The Easton Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 27,

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 Subscriptions 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.

REPUBLICAN MEETING

The Republicans of Talbot County are requested to meet in County Convention, at the Court House in Easton on

Tuesday the 30th of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to select delegates to the Congressional Convention which meets in Cambridge on Thursday, the first of September.

C. R. MULLKIN,
C. H. MANSFIELD,
S. T. HOPKINS.

TO WAR.—Below we give extracts from a London correspondent to the Philadelphia Enquire of the 13th inst., which we have no doubt will be of great interest to our readers:

Down to the moment at which I write there are some things of which we may be pretty certain. There is no doubt that, so far, the Germans have had the best of the affair, although their magnificent victories have only been obtained by great sacrifices. The number of their dead and wounded has never been accurately, or even approximately, stated.—The French losses have been variously given as from two to fifteen thousand, beginning with the former number, and ending with the latter. I have gone carefully over all the accounts, both French and Prussian, and what with the positive admissions and or unintentional or uncious revelations made by the Emperor himself, and a mathematical calculation, based upon the French figures, as to the past and present strength of various divisions of the army, I am satisfied that the French losses already do not fall far, if any, short of thirty thousand. And I doubt if the Prussians have escaped with much if any less loss. It is evident that the war, if it goes on, is be signalized by similar wholesale destruction of life, and that the final victory is to resolve itself into a question of endurance.

In other words, the ultimate conqueror will be the side which can hold out the longest, and can fill up the ranks of the slain with fresh reverses. The probability is that each country can put about the same number of men into the field.—Then arises the question as to the character of the two forces. The French boast they can command two millions of men, and no doubt this is true, but beyond the five hundred thousand now in the regular army, the rest must be raw recruits, or at best, men who have received no systematic military training. This would be well enought, as the case in the recent American war, and belligerents were on an equality in a military point of view. But such is not the case in the present instance. You will, perhaps, be surprised at the following figures; but they are nevertheless true. The German troops now at this moment, and under arms, all of whom armed and well trained and disciplined men, number not less than 1,124,000.

At the lowest calculation they are more than double the French soldiery on whom any dependence can be placed. You will see that the odds are enormous, speaking numerically only. Add to this the recent repeated admissions of the Emperor and other French officers evidently wrung from them under the effects of their surprise and astonishment, that while the French soldiers in the late battles handled their chaseports almost at random, the Germans, true to their phlegmatic instincts, were under perfect discipline, and with amazing coolnes took deadly aim before discharging thier needle-guns, and you will see that the odds are greatly increased.

France, to be even numerically even, must call out more than half a million more of what will be practically raw recruits, but who, in the force of the German regulars, will become only so much food for powder. It is true they will still, according to their accounts, have another full million in reserve; But what has Germany to offer against these? Why not less than what is called the Landsturm, a body quite equal, to say the least, to the French National Guard and which members, at the lawest calculation, nine hundred thousand men. You see therefore, that the odds in favor of Germany are tremendous. It may be wondered that the Emperor, who ought to have known all these facts, should have ventured to have challenge such an antagonist. But the fact is he did not know them. If you received his own personal telegrams correctly you cannot have failed to notice his expressions of surprise that the Germans had mitailleurs, that the German soldiers fought so steadily and desperately.

Indeed nobody in Europe had the slightest conception of the German preparations for war until the developments of the last fortnight.

The effect of the double, or rather triple, defeats of the French army, under the very eyes and immediate direction of the Emperor, was what might have been expected in Paris, and it is impossible to convey in words anything like an adequate idea of the state of feeling there.—The downfall of the Ministry followed as a matter of course, for the French will always have a scapegoat. But the new Ministry is even more intensely Bonapartist than their predecessors, and consequently more objectionable to a very large portion of the people. As matters stand at this moment—perhaps to change entirely within another hour, or half a day—the Emperor seems to have tided over the difficulty. If the French are successful in the great battle at this moment imminent, and perhaps in progress, he may retain his position; but if the contrary is the case, you may rest assured that his dynasty cannot sustain another defeat. The moment the news reaches Paris that the French are again worsted, that moment the Emperor and he Empire expire together.

☞ On Tuesday last President Grant issued his proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States in the European war. After reciting the provisions of the "Neutrality Law" of 1818, and the treaties with France and Prussia the President says the statutes of the United States and the law of the nations alike require that no person within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States shall take part directly or indirectly, in the said war, but shall remain at peace with each of the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality; and that whatever privileges shall be accorded to one belligerent, within the ports of the United States shall be, in like manner, accorded to the other. The proclamation concludes as follows: "And I hereby do warn all citizens of the United States and all persons residing or being within their territory or jurisdiction, that while the free and full expressions of sympathies, in public and private, is not restricted by the laws of the United States military forces in aid of either belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized with in their jurisdiction; and that while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war, manufacture and sell within the United States, arms and munitions of war, and other articles, ordinarily known as "contraband of war," yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerent; nor can they transport soldiers and officers of either, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the war, without increasing the risk of hostile capture, and the penalties pronounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

GRANT'S TACTICS OVER AGAIN.—General Grant's campaign from the Wilderness, on an enlarged scale, says the New York Heard, is reproduced in the present German invasion of France As Grant at every point, in and out of the Wilderness, whenever he could find the enemy, fought him to cut him up and to divide his force, and to flank them and to get a head of them, and cut them off from Richmond, so the Prussian Generals, from their frontier operations of Saarbruck, Wissembourg, Woreth, Haguenau, Froeschwellier, &c., have been marching and fighting to cut up, envelop, divide and cut off the retreat of the French army to Paris So far, too, this campaign of King William has been marked by greater success than the famous fighting and flanking campaign of Gen. Grant.

TAXES IN QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY MD.—The annual levey list for Queen Anne's county show that the whole amount of assessable property in that county for county pourposes is $8,355,043. A levey thereon of 78 1-2 cents in the $100 will produce $65,587,08. The expenses of the county for the past year amount to $60,759,38; to which add $4,445,20, collectors' commissions, and you have $65,204,59, which substract from the $65,587,08, and it leaves a balance in the hands of the collectors of $382,50. The county taxes this year are 2 1-2 cents more on the $100 than last year, and 1 1-2 cents less than in 1868.

☞ THE St. Mary's Beacon, in speaking of "dead issues," says:

"If the 15th Amendment is a dead issue and is so to be accepted by the democracy for all time to come, then the country, we think, has little further need of the democracy. Beyond the reconstruction acts, and their culminating usurpation, the 15th Amendment, we see little to fight about."

Then the Democracy has gone up, sure. The 15th Amendment is a fixed fact and there is no shaking it off, According to this spirited Democratic journal, that party is kept in existence for no other purpose than to fight the 15th Amendment, which has passed and declared to be a law. It had just as well be kept to bark at the moon, and the progressive, live Democrats see it.

☞ The Democratic Convention of Georgia, a few days ago adopted resolutions inviting colored voters to support that party, denouncing the Republicans and promising to do all in their power to secure a fair election.—The colored men of Georgia, and throughout the Union, will remember that as soon as the Democratic party of Georgia obtained a majority in the Legislature of that State the colored Republican members were expelled from their seats in both Houses, and their places awarded to the men now asking their votes and claiming their protection. But we think the Republicans of Georgia understand the situation.

☞ THE woods between Maine and New Brunswick are still on fire. Much suffering has been occasioned along the line of the fire.

There are also large fires of a similar character in other sections, which is supposed to have caused the smoky appearance of the atmosphere for the past week

☞ On Thursday morning last, Mrs. Brittingham, residing near Whaleyville, Worcester county, Md., attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. She inflicted a severe wound, nearly severing her windpipe, but it is thought she will recover. It is supposed she was suffering under a temporary fit of insanity.

EXISTENCE NEW OF SCIENCE have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system *from the iron in the blood.* This accounts for the debility low spirits, and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and is the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF OUR NAVY.—The United States Navy consists of 184 vessels, 51 of which are iron-clads Of the whole number 73 only are in active service, the others being laid up at the various navy yards. There are but three iron clads in active service, the Dictator, Saugus, and Terror, all of which were attached to the North Atlantic fleet.

☞ WHEN the Emperor was passing through Chalons the soldiers hissed at him, whereupon his Majesty turned to the Tranquil Infant at his side and said:

"My son, what geese."

"Yes, father," replied the youthful bullet-up, "but isn't it a pity the Prussians are picking their feathers?"

Our Baltimore Letter.

BALTIMORE, Aug 24, 1870.

At length our city is to have that much desired public necessity—a *first-class hotel.* Baltimore has been sadly deficient in really first class accommodations for strangers for many years, and the movement now being made to secure that desirable end is highly creditable to the originators of the project, and will undoubtedly amply return the capital there invested. The old fountain hotel is being demolished, and on its site will be erected a magnificent building, which will answer every purpose for which it is intended, and at the same time be an ornament to our fast growing city. Although it should long since have been finished, still "it is never too late to mend." The building is to be erected by a stock company, and the lively manner in which the subscription lists were filled up, indicates the interest our citizens take in the matter. It is to be completed by September of next year.

The European war continues to be the topic of the hour. The newspaper offices are constantly surrounded by an eager crowd, waiting for the "latest from the front" So far it is generally conceded that the Prussians have had the best of the affair, whipping the French on almost every occasion, and creating consternation among their enemies everywhere. The latest cable telgram represent Paris as in an almost revolutionary state, requiring the presence of very large force of troops to prevent an outbreak.—The French Ministry refused to publish the details of the late battles around Metz, wherein Marshal McMahon's entire corps was terribly beaten, and the people clamor for information. The English papers are loud in their denuncuations of the French Emperor, and assert that he will never return to Paris, which from present appearances seems very likely.—Prince Napoleon (cousin to the Emperor) has sent his children and his valuables to Italy, while it is stated that the Empress has forwarded the crown jewels and all other valuables to England, and has secured from the Belgian government the "right of way" through that country to England, in case the Prussians plant their standard before Paris. The fortifications of that city are being rapidly strengthened, and everything indicates that the German army will soon reach that point, unless a serious check be given them by the French at Chalons. The Prussian army is in splendid condition, and their recent successes have put them in high spirits. We are waiting with some interest for news from Chalons, where the next battle will doubtless be fought, the result of which may be almost said to decide the fate of Paris; for it seems nothing can withstand the impetuosity of the victorious Prussians.

And now for matters nearer home.—The Scheutzenfest (German Shooting Society) closed on Tuesday last, after a most delightful and successful feast of enjoyment. There is one thing we must give credit to our Teutonic brethren for, and that is their knowledge of how to enjoy themselves thoroughly and satisfactorily, at a small cost, and unattended by those disgraceful drunken brawls which are generally indulged in by our "native brethern. Several very handsome prizes were given to the most successful "shootists," amounting in all to some three thousand dollars.

The Prussian Consul at this port on Thursday last received orders by cable to send home, at the earliest possible moment, the surgeons on board the North German steamships Berlin and Leipzig, now lying at this port. The surgeons will leave for New York immediately, with the view of embarking on the first steamer for Europe. It is expected that all the men on board these steamers liable to perform military duty will be ordered home.

At no time for many years has the trade between Baltimore and Liverpool been more active than at the present time.—Scarcely a week passes that one or more large ships do not sail for that port with full cargoes. There are two additional steamships now being completed on the Clyde, originally intended for the North German Lloyds line, which will remain in British hands, and under the flag of that nation be placed on the regular line between Baltimore and Liverpool. The three steamers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Carroll, Worcester and Somerset, are now laid up at this port, having been found too small for the trade.

Mr. Henry C. Denison, brother of Gen. A. W. Denison, Postmaster of Baltimore, died at the residence of his father, in this city, on Thursday morning last,—He had been suffering some days past from a severe attack of typhoid fever, but his death was rather unexpected.—Mr. Denison was greatly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

You know the Democracy—"the party for whom this land was made"—delight in calling the Republican party 'the party of puritanical ideas.' On Sunday last some of these crusty specimens of selfishness caused the arrest of a few news boys, whose crying for sale the *Evening Bulletin* doubtless disturbed them in their prayers. If that isn't puritanism, what is it? A news boy, who is managing to eke out an existence by the sale of a few papers, arrested on the plea of disturbing the peace of the Sabbath, by order of one of "the elect," the noise of whose carriage wheels on the quiet Sabbath is sufficient to awaken the "seven sleepers." Truly, the act was contemptible, and beneath the dignity of a "nigger." I know plenty of "niggers" that would scorn to have committed such a despicable action. As the *Bulletin* says: "What the newsboy did open and above board, they will now be compelled to do secretly; as we will issue our Sunday edition, and the people will buy it."

Our city markets are well stocked with fruit, and in consequence prices are within the reach of all; while the dock is crowded with vessels loaded with water melons and cantelopes.

The weather is now very pleasant, an agreeable change from the exceedingly "hot spell" we have been of late favored (?) with.

Yours, &c., H.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

MATHEWS C. H. VIRGINIA, August 12, 1870.

Mr. Councell:—You requested me to send you an account of the trial of John B. Donovan, of this county, for the murder of George B. Maccubbin, of Queen Annes county, Md. But I can give you no history of the trial, for there has been no trial, notwithstanding the August term of the County Court has passed by.—Court met on Monday, the 8th inst., Judge Kemp on the bench. The Grand Jury was duly sworn, and retired to its room to consider such cases as might be brought before it, and most prominent among those cases all knew to be that of the Commonwealth vs Donovan. It was very naturally expected that the Grand Jury would in a short time report an indictment against Donovan for the murder of Maccubbin, and meanwhile, the Court House was densely crowded with spectators anxious to hear every word of the indictment. Donovan himself was in the room, and was as perfectly composed as he usually is on Court occasions when he is himself engaged as the prosecutor or defender of criminals. (He served for several years as the able and faithful State's Attorney in this county.) He had secured the services of three of the most able lawyers in this section of the State—the two Messrs. Seawell, and the Hon. Robert L. Montague. The Commonwealth was represented by Mr. Garnell, a young gentleman who has very recently commenced the practice of law, and by John S. Wise, Esq., son of Hon. Henry A. Wise. The latter gentleman, *on dit*, was employed by a clique of men in this county, who have for some time been strongly prejudiced against Donovan, and I suppose, are thirsting for his blood. Finally, the Grand Jury brought in an indictment, based upon the evidence contained in Maccubbin's dying declaration. This indictment charged Donovan with *willfully* shooting Maccubbin on a certain date. The word *maliciously* or *feloniously* was not used in the indictment. Maccubbin's declaration admitting that he was in the act of advancing upon Donovan with a club when Donovan fired the pistol. The Commonwealth's Attorney and his Assistant being greatly disappointed at the nature of the indictment, slept upon it during the night, and next morning entered a nol. pros. in the case. And so ended what was expected to be a great trial. It is said, however, that it is not ended yet, but that the case will be brought before the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court in October. We are greatly disappointed that the trial did not take place, and Donovan himself was anxious to have a trial. He fully expected and hoped that the Grand Jury would bring an indictment against him for felonious murder, and had it done so, there is no doubt that he would have been acquitted, and the case finally disposed of.

The weather has been very hot and dry with us, and the corn crop is ruined. It is very doubtful whether the people of this county will raise corn enough for home consumption. But we have had a fine rain to day, the first for four weeks, and we are now in hopes we shall have more pleasant weather. The peach crop in this section is a total failure, and the apple crop is but little better. Quite a number of Northern men have purchased farms in this county, and some of them have erected handsome residences. Land commands much better prices than it did two years ago, but it can still be bought for much less than its real value

H. S.

THE CASE OF PAUL SCHOEPPE.—There has been lately published an authenticated transcript of judicial documents relating to the crimes, trial condemnation and final departure from prison, in Germany of Paul Schoeppe, now under sentence of death at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for murder of Miss Steinecke, of Baltimore It is one of the most surprising narrations of subtile and audacious villainy that we have ever read. The record itself has the minutes of detail and exactness of a daguerrotype. It gives the parentage, the birth-place, the day of the birth the religious denomination, the branch of military service, the conduct while there the first act of crime, and then every particular of its successive stages. It then describes the man's person, his precise height to the twelfth of an inch; it does not leave out small scars and warts. It opens his mouth, as a jocker would the mouth of a horse, and compels him to disclose the exact state of his incisors and grinders. Yet wonderful to tell, the prison convict, thus marked and branded all over, of whom the Berlin Court says, "the uncommon degree of education and the shrewdness of Paul Schoeppe render him a peculiarly dangerous criminal," comes to this country, between which and his native land there was such constant communication, settles in a section where many of his countrymen of their immedite decendents live, flourishes as a physician, and with his plausible, ingenious talk imposes himself without difficulty upon the credulous public as a person of respectability and character. Those medical associates who, when *Doctor* Scheoeppe was convicted of the murder of Miss Steinecke, expressed their sympathy with a brother physician in difficulties, must now concede in view of the fact that Paul Schoeppe was no doctor, that he must have been a very sagacious man to have imposed on so learned a profession. Perhaps on the whole, they may derive from it a lesson that class sympathies of this kind are not safe, and that even if a man has a medical diploma it does not become him to kill outside the legitimate sphere of his vocation. It desires to be placed to the credit of those German fellow citizens of Paul Schoeppe who at first thought him probably innocent that when the facts of his history revealed him in his true colors they at once abandoned him to his fate. Under the loose administration of our laws in regard to the emigration of convicts from other countries, and the general toleration and liberty toward new comers; this man though steeped in early and cunning crime might have lived here in prosperity and peace, if he had chosen to pursue honest courses after his arrival. With such abilities as he has evinced he might have had a conspicious career and gone to his grave an honored citizen, notwithstanding his terrible record in Europe. He had all the opportunities of recovery and reinstatement, and every inducement to lead virtuous courses. But he began his new life in America by fraudently passing himself off as a physician, and without the scrutiny which is required of others, taking the lives of patients into his hands until, true to the demoniac instincts disclosed in the record published a short time since, he made his assumed profession the means of perpetrating the capital crime for which he is under sentence of death. Who that loves justice and would protect society will listen longer to his deceitful tales, or do aught to delay the course of law in his case?—*Baltimore Sun.*

ATTEMPT AT TRIPPLE MURDER AND SUICIDE—*A man shoots his Wife and Child and a Female Friend.*—About eight o'clock on Monday night, William H. Gordon entered the tenement at No 23½ Gouverneur street, New York, occupied by his wife, Ellen, aged forty years, from which he had separated. After a brief quarrel, he drew a revolver and fired at her, the ball taking effect in the temple. He then fired at Catharine McConnell, aged forty years, who was living with his wife, the ball taking effect in her elbow. Gordon then fired at his own child, Charles Gordon, aged three years wounding him slightly. Believing that he had killed them all. Gordon then placed the muzzle of the pistol near his left breast, and fired again. His wound is not serious. The police of the seventh precinct promptly arrested Gordon. He loaded the pistol himself with ball cartridge, with the supposed intention of killing all the family. He had said that he was going to see his wife and child, and if his wife allowed the woman McConnell to remain in the house he would kill them all. On Saturday last Gordon applied to the police to have the custody of the child, but obtained no assistance.—*N. Y Jou Com.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE

Is the price of Health as well as of Liberty Be on your gard against poisonou hair dyes. CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE. Is the only one that has stood the test of Chemical analysis. At the store of the proprietor, 6 Astor House, New York, may be seen the certificate of that able analytical chemist

PROFESSOR CHILTON,

testifying that it contains no harmful ingredient. On the other hand, in the "Journal of Chemistry" may be found the statement that there are upwards of thirty poisonous hair dyes before the public. Chose the only saf and sure one.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. August 13 1-m.

A WONDERFUL MICROSCOPE.—Rev Daniel Wise, D. D., editor of the New York Sunday School Advocate, thus speaks of the celebrated Criag Microscope:

"Its simplicity, cheapness and great magnifying power struck me with surprise. Then I was examining a fly's eye by its aid, and was struck with wonder at the skill and power of the Creator which is displayed in its structure.—When I saw a statement in an advertisement the Criag Microscope magnified one hundred diameters, and could be bought for $250. I thought it was one of the humbugs of the hour, for I had paid $20 for a microscope not long before. But now I find it to be a really valuable instrument which I should like to see introduced into the families of our readers in place of the manifold, useless toys which please for an hour and is then destroyed. This microscope would both amuse and instruct them and I advise every boy and girl who wishes to know the wonders which lie in little things to save his money until he has $1.75 which will pay for the microscope and the postage when sent by mail."

As a holiday this microsope, being ornamental, instructive, amusing and cheap, and never looses its interest.—Agents and dealers supplied on libera tesmes. A E H Ross, 313 Locust St Louis, Mo.

Read the advertisement in another column. 3m

How many house wives are there who have experienced the difficulty of obtaining good vinegar. Read the advertisement of W. H. BISHOP in this paper. 3m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do soby addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
une 5-1y No. 42 Cedar St., New Yor

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. 334 Broadway N. Y. nov 6-9m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Perfect FERTILIZER for all Crops.

BOWER'S COMPLETE MANURE.

MADE FROM

Super Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia & Potash

Warranted free from adulteration and equal in quality to any sold during the last four years.

THIS MANURE CONTAINS ALL THE ELEMENTS OF PLANT FOOD IN A SOLUBLE FORM, ALSO, FOOD GIVING LASTING FERTILITY TO THE SOIL.

AN UNDENIABLE FACT.

Experience in the use of "BOWER'S COMPLETE MANURE," by the best farmers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the Cotton States, running through a period of four year's trial, has resulted in proving it to be

THE BEST FERTILIZER offered for SALE.

HENRY BOWER, Manufacturing Chemist, *Gray's Ferry Road,* Philadelphia.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO., 46 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

WM. REYNOLDS, 105 S. Street, Baltimore.

And for sale by all leading dealers, aug 27

For Pic-Nics, &c.

GANTZ'S LEMON SUGAR, a delightful and convenient article for making Lemonade at Pic-Nics and Camp meetings, also superior Lemon Syrup. Dawson & Bro.

STAR MILLS MEDICATED PAPER—in packages of 1000 sheets—Price 25 cents.—For sale by (jy 30) Dawson Bro.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Market House.

THE tax-paying inhabitants of Easton are invited to meet at the Court House, on *Monday Evening next, the 29th inst.* at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the further raising the ceiling of the new Market House now in the course of erection.

By order of the Board of Town Commissioners. (aug 27-2t

SEED WHEAT! SEED WHEAT!

FARMERS look at your interest and change your Seed Wheat, whatever be the location. By making a judicious selection of Seed you will have no cause to complain of a short crop, but in many cases find it nearly double.—Seed wheat of the most approved varieties from the North, South and West. Also new crops of Clover, Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed. Samples and prices sent by mail.—Address, C. B. ROGERS, 133 Market street, Philadelphia. aug. 27

GREEN GINGER—For preserving, for sale by HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jas H. Grace, deceased, are hereby notified that payment must be made on or before the

1st day of OCTOBER, next,

otherwise we shall be compelled to proceed according to law.

JOS. E. M. CHAMBERLAINE,
JOHN T. RATHELL,
Adm'rs of Jas. H. Grace, dec'd.
aug 20 6t

GLASS FRUIT JARS—Quarts & half gallons of Hero, Dexter Setchworth & Willoughby patterns—24 dozen of the above in store and for sale low by J Rain

Crushed Granulated, Powdered, Port-Rico & N. O. Sugars in store and for sale by J Rain

Bacon—Just received a Prime lot of Canvassed Sugar cured Hams—Sides Shoulders and Lard at

August 20 J RAINS

WHIPS and COLLARS.

JUST received and for sale cheap, a fine assortment of

WHIPS, DRAFT COLLARS, &C

Also for sale cheap, a JAPAN MOUNTED DOUBLE CARRIAGE HARNESS, and a very fine sett of

ENGLISH MOUNTED SINGLE HARNESS, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms. J. A. MURRAY;
aug 20-3t Opposite Easton P. O.

GREEN GINGER,

For preserving, just received by DAWSON & BRO.

FOR WHOOPING COUGH—Compound Syrup of Wild Ginger, the best remedy in use for whooping cough. Dawson & Bro.

LEMONS—Fresh and nice, also spices of all kinds for preserving.
aug 13 Dawson & Bro.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

IN CHAPEL DISTRICT,

Near the Md. & Del. R. R.

UNDER and in virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, in equity, the subscribers, as trustees thereunder, will sell at public auction in front of the Court House, in Easton, on

Tuesday, 13th of Sept next,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., that

FARM or TRACT of LAND

situate in Chapel District of Talbot county, and adjoining the lands of John Baker, Jno. Outram, Harrison Austin, Esqs., and others, being the farm or tract of land formerly owned by John R. Hall, and containing

200 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less.

This farm is within half a mile of a station on the Md. & Del. R. R., and within 4 miles of Easton.

The improvements consists of a small

Dwelling House,

with good barn and out-buildings.

There is upon the farm a young PEACH ORCHARD of 500 trees, most of which are of excellent varieties and in full bearing.

The purchaser will be entitled to possession on the first day of January, 1871, with the privilege of seeding wheat this fall.

Terms of Sale:

As prescribed by the decree are—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, the residue in two equal instalments, payable in nine and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved by the trustees, bearing interest from day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, a good and sufficient title will be conveyed.

JAMES LL. MARTIN,
ALPHEUS A. TOWNSEND,
aug 20-ts Trustees.

A. A. TOWNSEND,
Attorney-at-Law,
EASTON, MD.

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Personal Property,

UNDER and in virtue of a Deed of Trust from George W. Marvel, dated the 22d day of July, 1870, and duly of record in Liber J. B., No, 76, folios 311 and 312, one of the Land record books of Talbot county, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at public sale, on

Thursday, Sept. 1st. 1870,

at the residence of G. W. Marvel, near Easton, the following valuable personal property:

Six head of valuable young Horses,
1 yoke of Oxen,
6 milch Cows,
25 Shoats,
4 brood of Sows,
1 Boar,

1 Geyser Thresher and Horse Power, in good order, 1 large FAMILY CARRIAGE, pole and harness, carts, plows, harrows, cultivators, wagons, and many other articles too numerous to mention, together with a lot of Blade Fodder.

—ALSO, a lot of—

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Terms—

On all sums of $10 and under the cash will be required; all over $10 a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with security approved by the trustee, bearing interest from day of sale. No property to be removed until terms are complied with.—Stamps at expense of the purchaser. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ALPHEUS A. TOWNSEND,
aug 20-ts Trustee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEMON SUGAR—For making Lemonade, superior to fresh Lemons. for sale by Bateman & Trippe.

COLOGNES AND EXTRACTS—We have just received another supply of the celebrated Farina Cologne; also Lubin's, Phalon's and Bazin's Extracts, for sale by Bateman & Trippe. aug 20

PERUVIAN
AN IRON TONIC
SYRUP
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUSNESS
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS
DISEASES OF THE LIVER
DISEASES OF THE BLADDER
DISEASES OF THE SKIN
DISEASES OF THE BONES
DISEASES OF THE NERVES
DISEASES OF THE BRAIN
DISEASES OF THE HEART
DISEASES OF THE LUNGS
DISEASES OF THE STOMACH
DISEASES OF THE BOWELS
DISEASES OF THE FEMALE FAMILY
DISEASES OF THE MALE FAMILY
DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD
DISEASES OF THE SKIN
DISEASES OF THE MUSCLES
DISEASES OF THE JOINTS