THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 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.

An interesting statement is given among our Washington despatches. It is stated that a few days subsequent to the adjournment of Congress one of the strongest Republican members of the House, who is also one of the leading opponents of the impeachment movement, took occasion to visit Attorney General Stanbery and Secretary McCulloch, and during the conversation which ensued expressed the opinion of his associates regarding impeachment. He charged Mr. Stanbery with having done everything in his power to place obstacles in the way of the enforcement of the laws of Congress, and particularly to break down the Reconstruction act." "Now, sir," he continued "you must fully and clearly understand that if the President does not faithfully execute the law we have just passed, the first thing Congress will do on re-assembling will be to impeach him, and I for one will exert myself to secure that end." He further expressed the opinion that impeachment would be easily accomplished under such circumstances. Mr. Stanbery replied that he felt sure that the President would execute the laws so as to avoid trouble, as he was in great and constant fear of impeachment, and the more so of late, because he has made up his mind, at the expiration of his Presidential term, to return to Tennessee for the purpose of presenting himself again as a candidate for the United States Senate. General Banks is said to be the member of Congress alluded to above.

The Washington agent of the Associated Press, who says he gets his information "from an authentic source," has ascertained that "the design still exists with the President to supersede General Sheridan as commander of the Fifth Military District." Another correspondent states that the principal reason urged. to the President for the removal of General Sheridan comes, it is said, from Attorney General Stanbery, who declares General Sheridan's characterization of the recent opinion on the Reconstruction act as an insult to the Administration. General Sheridan alluded to it, as will be remembered, as "making a broad macadamized road to perjury." If President Johnson can stand the removal of Sheridan, we are sure that gallant officer and the country can also do so.

At Havre de Grace on Saturday Judge Bond, General Gregory, Hon. Archibald Stirling, Jr., Rev. Mr. Thomas (of the Methodist Episcopal Church at that place), W. Marine, George McComas and R. M. Janney, Esqs., addressed a meeting of colored people, nearly three thousand persons being in attendance, on the moral and educational improvement of their race. A collection in aid of the erection of a school house at Havre de Grace was made, the colored people contributing liberally.

At Annapolis Junction yesterday several thousand colored persons of all ages and both sexes, from Baltimore, Washington and Annapolis, joined in a grand picnic under the auspices of the First Regiment Lincoln Zouaves, which is composed of colored citizens. The funds derived from the picnic, etc., are to be applied to uniforming and equipping the regiment.

The government, especially the Presidential portion of it, is looking upon affairs in Tennessee with the deepest interest. Telegrams have been passing back and forth from the military authorities, and there is reasonable assurance that there will be no general disturbance. It further appears, from official reports, that the troubles in that State have been considerably exaggerated. If General Grant ever intended to go to Tennessee, as published, he has evidently not deemed his presence there as necessary, for he is still at Army Headquarters in Washington.

A delegation of Alabamians called on the President to day and stated to him that the policy pursued by General Pope in his enforcement of the Reconstruction act was identical with that of General Sheridan, though not carried out so fully in the matter of the removal of State officers. They asked, therefore, that General Pope might be relieved. The President, in reply, did not seem to fully agree with the delegation, and gave them no answer.

The defense in the Surratt trial commenced their argument Wednesday; Merrick, formerly of Chicago, occupying the entire day. He laid great stress upon the construction of the indictment which charged the prisoner with the murder of President Lincoln, and wheih declared in its technical language that Surratt was in the city of Washington on April 14, 1865, and that he there committed the crime.

The Convention at Annapolis on Wednesday finally adopted the Declaration of Rights—hitherto published in our columns. One of the most remarkable features of this article is the section declaring that "Slavery shall not be established in Maryland," and demanding compensation from the United States for its abolition. The vote on its adoption was seventy-two yeas to seventeen nays. The article on the Judiciary system was again under consideration. A section dividing the State into eight Judicial Circuits was adopted. The counties of Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester constitue the First Circuit; Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil the Second; Baltimore county and Harford the Third; Allegany and Washington the Fourth; Carroll, Howard and Anne Arundel the Fifth; Montgomery and Frederick the Sixth; Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's the Seventh; and Baltimore city the Eighth. A lengthy debate was had on the subject of the salaries of Judges, several expectants of positions on the bench arguing in favor of $5,000 per annum for Judges of the Court of Appeals. Without taking a vote on the subject, the Convention took a recess.

The present condition of Tennessee appears to be that of a volcano just previous to an eruption. Riots and disturbances of all kinds are seriously apprehended on the day of election, although the united efforts of the Federal and State officers, military and civil are being used to prevent them. Etheridge and Williams, the Gubernatorial and Congressional candidates of the Conservatives or Rebel sympathizers, were driven out of Jackson in East Tennessee by the citizens, who would not permit them to speak. A guerilla party charged into Purdy, McNara county, on Friday night, but were driven out after slight skirmishing by a company of State militia. Disturbances are reported all over the State. The plan of the Conservatives, it is said, is to split up the Radicals if possible, and obtain a Legislature of their own, when they will send Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate. A despatch from Memphis, later than those allude to above, says that no trouble is anticipated at the election. We hope this may prove true.

THE "RADICALS."—The "Radicals," or Republican party, appears to be a thorn in the side of the Democracy. So much so that it is the constant cry of that party that the Radicals must be put down, and done by force if it cannot be accomplished in any other manner. That kind of talk "sounds big" on paper and is calculated to bring a hearty response from those of that party who dare not go contrary to the advice of their leaders, but when brought down to a matter of fact, every man of sense must see that the Democratic party is as unable to "put down" the "Radicals" now as they were during the war. When the armies were in the field the strictest watch was kept over those in command and the first evidence that was manifested of inactivity or a kind of quasi Unionism shown, the Radical Union men were the first to whirl them from abused positions and others put in their stead to prosecute the war and battle with the enemy with that zeal and energy that the loyal States demanded. Why did not the Democracy put the "Radicals" down then?—They could not do it with their Northern Copperheads and Southern traitors combined. The Republican party willed and it was done. After the Southern States withdrew and set up a government for themselves they asked to be let alone, and the Democracy desired it, but with all the force they could combine such a state of affairs could not be brought about; the Radicals placed their foot firmly and declared that an unconditional surrender must be made, and Lee, the hero of the rebellion had to surrender to the "Northern Mudsill"—Grant. One of the Rebel leaders declared their ability to force the Federal army from point to point and soon he expected to call the roll of his slaves from Bunker Hill, but the Radicals stuck to the flag of their country and voted men and means sufficient to prevent that wonderful performance, and the Democracy did not possess the power to stop it. After the war another dodge was made use of. The open and avowed Rebels and Rebel sympathizers finding that their case was hopeless for power, they inaugurated a "Conservative" party, made up of Rebel sympathizers, returned Rebel soldiers and dissatisfied Union men, and the North and South walked together, arm in arm, amidst the applause of a motley crowd of politicians, and for a time it looked as though an entire new state of things were to be brought about, and the last put first and the first put last, but in the face of all the power that could be brought to bear, the effort proved an abortion, the Radicals exposed their fallacy and to-day they are so heartily ashamed of the combination and failure that it is left without name or parentage. Determined to hold on and to grasp for power with the same tenacity that one grasps for life, another speck of hope loomed up before them, in the elections, but the Radicals had stood boldly and firmly all through the war, and defeated both Rebels and Conservatives combined, the masses in the loyal States still looking upon them, whether in the field or legislative halls, as the preserver of the Union, the news was soon proclaimed by thousands that the Radicals were sustained. The Democracy of this day will do very well to fight battles and "put down" the "Radicals," on paper, but practically and influentially it is a defunct party. The Democratic journals appear astonished at the inactivity of the people and wonder why it is that more effort is not made and a greater spirit is not manifested to resist Radical influence and Radical control, but while they are standing still, wondering and amazed at the people sustaining the Radicals, the latter party is still pushing forward from conquering to conquest, and the Democratic party is just as powerless to put down the Radicals now as they were in the field or have since been at the ballot box. All sorts of devices and threats have been used, but the Republican party is too firm to be frightened or cajoled into submission to those who trampled under foot the flag of the country, defied the laws of the land and assassinated one of the purest patriots that ever lived.—Away with all charges of tyranny and oppression against the Republican or Radical party, for the blood of thousands of brave Federal soldiers cry out against Werz, Winder and other fiends in human form, employed by this righteous (!) Democratic party to do the most damnable work in which human beings ever were engaged.

JUDGE BOND AT CENTREVILLE—A ROW AND SEVERAL COLORED MEN SHOT.—On Thursday last, Judge Bond of Baltimore, went to Centreville, Queen Anne's county, in order to address the Republicans without regard to color, of that county. We learn the presence of the Judge drew to town a large crowd and considerable excitement was evinced. In the afternoon the Judge spoke, amid considerable interruption, but no outbreak occurred until after the speaking was over, when a difficulty occurred between a young white man and a colored man, as is generally the case whenever trouble occurs, on such occasions. It is reported that this young man considered himself jostled or something of the sort, when he engaged the latter for combat and was getting the better of him when another colored man struck him over the head with a stick. Then a regular rush of the Democracy was made, shooting indiscriminately until a dozen or two of shots were fired, several colored men wounded and then imprisoned. It is said that the mob was quite furious and cleared the town of colored people, following them some distance, and could they have obtained more arms, no doubt there would have been a great deal of blood shed.

ENLARGED.—We are glad to see that our young friends—Messrs. Leonard & Townsend of the Easton "Journal," are prospering sufficiently to justify an enlargement of their paper. The Journal made its appearance on Thursday morning with seven columns on a page. In this part of the town business is very flat and money is among the things of the past.

HAIL STORM.—A severe hail storm passed over this county on Monday afternoon, and did great damage to many corn fields and peach orchards in the neighborhood of Kennedyville.—Kent News of Saturday.

We learn that a storm also passed over the lower part of Caroline county and injured the corn very much, wherever it extended. Fortunately however, it was confined to a narrow vein.

MARYLAND SENTIMENT.—In an article in the New York Tribune of a recent date, on parties in Virginia, that paper "confidently asserts that there is far more of the secession virus to-day in the blood of Maryland or of Kentucky than in that of the Old Dominion."

☞ CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE paid a visit to Frederick, Maryland, a few days since, and whilst there expressed "the belief that Congress will be prompt in affording relief to the loyal men of Maryland, by passing the Universal Suffrage bill, when it convenes in November." We trust and believe this will be the case.

A BARBER PRESIDENT.—Hon. Edward J. Royce, the colored man who is believed to have been chosen President of Liberia on the 7th of May last, was a barber in Ohio previous to his emigration to Liberia in 1846, and is said to be very intelligent.

RAIN.—This section was visited by a fine rain on Monday and Thursday. It began gently and continued until the growing corn and vegetation generally presented new life and we now have a fine growing season.

☞ JOHN MINOR BOTTS of Virginia, is addressing the colored people of that State, urging universal suffrage, universal education, and universal amnesty to the rank and file of the late Confederate army.

THE CIRCUS.—It will be seen by advertisement in another column, that we are to have another Circus performance in Easton, on Wednesday next.

DEATH OF JUDGE BRICE J. GOLDSBOROUGH. The Hon. Brice John Goldsborough, of Dorchester county, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland from the Eastern Shore District, died at his residence, in Cambridge, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, in his 64th year, and was buried from the Protestant Episcopal Church in Cambridge, on Thusday. He was ill about six weeks of heart disease. Judge Goldsborough's ten years' term of office would have expired in November, 1871. He was a Judge of Circuit Court for his circuit under the old Constitution. Judge G. was an honest, sound and capable Judge, and was highly respected for his personal and professional character and worth. Under the present Constitution Governor Swann appoints a Judge who holds the office until the next election for members of the General Assembly. Judge Goldsborough is the second Judge of the Court of Appeals who has died within a year, Judge Silas Morris Cochran, of Baltimore, having died a few months ago.

The Cambridge *Intelligencer* of Saturday has the following sketch of Judge Goldsborough:

The deceased first entered public life as a representative of this county in the House of Delegates in 1824, served two terms, was shortly afterwards appointed Associate Judge of this judicial district, which position he held until the three-judge system was abolished by Constitution of 1851. He then resumed and continued the practise of his profession until 1861, when he was appointed by Gov. Hicks to fill a vacancy in the Court of Appeals until the next general election, when he became the nominee of his party, and was triumphantly elected. With the indications of rebellion, he arrayed himself on the side of the Union, and ever thereafter, whether in public or private life, his course was marked by a pure and glowing patriotism.

☞ The Rev. C. W. Vining who has safely returned from a journey in the East, thoughtfully brings us, among other curiosities, some of the newspapers published in Egypt and Turkey. They are in four languages, French, Turkish, Armenian, and Greek. We cannot read them, but he can, and through his patience we have been gratified to learn their contents, and the materials of which newspapers are made up in the land of the Osmanlis. Our American enterprise is well represented: stoves, wooden and tin-ware ploughs, axes and tools are advertised from this country. In each of the four languages are heralded the virtues of the remedies made by our celebrated countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. They seem not to depend on their home reputation for confidence abroad, but publish the certificates of the Musselmen rulers themselves, to the cures which those medicines have made in their midst. The Rev. gentleman informs us that the whole of the remedial aid employed in those countries, comes from Europe or America, as they possess no medical colleges or schools in which they have any confidence themselves. There arose the religious ideas which pervade the human family, but almost all that is useful in art or invention must be carried back to these, the earlier settlements of mankind.—[Lynn News.

☞ AT a meeting of the members of the Zouave Company on Wednesday evening last the following officers were elected by ballot:—Captain, Lewis A. Leonard; 1st Lieutenant, J. Frank Turner; 2d Lieutenant, Jno. R. Thomas; Sergeants, Wm. Grace, F. F. Avelear, Jno. M. Mason, Thomas Mathews and E. J. Benson; Corporals, N. S. Hopkins, James Price, Saml. Leonard, E. R. Hardcastle, Chas. Mason, Wm. J. Benney, Saml. J. Swann and Wm. F. Reed. L. A. LEONARD, President.

A. P. JUMP, Secretary.

TEXAS.

The Reign of Terror—The Massacre of the Freedmen—The Civil Authority Refuse to Punish Criminals.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 16.—Colonel Sinclair, the officer appointed to superintend registration in the Northeastern counties of the State, reports from Clarksville, Red River county, depicting a miserable social condition of anarchy and crime. Ruffianism domineers over society, and controles the law. Reconstruction and everything tendering toward civilization and order is fiercely and brutally opposed. Colored registers dare not accept their appointments, and the Board of Registration are threatened with death.

Judge Latimer, Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, has resigned. Being without troops, he was in constant peril, and was also naturally unwilling to make of his position a mockery by witnessing and recording wrongs that he had no power to redress.

The Unionists are strong in number, but completely terrorized. If they dared, they would petition that the county be placed under martial law; but they are disheartened, passive and dumb. They fear to organize, hold meetings, or to openly express sentiments of loyalty to the national government.

In a word, the flames of Rebellion are not quenched, but smothered only, and ready to break forth on the least occasion. Civil law is dead, and its officers so many nullitics. The only official who shows a disposition to do his duty is the sheriff of the county, and he is powerless, being alone. Murderers, against whom the sheriff holds indictments for the worst of crimes, ride freely into town. The sheriff calls upon the people to help him make arrests, and they refuse. He reports them to Judge Mabry, who fines them $100 for refusing, and remits the fine. The criminal rides off in triumph, and is the hero of the occasion.

In this atmosphere of outrage and murder the freed people are, of course, the deepest sufferers. They have generally received no pay for last year's labor, and are now held by their employers in a condition of servitude that has all the bitterness of slavery without any of the alleviations that the sense of ownership and of property threw round the old system. The colored people are beaten daily, and shot at will by gangs of cut-throats that infest the country. In some localities the freed people will not go in the woods alone, because of the daily wanton murders.

One of these villains, named Gust stands preeminent in infamy. He has been known to kill three colored men in a single day! As he rides along the road whole fields of hands drop their tools and run for the woods.

One planter informed the officer that his laborers lived in such terror of this man, that when he sent them to the woods to cut fuel, he had to accompany them armed. He rides freely in and out of town, has troops of admirers and friends, and no one dares to arrest him. He was once surrounded on the open prarie by four men who, at the risk of their lives, captured and brought him to town. But the civil authorities lodged him in jail secured by a *common padlock*, and did not even station a guard! He escaped, of course. There are dozens of such men in this tier of counties, who rank as heroes in the eyes of their abettors, who never weary of harboring, defending and sounding their praises.

The Freedmen are held down by the shot-gun and the six-shooter. They are afraid even to make complaints against the oppressions they endure; they know not that Congress has granted them suffrage; they are ignorant of their rights as citizens, and they will be allowed neither to register nor to vote unless a strong cavalry force with energetic officers be sent to rule with strong hand and summary powers this pandemonium.

General Griffin promptly on receipt of this report, ordered a cavelry company to Huntsville and will do all in his power, with insufficient means, to enforce order, arrest murderers, develop, loyal sentiment, and protect both black and white in their right of citizenship.—*New York Tribune.*

GONE FOREVER!

So say the ladies of their beauty, when the mirror shows them their once jet or goldon ringlets streaked with gray. But never was there a more false conclusion. Though the hair be as white as Time's own forelock, or worse still, as red as firery metor—Preston! it is inevsted in a moment with the most magnificent black or brown by the agency of Cristadoro's Hair Dye, a perfectly wholesome and purely vegetable preparation. Manufactured by J. Cristadoro, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair dealers. [jul 3-1m

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

A protected solution of the Pretoxide of Iron, supplies the blood with its life element, Iron, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

If the thousands who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weaknesses, &c., would but test the virtues of the Peruvian Syrup, the effect would not only astonish themselves but would please all their friends; for instead of feeling cross, "all gone" and miserable, they would be cheerful, vigorous and active.

A distinguished Jurist writes to a friend as follows: "I have tried the Peruvian Syrup, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass. A 32 page pamphlet will be sent free.

J. H. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey St., New York.
Sold by all Druggists. [july 3-1m

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. ODGER,
mar 18-1y 42 Ceder Street, New York.

THE HEAD OF A COMET

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

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
may-18-1y Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

Tobias' Derby Condition Powders are warranted siperior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Dstemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide-bound, Colds &c., in Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These Powders were formerly put up by Simpson I. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and since his death, the demand has been so great for them that Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the work of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleans the stomach, and urinary organs; also increase the milk of cows. Try them, and you will never be without them. Hiram Woodruff, the celebrated trainer of trotting horses, has used them for years and recommend them to his friends. Col Philo. P Bush of the Jerome Race Course, Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they are composed, since which he is never without them. He has over 20 running horses in his charge, and for the last three years has used no other medicine for them.—He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him. Over 1,000 other references can be seen at the depot. Sold by Druggists and Saddlers. Price 25 cents per box. Depot, 56 Cortland Street, New York.
ju 1-7w

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion.—By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

DR. SCHENCK makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal Office in Philadel every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

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. All letters for advice should be addrassed to Dr. SCHENCK'S Principal Offic, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents. Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y., S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill. Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo. [oct 27-1atw ea mo 1y;

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long-standing cases of *Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs;* while even *Consumption* itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

EASTON, July 25th, 1867.

EDITOR GAZETTE—*Sir:*—Will you be kind enough through the columns of your only friendly paper to the county, to permit us to contradict the current report that Col. Jno. Cowgill, commanding 1st E. S. C. M., has demanded of members of his Regiment, $15 for military training, and imposes a fine of $10 on all those who without proper authority absent themselves from drill. We have been present at all of Col. Cowgill's regular drills, and have never yet heard of charges or fines, except brough enemies of the cause of the colored enlistments. Col. Cowgill commands the respect and confidence, not only of the members of his Regiment, but also of the entire colored population of Talbot, and we rejoice to-day that the colored soldiers and citizens, has in Col. Cowgill a friend around whom we can rally, and the last drop of blood in our veins, it need be, will flow freely for his protection and support. We have the honor to be very respectfully.

JAS. PECK, Capt. Co. A. 1st E. S. C. M.
ISAAC DOBSON, 2nd Lt. " " " "
JOSEPH H. GRAY, 1st., Lt. Co. B.
GEO. W. LAWS, 2nd Lt. Co. B.
WM. GOLDSBOROUGH, Capt. Co. C.
ASBURY HANSON, 1st Lt. Co. C.
JAS. BARTUM, Sgt. Co. B.
JAMES HASKINS, Sgt. Co. D.
WM. FOUNTAIN, Sgt. Co. D.
aug 3-1t

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

DENTISTRY.

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

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, August 1, 1867.

Sales as follows:	
WHEAT—White—	$2 30a2 65
Red,	$2 45a2 50
CORN—White,	$1 20a1 25
Yellow,	$1 14a1 15
OATS—	70a75

DEATHS.

BRUFF.—At her residence in St. Michaels, on the 3d of July, Mrs. Hannah W. Bruff, in the 58th year of her age. The deceased has been for many years a member of the M. P. Church and in her last moments gave evidence of the Divine reality of the religion she so long professed.

SCRALET Sack Flannel, just received and for sale by [aug 3] J. W. CHEEZUM.

FLANNELS.—Handsome assortment just received and for sale by
aug 3 J. W. CHEEZUM.

FRUIT JARS.—A large supply and great variety in store and for sale by
aug 3 J. W. CHEEZUM.

DRESS GOODS.

J. W. CHEEZUM has returned from the city with an additional supply of handsome DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of Fig'd Lenos, White and Fig'd Organdy Lawns, Strip'd Plaid and Plain Nansook Muslin, Victory, Cambric and Jackonet Muslin; to an inspection of which he invites his friends and customers.
aug 3

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, late man and wife, no longer claim such relation, but by mutual consent separate forever, without further claim or interest, this 24th day of July, 1867.
JOHN LYALL.
EMILY L. LYALL.
Test, RICHARD WILLIS
I forwarn all persons from trusting the above named Emily L. Lyall in my name.
aug 3-1t JOHN LYALL.

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE subscriber desires to gain information in reference to his family. A number of years ago my half brother Geo. Stanley, ran away, and also Annie Bars, a half sister. We are all originally from Dorchester county and when my sister and brother left we belonged to Mr. Thos. F. Agerson, of Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md. It is supposed that my brother and sister are somewhere North. If they are living, any information of their whereabouts would be thankfully received by.
CHAS. DIXON.
aug 3-3t Easton, Md.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Richard B. Willis, dec'd, are hereby notified to file the same, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills for Talbot county, on or before the

10th day of September next,

as on that day I shall proceed to make distribution of the personal estate of the said deceased among his creditors.

SAMUEL STEWART. Adm'r.
De Bonis Non of Richard B. Willis, dec'd.
aug 3-7t

FERTILIZERS.

WE are prepared to furnish promptly all the leading Fertilizers at Baltimore prices, among which we name

Peruvian Guano as low as
Rhodes' SUPER PHOSPHATE
Moro Phillips' do. do.
Woolston's Bone do. do.
A. Coe's do. do.
Bolivian GUANO,
Navassa do.,
Whann's SUPER PHOSPHATE,
PURE RAW BONE,
Turner's EXCELSIOR,
Whitelock's FERTILIZER,
and
PERUVIAN GUANO,
can be bought in Baltimore.
NICOLS & BARTLETT,
Easton, Md.
Hardware, Iron, Seed, Guano, Phosphate & Produce dealers. [july 27

EMAIL DE PARIS, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Hagan's Magnolia Balm, Vinagre Rogue, Hawley's Rogue, and Madamme Dupont's Rogue Balls, For sale by GEO. M. DAVIS,
ju 27 St. Michaels, Md.

JOUVAN'S Inodorous Kid Glove Cleaner, The best article in use, and for sale by
july 17 DAWSON & BRO.

FLOUR—Just received a lot of New Wheat Flour—Family—Extra and Super—for cash only. [aug 3] JAS. H. GRACE.

LIME—A fresh supply just received.
aug 3 JAS. H. GRACE.

SYRUP.—Just received another supply of that very superior Syrup—Amber Drips.
aug 3 JAS. H. GRACE.

VINEGAR.—A perfectly pure Cider Vinegar, of extra quality. JAS. H. GRACE.

CRACKERS.—Just received fresh Cream, Soda and Water Crackers.
aug 3 JAS. H. GRACE.

TEA.—Another supply of Black, Green and Japanese Tea, unsurpassed in quality and price. [aug 3] JAS. H. GRACE.

ROBINSON'S

GREAT SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCUS,
WILL EXHIBIT AT
CENTREVILLE,
On Tuesday, August 6,
ESTON,
On Wednesday, August 7th.
FEDERALASBURG THURSDAY AUG. 8.
A. ROBINSON, Manager.
CHAS. COVELLI, Equestrian Director.
DR. STEVENS, Treasurer.
HIRAM DAY, Master of Circus.

THE manager would respectfully state that in organizing this Circus Company he has spared neither time, labor nor money, to make the present combination the most

BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE

ever presented to the patronage of the public.—The four quarters of the Globe have contributed their choicest gems to form the brilliant Constellation!

THIS GRAND ALLIANCE OF

talent is organzed upon a scale of unprecedented magnificence and the extraordinary and varied performances of the great array of

FOREIGN AND NATIVE TALENT,

will enaugurate a new era in amusements.—The entertainments will be produced with a degree of originality and splendor never before attempted in this country.

Prominent among the leading members of this extensive Troupe, will be found the following names:

Bob Smith, Clown and Humorist, the favorite son of Momus; the embodiment of Fun, Wit, Originality, and genuine Humor: a living exemplification of the old adage; "Laugh and a grow fat."

Mr. Charles Covelli, Clown and Character Equestrian,

In his great act of

PETE JENKINS.

MONS. CUTLER,

in his great Cannon Ball act, and other eminent performers.

ADMISSION, 50 Cents.
CHILDREN under 10 years, 25 Cents.

To all parts of the Mammoth Pavilion. No Standing Room. Room for all. Afternoon and Evening. ☞ Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Commences at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

GILES PULLMAN,
aug 3-1t General Business Agent.

Reduction in Price

OF THE

AMERICAN WATCHES,

MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS.

In consequence of the recent great improvements in our facilities for manufacturing we have reduced our prices to as low a point as they can be placed

WITH GOLD AT PAR,

so no one need hesitate to buy a watch now from the expectation that it will be cheaper at some future time. The test of ten years and the manufacture and sale of

MORE THAN 200,000 WATCHES.

have given our productions the very highest rank among time keepers. Commencing with the determination to make only thoroughly excellent watches, our business has steadily increased as the public became acquainted with their value, until for months together, we have been unable to supply the demand. We have repeatedly enlarged our factory buildings until they now cover over three acres of ground, and give accommodation to more than eight hundred workmen.

We are fully justified in saying that we now make more than one-half of all the Watches sold in the United States. The different grades are distinguished by the following trade-marks on the plate:

1. "American Watch Co.", Waltham Mass.
2. "Appleton, Tracy & Co." " "
3. "P. S. Bartlett," " "
4. "Wm. Ellery."
5. Our Ladies' Watche of first quality is named "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," Waltham, Mass.
6. Our next quality in Ladies' Watch is named "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass.—These watches are furnished in a great variety of sizes and styles of cases.

The American Watch Co., of Waltham Mass. authorize us to state that without distinction of trade-marks or price.

All the products of their Factory are fully warranted to be the best time-keepers of the class ever made in this or any other country. Buyers should remember that unlike the guarantee of a foreign maker who can never be reached, this garuntee is good at all times against the Company or their agents, and that if after the most thorough trial, any watch should prove defective in any particular, it may always be exchanged for another. As the American Watches made at Waltham, are for sale by dealers generally throughout the country, we do not solicit orders for single watches.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
182 Broadway, N. Y.