Walker to Miss Georgiana Tarr, all of this county.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

NOTICE is hereby given that all instruments of writing for record in the Office of Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county must be duly stamped, and the cost of recording paid at the time of filing the same. This is the practice adopted throughout the State and warranted by law. Papers hereafter sent to this office for record will receive no attention unless the requirements of the law be strictly observed.

JOHN BAGGS, Clerk Circuit Court for Talbot County.

jan 18-3t S J

NEW STORE,

At the Old Stand, Formerly Occupied by A. DODD & SON.

THE undersigned having purchased the Store Room formerly occupied by A. Dodd & Son, (at the Southwest corner of Dover and Harrison streets,) and having just received and opened a fine assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

offers them to his friends and the public generally at a *small advance for* CASH.

Among the stock will be found

Tea, Coffee,
Chocolate, Sugar,
Molasses, Rice,
Crackers, Soaps,
Candles, Coal Oil,
Tobacco, Snuffs, Pipes,
Family, Extra and Super Flour,

(Duer's brand,) which is considered superior to Gambrill's.

Also, a fine lot of STONE WARE, (white and colored,) among the white I name Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pourers, Tea Pots, Plates, Dishes, &c. Among the colored are Jugs, different sizes, Crocks, do., Pitchers, do., Jars, do., Bowls, Spittoons, &c.

He has also a nice article of

Rye and Common Whiskey,

and many other articles too tedious to enumerate here, all of which have been purchased at a *low figure for cash*, and will be sold at a small advance, on the SAME TERMS.

He respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock, feeling assured they will be pleased with the *prices* and the *quality* of the goods.

The public's ob't serv't,

jan 18-1y ARTHUR BROWN.