The Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15

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.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two passenger trains on the New York and Newark Railroad collided on the edge of the city of Newark on Saturday morning, and the result was the instant killing of four persons and the wounding of a number of others. A misplaced switch was the cause of the disaster. It cannot be called an accident, because the switchman, with criminal negligence, left it open when it should have been closed.—All the cars on the train from New York were set on fire by the coals from the wrecked engine and consumed to ashes. There is a strong feeling of indignation concerning the recklessness which produced the slaughter, and the New York Evening *Post*, commenting on it, says—"If the switchman was not at his place, or neglected his duty, he ought to be hanged as promptly as the facts of his neglect can be proved before a court.—Indeed, if the courts do not act more promptly and vigorously in the case of such crimes as this, the people will before very long take justice in their own hands.

The Count de Chambord, or, as the Bourbon Legitimists style him, Henry the Fifth, has come to the front with a proclamation calling upon the people of France to rally around him and establish him on the throne of the Bourbons. It is even said that he intends making a *coup d'etat* in imitation of Napoleon.—The prospects of such an attempt are, however, so slight and so certain of easy suppression, that but little attention seems to be paid to the proclamation, excepting that it is rebuked as tending to increase political agitation. Later accounts confirm the statement that the army vote was everywhere in favor of the Republican candidates. The country suffers another misfortune in the partial failure of the harvest.

"Lynch law" cannot often be justified, but among the cases in which its exercise appears to have been eminently proper was the hanging of a wretch named Mera, at Onanga, Ill., a few days since, for the murder of his son, aged ten years. The inhuman scoundrel beat the child with a horse whip until he was unable to stand on his feet, and then placed the bleeding body upon a "stove hot enough to heat an iron." A synopsis of the testimony is telegraphed from Chicago and published in another column.

The Washington Medical Society on Saturday expelled Dr. Bliss from its membership for consulting with Dr. Cox, who had been refused admission to the society. The question of permitting members to consult with colored physicians was postponed until October, so that then, at least, colored licentiates will not be placed under the ban of the society.

Comptroller Woolford has had completed a statement of the white population of Maryland. "It is thought by a great many," says the Annapolis *Republican*, "to be a very imperfect census." The white population is set down at only 605,497.

The sale of internal revenue stamps for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, for tobacco, snuff and cigars, shows an increase of one million five hundred thousand dollars in receipts over the previous fiscal year. From the sale of whiskey stamps there will be a falling off in receipts.

On Saturday afternoon the pardon of C. C. Bowen, who had been convicted of bigamy, was received at Washington from President Grant, and he was immediately released from jail.

Miss Bliss, the lady who walked the rope, to the top of the Circus tent, in Easton, a few weeks ago, fell a short time since, while attempting the same feat in New Jersey, and died from injuries received.

AN ARMY OF PAUPERS.—Letters from Paris by the steamer mail of Saturday speak of great and increasing distress there. Many thousand persons are dependent on private charity for support, and the wives and familes of the workmen who were enrolled in the National Guard have suffered greatly since the liberal pay which the men received from the communal government was withdrawn. In Auteuil alone there are 6,000 persons who are totally dependent on the municipality for support. It is calculated that, counting the prisoners and those killed, wounded and shot during the insurrection, no fewer than 80,000 men have ceased to be able to support their wives and families. On the supposition that there were three people dependent on each breadwinner as a rule, this would give a total of 240,000 persons who have become dependent on public charity.

Execution of Lawrence.

HE WANTED TO DIE.

Sang on His Way to the Gallows

Was Perfectly Composed.

MET HIS FATE FIRMLY

As our readers are aware, Frederick Lawrence, imprisoned in the Easton jail, since last October, and since last April, under sentence for the murder of Emeline Handy, then in the employ of F. G. Wright, Esq., of this town. They never were married, but lived together as man and wife for several years. The history of the murder, all in the county are acquainted with, as Lawrence's confession was published in all the papers of the county, about six weeks ago.—Ever since the death warrant was read on the 29th of May, Lawrence devoted most of his time to singing and praying. During the time he was visited by several ministers, both white and colored, but Rev. W. J. Parker, colored, was his principal spiritual adviser.

Yesterday morning, the day designated by the Governor of Maryland, for the execution, dawned amid heavy clouds and an occasional shower of rain, but the people poured in, until the number reached about 3,000 men, women and children. Sheriff Bennett had taken every precaution to guard against violence, molestation or an interruption of the public peace in any manner. Two companies of militia, Capteins Miller and Roberts, as well as a large number of citizens, were summoned as guards, besides all the places that sell liquor were closed. At 11 o'clock, the Sheriff proceeded to complete his arrangements and 10 minutes past eleven Lawrence was brought from his cell. He evinced the same calm, composed spirit he has shown the last six weeks. He had on a long black cape, and slouch hat. In coming out of the cell he surmounted the steps without assistance, with a firm, steady nerve. He was conveyed to the gallows in a wagon, accompanied by Rev. W. J. Parker, in which was also, the coffin of the doomed man. The military formed in hollow-square, in which none were allowed except the prisoner, his spiritual adviser, the Sheriff and officers, newspaper reporters, physicians, &c. When the procession moved off, Lawrence commenced to sing, and continued until he reached the scaffold, which was done 20 minutes past eleven. On alighting from the wagon, he walked up the steps with as much firmness as any of those who accompanied him, showing that he was a man of great nerve. After Lawrence had ascended, and was seated, Rev W. J. Parker offered up a most fervent prayer for the unfortunate being who was about to be launched into eternity, and prayed that it might have a salutary effect upon all who witnessed it. Lawrence then arose in a calm, peaceful manner, and said—

"I am on the road to Canaan. Take warning. I am on my way home.—Thank God, the Sheriff and the madam have been very kind to me. I have no unkind feelings in my heart against any one. Lord save my soul, Lord save my soul."

The Sheriff decended, and as he came down he cut the rope that held the platform and Lawrence presented the horrible spectable of a man being suspended between heaven and earth. The fall was sudden and clear and he struggled but a short time before life was extinct. Drs. Anderson, Chamberlaine, Adkins and Bateman were present and examined the body after it had been hanging about 10 minutes. At the expiration of 20 minutes the body was lowered down and life pronounced extinct.

His remains were taken charge of by Wm. Lewis, and three other colored men, when they were placed in the coffin and conveyed to Potter's Field where they were interred.

While the large crowd assembled at the gallows, there was a considerable shower of rain, and before the crowd could leave town, a drenching rain came down and as wet and as dabby looking set as were ever seen, Easton possessed. This has ended the long talked of execution and a similar affair, we hope will never again occur in Easton. Public executions are shocking, demoralising.—On this occasion, there could be seen young girls, quite large numbers too, crowding through the deep ranks of men to get a sight of the body as it fell or was in the last agonies of death. What a shock to refinement, to modesty and religion, are public executions, and a demoralizer to a community. If it has to be done, let it be from public gaze.

TERRIBLE RIOT IN NEW YORK.—Wednesday was a day of bloodshed and terror in New York. The organmen paraded, as they had a right to do. In consequence of the contrary determination agreep on by their officers on Tuesday night, and the fact that Gover nor Hoffman's proclamation was not made public until Wednesday morning there were only about two hundred men in the line. They were protected by the police and militarry, but the column was several times attached by the Ribbonmen, and there was severe fighting along the streets. The militia apparently did their duty and repulsed every assault of the mob attacking their countrymen for giving expression to their feelings, as those in the procession had often permitted them to do without interference.—Thirty one persons, two of whom were women, were killed, and seventy wounded during the fighting. With the exception of probable not more than a half dozen soldiers and policemen, the sufferers were all from the mob. The Eighty fourth Regiment of the New York National Guard was the most active in driving on the rioters who assaulted of the Organmen and many persons were killed by the fire. The proccession went over the appointed line of march, and then dispersed. All o'clock last night quiet was resorted. It is apparent from the dispatches that the attacking parties in every case received what they truly merited—a sound thrashing—and that they were taught a severe lession by the malitia, who seem not to have hesitated to fire into the whenever they were attacked or made a treating denomination.

Horace Webster, L. L. D., late president of the College of the City of New York, died at Geneva, N. Y., on Wednesday.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR.—It is well to recur often to the wisdom of the past and to learn modesty and charity from the words and sentiments of those whose record is already written, and whose names and characters are beyond the reach of injury from the insane utterances and fearfully perverted public opinion of the present day. Imbued as it unfortunately is among us, with that terrible spirit of slavery, which to secure its own unholy end, has not scrupled to trample upon the best and purest feelings and principles of our nature, and to pervert even Holy scripture in the vain effort to sustain its senseless and wicked fallacies.—What would many of the Fathers of the constitution have said if they could been told that those holding and expressing *their sentiments* would, in this day, have been unhesitatingly stamped as neither *christians* nor *gentlemen*, by the upholders of that vile system, which it was their earnest desire to destroy. I send you some extracts from the debater in the convention which formed the constitution, which I hope may be both interesting and instructive to your readers.

In the convention Aug. 21, 1787:

Mr. Luther Martin (of Maryland) proposed to vary article 7, section 4, so as to allow a prohibition or tax on the importation of slavery.* In the first place as five slaves are to be counted as three freemen, in the apportionment of Representatives; such a clause would leave an encouragement to this traffic. In the second place, slaves weakened one part of the Union, which the other parts were bound to protect; the privilege of importing them was therefore unreasonable. And in the third place, it was inconsistent with the privileges of the Revolution and dishonorable to the American character, to have such a feature in the constitution.

Col. Mason (of Virginia) said, this *infernal* traffic originated in the averice of British merchants. The British Government constantly checked the attempts of Virginia to put a stop to it. The present question concerns not the importing States alone, but the whole union. He mentioned the dangerous insurrections of the slaves in Greece and Sicily; and the instruction given by Cromwell to the commissioners sent to Virginia to arm the servants and slaves, if other means of obtaining its submission should fail. Maryland and Virginia had already he said, prohibited the importation of slaves, and North Carrlina had done the same, in substance. All this would be in vain, if South Carolina and Georgia be at liberty to import. The Western people are already calling out for slaves for their new lands; and will fill that country with slaves, if they can be got through Georgia and South Carolina. Slavery discourages arts and manufactures. The peor dispise labor when performed by slaves. They prevent the immigration of whites who really enrich and strengthen a country. They prod ce a most pernicious effect on manners. *Every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant.* They bring the *judgment of Heaven* and country. As nations cannot be rewarded or punished in the next world, they must be in this. By an inevitable chain of causes and effects, Providence punishes *national sins* by *national calamities.*—He lamented that some of our Eastern breth ern had, from a lust of gain embarked in this nefarious traffic. As to the States *being in possession* of the right to import, this was the case with *many other rights*, now properly to be given up. He held it essential, in every point of view, that the *General Government* should have the power to prevent the *increase of slavery.*

I think, Mr. Editor, that this sounds very like *fulfilled Prophecy.*

ANTI-SLAVERY.

*First plan of Constitution as reported Aug. 6, 1787.

Article VII, Sec. 4. No tax or duty shall be laid by the Legislature on articles exported from any State, nor on the migration or importation of such persons, as the several States shall think fit to admit, nor shall such migration or importation be prohibited.

POISONING CASE.—We see a poisoning case spoken of in the Baltimore American of Wednesday, which comes up to any of the many horrible attrocities which are almost weekly chronicled. The lady accused (Mrs. Wharton) is the widow of a deceased officer of the United States army, and has always moved in the highest circles of society. Gen. Ketchum, the victim, was her guest, and had for many years been an intimate friend. Mr. Van Ness, who is now recovering, was her confidential business agent and adviser. They both took ill at her house, No. 263 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, on the same day, and showed the same symptoms. Gen. Ketchum died June 28, four days after he had taken the first potson. His attending physician suspected poisoning, and advised a post-mortem examination. Twenty grains of tartar emetic was found in a glass of milk punch prepared for Mr. Van Ness during his illness. It is said that Mrs. Wharton was indebted to Gen. Ketchum in the sum of $2,000, and in this circumstance a motive for the murder is found. Others think that the accused was affected with the poisoning mania, and four sudden deaths which have occurred in her family are cited to proof of the theory. The accused has been put under arrest, and the Grand Jury will investigate the case to-day. Owing to her fragile health she was not taken to jail, but made a prisoner in her own house, around which a guard of police officers has been placed. Had she been a poor woman, she might have gone to jail.

At last accounts there were no new developments in the above case. Mrs. Wharton is still a prisoner in her house. The rumor of her receiving some thirty thousand dollors as life insurance of her son, is confirmed. Mrs. Wharton has a brother, a physician, in Pittston, Pa., who has been sent for. The authorities will not make known the evidence upon which she was arrested, until called upon by the Grand Jury to do so.

☞ SO WELL has the money order system worked in this country, and so beneficial has it proved to the public at large, that the United States postal authorities have concluded preliminary arrangements to extend it across the ocean. Arrangements are nearly completed with the British Government for an interchange of postal money orders between the two countries, and the gentlemen having the important work in charge soon expect to leave London for Berlin to establish a similar service between our country and North Germany. It is more than probable that the international postal money order plan will be put in practical operation between the United States and Great Britain and the North German Empire at one and the same time. In a few years we shall exchange money orders with all the leading cities of the Old World.

MR. STEPHENS HINTS AT THE DEPARTURE.—In a late number of his paper, the Atlanta Sun, Mr. Alexander H. Stephens seems to repent, and to desire to take the New Depature. He writes:

"The right of secession for all practical purposes was, as we understand, decided by the war; not that was can ever settle or decide any principle of truth in matters of government or justice between men or States, any more than in matters of science, art or religion. War may decide, and may determine permanently, question of policy, but never questions of right. A legitimate result of the late war, we believe, was the settlement forever—in this country—of the policy of secession as a practical mode of redress against any usurpation on the part of the Federal Government."

The great tornado which passed over Dayton, Ohio, on Sunday afternoon appears to have been more destructive in its effects than reported. Three persons were killed by the falling of St. John's Lutheran Church and a number were seriously wounded. The dead bodies of two boys were taken out of the ruins of Washington street bridge, and two others rescued alive, but badly injured. A Gipsey woman was killed by the falling of a tree into the midst of an encampment of Gipsies near the city. Church spires were demolished, houses unroofed tress blown down and crops destroyed in the immediate vicinity of Dayton, and the whole community thrown into the utmost consternation.

The trial of Mrs. Sherman, at Derby, Conn., for the murder of three husbands was continued Friday and Saturday, but no new testimony was elicited. There is no dispute but that the deceased persons died of poison, but there seems to be a lack of evidence that she poisoned them. No one saw her with the poison; no one saw her prepare food for two of the victims—the girl nor the baby—neither did she have access to medicine or food.

Murder of a Child.

A Boy Whipped to Death by His Father—The Wretch Righteously Lynched.

CHICAGO, Ill, July 8.—The testimony taken before the coroners jury on Sunday last, at Onarga, Ill., in the case of the boy whipped and otherwise tortured to death by his father, Martin Mera was afterwards hanged by the citizens, reveals the crime of the latter to have been one of the most fiendish and revolting in the history of the State. Mary Mera, mother of the child testified as follows:

My husband Martin Mera, whipped my son Martin aged, 10 years, two weeks ago Tuesday night. My babe was born on that day, and I did not see the whipping. It was done in another room. I heard the blows and heard the child beg for merey. The child then went to bed. About 10 o'clock next morning the child came to my beedroom, followed by his father, who was whipping him. He whipped him very hard with a blacksnake horsewhip; the child dodged around the room to avoid the blows, and begged for mercy. The child was completely naked, his father having compelled him to strip himself. His face was swolen from the whipping he had received the night before. His father had whipped him very hard for ten or fifteen minutes. At last he stopped and told the child to put on his shirt. He made an effort to do so and failed. His father repeated the order, when the boy said, "I can't see it; I can't see it." "You can't see it?" responded his father. "No father; I can't see you, father; I can't see you," and fell dying.

The fiend then rubbed the boy with spirits, and forced some down his throat. The child raised his hands moved his lips and expired.

Mera then took the body and put it under the bed where his sick mother was lying, and it remained there until evening, when he buried it, as previously reported.

Sarah Mera, daughter of the murderer, aged 11 years, testified that her father often whipped her brother very severely with the horsewhip On Tuesday two weeks ago he brought my brother in, said he had not worked, and whipped and knocked him down twice. Father continued to whip him, and said he would whip him until he could no stand up—he would whip the life out of him. Two or three times he would say this, and brother would plead with father: "Father don't whip me no more; oh don't whip me any more!" He was a good boy, and I liked him; brother went to bed about 10 o'clock; he said he did not know why father whipped him so; he never told stories only when father made him; father would say that if he did not own up that he had done so and so he would whip him, and to avoid it brother would own up to things he never did; on Wednesday I got up and got breakfast ready, father rose when breakfast was ready, and brother got up, but felt so badly that he went back to bed. Father made him get up and go out and feed the stock, and when he came back father whipped him and sent him in the field. He went for him and brought him in, and made him take off his clothes and then whipped him, and then picked him up and laid him on the stove. The stove was hot enough to heat an iron; I was baking biscuit; father put him on the stove twice brother pleading all the while. "Father, don't burn me; don't burn me!" He screamed very loud, and the skin stuck to the stove. His skin came off from his back and his feet, and it stuck to the stove. It smelled so I opened the door, and father immediately shut it. While brother was pleading father said he would burn him until he worked. I have seen father strike mother with his fists many times. He nocked brother down several times with the but-end of the whip. I never saw my brother after he went into my mothers room.

A FIGHT WITH A RATTLESNAKE.—A Minnesota paper, the "Lanesboro Herald," of the 8th, says:—"Last week Sunday as a Norwegian girl, living some four miles from this place, was walking along the road she passed directly in front of and very close to a huge rattlesnake that was coming out of the grass into the road. This uncourteous action seemed to make his snakeship very wroth, and he immediately sounded the battle alarm by rattling his gong.

"The girl well knew the sound, and turned around to ascertain the location of her ugly foe, which she soon did, and instead of running, screaming, or fainting, looked about for something with which to defend herself. She could find nothing, nor had she a long time to look, for the snake, with eyes glistening, rattles in motion, mouth wide open, and his tongue darting back and fourth, was close upon her. But she was pluck to the backbone, and did not propose to surrender the field without a fight—in fact retreat was out of the question, for the snake was now within arm's reach of her—so, keeping her eye steadily on the snake's head, she commenced the fight with her foot, moving it back and forth, up and down in every direction, the snake following the motions with his head to get a chance to bite. This performence lasted but perhaps a minute—hours to her—when, by a quick movement, she got the advantage, and down came the foot and heavy shoe upon the snake's head, where she held him until he was dead. She then found a stone and pounded off the rattles to keep as a trophy. There were nineteen rattles, and she says it was the largest rattlesnake she ever saw.

ONE EYE EXTRACTED TO SAVE ANOTHER.—The Hartford "Times" says that twenty-nine years ago, while building the Tomlison bridge, in New Haven, Mr. Sylvester Havens of that city, was injured in the right eye by a small and sharp piece of steel, which flew from a steel roller as the resuk of a blow. It pained him for several days, but gradually the pain wore off, and Mr. Havens felt no inconvenience from it. Gradually it began to loose power of sight. This was many years after the accident. Finally the eye lost all power of sight—became totally blind. It did not present such an appearance, however. In this way it continued for fourteen years, causing no pain.

About six weeks ago Mr. Havens was troubled by a boil which made its appearance on the inside of his right nostril. Its obstinately painful character led Mr. Havens to puncture it, when out came the identical little bit of steel which had entered his eye twenty-nine years ago.—The sore healed, but soon afterwards Mr. Havens became conscious of a dimness in his remaining eye, as if there were a vail over it. He consulted a New York oculist, who found it to be the result of sympathetic action from the nerves of the other eye, and advised him to have the right eye, which has been for some years totally blind, removed from its socket.—This, he told Mr Havens, alone could save him from becoming totally blind.

Mr. Havens decided to do this, and on Thursday last Dr. Agnew performed the operation. The patient was put under the influence of chloroform and the eye extracted, for a glass one in due time to take its place. Mr. H. has since remained in a darkened room. Curiously enough, any ray of light enters the apartment pains the empty socket of the departed eye. Even a picture with a guilt frame, hanging on the opposite wall had to be turned face to the wall—the reflection of the guilt frame in the darkened room being painfully perceptible. This sensitiveness, however, is rapidly wearing off, if it be not already gone, and Mr. H will soon, no doubt, be out of doors again.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

The Outlook.

To us the probabilities are that the States will vote about as follows, provided no great change occurs during the next twelve months, which there is not good reason to apprehend at the present moment:

Republican.		*Democrats & Doubtful*	
Connecticut.	6	Arkansas.	5
Florida.	3	Alabama.	8
Iowa.	8	California.	5
Illinois	16	Delaware.	3
Kansas.	3	Georgi.	9
Louisiana.	7	Indiana.	13
Maine.	7	Kentucky.	11
Massachusetts.	12	Maryland.	7
Michigan.	8	New York.	33
Minnesota.	4	North Carolina.	9
Missippi.	7	Nevada.	3
Missouri.	11	Oregon.	3
Nebraska.	3	Tennessee.	10
New Hampshire	5	Texas.	6
New Jersey.	7	Virginia.	10
Ohio.	21	West Virginia.	6
Pensylvania.	26		
Rhode Island.	4		
South Carolina.	6		
Vermont.	5		
Wisconsin	8		
	177		140
Total.			317
Neccessary for choice.			159

That the above Republican column is sure to go for the re-election of General Grant there can be no reasonable doubt, while there is an encouraging prospect that several in the doubtful column will also fall into the Republican line. But these speculations and estimates are too early in the campaign to be received with any degree of certainty, and are only based upon the present probabilities of the political complexion of the States.

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF AMERICAN MECHANICS.—Here is a tribute to American industry worth recording. It is a tribute from the London *Times*:

At this moment Birmingham is losing its old market. A few years ago it used to supply the United States largely with edged tools, farm implements, and various smaller wares. It does so no longer, nor is the cause to be sought merely in the American tariff. It is found that the manufactures of America supercede us, not only in their own but in foreign markets and in our own colonies, and the Birmington Chamber has the sagacity to discover and the courage to declare that this is owing to the superiority of American goods. High as are the wages of an English artisan, those of an American artisan are higher still, and yet the manufactures of the United States can import iron and steel from this country at a heavy duty, work up the metal, by highly paid labor, and beat us out of the market after all with the manufactured articles. How is that to be explained? The Americans succeed in supplanting us, by novelty of construction and excellence of make. They do not attempt to undersell us in the mere matter of price. Our goods may still be the cheapest, and in the country where an ax, for instance, is an indispensible implement, the best article is the cheapest whatever it may cost. Settlers and emigrants soon find this out, and they have found it out to the prejudice of Brimingham trade.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST PRESIDENT GRANT.—The N. Y. *World*, which has been so hard pushed of late for some ground of attack on President Grant that it had to coppy a standing advertisement from the *Sun* alleging that a hundred and fifty-fourth cousin of the President was a partner of some one who held a Government office, has at last discovered a charge of a very serious nature. It seems that General Grant has been guilty of "discourtesy to the Pope," a crime that was duly announced to the American people in flaming headlines in yesterday's *World*. The discourtesy consisted, according to the *World's* Italian correspondent, in the fact that General Grant did not, as far as the correspondent could learn, telegraph his congratulations to the Pope on his reaching the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign.—This is certainly an offence which the American people will find it difficult to overlook, much less to pardon, and we congratulate the Democratic party on being able to enter the next Presidential campaign with the charge against the opposing candidate which they may be possibly able to substitute.

MRS. VALLANDINGHAM.—Mrs. C. L. Vallandingham, accompanied by her young son, arrived at Cumberland, Md., on Friday morning, and is stopping at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. R. S. McKaig. We very greatly regret says the Cumberland *News*, to be informed that this estimable lady is still in a deplorable state of mental and bodily health, superinduced by the tragical death of her husband. She is in such condition as to be scarcely aware of the presence of her friends. It is to be hoped soon she will be improved.

THE GLORIUS FOURTH.—They had a jolly old fashioned Fourth of July celebration at St. Louis. Fourteen dwellings burned, ten persons accidently shot four runaway teams, two eyes put out with rockets, one boy blown up with a tarpedo, one hand blown off, appear to be the net results of the patriotic demonstration. Such jubilation is a little costly to be largely indulged in.

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 wil 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 hacked 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.

ap8-1mo a & co

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

FINE LIVERPOOL SALT.

200 Sacks full weight Eeakin and Manballs fine salt, just received and for sale at a very small advance, at

Tharp's.

THE ATMOSPHERIC ODORATOR

For perfuming apartments. By this simple apparatus, a few drops of perfume can be converted into thousands of minute particles, impregnating the surrounding atmosphere with fragrant odour. For sale by

Henry & Goldsborough.

Gantz's Sicily Lemon Sugar for sale by

jy 15 Henry & Goldsborough.

CHILCUTT'S CAMP.

ALL persons interestad in the Southern Methodist Camp-meeting to be held in Mr. John Chilcutt's Woods, Aug. 4th, will please meet on the ground on next MONDAY, July 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to make the arrangements necessary to the success of the meeting. (jy 15-1t

Strawberry Plants

FOR SALE.

300,000 Wilson's Albany Seedling.

ALSO,

50,000 Mammoth Cluster Raspberry.
50,000 Doolittle Black Cap Raspberry.
100,000 Dorchester Blackberry.

Having, for years past, made the cultivation of Small Fruit a specialty, and knowing the value of pure stock, I will warrant the plants I sell to be true to name. Address,

JOSIAH WHITE,
Denton, Caroline county, Md.

jy 15-3t*

TRIPPE'S SYRUP BLACKBERRY ROOT.

Trippe's Syrup Blackberry Root,
Trippe's Syrup Blackberry Root,
Trippe's Syrup Blackberry Root,
Trippe's Syrup Blackberry Root,
Trippe's Syrup Blackberry Root,
Trippe's Syrup Blackberry Root,
Cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, &c.,
Cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, &c.,
Cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, &c.,
Cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, &c.,

This Syrup is particularly adapted to Diarrhoea in children; it is entirely vegetable, and very pleasant to the taste, and in most cases a perfect cure, one or two doses generally giving entire relief. For sale at

R. J. TRIPPE'S Drug Store.

SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO. We have just received another supply of Carrol's celebrated Lone Jack and Brown Dick Smoking Tobacco.—Also, a prime lot of Chewing Tobacco, for sale at

jy15 Trippe's Drug Store.

UNDERTAKING

A SPECIALTY.

JUST received direct from the Factory a beautiful lot of COFFINS and CASKETS in ROSEWOOD.

PINE, POPLAR and WALNUT COFFINS on hand and made to order, and sent to any part of the county.

All orders entrusted to me will be done in the best manner and as cheap as any house on the shore.

—ALSO—

FURNITURE made to order.—All kinds of repairing done.—Chairs recaned.

Thankful for past favors, the public is respectfully invited to give me a call.

jy 15 SAML. PATCHETT.

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 14t S J

MEN'S PANAMA HATS.

The latest style Men's Panama just arrived and for sale cheap, by

jy 27 M. M. BIG GIRR

MISCELLANEOUS.

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, Sec'y.

jy 1-tf

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.

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.

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.

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