The Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8

EASTON, MD.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,
40 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,
and
S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,

Are the sole agents for the GAZETTE in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

☞ We had little thought, last week, when we penned the half dozen lines in reference to the Journal, that it was to be drawn into the same lengthy reply, it spoke of us giving last week, to its article. As to its assertions about the Republican party violating laws, disregarding the Constitution, etc., is only an opinion of the *outs*. A majority of the legal voters of the United States have decided differently since 1860.

We have no desire to misrepresent the editor of the Journal, nor should we have brought the matter, up but for its sweeping attack upon the Republican party and blundering attempt at ridicule and blind witticisms, in replying to our article, that did not concern him or his party, but was addressed to Republicans. It is very nice to have a clear political record, and deviations in the past sting very deep.—It is the editor's record we have given to the public and if it does not suit him, it is his own fault, notwithstanding his assertions of "ignorance" and "deliberate misrepresentation." In 1863 the regularly nominated Republican candidate for Register of Wills, and the regularly nominated Republican candidate for State's Attorney, was placed upon his ticket, with some whose "position I was ignorant of." This was the sum and substance of the misrepresentation the Journal complains of, including the extracts we gave week before last, and in order that there may be no room for accusing of the same thing, we think it best to re publish them. Extract from his announcement:

"It is generally known to the voters of Talbot, that from the first incipiency of the rebellion, I have been [illegible] ating supporter of the Union, and it is only necessary for me now to say that I shall maintain the same principles I have heretofore advocated, and which received the unanimous endorsement of the entire Union party of Maryland at the last election."

From his card after election:

"I had tickets printed, placing upon them the regular Union nominees for Comptroller and Land Commissioners, Messrs. Maffit and Seabrook; the regular Union candidate for Congress, Mr. Crisfield, all the county candidates who sustained the regular Union platform, and some whose POSITIONS I WAS IGNORANT OF, so that my friends should also vote for any of the candidates they might select."

☞ The 5th Maryland Regiment, which has been encamped at Frederick city since the 1st of July, struck tents and went to Baltimore on Wednesday last. While they were encamped at Frederick they received great attention from the citizens and glee and hilarity appeared to run high, until Tuesday night, the 4th inst., when an old swivel, which had been loand to them by the citizens of Frederick, as a signal gun, exploded, and almost tearing to pieces a young man by the name of Stewart a private in Company C. As young Stewart applied the match to the gun he said, "as this is the last in Frederick, we'll make her crack." He was never conscious after the explosion. His collar bone was crushed, his cheek was laid open, one hand was struck and the whole front of his left breast was torn away so that his lungs were exposed and particles of broken ribs were driven into them. This terrible accident cast a gloom over the regiment. One of the hearts that went there bouyant with anticipated pleasure has ceased to throb while the others were cast down and their ways were turned from joy to mourning.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.—A philosopher in the West, grown into admiration of the Cherry Pectoral, writes Dr. Ayer for instructions under which sign he shall be bled, which blistered, and which vomited, and under which he shall take Ayer's Pills for an affection of the liver; also under which sign his wife should commence to take the Sarsaparilla for her ailment. He adds that he already knows to wean his calves under Taurus, change his pigs in Scorpio, cut his hair in Aries, and soak his feet in Pisces or Aquarius as their condition requires.

Schoolmasters, start for Wisconsin, and visit Mr. Ham when you get there.—Lowell Daily News.

☞ Alexander H. Stephens still stands by the flag. Not the old flag, but the new. He says, "if any Democrat has changed his opinion, and come to the conclusion that the Radical policy was right, then it is not dishonorable for him to say so; but when he does it, the only honorable course for him to pursue afterwards is to go and join that party."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—That the political system of the country has undergone violent and rude shocks, hurtful for the time to the body politic, by the haste and absence of all preparation with which great changes have been effected, there can be no doubt. Like the human system, it should, after such experience, have the application of emollients rather than irritants—and in any case due time must be allowed for restoration to a healthful normal condition.—Meanewhile we must look at things as they are, and in the discussion just now going on in some quarters about the propriety of recognizing the validity of the last three constitutional amendments come to an understanding of their precise scope and import. It seems inevitable that they are to settle the several questions to which they relate, and therefore there should be no misaprehension in regard to them.

The thirteenth amendment, the ratification of which by three fourths of the State was proclaimed December 18, 1865, prohibits slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime. Practically, slavery had already ceased to exist. It has been abolished by the constitutions of nearly all, if not all the States in the Union. The amendment prohibits its restoration—which very few, probably desire, and which nobody would be foolish enough to agitate. The history of slavery is very analogus to that of the slave trade. At one time justified by the moralists, and recognized by the laws of every civilized country, it has gradually disappeared [illegible] at no distant day in the colonies of Spain and the empire of Brazil, were alone among Christian nations it still retains a footing and a legal existence, is not only highly probable, but altogether certain. In this country its history may be briefly epitomized. Protected by the constitution, it at one time existed in or was tolerated by every State. Gradually, under the pressure of physical circumstances adverse to its existence and the growth of moral and political sentiment, hostile to its extension, it disappeared in one-half of the states. It remained a constant source of strife and dissension between North and South, until in the throes of a civil war it finally perished. If the thirteenth amendment were submitted anew for the ratification of the States, it would probably be accepted without a dissenting voice among them.

The fourteenth amendment declares all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, entitled to all the privileges of citizenship. It apportions representation in congress according to population, with a porovision that when the right of voting in any State is denied to any of its male inhabitants, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, its representation shall be proportionably reduced. 2. It disqualifies for any office, civil or military, under the United States, certain classes of persons who were engaged in rebellion, but empowers Congress, by a two-thirds vote, to remove the disability. 3. It places the public debt of the United States under the guaranty of the constitution. 4. It prohibits the assumption or payment of the United States, or by any State, of any debt incurred in aid of the rebellion, or any claim for the loss of emancipation of any slave.

Of these provisions the disfranchising clause, being subject to the action of Congress, with the continued growth and ultimate triumph of the popular sentiment in favor of universal amnesty, will become practically inoperative. The provision in regard to the public debt of the United States is unobjectionable, and the clauses which relate to the war debt of the Southern States and of the Confederacy, and the subject of compensation for slaves, while they may bare with undoubted hardship, if not injustice, upon individuals, are the natural results of unsuccessful war. They are the incorporation into the constitution of the United States of terms which the victors had the power to impose, and the vanquished had not the power to reject.

The other features of the amendment are rendered unimportant by the subsequent ratification of the fifteenth, which expressly prohibits the States from making any discrimination in law by reason of race, color, or former condition of servitude. This last provision is, to some extent, a corollary to the thirteenth and the first section of the fourteenth amendments. Taken together, the amendments as a whole are but the recognition and embodiment in the supreme law of facts and conditions which already existed, or were probable if not neccessary consequences of what did exist. That a gradual system of emancipation, however, would have been in every respect better than the violent sundering, at one full swoop, of the long existing relations of master and servant, to which he had been accustomed, no national being will dispute, and with it could have come in due course enfranchisement, thus so gradually incorporating the new element into the political body as to have occasioned no jar or perceptible injurious effect. But liberty having been abruptly secured to the whole body of the colored population, their equality of civil and political rights has as suddenly followed. Whether it had not better been left to the States to regulate the conditions under which these rights should be enjoyed is a question which has lost its practical interest, and which it would be therefore idle to discuss.

Such, in substance, are these famous amendmedts. If they were every one of them expunged from the constitution it would not alter the facts which they signalize, or obliterate the practical changes of which they are the expression and the type.

One other feature these amendments have in common—a clause empowering Congress by appropriate legislation to enforce their provisions. By "appropriate legislation" is, of course, not meant and every law which the whim or fancy of the dominant party in Congress may suggest but such legislation "appropriate" as a name of course, as a meane to the end, as Congress may constitutionally enact. The clause confers no power on Congress beyond what Congress may lawfully exercise, in view of other provisions of the constitution, and of the constitution taken as a whole. It consequently furnishes, we hold, no warrant for such a legislative monstrosities and extravagance as the KuKlux act or the bayonet law election.

Another question in reference to these amendments, however, is raised by the manner in which two of them were adopted. Instead of being ratified by the free and spontaneous action of the State the ratification of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments by certain of the Southern States was made a condition precedent to their readmission to their place and privileges as States in the Union. Conceding that the action of Congress is bringing this sort of pressure to bear upon the "unconstructed" States was ungenerous and unjust, it is doubtful how far the act of ratification would be invalidated thereby. We protested at the time against this attempt to fetter the free expression of the legislative will, but after all the act was the voluntary act of the Legislature. If that body considered that the advantages of an immediate emancipation from military rules and of a restoration in Congress were worth the price of the amendments, and made its choice accordingly, we see no way in which the action thus taken can be reversed. We may condem and denounce the means employed, but the end remains all the same. The Legislatures of the States in question might have rejected these amendments. They saw fit to ratify them. Having done so, and the fact of ratification having been accepted and proclaimed both by the legislative and executive branches of the government, it would seem to be too late to recall their action now, and even less possible to bring the questin in any shape before the courts, upon whom the action of the other branches of the government in such a matter would appear to be conclusive. The amendments are, therefore, part and parcel of the constitution, as much so as any of the twelve which precede them, and the power which tied the knot—the concurrent action of three fourths of the States—is the only power which can unloosen it.

Whether, upon such a contingency and for no practical good, it is better worth while to call in question the constitutionality of the amendments, or to accept the "situation," is a question every man of common sense can decide for himself.—Balto Sun.

Rail Road Accident.

The Express-Train on the Baltimore and Ohio Road Thrown from the Track on Sunday Evening—Several Cars Smashed and Passengers Injured.

The Cincinnati express-train east, due in Baltimore at 8 3 4 o'clock Sunday night met with a serious accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, when about four miles from the Relay House. The baltimore *Sun* gives the following particulars of the accident:

The train was coming in on time, and was running at a rapid rate, when all of a sudden the engine jumped the track and dashed ahead for at least seventy-five yards, the wheels of one side running on the sleepers, and those of the other side between the two tracks, until that side became so imbedded in the earth that the engine was compelled to stop. Fortunately the engine did not turn over, and the damage done to it is not very considerable. The cars that followed the engine, however were tolerably smashed.

The tender was thrown on its side across the two tracks, the baggage car turned completely over on its top, and tossed off on the north side of the track. In this car, was Conductor TAYLOR, who had charge of the train, and was engaged at the time in putting away his tickets. He was badly bruised on his wrist, leg and head, the concussion stunning him at the time, but no bones were broken, and his injuries are not considered any way dangerous.

The next was the smokers' car, which was dragged along the south side of the track, and one end of it driven into an embankment. In this car the most injury was done to the passengers, one of whom was found covered with debris, smashed seats, &c., and it was with difficulty that he could be taken out—He was badly bruised and cut about the head, and evidently very seriously wounded. He remained in an unconscious state occasionally opening his eyes, but too much hurt to speak.

About six other passengers were considerably bruised in this car, none, however, very seriously. The lights in the car were all put out, and seemed as if it were about to turn completely over, when it struck the bank and came back on its bottom. The trucks from under this car and the baggage car were all torn away. The second passenger car ran of on the north side of the track against the baggage car, and by the side of the smoking car. In it were only three or four passengers and Mr. Joseph Hummer, the agent of McClintock's baggage express, who was badly hurt in the side, and it was thought perhaps one of his ribs were broken. He was taken to a house near by and properly cared for.

The third and fourth passenger cars which completed the train remained on the track, and the passengers in them were uninjured. In these cars were a few ladies and children, the only ones on the train; all of them were badly jolted and of course much frightened, but nothing more. From the appearance of the wreck of the cars, heap together in such inextricable confusion, smashed and torn, it is miraculous that no lives were lost.

Being a Sunday train, there were fortunately not many passengers.

After the accident a man was immediately sent ahead, and gave the signal for the Washington bound train, then due from Baltimore, to stop, just in time to keep it from dashing into the ruins.—Soon after the western bound train, also from Baltimore, came along, and it was also warned to stop in time. The Washington bound train seemed to be crowded with passengers. Both trains were obliged to return to Baltimore, unable to proceed on account of the wreck which cumbered the track.

The engineers of the trains which came out from Baltimore, among them Engineman Butler, who has run a locomotive for thirty years, and Conductor Taylor, went back to ascertain the cause of the disaster, when they found that some one had taken out what are known as the keys of a switch at that point, and had placed one of the rails in such a position that the flange of the locomotive would strike right in the centre of the end of the rail, which the marks on it show was the ease. That anyone could do so malicious an act could hardly be believed, except for the evidence, of which there is scarcely a doubt.

The switch-key could not be found, and it is thought the vilainous deed must have been done by some one who knows something of rail road construction. Anyhow, he adopted the surest plan of throwing the train off the track, and succeeded completely.

Engineman Shipley says that he lost control of his engine as soon as it struck the misplaced rail. He held on heroically, however, until the wheels were run into the earth. He then, with the aid of the fireman, put out the fire and let off steam. The engine which brought the train from Martinsburg had been running on time up to the moment of the accident. The train left a sleeping car at the Relay House, containing a number of passengers to be taken to Washington.

☞ The decrease in the National debt, during the month of June, was $7,103,349. It is now under twenty three hundred millions, being, in exact figures, $2,292,030,834. The Treasury department will buy $1,000,000 bonds on each Wednesday, and sell $1,000,000 of gold on each Thursday during July.

Horrible Affair at Alexandria.

Murder in Alexandria Harbor—Colored Man Beat, Driven into the Water and Drowned—Coroner's Inquest—Arrest of the Perpetrators.

Alexandria has been boiling with excitement all day Saturday and Sunday on account of a brutal murder committed on a schooner lying in the river off that town last Friday night. From the Washington Republican we take the following particulars of the tragedy:

As early as 8:30 o'clock the noise of a scuffle and cries of murder were heard proceeding from the pungy boat "Four Boys," Capt. James McCracken, lying in the cove between two shipyards. Soon afterwards a man was seen to leave the pungy in a boat, land at the lower ship yard, and walk up into the city. Soon afterwards Capt. McCracken was in Petty's saloon relating an encounter with a colored man in his employ on the pungy, when two men Jefferson and Nowell, volunteered to go on board and give the colored man hell. About 9.30 o'clock two men got into a boat at the lower ship yard and boarded the pungy, and in a short time the noise of scuffling and cries of murder were again heard, accompanied with an order to get overboard, and a splash. Two men were then seen to enter the small boat again, and come ashore at the lower ship yard, and one of them, James R. Jefferson, was seen to jump the fences around the saw mill, and run in the direction of Battery Rodgers. He was pursued by a crowd of colored men, who had been attracted to the locality by the noise, and caught, and they were carrying him to the station house when they were set upon by some white men, friends of his, who compelled them to release him; but he was soon after arrested by the police and locked up in the station house. The other man who came ashore, and who is supposed to be Jas. Nowell, was not seen again during the night, but was, it is said, seen Saturday morning on the road leading to Occoquan with some of the police on his track.—The captain of the pungy boat, James McCracken, was arrested soon after Jefferson had been retaken, and also carried to the station house and locked up. The affair as stated above, created considerable excitement, particularly among the colored people who were eager in their search after the suspected parties, and handled them roughly when found.

The police boarded the Four Boys, and a torn shirt, which is supposed to have been worn by the missing man. The arrested parties were brought before the Mayor and Justice Herbert and Alexander on Saturday morning, and the following witnesses were examined: John Nightengill, James Punch, and Henry A. Simmons, white, and William Lee, Thomas Skelton, Thos. Murray, Gorden Fitzhugh, Carter Watson, Lawson Wilson and Fred. Grays, and recognized for their appearance at a further examination, and eleven others were examined and discharged, as their evidence was immaterial. One of the witnesses testified that he was on a boat near the Four Boys, and heard the scuffling on her, saw a rush toward her bow; heard a voice say "Now overboard, you s—n of a b—h;" saw somebody go everboard, and heard a splash.

Jefferson was committed to jail for a further hearing, and McCracken held in the sum of $1,000 as an accessory to the murder. The missing man was named Silas Johnson, a colored man from the neighborhood of Mathias' Point. His body was dragged for all the morning, and was found about 3 o'clock by a colored man named Dickerson in the cove near the place where he is supposed to have been thrown overboard, or forced to jump into the river

It was conveyed to the foot of Wolf street, where, at 5 o'clock, Coroner Saml Beach held an inquest. The jury summoned by Coroner Beach remained in session from 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon until Sunday morning, and examined a large number of witnesses.

Evidence was produced that during the evening of Friday McCracken was in Petty's saloon near the Washington ferry landing, and related to a crowd that he had that afternoon a scrimmage with the colored man aboard of his boat, whereupon Jefferson and Nowell proposed to go on board and give the negro "hell." After a treat by McCracken they left the saloon, and shortly after wards went on board the boat, where ensued the scene above described.

The jury found a verdict to the effect that Johnson came to his death by drowning, after having been forced by Nowell and Jefferson to jump overboard.

Nowell was captured at Colchester by Policemen Mullen and Walker, brought to town in fetters, on horseback, Saturday night, and lodged in jail.

A young man, Henry Carson, who resides not far from the place of the homicide, makes the following statement: He says he was near the wharf, adjacent to the vessel, on Friday night, when Jefferson and Nowell accosted him and asked him to go down to the beach, saying they were going to have some fun; when arrived at the river they pointed to a schooner which lay in the stream, and said they were going on board, whereupon he replied that he was not going out to board any man's vessel; they, however, got oars from a house near by, and he assisted them in pushing the boat from the sand; soon after they boarded the vessel and he heard a confused noise aboard, and presently a cry of 'O, Lord,' then he heard the tramp of feet as if persons were chasing each other around the deck of the vessel; some voices crying 'overboard, overboard, you son of a b—h,' and soon after a splash in the water, as if a person had leaped or been thrown from the vessel. The excitement in relation to the murder still continues, and furnished the main theme of outside talk at the colored churches on Sunday.

A MAN SHOT WHILE PLAYING PANTHER.—A correspondent of the Clarksburg West Virginia Conservative, writing on the 12th ult., says:

A fatal accident happened on Leading creek last week, which is a sad warning to those who are in the habit of playing jokes on children. The facts are as my informant stated them: A Captain Ford, of Barbour county, happened near Mr. Jesse Hornett's home with a panther skin, and seeing a little boy, about twelve or fourteen years of age, a son of Mr. Hornett, in a skirt of woods near the house, donned the skin with the intention of frightening the little fellow, but as soon as the boy saw what he supposed to be a panther he ran to the house and took down his father's rifle, and went in pursuit of the panther. He did not have to go far before he espied him. The boy rested the rifle on a fence and fired.—The man-panther gave a dying shriek, and, with a convulsive spasm, fell over mortally wounded. The little fellow did not see his mistake until he went up to the wounded man. Ford lingered two days and then died.

Appalling Pictures of Tenement House Life—Human Beings Packed Together Like Sardines.

To be poor enough to live day by day, or not beyond the week, is a painful anxious drudgery. To be moderately poor is monotonous discomfort. To be poor—miserably poor, is wretched hopelessness. Thousands are moderately comfortable, tens of thousands are in limited indigence, scores of thousands are in abject poverty—of the latter class this article will treat. Their number is thousands upon thousands. They live in cellars, attics and huts. Cleanliness is unknown to them. Filth is always their surrounding. Disease hovers about their pathway, and death haunts every honor.

New York city, says the New York *Times*, has became the "almshouse for the poor of all nations." The tenement house and cellar population exceeds half million. Every year there is a tremendous and alarming increase. Some undefined and apparently irresistible attraction seems to posses the foreign mind, and pictures New York city as the goal of wealth and comfort. Nearly 200 000 of the emigrants that arrived last year were mostly of the helpless class—women and children, who have no occupations. Even the vagrant and neglected children now in the city, if placed in double file, three feet apart, would make a procession eight miles long. As before stated, these, as well as other facts, may not be believed, and they can not be realized by the readers of these lines, but those who choose to see and know can be satisfied at any of the Mission Houses and Police Stations.

In the lower wards of the city the packing of men, women and children of all grades, colors and nationalities in promiscuous chaos is fearful beyond all description. In the Fourth ward, on one small lot, 240 by 150, are twenty tenement houses, 111 families, 600 persons five stables, a soap and candle factory, and a tan yard. There is a larger number of human beings than can be found in any block on upper Fifth or Madison avenues, where some of these tenement house owners reside!

In the same ward, on the block, are sixty nine old and rickety buildings, occupied by four hundred and eighteen families, of which two are Welsh, seven Portugese, nineteen English, ten American, twelve French, thirty nine colored, one hundred and eighty-six Italians, one hundred and eighty-nine Polish, to hundred and eighteen German and eight hundred and forty eight Irish. In one block of buildings owned or controlled by the same parties are over three thousand persons. Several tenements contain over one thousand. These are huddled together in filthy, dark, unventilated rooms, for which they pay extortionate prices and suffer untold miseries in body and mind.

It is a curious fact in this connection that the utmost dificulty is experienced in ascertaining who are the owners of these rookeries. "Man's inhumanity to man" cannot have a more apt and extreme illustration than in these tenement sepulchres of living dying souls, whose hard forced rent swells the pockets of pampered proprietors, who in some cases live upon the fat of the land, dress in purple and fine linnen, roll in wealth and daze the idle eyes at watering places and other fashionable resorts. Some of them have shame, of them have shame., and others are brazen and defiant. Three principle ones made a grand display at Newport last summer. Several now flash and dash at Long Branch.—One has been the leading lady of fashion at Saratoga Springs. Others have not only gorgeous city mansions, but elegant country villas in suburban towns. Not a few are either attendents or members and officers of churches, Sunday schools and charitable institutions. It is rarely, if ever, that they go near these awful abodes of human misery, over which they place cruel, relentless hirelings to collect the rent, and maintain the oppression to the very utmost progresive limit. The further this subject is examined into the more horrible is the conclusion.

ANOTHER CONVERT TO THE "NEW DEPARTURE" PLATFORM.—The Worcester Shield, published at Snow Hill, falls into the "New Departure" ranks in a very lamb-like manner, and says, "we suppose it is wise to accept the logic of irreversible events:"

"THE NEW DEPARTURE"—THE PLATFORM OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Some of the leading Democratic Statesmen and influential Democratic journals of the country have initiated a movement called the "new departure" of the Democratic party, and this new departure is made by inserting in the platform a new plank in the form of a resolution passed at a Convention in Ohio, over which the late lamented C. L. Vallandigham, the Democratic leader of that State, presided, by a large majority, and submitted to the party at large for consideration preparatory to its adoption or rejection at the next National Convention. It is called the Dayton resolution, and is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party pledges itself to support the Constitution as it now is; to accept the natural and legitimate results of the war so far as waged for its ostensible purposes; to maintain the Union and the Constitutional rights and powers of the Federal Government, including the three several amendments DE FACTO to the Constitution recently declared adopted, and to acquiesce in the same as no longer issues before the country."

Notwithstanding the surprise with which this resolution was received by the country as coming from staunch Ohio Democracy, the following Democratic papers have readily endorsed it without the least hesitancy or protest, namely—Patriot, Washington, D. C. Baltimore Sun. Philadelphia Age. N. York Journal of Commerce. Cleaveland Plain dealer, Ohio. Times, Chicago, Ill.—Banner, Nashville, Tenn. Whig, Richmond. Courier and Journal, Ky. Times, St. Louis, Mo. Post, Boston. Inquirer, Richmond. Courier, Charleston, and Phoenix, Columbia, N. C., and numerous other leading and influential journals of the strictest Democratic faith.

The Democratic Central Committee of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Wisconsin, Tennessee and Va., have pledged those States to stand upon this platform.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, always a reliable democratic authority during and since the war, says, "this doctrine of constitutional unionism is sweeping the country for the Democracy."

Well, we suppose it is wise to accept the logic of irreversible events.

A BRAVE ACT.—Daniel Wirt, aged sixteen, a student at St. John's College, from Virginia, went to the College Creek several days ago, for the purpose of taking a bath, and while there, two boys—one a son and the other a nephew of Prof. Dashiell of the College—came to take a bath also, but went in some fifty yards below him. After some time had passed, young Wirt missed the boys, and supposing that something was wrong, ran to where their clothing was lying on shore, and observed the hair of one of them appear above water and then disappear. He swam to, the spot and dived, finding them near together, not unconscious, for they clutched him as he approached them. He disengaged himself and seizing a lower limb of each of the boys' raised them to the surface. The water was fortunately only about eight feet deep, and holding the boys in this way, he managed, with their additional weight, to walk towards the shore on the bottom some ten yards—coming to the surface at intervals to breathe. The boys that were saved were ten and fourteen years of age. It appears that Dashiell, the youngest of the two, who could not swim, went beyond his depth, and his cousin, in attempting to assist him, had been dragged down with him. Wirt's idea, in attempting to save them both at once, was that if he only undertook one at a time, the other would drown in the meantime. We also learn that some two years ago, young Wirt saved the life of a colored man from drowning in the Rappahannock river, by diving and bringing him to the surface. All persons who are in anywise acquainted with the fearful risk of saving a person from drowning will readily agree that young Wirt possessed great coolness and bravery upon this occasion, when he saved the life of two boys near his own age, alone and unaided. We have no doubt but that the College Faculty will take some note of the matter, and give to the young man that meed of praise so justly deserved for his noble action.—*Annapolis Republican.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE LADIES.

A circular for married or single ladies, containing desirable information upon matters never before made public, mailed free. Those who wish to give it a careful perusal may address,
MRS. ELIZABETH A. KING,
Williamsburg, N. Y.
mar 25-3m a&co

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.

Ladies and gentleme, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, valuable information; that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. The desired information sent by return mail. Address SARAH B. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Kings County, N. Y.
ap8 3m a & co

BRICKS.

The Hotchkiss & Buss Patent Improved Brick Machine.

Will make 20,000 Bricks of Superior Quality in a working day, which can be backed right from the Machine. It is simple and durable; the Bricks can be made by it cheaper than by any other process.

For making Drain Tile it is also unrivalled.

☞ Machines, State, County and Yard Rights for Sale.

Address, FERRY FARM BRICK WORKS, 19 Cliff St., Room 7, New York.
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From the "Argus," Albany, N. Y.

The Surprise Sewing Machine,
PRICE, $5.

It makes the elastic lock-stich; it sews as well as any machine in the market; a child can use it; it requires no instructions; it makes no noise; it does not get out of order; it can be carried in the pocket; it makes an elegant present.
UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Agents Wanted. 234 Broadway N. Y.
nov 6-9m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

U.S. INTER. REVENUE.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT MD.,
ELKTON, July 1st, 1871.

Notice to Tax-Payers,

ALL persons liable to pay Licenses and Income Taxes under the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, for Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, are hereby notified that the Annual List, embracing their Taxes, has been received from the Assessor, and that they are due and payable.

Payment of the same is hereby demanded, and may be made at the Collector's Office, at

Greensborough, *Tuesday, July 18th.*
Easton, Wed. & Thursday, July 19 & 20.
Cambridge, *Friday, July 21st.*

All Taxes in arrears on that day will be enforced in the manner prescribed by the law, with the Penalties and Costs incurred, added thereto.
JAS, McINTIRE,
jy 8-2t Collecter.

PROF. CROMWELL'S
MAGNIFICENT
Art Entertainments!
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
AT THE TOWN HALL!
For the Benefit of Coates' Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

PROF. CROMWELL, of Baltimore, announces to the citizens of Talbot that he will exhibit his Magnificent Art Entertainments at the Town Hall, in Easton, for six consecutive nights, beginning MONDAY NIGHT, July 10th, representing an entirely different subjects each night.

These entertainments have been largely attended in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and all the large cities, and have gained the highest encomiums from the press everywhere.

[*From the Sunday Bulletin.*]

PROFESSOR CROMWELL.—During the past three weeks there have been twenty entertainments given in the Masonic Hall, each one of which was attended by an audience as large as any performance of special interest, lasting not more than one or two evenings, ever drew in the same place. Prof. Cromwell's success with his Art Entertainment has been something unprecedented in the annals of public amusements in Baltimore.

The admission to these Entertainments is only 25 cents each night. Family coupon tickets will be for sale at R. J. Trippe's, Dawson & Bro's., Henry & Goldsborough's, and Prof. Minnick's, until and during Monday, the 10th, which will be equivalent to six admissions for One Dollar, or the whole course to one person for One Dollar.

Doors open at 7—Exhibition to commence at 8 o'clock. jy 8-2t

ELASTIC HAND STAMPS!—The greatest invention of the age for Printing on Paper, Wood, Metal, &c.—Every business man needs one—Prices $3.00 to $8.00. Priced designs sent free. Agents wanted. SMITH, HALL & CO., 66 Courtlandt St., New York.
may 13 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST received, Babbitt's Concentrated Potash, Concentrated Lye, Kingsford's starch, the best in use, by
jy 1 Dawson & Bro.

LARD OIL and Turpentine, Lew's White Lead, Pure Linseed oil and Spt. Turpentine, another supply received and for sale for cash only at
Trippe's Drug Store.

TRIPPE'S Syrup of Blackberry Root—the best medicine in the market for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc. Only 25 cts. a bottle—for sale at
jy 1 Trippe's.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JNO. W. CHEEZUM & CO., must settle their accounts by the 1st of SEPTEMBER, or the same will be collected by law.
J. W. CHEEZUM,
H. HOLLYDAY.
jy 1 4t S J

PROPOSALS for LOANS.

THE Board of Directors of the W. P. B. & L. A. of Talbot County give notice that **Applications for Loans** from the Association may be made *in writing* to the Secretary, or other officer, at any time, and will be acted upon at their regular meetings on every alternate Tuesday night.
H. HOLLYDAY,
jy 1-tf Sec'y.

Teacher's Institute.

TEACHERS of Private Schools, Parents, and all friends of Education, are invited to attend the Teacher's Institute to be held at Easton, Md, from *MONDAY, July 10th, to FRIDAY, July 14th*, inclusive. The attention of Mothers and Teachers of Infant Schools is especially called to the *kindergarten*, the principles and methods of which will be *discussed* and *exhibited* on THURSDAY, July 12th. By order of the Board of School Commissioners.
A. CHAPLAIN,
jy 1-2t Secretary.

Excelsior Earth Closet,

Patented November 29th, 1870,
BY ROBERTS & GRAHAM.

THIS is an article indispensible in every family and the best of the kind ever invented. It is put up in the finest style and as an article of usefulness cannot be surpassed, it is also extremely ornamental. The subscriber is now prepared to furnish this new and elegant convenience at factory prices, and the public are invited to call and examine the same. Ladies wishing to examine the article will be waited upon by ladies, by calling at the residence of the agent.
S. B. HOPKINS, Agt.,
Gen. Agency and Com. House,
jy 1tf Dover St., Easton.

For Sale.

1831, Carriages & Harness. 1871

THE subscriber having been engaged for forty years in supplying the citizens of Talbot and adjacent counties with the above articles, would inform his old customers and the public that he is still in the same business, and keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of CARRIAGES & HARNESS of every style and finish, both New and Second Hand, which he can sell at reduced prices, and recommend and warrant to be of superior material and workmanship.—Orders for any description of carriages filled at short notice. Call and examine his stock before purchasing.
S. B. HOPKINS,
jy 1tf Dover St., Easton.

Jos. E. M, Chamberlaine, Adm'r d. b. n. c. t. a. of Saml. Chamberlaine
vs.
James Ll. Chamberlaine.
In the Circuit Court for Talbot County, In Equity.
June 30, 1871.

ORDERED that the sales made and reported by Saml. T. Hopkins, Trustee, for the sale of the Real Estate of James Ll. Chamberlaine be ratified & confirmed, unless cause to the contrary there of be shown on or before the 24th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Talbot county once in each of three successive weeks before the said 24th day of July next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $8710.80.
JOHN BAGGS, Clerk.
True copy,
Test, JOHN BAGGS,
Clerk Circuit Court for Talbot Co.
jy 1-3t

The 'Florence'
IS THE BEST
Family Sewing Machine
IN THE WORLD.

IT is so easily managed, that an ordinary girl of ten years of age has sense and muscle enough to run it perfectly.—It is the only machine that makes *four* kinks of stitches, and the only one that has a *reversible feed*, whereby the operator is enabled to sew backward or forward without stopping the work. It is the only machine having a *self adjusting* shuttle tension—a great improvement over all others, rendering it easy to do good work on any fabric. It has an improved hemmer which will hem anything and make perfect corners. It tucks, hems, fells, cords, braids, quilts, etc., without basting. It makes a gather and sews it to a band at one operation perfectly. It fastens the ends of a seam better and quicker than can be done by a seamstress. It runs light and quickly; the needle is easily adjusted and it uses less thread than any other machine.

We respectfully refer to the following ladies and gentlemen who have the 'Florence' machine in use in their families—(some of them for five years past) as to its merits, &c.:

Nicholas Willis,	Jas. H. Gossage,
Dr. J. S. Chaplain,	Wm. B. Townsend,
Sol. S. Hopkins,	T. W. Collins,
Jno. W. Kemp,	J. Vansant,
Saml. Stewart,	Mrs. Bray,
Jas. Oxenham,	Mrs. Margt. Stewart,
Wm. H. Seth,	and others.

Every machine warranted and kept in order, and instructions given. Machine oil, needles and cotton for sale. Call and examine the article,
S. B. HOPKINS, Agent,
Gen. Agency & Commission House,
jy 1 tf Dover St., Easton.

MEN'S PANAMA HATS.

The latest style Men's Panama just arrived and for sale cheap, by
my 27 M. M. HIGGINS.