THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 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.

☞ THE position of affairs in Washington appear to have been essentially modified. On Tuesday night it was thought that the differences between the President and General Grant, in relation to the removal of Generals Sheridan and Sickles, were irreconcileable. The orders issued by the President, directing General Hancock to relieve General Sheridan, and General Canby to relieve General Sickles, has not been executed. It was known that General Grant, in a letter to the President, declined to direct the order to be executed, and stated his refusal in strong terms, virtually denying the right of the President to interfere in any one of the five military districts erected by Congress; asserting that the entire control of the departments rests by the supplemental reconstruction act in the General of the armies of the United States, and that therefore he was not at liberty, and would not transfer it to another. Affairs remained in this condition until Wednesday afternoon, when an interview took place between the President and General Grant, the result of which, we are told, was the adjustment of the trouble, and the withdrawal by Gen. Grant of his letter to the President. What concessions the latter has made, or upon what conditions Gen. Grant consents to remain in the War Department, is not stated, but we feel convinced they cannot long be withheld from the public. The immediate effect of the agreement, however has been the promulgation by Gen. Grant of the President's order relieving Gen. Sickles and appointing Gen Canby to the command in the Second District. The order relieving Gen. Sheridan, is so modified as to direct Gen. Hancock to take command only during the illness of General Thomas. Upon the recovery of the latter the original order assigning him to command in the Fifth District, will go into effect.

JAPANESE WHEAT.—We have at our office a bunch of Japanese Wheat. It has very much the appearance of sorgham seed, but it is said to yield fine flour. The *Country Gentleman*, in speaking of this wheat, says it will yield sixty bushels to the acre, and the flour equal to that made from the best Metterderanian wheat. A premium was awarded to it by the State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania and of New Jersey; also by the Chester Co., Pa., Society. It is cultivated just the same as corn and requires about the same length of time to mature. Maj. Levi Cooley, at Double Mills, purchased five dollars worth of this wheat, from the growth of which the specimen we have, was taken. This crop looks promising and as though it will yield all it is represented. It is an experiment with him and if he is successful and it makes the quality of flour as set forth, the farmers of the Easton Shore, should give it their particular attention, as our soil is said to be finely adapted to its growth.

☞ HON. ELIHU B. WASHBURN, of Illinois, arrived at Washington, on Monday, from New York, whence he arrived direct from Europe, where he has been sojourning for some time for the benefit of his health, which has been much improved by his trip. On arriving he stopped with General Grant, as his guest, and will remain with the General during his stay in Washington.

Mr. Washburn is one of the leading Republican members in the House of Representatives, and has long been the warm friend and adviser of General Grant, and his visit, at this time, is regarded as of peculiar significance, and excites much comment in Washington.

☞ ADVICES from Georgia state that the registration of voters in that State under the reconstruction act has been completed, although the full returns from all the different counties have not yet been received. It seems that the number of white voters registered, falls short of the number calculated upon when the registration commenced, about 28,000. It was expected that the whites would have a majority of about thirty thousand, but the most reliable estimates from the returns received thus far guarantee the prediction that the blacks will have a majority of from one to two thousand.

☞ WE notice that thieving was practiced quite extensively at the Concord Camp. Clothing, money and watches left their owners in quick succession, and some were left without sufficient clothes to make their appearance in public. Among others, Rev. Andrew Manship lost fifty dollars in money, a silver watch, his vest, drawers and stockings, and Rev. Nathan Genn lost his entire suit. There is no fiction about this, but it is a *naked* truth.

☞ THOS. B. BAKER, Esq., receives our most hearty thanks for a basket of delicious peaches.—Mr. Baker is a man of good judgment and knows exactly who can appreciate such luxuries. If any others should follow suit, they may rest assured that their favors will not be rejected.

☞ THE Steamer Wilson Small has been raised by Messrs Baker of Porfolk and was towed to Baltimore on Wednesday. She will be repaired immediately.

DEPLORABLE IGNORANCE.—On Sunday morning last, about church time, a woman from the country was seen with a horse and carriage coming down Commerce Street, in this town, and in her carriage she had two or three baskets of beans. It was thought by some persons who saw her that she was going to Camp Meeting. But on close observation she was found to have stopped her horse in front of the store of Mr. Joseph Faries. Joseph Kennedy, Esq., was passing the store just at the time she stopped, when she addressed him as follows: What's all the stores doing closed up to day?" "It's Sunday," replied Mr. Kennedy. "It aint, is it?" "Yes," said Mr. Kennedy, "and I'm on my way to church." "Why said she, "I didn't know it was Sunday; I've got some beans here I wanted to sell," and she drove on meditating no doubt on closing business on Sunday when a thriving trade might have been done in beans.

Fetch along yer school teachers and missionaries. Plenty of room for a few more hereabouts. —*Smyrna Times.*

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—This valuable medicine has been silently making its way into public favor by the numerous remarkable cures it has performed. Its singular efficacy is owing to the *protoxide of Iron*, which remains unchanged in this preparation and is the only form in which this *vital element* of healthy blood can be supplied.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.—We have received a copy of the Chicago Republican, in which a St. Paul correspondent gives a lengthy history and some interesting sketches in the foundation and rise of that rapidly growing city.

To show what progress St. Paul has made in a few years, we here make some extracts from the letter of this correspondent:

"In 1837-8 news of the treaty with the Indians came, and every white man made a grand rush to make claims to the most desirable lands. F. Steele and U. W. Kittson, now here, were trading at Fort Snelling, and at dead at night went and took possessession of St. Anthony Falls and lands adjoining, and others made claims at and near St. Paul, which was the commencing of the great land speculations that followed. Several came in and settled during the few years succeeding, though but few on this site. In 1840, Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, in charge of the Catholic diocese of which this Territory was a part, and Father Gaultieur, who recently died at Prairie du Chien, came to look after the interests of the Catholic Church here. At that time there was but one building here, a log shanty. He labored for a time in the country about, and in November, 1841, selected a site for a chapel near the centre of St. Paul as it now is. He erected a log building fifteen feet square, and baptised the new Basilica St. Paul, in honor of the Apostle of the Gentiles—the latter being largely represented here. He expressed a wish to have the settlement called St. Paul, and it has been since. This was the real foundation of St. Paul.

In 1847 a missionary writes of the abject and heathenish condition of the settlement to ex-Gov. Slade, President of the National Board of Education, and urges him to send out a female teacher, and he responded by sending Miss Harriet E. Bishop, who opened a school to save those wild children from the curse of ignorance. She came July, 1847, and there were but three American families at the time. Some accessions were made during the summer, and the next autum there were six. A hotel was opened, and the Fur Company had established a store for fitting out hunters and traders. In 1848 Wisconsin became a State, leaving out this section, which was a part of Wisconsin Territory, and left it without a Government. The people here met and informally elected a delegate to Congress (Maj. Gen. Sibley, as mentioned before,) who was admitted—the first time a seat in Congress had ever been granted under such circumstances—the territory organized, St. Paul designated as a capitol, and Hon. Alex. Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, appointed Governor. Mr. Ramsey has since acted a prominent part in promoting the interests and welfare of Minnesota; has been Governor of the State, and is now United States Senator.

St. Paul has had its times of prosperity and times of revulsion, as the following tables, indicating valuation and population, will show. In 1849 the total valuation was $140,000, increasing and decreasing as follows:

1855	$2,380,467	1860	$5,200,000
1858	8,558,778	1866	6,500,000

The above are actual, not speculative, values; and as assessments are only about one third of real value, we are within bounds when we put the value now, of real estate and personal property, at $19,000,000. The following table indicates the population at different times:

1849	400	1858	12,973
1852	1,800	1860	10,631
1854	4,500	1864	13,000
1856	8,500	1867	17,000

These tables show the city was very materially set back by the financial crash of 1857, when its growth received a check, many leaving. It did not recover until 1861, since which time its growth has been healthy and substantial. The wild and reckless speculations of those early years were disastrous, and finally culminated in a general crash. During those days of land speculation the people were full of hope and ambition. A corner lot was a fortune, and poor indeed was he who was so unfortunate as not to own land in any part of this city. But the crisis passed, and those who were unable to sell in 1857 are now made rich in consequence, by the rise in value of real estate.

This correspondent also gives a list of business places, among which we notice that of Messrs. Nicols, Dean & Co. Mr. Nicols is a native of Caroline county, Md., and is well and favorably known by many of our citizens. In speaking of Mr. Nicols establishment, the writer says:

"There are fourteen houses engaged in this line. Among the largest are those of Nicols, Dean & Co.; store 28 by 150 feet, two stories and basement—the largest dealers in iron in the State. Cheritree & Farwells, store 22 by 85 feet, three stories and basement; John Curtis, store 25 by 75 feet, two stories and basement, warehouse on the river—each doing a large annual business.

SHERRIDAN'S REMOVAL.

THE GRANT-JOHNSON CORRESPONDENCE.

President Johnson to General Grant.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17 1867.—Dear Sir:—Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the inclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which order refers. Truly yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. Grant, Secretary of War ad interim.

The Order of Removal.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.—Major-General George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress, passed on the second day of March, 1857.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Secretary of War ad interim will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. Grant to President Johnson.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir:—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri and General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland, also your note of this date (inclosing these instructions), saying, "Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the inclosed order I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country—that this order be not insisted on. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard.

Gen. Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them.

The services of General Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve General Sheridan.

General Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with.

There are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be insisted on.

I beg to refer to a letter marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General United States Army, and Secretary of War ad interim.

President Johnson to General Grant.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16, '67.—General:—I have received your communication of the 17th inst., and thank you for the promptness with which you have submitted your views respecting the assignments directed in my order of that date. When I stated in my unofficial note of the 17th that I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you might deem necessary upon the subject, it was not my intention to ask from you a formal report, but rather to invite a verbal statement of any reasons affecting the public interests which, in your opinion, would render the order inexpedient. Inasmuch, however, as you have embodied your suggestions in a written communication, it is proper that I should make some reply.

You earnestly urge that the order be not insisted on, remarking that "it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command." While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to retain General Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District, I am not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the people themselves for determination. It certainly would be unjust to the army to assume that, in the opinion of the nation, he alone is capable of commanding the State of Louisiana and Texas, and that were he for any cause removed, no other general in the military service of the United State would be competent to fill his place.

General Thomas, whom I have designated as his successor, is well known to the country. Having won high and honorable distinction in the field, he has since, in execution of the responsible duties of a department commander, exhibited great ability, sound discretion and sterling patriotism. He has not failed, under the most trying circumstances, to enforce the laws, to preserve peace and order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority and to promote, as far as possiple, a spirit of reconciliation. His administration of the Department of the Cumberland will certainly compare most favorably with that of General Sheridan in the Fifth Military District. These affairs appear to be in a disturbed condition, and a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from General Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law nor necessary to its faithful and efficient execution. His rule has, in fact, been one absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our government or the nature of our free institutions.

The state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interferred with the harmonious, satisfactory and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, therefore, cannot "be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress," for the object is to facilitate their execution, through an officer who has never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and to exact, within his jurisdiction, a like obedience from others. It cannot "be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South, those who did all they could to break up this government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph;" for, as intelligent men, they must know that the mere change of military commanders cannot alter the law, and that General Thomas will be as much bound by its requirements as General Sheridan. It cannot "embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them;" for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedents of the President, and know that he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act of Congress.

No one, as you are aware, has a higher appreciation than my self of the services of General Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assign him to a command not entirely to his wishes. Knowing him as I do, I cannot think that he will hesitate for a moment to obey any order having in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union, in the preservation of which he has rendered such important and valuable services.

General Hancock known to the whole country as a gallant, able and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. If as you observe, the department which he will have is a complicated one, I feel confident that, under the guidance and instruction of General Sherman, Generl Sheridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of the energy, enterprise and daring which gave him so enviable a reputation during our recent civil struggle.

In assuming that it is the expressive wish of the people that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command, you remark that "this is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land," and "beg that their voice may be heard." This is indeed a republic, based, however, upon a written constitution. That constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is law when reflected in the manner in which that instrument prescribes. While one of its provisions makes the President Cammander-in-Chief of the army and navy, another requires that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Believing that a change in the command of the Fifth Military District is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the law, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence, and in thus exercising a power that inheres in the Executive, under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces, I am discharging a duty required of me by the will of the nation, as formally declared in the supreme law of the land.

By his oath the Executive is solemnly bound "to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution," and although in times of great excitement it may be lost to public view, it is his duty, without regard to the consequences to himself, to hold sacred and to enforce any and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction of the republic, for, the Constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, no judiciary to afford to the citizen protection for life, limb and property. Usurpation would inevitably follow, and despotism be fixed upon the people in violation of their combined and expressed wish.

In conclusion, I fail to perceive any "military," "pecuniary" or "patriotic reasons" why this order should not be carried into effect. You will remember that in the first instance I did not consider Gen. Sheridan the most suitable officer for the command of the Fifth Military District. Time has strengthened my convictions upon this point, and has led me to the conclusion that patriotic considerations demand that he should be superseded by an officer who, while he will faithfully execute the law, will at the same time give more general satisfaction to the whole people, white and black, North and South.

I am, General, very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. Grant, Sec'y of War, ad interim.

EMIGRATION FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES TO JAMAICA.—Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 3d instant, are to the following effect:

The great topic of discussion in the newspapers and throughout the country was the prospect of emigration from the Southern States to Jamaica. Colonel Graham, from the South, had visited the Island to ascertain, from actual observation, what advantages it offered to emigrants intending to become settlers. He had met with a warm reception and much encouragement in his mission. Shortly after his arrival at Kingston a meeting of the Jamaica Royal Society of Arts was held in that city, at which he explained the objects of his visit, and the subject of American colonization was fully discussed. The result was that a deputation of several citizens was appointed to wait upon the Governor with the view of urging upon him the necessity of the government giving its influence and aid in furtherance of the project. His Excellency promised the most attentive consideration of the views set forth by the deputation but suggested that, as a preliminary step, a memorial should be got up in support of the movement, by which means the public feeling respecting it would be properly tested, and the government be enabled to act with greater confidence.

Another meeting of the Society of Arts was subsequently held, at which a committee was appointed to confer with the custodes of the several parishes throghout the island and other influential gentlemen in the country, and to forward copies of a memorial for signatures. Another committee was appointed to receive all tenders for lands offering for sale, lease, rent, kilt- or otherwise. It had been suggested in influential quarters that the government should subsidize a steamer to ply regularly between Kingston and New Orleans, with especial reference to the proposed emigration.

RECOVERED.—The bodies of the colored passengers who were drowned by the sinking of the Wilson Small, have been recovered; one of the bodies floated to the shores of Poplar Island, the other two were recovered from the sunken steamer.—*Comet.*

Republican Border State Convention.

ROOMS OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
BALTIMORE, August 19, 1867.

The Republicans, citizens of the counties of Maryland, irrespective of color, are requested to assemble in district or county mass meetings (according to the usual custom in the several counties) on Saturday, the 31st August inst., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Border State Convention, to assemble in Baltimore on the 12th day of September proximo.

The number of delegates from each county is not limited, but it is suggested that at least ten be sent from each county.

The time for the election of delegates from Baltimore city will be indicated hereafter.

THOMAS J. WILSON,
President Central State Committee.

The Republican papers of the State will please give publication to the above notice.

In pursuance of the above notice, the Republicans of Talbot County, irrespective of color, are requested to assemble in their respective Districts, on SATURDAY, the 31st of August instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. and select five delegates from each District to attend the said Border State Convention.

By order of the
STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
aug 24 for Talbot County.

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.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

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

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

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

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

AMESBURY, MASS., Oct. 13th 1863.

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

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

Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by Druggists, at 25 cents a box. By mail cents [may m1-25

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or murcury, and without producing any of these disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all billious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, which are the cause of bilious affections in general.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills cure sick headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torbid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medacine is required.

Please ask for "Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills," and observe that the two likenesses of the Doctor are on the Government stamp—one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other in his present health.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Price 35 cents per box. Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Geneneral Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, New York; S. S. Hance, 108 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, N. E. cor. of Fourth and Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, 134 and 136 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Brothers, southwest corner of Second and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

4th & 5th w. ea. mo. 1 yr (ju 1)

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.

GONE FOREVER!

So say the ladies of their beauty, when the mirror shows them their once jet or golden 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 fiery meteor—Presto! it is invested 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

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. Ptotis, or Falling of the Eye-lids.
10. Myodesopia, moving specs or floating bodies before the Eye.
11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision.
12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness, and Worst Disorders of the Eye.

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

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

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

For sale by Druggists and Oculists,

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

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

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

DENTISTRY.

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

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., &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

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, August 28, 1867.

Sales as follows:

WHEAT—White—	$2 20a2 35
Red,	$2 15a2 20
CORN—White,	$1 03a1 04
Yellow,	$1 14a1 16
OATS—	60a63

MARRIAGES.

JOYNER—RIDGAWAY.—In Baltimore, at the Christian Church, on the 21st inst., by Elder George Austin, J. Joseph Joyner, of Norfolk, Va., to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Capt James A. Ridgaway.

DEATHS.

DODSON.—In this town on the 27th inst., in the full assurance of faith, Mrs. Elanor Dodsod, wife of Leonidas Dodson, Esq.

Mrs. Dodson has been for more than 30 years, a devoted and consistent member of the M. E. Church. and during several years past has been the subject of severe and painful affliction, borne by her with all the calm fortitude of a submissive Christian, until, in the 46th year of her age, she fell asleep in Jesus, leaving a husband with four children, together with a large circle of friends, to mourn her loss while she rests with those who have fought the good fight, kept the faith and finished their course with joy.

KNOTTS.—Near Hillsborough, Caroline county, August 20th, Mrs. Anna E., aged 32 years, wife of John W. Knotts, Esq., and daughter of Jesse and Catherine Hubbard.

Sister Knotts early embraced the religion of Christ, and attached herself to the Methodist Church, continuing throughout her whole life to adorn the doctrines she professed.

She was in many respects a remarkable woman. It was but to see her to admire her, and to know her to love her.

COURT NOTICE.

THE Circuit Court for Talbot County, will meet on *Thursday, the 5th of September*, at 9 o'clock A. M. for the transaction of Equity business. Persons subpœned and others under attachment will be required to be present.

SAML. T. HOPKINS,
aug 31-1t S J Clerk.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

TRAVELERS over Dover Bridge, are hereby informed, that after *Tuesday* next, the 3d of September, the *draw* will be off, and travel suspended, perhaps for a week or more.

By order of Board,
aug31-1t WM. T. KEMP, *Sec.*

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Anna M. Wilkins, late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of August, A. D. 1868, otherwise they may be by law excluded from all benefits of the said deceased's estate.

MATTHIAS GEORGE, Adm'r
of Anna M. Wilkins, dec'd.
August 31, 1867-3t

BACON & LARD.—1500 lbs prime country Sides and Shoulders—and 200 lbs. country Lard, just received and for sale by

J. RASIN.

FLOUR, CRACKERS AND CAKES—Gambrill's brands of super, extra and family Flour. Also cream, mushroon, soda, water and Oyster Pic Nic Crackers. Also Trimble's & Schnapp cakes, always on hand and for sale by J. RASIN.

GLASS PRESERVING JARS.—Pints, Quarts and half gallon Willoughby's and Lyman's Patent Fruit Jars, in store and for sale by J. RASIN.

CARPETS.—J. Rasin has several pieces of very desirable patterns, of All Wool and Cotton and Wool and Hemp Carpets, which he is selling at less than cost prices to make room for Fall Trade.

aug 31 J. RASIN.

MARYLAND
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE duties of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, 16th of September. Its courses of instruction, general and special, are on a level with those of colleges of the highest grade, and offer, at very low cost, the advantages of education, under circumstances most favorable to their prosecution.

Two more students from each county of the State, and the city of Baltimore, will be allowed a deduction of seventy-five dollars from the annual charges, to be determined in each case by the merits of the applicant as to scholarship and general character. For circulars and further information address,

N. B. WORTHINGTON,
Registrar, Maryland Agricultural College,
aug31-4t Hyattsville, Md.

Ladie's Hats!
FALL STYLES FOR 1867.

JUST received a general supply of FANCY GOODS and for sale by

aug 31 MRS. M. A. STEWART.

Wilson Small.

J. W. CHEEZUM, has just received a lot of Brown and Bleached Muslin and Calicoes, from the wreck of the steamer Wilson Small, which will be sold at a great sacrifice.—He invites his friends to give him a call and examine them before purchasing. [aug 31

Kingsford's OSWEGO STARCH.

ITS ADVANTAGES!

It requires only half as much as of other starch.
It irons best when wet, and does not stick to the iron!
It gives a crisp and glossy finish to the linen!
It is more economical than "Cheap Starch!"
Be sure it is Kingsford's you get!
It is for sale by

aug 31 DAWSON & BRO.

Registration Notice.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sit at EASTON, from Wednesday 4th of September, to Saturday, 14th, inclusive, for the purpose of executing the Registry Law of the State. All persons, therefore, who have not been registered, are warned to appear as the law provides, or they will be deprived of the elective franchise at the coming elections. Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. of each day.

HENRY T GOLDSBOROUGH,
aug31-3t Register.

Registration Notice.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sit at ST. MICHAELS from Wednesday, 4th of September, to Saturday, 14th inclusive, for the purpose of executing the Registry Law of the State. All persons, therefore, who have not heretofore, been registered, are warned to appear as the law provides, or they will be deprived of the elective franchise at the coming elections.

Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. of each day.

JAMES L. LECOMPTE,
aug31-3t Register.

Registration Notice.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sit at TRAPPE, from Wednesday, 4th of September, to Saturday, 14th, inclusive, for the purpose of executing the Registry Law of the State. All persons, therefore, who have not heretofore been registered, are hereby warned to appear as the law provides, or they will be deprived of the elective franchise at the coming elections.

Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. of each day.

ISAAC W. JUMP,
aug31-3t Register.

Registration Notice

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sit at CHAPEL, from Wednesday, 4th of September, until Saturday, 14th, inclusive, for the purpose of executing the Registry Law of the State. All persons, therefore, who have not heretofore been registered, are warned to appear as the law provides, or they will be deprived of the elective franchise at the coming elections.

Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. of each day.

LEVI T. DUKES,
aug31-3t Register.

Registration Notice.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sit at BAY HUNDRED from Wednesday, 4th of September, to Saturday, 14th, inclusive, for the purpose of executing the Registry Law of the State. All persons, therefore, who have not heretofore been registered, are warned to appear as the law provides, or they will be deprived of the elective franchise at the coming elections.

Office opens from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. of each day.

WM. H. BRUFF,
aug31-3t Register.

Election Notice.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an order issued by his Excellency, Thomas Swann, Governor of the State of Maryland, on the 21st day of August, 1867, directed to the Sheriffs of the several counties of the State, and the city of Baltimore, viz:

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the Sheriffs of the City of Baltimore and of the several Counties of the State:

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at January Session, in the year 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for taking the sense of the people of this State on the call of a Convention to frame a new Constitution and Form of Government, and for assembling the members thereof," it was provided that the Constitution which might be framed by said Convention should "be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection, at such time, in such manner and subject to such regulations as the said Convention may prescribe."

AND WHEREAS, the said Convention assembled in conformity to said Act, and did adopt a new Constitution, in which they provided that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this State in regard to the adoption or rejection of said Constitution, an election should be held on WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of September, in the year 1867, in the city of Baltimore and the several Counties of the State, and that the Governor should issue his Proclamation to the Sheriffs of said City and Counties, commanding them to give notice of said elections:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, THOMAS SWANN, Governor of the State of Maryland, do, by this Proclamation; command you to give notice in the manner now prescribed by law in reference to the election of members of the House of Delegates, that an election will be held in the city of Baltimore and in the several counties of this State on WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of September, in the year 1867, at the usual places of holding elections for the members of the House of Delegates in said City and Counties, for the adoption or rejection of said Constitution, by ballot in the manner therein provided.

L. S. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at the city of Annapolis, this 21st day of August, 1867.

THOS. SWANN.

By the Governor:
JNO. M. CARTER, Sec. of State.

In obedience to the above order, notice is hereby given to the legal and qualified voters of Talbot county, that an election will be held in said county, on

Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 1867, with reference to the question of the New Constitution, by expressing in writing or in printed form on the ballots they may cast, the words "For the Constitution," or Against the Constitution."

The places of voting will be as follows:

1st District, at EASTON.
2d " ST. MICHAELS.
3d " TRAPPE.
4th " CHAPEL.
5th " BAY HUNDRED.

The Polls will be kept open on the above named day from nine o'clock A. M., until six o'clock P. M., as prescribed by law.

R. T. LARRIMORE,
aug31-4t Sheriff of Talbot co.