THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 29, 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 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.

☞ Special attention of Ladies is invited to WM. T. KOPKIN'S Three Grades of Hoop Skirts —the "Keystone Skirt," "Union Skirt," and "Champion Skirt." Read advertisement in this issue.

☞ Special attention of Farmers and others is directed to FISH GUANO advertisement in this issue by J. HARTMAN & SON, 412 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

☞ WE learn that the shaft of the steamer Champion was broken on Monday last, while making a trip from the Double Mills to Baltimore.

CELLAR BROKEN INTO.—The front cellar door of Mr. J. H. Grace's store, in Easton, was entered on Thursday night last, by breaking the lock. Nothing is missing except a basket of corn. If this game is kept up, look out for "big hogs" next fall.

MUSICAL.—There will assemble at the store of Professor Minnick, this evening, at 8 o'clock a convention to take into consideration, the best mode of advancing the taste for and science of music. All lovers of music are invited to attend.

FERTILIZER.—We invite the attention of our readers to "Bradley's Pat. Super Phosphate of Lime," advertised in another column, by Geo. M. Clark, Esq., at the Trappe. This fertilizer comes highly recommended and we have no doubt our farmers would do well to give him a call.

☞ No Medicine ever appeared with stronger vouches for its general and substantial excellence than the Peruvian Syrup. Invalids, especially those suffering from dyspepsia or debility, should send to J. P. Dinsmore, 36 Dey street, New York, for a pamphlet (sent free,) concerning this remarkable remedy.

THE LAST.—The Easton Dramatic Association gave the last of their series of entertainments on Tuesday evening last. All engaged in it sustained themselves well and should they make up their minds to get new pieces and again play in this season, it will be looked upon with renewed interest

BURNED TO DEATH.—On Sunday last a colored girl, living with her parents, in a small tenement on the farm of Mr. John Wyatt, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire.—She was about seven years of age and there was no one about the house at the time except children. She lived but a few hours after the accident occurred. This will but add to the thousands of warnings that parents have long since had, not to leave small children in a house alone.

COMET, LOOK OUT.—We see that the Denton *American Union*, is after the St. Michaels *Comet*, this week, with a stick so long, that it almost reaches the dimensions of a bean pole. It is in reply to an article in the *Comet* of week before last in reference to the citizens of Carline county not coming forward and taking sufficient stock to complete the Md. and Del. R. R. to Hillsborough. When you wake up friend Emerson of the *Union* you wake up a "*bitter yerb*," but we know that our old friend of the *Comet* is no "*slouch*" in handling a pen, so "pick your flint" and give him a regular fore-and-after.

A SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM.—There is a question in dispute between the "Scientific American" and the "American Artizan," two scientific journals, which has brought forth articles in each paper for several months. The question under consideration, is this:—"How many times does a wheel revolve, on its own axis, in rolling around a stationary wheel, of the same size."

The Scientific American contends that it will make but one revolution, while the American Artizan contends that it will make two, and we are of the same opinion. We are not sufficiently acquainted with these matters to give expression to our belief in a scientific manner, but to use plain terms, we presume it is caused from the fact that the rolling wheel has to perform the work of the stationary wheel as well as its own. We have clearly proven the two revolutions, to our own mind, by making three wheels of the same size;—having one stationary, one setting on a pivot and placing the third in a position to roll around the stationary wheel and then applying power of equal force to the moveable wheels. The wheel on the spindle we consider a true representative of a wheel on its own axis, and by this power it will revolve twice, exactly, while the rolling wheel is going around the stationary wheel once. This question is open for discussion by the scientific men of our county, and we have no doubt that both the Scientific American and American Artizan would be very grateful for any new idea that might be advanced upon the subject.

IN AND OUT.—On Saturday last, the negro man who robbed a colored man by the name of Green, some months ago, between Easton and St. Michaels, was lodged in Easton jail. He was arrested in Harrisburg, Pa. We learn that after he was captured a number of persons recognized him as being the same individual who had committed a number of similar thefts.

OUT.—On Tuesday night last, early in the night, the prisoner amused himself by cutting an air hole sufficient to crawl through, and then letting himself down with his blankets, made his escape. Deputy Sheriff Tucker soon discovered his escape and sent in search of him, but as yet his whereabouts is unknown. We think the old jail had better be rented out or the doors thrown open and let prisoners go in and out at their pleasure. The building is so indifferent that we heard a man offer to bet, a few days ago, that he might be locked up in it and he would break out and reach the front street before another man could, walking at a moderate gait, both commencing operations at the same time.

STILL MORE ABOUT HIM.—The Baltimore *American* of Thursday, gives the following further particulars of the swindling operations of this fugitive from justice:

"A short time since complaint was made to Chief Detective Crone, by Mr. William Green, of Talbot county, that he had been swindled out of $875 by a colored man, who represented that he was the servant of a Confederate General, who, while returning from Europe, had died on the steamer, leaving in his charge a box containing $60,000 in gold to convey to the late home of the deceased in one of the Southern States.—The colored man said that he was out of money and was afraid to use the gold, as it would attract attention, and that as he wanted money to pay his expenses, he would leave with Green the gold as security until he returned the amount advanced. Not doubting the truth of the story, Mr. Green advanced him $875, with which he took his departure, leaving the box, as stipulated. Soon after, the box, which was neatly covered with blue cloth, was opened and found only to contain stones wrapped in paper. The affair was placed in the hands of Detective Pontier, who succeeded in tracing the party, alleged to be the swindler, to Harrisburg, where he found him under arrest on a charge of attempting to swindle a Martin Perry out of $1,500. A requisition being obtained by the Detective, the accused was brought to this city and lodged in jail. He gave his name in one instance as John Porter, and in another as Wm. T. Marshall. It is stated that quite a number of persons have made complaints of being relieved of money by the arts of the accused. Among other cases is that of a colored man named Perkins, of South Baltimore, who lost $900 by exchanging that amount for a hogshead or barrel containing sand, in which he alleged the gold was concealed, the particulars of which were published two or three years ago; also those of a Mr. Rowe, of Princess Anne, Somerset county, of $800; M. Robinson, of Port Deposit, Cecil county, $400, and several persons in New York and Philadelphia. Altogether it is estimated that his operations yielded him upwards of $20,000. He stated to the officer that he could stand a few years in jail, and on his release would enjoy his money. There were two women who claimed to be married to him, one in Wilmington, Del., where he appeared as Oaker Brinney, and the other elsewhere, where he was married under the name of Wm. Laws. The officer on Saturday took the accused to Easton and lodged him there in jail.

Matters About Washington—STANTON—IMPEACHMENT, &c.—As is well knownby our readers, excitement has been running high in the political circles in Washington and that it has at last culminated in open defiance on the part of the President and a determination to disregard any action of Congress that he possibly can.—Having twice dismissed Mr. Stanton from the War office against the provisions of the National Legislature and in violation of all former usages, in displacing heads of departments, without the advice and consent of the Senate, when that body is in session; and denounced in unmeasured terms, Gen. Grant, who wears the highest military title that can be conferred in this country, Congress is determined to show its power and to evince to the country that it is composed of the same firm, calm, but determined material that it was when the nation's existence was imperiled by an armed force.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, the debate on the impeachment question was commenced, opened by Mr. Ashley, "the original projector of impeachment."

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, who is light haired and the youngest man, spoke next, briefly and loudly, in favor of impeachment. Then Mr. Boyer spoke for Mr. Johnson, being interrupted to good effect by Leonard Myers. Mr. Kelsey, of N. York, a short and stout man, urged the speedy trial and conviction of the executive offender.

General Cake spoke to the same effect, when Messrs. Beaman, Price and Blair spoke for impeachment. Mr. Briggs bluntly defied the Democratic party, and when General Grant's friend, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, arose, his powerful voice, corpulent figure, and strong "gray haired" face were in keeping with the bold, fervid arrangement of his vigorous sentences.

When Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, arose, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the Republicans were very silent. He spoke temperately, his short, stiff hair contrasting with his chubby face, like a steadfast purpose in a genial man. He arraigned Mr. Johnson for denying the country repose, and made a continuously effective appeal, among the most solemn of the day.

None heard him but to feel that the popular party was entirely resolved. Woodbridge, of Vermont, long opposed to the action of this movement, alleged that Mr. Johnson was now a public enemy.

General Butler read a speech in a sharp but not very excellent voice. Then Fernando Wood in his stolid way, endeavored to arouse the financial fears of folks, but he obtained little attention, and his manner was far from striking. A better speech was made by Mr. Pruyn, of N. York, also opposed to the act, and he was fairly seconded by Mr. Stitchgreaves, of New Jersey.

Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee, an old friend of Mr. Johnson, gravely and solemnly urged his old associates in impeachment, on the grounds of public duty. Mr. Judd, of Illinois, went in heartily for the President's expulsion. Mr. Harding of Illinois, and Mr. Pike, of Missouri, made a strong arraignment of the Executive, and then Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, challenged the House in a fierce way, and gave Mr. Johnson a high character.

Mr. Broomwell, of Pennsylvania, made one of the most potent speeches of the day, reviewing the matter as a jurist. He was very carefully listened to, and his views were supposed to be most discreet and rational of the whole debate.

Mr. Benton, of New Hampshire, till of late not very decided upon the impeachment project, went for it heart and soul.

The great speech was made by Mr. Boutwell. He is dark, black-eyed and very energetic man, and the natural leader of the Republicans in the House. His effort really made the climax of the debate.

After him came Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, and Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, as opponents of impeachment, the latter of whom got into some difficulty with Mr. Bingham of Ohio, and Thaddeus Stevens work down in voice and body.

At five o'clock the great vote was taken.—The hall was very full. Everybody listened in positive silence. Every man voted, as his name was called, loud and clear. The result provoked no applause nor dissent. Its result proved the Republican party compact and steadfast.

The doubtful personages of the House were Stewart of New York city, Hawkins of Tennessee, and Sam Carey of Ohio. Steward is Raymond's successor, and Carey owed his election chiefly to Democrats.

These two voted nay; Mr. Hawkins dodged; with the exception of these three, every member who could possibly be present came up to make the Republican party a unit. Those who were absent were accounted for by their colleagues.

Mr. Collax, always cool and clear headed, kept the peace in perfect order and discipline.—The scene and effects were in keeping with the gravity of the occasion, although the vast hall does not admit of either personal or elocutionary exhibitions.

THE SENATE.—The Impeachment resolution after passing the House, was then carried to the Senate, by a committee, headed by Thadeus Stevens, when he read as follows:

"Mr. President:—In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States, do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same; and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said Andrew Johnson to answer the said impeachment."

STILL LATER.

We take the following further particulars from the Baltimore *American* of Thursday:

"The articles of Impeachment will probably not be reported to the House until Friday. The debate under the resolution will occupy two days, when action will be taken and the articles of impeachment will be reported to the Senate on Monday. It is believed that the committee will report a simple declaration that the President has violated the Tenure of Office act, and the provision of the Constitution prohibiting removals while the Senate is in session, without the advice and consent of that body. It will be accompanied by a specification that on the 21st day of February, he attempted to depose Edwin M. Stanton, then acting, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as Secretary of War, by appointing General Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, in violation of both the Tenure of Office and the Constitution.

Secretary Stanton continued in quiet possession of the War Department on Wednesday.

The case of General Lorenzo Thomas, who was arrested on Saturday last for a violation of the Tenure of Office act, by accepting the position of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and held to bail for a hearing, came up before Chief Justice Cartter at Washington on Wednesday last.—The counsel for Mr. Stanton asked for a continuance of the case, which the Justice was about granting, when Gen. Thomas' counsel announced that he had been surrendered by his bail, and at the same time prayed for a writ of *habeas corpus*, averring that his imprisonment was unjust and without cause, etc. This shrewd trick was resorted to for the purpose of bringing the case, on appeal from Judge Cartter, into the United States Supreme Court, in the hope of obtaining there an opinion against the constitutionality of the Civil Tenure law, and thus helping Mr. Johnson before the United States Senate. The scheme, however, failed, Mr. Stanton's counsel declined to asked for the committal of General Thomas, and Judge Cartter declared that it was unnecessary even to hold him in his own recognizance. He was, therefore, at once released, Judge Cartter remarking that the case as then before him would settle nothing, and that the subject matter in controversy was now passing the ordeal of the highest tribunal in the country. And further pursuance of the investigation by him would therefore partake of the character of trifling, in which he did not propose to be instrumental.

The Constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill.—It is one of those anomalous things which will sometimes occur in political contests that the party which endeavored to destroy the Government is constantly accusing the party which defended and preserved it with gross violations of the Constitution, and the accusations are so bitterly, persistently and frequently made that many people are beginning to believe that there may be some truth in the charge, or, at least, are tempted to distrust the judgment of the leaders of the Republican party. Yet it is a singular feature of the contest that our opponents have never yet been able to get the Federal Courts to pronounce any act unconstitutional, except the test oath required to be taken by lawyers before they could practice in the Federal Courts. But, on the other hand, one Judge after another has affirmed the constitutionality of the acts as they came up for decision. Among the latest of these decisions is that of Judge Swayne, rendered in the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky, in the case of The United States vs. Rhodes *et al.* This action was an indictment for burglarly against Rhodes and others, for entering the house of Nancy Talbot, a citizen of the United States, of African descent, who was denied the right to testify against the defendants in the Courts of Kentucky. As the indictment was brought under the Civil Rights bill, the constitutionality of the act came in question and the opinion of the Justice shows that it was carefully considered. The first question considered was: Who are citizens? In determining the question, the Justice uses the following language, which we take from the Baltimore American of Thursday:

"All persons born in the allegiance of the king are natural born subjects, and all persons born in the allegiance of the United States are natural born citizens. Birth and allegiance go together. Such is the rule of the common law, and it is the common law of this country as well as of England. The common law has made no distinction on account of race or color. None is now made in England, nor in any other Christian country in Europe. Citizens, under our Constitution and laws, mean free inhabitants, born within the United States, or naturalized under the laws of Congress, (1 Kent's Com., 292 note.) We find *no warrant* for the opinion that this *great principle of the common law has ever been changed in the United States.* It has always obtained here with the same vigor since, as before, the Revolution." In the same opinion the Justice cites with approbation the following language from the case of The State vs. Manual: "What is naturalization? It is the removal of the *disabilities* of alienage. Emancipation is the removal of the incapacity of Slavery," and then adds: "*We cannot deny the assent of our judgment to the soundness of the proposition that the emancipation of a native born slave by removing the disability of Slavery makes him a citizen.*" He also disposes of the famous Dred Scott decision in the following trenchant words: "We are aware that a majority of the Court in the case of Sanford vs. Scott arrived at conclusions different from those we have expressed.—But in our judgment those points were not before them. They decided that the whole case, including the agreed facts, was open to their examination, and that Scott was a slave. This central and controlling fact excluded all other questions, and what was said upon them by that majority, with whatever learning and ability the argument was conducted, is no more binding upon this Court as authority than the views of the minority upon the same subject." [Carroll vs. Carroll, 16 How., 287.] In determining the spirit in which the Civil Rights bill should be construed, he cites the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of McCullough vs. Maryland: "When the law is not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the Government, to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity would be to pass the line which circumscribes the judicial department, and to tread on legislative grounds. This Court disclaims all pretensions to such power." Applying this long-acknowledged principle of national and constitutional jurisprudence to the Civil Rights bill, he says: "The second section of the Thirteenth Amendment was added out of abundant caution. It authorizes Congress to select, from time to time, the means that might be appropriate to the end. It employs a phrase which had been enlighted by well considered judicial application. Any exercise of legislative power within its limits involves a legislature, and not a judicial question. It is only when the authority given has been clearly exceeded that the judicial power can be invoked. Its office then is to repress and annul the excess; beyond that it is powerless." He then considers the question whether the Civil Rights bill does transcend the power of Congress, and says: "It would be a remarkable anomaly if the National Government, without this amendment, could confer citizenship on aliens of every race or color, and citizenship with civil and political rights on the inhabitants of Louisiana and Florida without reference to race or color, and cannot with the amendment confer on those of the African race who have been born and always lived within the United States, and that this law seeks to give them. It was passed by the Congress succeeding the one which proposed the amendment. Many of the members of both Houses were the same. The fact is not without weight and significance. *The amendment reversed and annulled the original policy of the Constitution*, which left it to each State to decide exclusively for itself whether slavery should or should not exist as a legal institution, and what disabilities should attach to those of the servile race within its limits. The whites needed no relief or protection, and they are practically unaffected by the amendment. *The emancipation which it wrought was an act of great national grace, and was doubtless intended to reach further in its effects as to every* one within its scope than the consequences of manumission by a private individual. *We entertain no doubt of the constitutionality of the act in all its provisions.*" Such is the language of one of the ablest jurists in the country—a man who is not even suspected of partisan bias, who is not tainted with political aspirations. Yet this man, with his learning, impartiality and ability, uses language strong as that we have just quoted, while some of the lesser fry among the profession have not yet learned that the Dred Scott decision is a dead letter; and others, again, take extreme delight in carping about its constitutionality, and that the State spend money to contest the question. But ever and anon comes one of those overwhelming arguments like the decision of Judge Swayne, and the speech of Senator Morton, which demonstrate beyond controversy that the Union party is right, not only in spirit and intention, but in the letter of the law.

UNFORTUNATE SHOOTING—*Dr. Thomas H. Handy Wounded.*—During the performance of the "People's Lawyer" by the Dramatic Corps, on Monday night, the muffled sound of a pistol shot was heard, and in a few minutes it was ascertained that our much-honored fellow citizen, Dr. Thomas H. Handy, had been wounded in the right shoulder by a ball. There was great excitement in consequence, as it was supposed that some malicious person had fired into the audience. Dr. Handy was taken to his residence, and Dr. Alexander H. Bayly called in. The latter gentleman extracted the ball, which was found embedded in the fleshy part of the shoulder. The wound which is about an inch in depth, is not of a dangerous character, though quite painful.

During the excitement, two young men, named Wesley Flowers and Philip Dwyer, were arrested and conveyed to jail, on the charge of committing the shooting. At first, they stoutly denied any knowledge of the matter, but we learn that Flowers acknowledged it after his committal. The account of the accident, (which he avers it was,) is thus: He was standing upon a seat, directly over Dr. H., and had in his pantaloons pocket a small pistol, which was cocked. In trying to lower the hammer, it slipped from beneath his thumb and bursted the cartridge. He exhibited the hole in his pocket and coat, and they correspond with his statement. The wound of Dr. H., being in a perpendicular line, leads us to infer that the statement of Flowers may be correct. There are, however, various opinions in regard to the matter. We are rejoiced to learn that Dr. H.'s injury is not of a serious character, as this community could ill afford to loose so valuable and learned a physician.

The accused parties had a hearing, yesterday before Justice Winterbottom, who discharged them, requiring them, however, to each recognize in the sum of $50 to keep the peace. There was no evidence other than to show a careless use of fire-arms.—*Cambridge Democrat and Herald.*

BISHOP COXE'S OPINION OF AMERICAN WOMEN.—In a recent pastoral Dr. Arthur Cleveland Coxe says:

"When I see the tawdry fashions, the costly vulgarity and the wicked extravagance of the times, I feel sure that thousands of American women are strangers to the first law of refinement—simplicity in manners and attire.

"When I see that thousands of American women read the most shameful romances and the most degraded newspapers, frequent the vilest dramatic entertainments and join in dances too shocking to be named among Christians. I feel that Christian matrons are becoming too few, and that civilized heathenism is returning to the fields we have wrested from the Indians.

"When I read, daily, of the most ungodly divorces and crimes against social purity and against human life itself, which are too gross to be mentioned more particularly, I feel that too many of our country women are without God in the world, and that radical reforms are necessary in the systems of education on which the young women of America are dependent for their training.

"When I see thousands of households in which young girls are reared for a life of pleasure, without reference to duty, I cannot wonder at these results, nor at the misery in which they involve families and communities. Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind.

"As a Christian Bishop, therefore, I make my appeal to you, Christian women, and I ask you to begin the reformation, by faithfully bearing your testimony against all that tends to the degration of your sex, and the more so, when such crime is not only winked at, but receives countenance in circles which ought to be exemplary."

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. Edwin A. Wilson will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the proscription 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

THE PUZZLE OF THE AGE!

The sharpest observers give it up. People who are proverbial for their critical perceptions, are utterly at fault.

NO LIVING EYE

can detect any difference between the richest blacks and browns that Nature has bestowed upon the hair, and the superb artifical tints conferred upon grey, red or sandy hair, by the incomparable vegetable agent,

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

With the color it imparts lustre, and does not diminish the flexibility of the fibres. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Applied by all Hair Dressers. (feb 8 1-m

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,

sep14 823 Broadway, New York.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

THE Republican voters of Talbot county are requested to assemble in primary meetings in their respective districts on

SATURDAY, February 29th,

and select five delegates from each district to the County Convention to be held at the Court House, in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 3rd of March, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The object of the County Convention is to select thee delegates to the State Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 6th of March, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Republican Convention to assemble at Chicago on the 20th of May next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and also to form an Electoral ticket for the State of Maryland.

By order,

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

feb 15 for Talbot County.

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,

sep14 42 Cedar St., New York.

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

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

In the whole history of medical discoveries no REMEDY has performed so many cures of the numerous affections of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST, as this long-tried and justly celebrated *Balsam*. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of *Cold*—fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease, from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From Rev. FRANCIS LODDELL, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

"I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds or Sore Throat—for many years, and never in a single instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

From Mr. E. TUCKER, Depot Master at Salisbury, Mass "I have been troubled for years with a bad humor: sometimes outwardly and sometimes inwardly. During the past summer it manifested itself more than usual outwardly, and I used your salve. All signs of it have since disappeared, without affecting it inwardly, indicating, I think, the eradicating nature of the Salve.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by Druggists at 25 cts. a box. Sent by mail for 25 cts. [jan 25-1m

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

1. Impaired vision.
2. Presbyopia, or Far Sightedness.
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7. Opthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages.
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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.,

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☞ 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

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

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD, D. D.

mar 26-1y EASTON, MD.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26, 1868.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—White—	$2 65a3 85
Red,	$2 40a2 50
CORN—White,	$1 17a1 20
Yellow,	$1 15a1 18
New,	$1 28
OATS—	80a82

CIGARS.

OF superior quality, just received per Schr. Oxford. Also prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco for sale by

feb 22 DAWSON & BRO.

EUREKA FISH GUANO CO.

FISH GUANO,

THE best Fertilizer ever offered to the Farmers. A pure and unadulterated article, producing a heavier crop than any other Fertilizer with the same quantity used per acre.

The animal matter contained in it, aside from the Phosphoric Acid and Ammonia makes it better than any other, being more durable, thereby saving to the Farmer 50 per cent. in manuring their farms, with a better yield than produced by any other article. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. HARTMAN & SON,

412 South Wharves,

feb 25-3m Philadelphia.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued by Wm. B. Wheeler, one of the justices of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for Talbot county, to me directed, I will expose to sale at public auction in front of the Court House, on

Monday, the 9th of March next,

between the hours of 12 M, and 3 P. M., for cash

One Pair of Work Steers & Ox Yoke,

late the property of William Quimby, seized and taken in execution at the suit of Luther C. Cox. A. H. LARRIMORE,

feb 29-ts Constable.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by Wm. B. Wheeler, one of the justices of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for Talbot county, at the suit of Mary A. Leadnum, against the goods and chattles of William Quimby, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law and in equity of the said William Quimby, in and to

1 pair of Work Steers & Ox Yoke,

and I hereby give notice that on the

9th Day of March,

between the hours of 12 M, and 3 P. M., in front of the Court House, in Easton, I will offer for sale the said property, so seized and taken in execution at public auction to the highest bidder for cash. A. H. LARRIMORE,

feb 29-ts Constable.

E. T. LEONARD. EDWARD BLAND. C. R. LEONARD.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS' LINE.

THE SCHOONERS

Agnes & Tred Haven.

ON and after Saturday, March 7, 1863, one of the above vessels will leave Easton every *Wednesday*, and Baltimore every *Saturday*.—Every effort will be made to make this a sure Line, and all goods delivered in Easton when required. Let your grain and goods come and every effort will be made to give satisfaction.—Goods and Freight of all kinds will be brought from the city as cheap if not cheaper than by any other line. All freight must be paid on the delivery of the goods. Feeling thankful for passe favors, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

feb 25-1y LEONARD, BLAND & CO.

P. S.—All orders must be accompanied by the cash and all bills for freight will be presented on the delivery of the goods.

Orders left at Dawson & Bro.'s, Easton, and W. S. Pawson's or U. Lloyd & Bro., No 95 Smith's Wharf, Baltimore, will be attended to.

L., B & Co.

OFFICE—In same room occupied by R. B. Dixon, opposite the residence of Judge H. H. Goldsborough.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628

WILLIAM T. HOPKIN'S

"OUR OWN MAKE,"

OF "KEYSTONE SKIRTS,"

are the best and CHEAPEST LOW PRICED Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1.00; 30 springs, $1.20; and 40 springs, $1.45. Plain Skirts, 6 tapes, 20 springs, 80 Cents; 25 springs, 95 cents; 30 springs, $1.15; and 35 springs, $1 25. *Warranted in every respect.*

"Our OWN Make" of "UNION SKIRTS," Eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, $1.20 to $2.50. Plain Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 75 to $2.00. These skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first class goods, and at much lower prices.

"Our Own Make" of "Champion Skirts" are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirts before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metalic fasteners and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other Skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic, will wear longer, give more satisfaction, and are really cheaper than all others *Every lady should try them.* They are being sold extensively by Merchants throughout this and the adjoining States at very moderate prices.—If you want the best, ask for "Hopkin's Champion Skirt." If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you, or come or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of Skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.

To be had at Retail at Manufactory, and of the Retail Trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Manufactory and Salesroom, 628 Arch St, between 6th and 7th Sts., Philadelphia.

feb 29-10m WM. T. HOPKINS.

C. B. ROGERS,

133 Market St., Philadelphia.

DEALER IN

Clover,

Timothy,

Orchard and Herd Grass,

Garden Seeds,

superior Seed Oats and the most approved varieties of Seed Potatoes.

Especial attention given to orders per mail. feb 15-6t

GENERAL AGENCY

AT EASTON, MD.,

For the Sale of Real Estate, and the Collection of Claims.

THE public is informed that the subscriber has established in Easton, Md., a GENERAL AGENCY, for the sale of Real Estate, Fertilizers and Farm Machinery, and the Collection of Claims.

Persons having land for sale, or wishing to purchase farms, will do well by calling at his agency. He will make it to the interest of farmers to purchase Fertilizers, Machinery, &c., through him. He will attend promptly to the collection of claims, and act as agent for the renting of property and the collection of rents.

N. E. NICOLS,

feb 22 Easton, Md.

REFERENCES:

James Ll. Martin, Easton, Md.
Capt. E. L. F Hardcastle, " "
Mr. Wm. S. Pawson, Baltimore "
Messrs. Upshur Lloyd & Bro., " "
Hon. Eli Saulsbury, Dover, Del.
Capt. E. R. Newhard, Allentown, Pa.