The Easton Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, April 1

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.

Southern Affairs.—If all accounts are true, affairs in some of the Southern States are in a deplorable condition. Aside from the fact that there is little or no protection to life or property afforded, the Internal Revenue laws cannot be enforced, to such a pitch has Ku-Kluxism been carried. The question now is, will the Government protect its officers in the discharge of of their duties with all the power at its command, or allow them to be outraged and driven from their homes simply because they are United States officers. We know such a state of affairs is denied by the Democratic press, but we should think that when such evidence as the following is put forth, there is but little room for doubting.—The following is a portion of the charge of Judge H. W. Bruce to the Grand Jury of Shelby county, Kentucky:

"I shall now gentlemen, call your attention to a specific crime, which I have been pained to learn, and am sure you are pained to know, has been committed in this county, in your very midst; yes, in the midst of one of the most intelligent and law-abiding communities on this Continent. But by whom committed, or whence the dastardly and fiendish perpetrators came or whither they went I have not the slightest information. You already understand me as aluding to the diabolical murder of Jacob Lightner, but a short time since, within five miles of of this Court House. I understand that a numerous party of men—perhaps it were better to say fiends—came to his mother's house in the dead hour of night, decoyed him out of it, took him to the woods and hung him, then returned and had the cruelty to crush his old mother's heart by telling her what they had done, and his murdered dead body was accordingly found suspended lifeless to a tree as they had said. Now, I know this foul deed has been neither countenanced nor approved by this community, but has been condemned by this entire community, as it were with one voice. Yet it is a disgrace, not to this community especially, but to the State, that such a murderous outrage should be committed here with perfect impunity. It is a burning disgrace to the civilization of this age and country. So I charge you specially, gentlemen, to give this foul crime a most rigid and searching investigation. If neccessary to do so, remain in session during the whole term of this court, and if you feel that you can gain any tangible and available information by it, you have the right, and it is your duty, to summon as witness before you every man, woman and child in the county yes, even from the utermost counties in the State. Leave no stone unturned to discover the fiendish perpetrators of this great crime. Under your solemn oaths you owe this not alone to yourselves, but to this community, to the State at large, and to the humanity itself, crying, throughout the land for protection from the midnight, yes, I am sorry to say; and daylight assassin and murderer.

This same class of law-brakers and outlaws have been committing other infamous outrages throughout the country, which I am sorry the laws do not denounce as felonious. They amount only to the offence, known by our law as assault and battery, punishable by fine and imprisonment in the county jail within the discretion of the trial jury, and, therefore, by the law treated only as a misdemeanor. But I am persuaded that could a case be made out against one of their guilty perpetrators before an intelligent Shelby county jury, his punishment, if not condign, would at least be made exemplary. An instance of this character of offence has recently occurred in the neighborhood in which the murder just averted to was perpetrated. A land of these cowardly and infamous wretches visited the cabin of an old defenceless negro, and without any provocation whatsoever, as far as I can learn, took him out of his humble home and beat him most merciless manner. This outrage, as the other should command your most earnest attention. If you can get any elew to the guilty parties, follow it up with the most thorough and searching investigation until you discover and indict the criminals. This is the most cowardly, fiendish and unpardonable class of criminals with which the State is cursed, and they are generally called Ku-Klux. They seem to have some kind of organization. How they originated, or whom they are composed. I have never been able to learn; nor what their particular object is I am unable to divine, unless we infer from their acts. I think it very likely that some well-meaning but misguided persons may once have been connected with them; but I am sure that none such are now, unless it is by intimidation and coercion. Their infamous acts seem to be leveled at both white and black citizens, though more frequently at the latter, because they are probably the more helpless. Judging their characters and objects from their acts, I should infer that they were generally men of the most abandoned characters; in other words, thieves robbers and murderers; and their objects, in part, the gratification of a base, unmanly prejudice against a generally peacable, unoffending and, to some extent, helpless portion of our population, but chiefly plunder by stealing and robbing whoever they can And in the accomplishment of these objects, I apprehend, they frequently think, in order to escape detection, it is necessary to commit the horrible crime of murder. It is not all improbable that the poor young man Jacob Lightner fell a victim to this believed necessity on their part.

The Policy of Our Government San Domingo—Important Despatch of Secretary Robeson.

WASHINGTON March 27.—The following despatch of Secretary Robeson is published to-day, and puts a new apearance to the sections of our fleets in the waters of San Domingo. It will be seen that it is an effectual reply to some of the arguments made by Mr. Sumner:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 21. 1871.

To Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, Commanding North Atlantic Fleet:

Admiral—I herewith inclose a copy of a letter which purports to have been addressed on the 24th day of February last by the officer commanding the Tennessee to the honorable Benjamin F. *Wade*, Chairman of the Commission sent to San Domingo on that vessel, and which was published in the correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, on the 17th day of the present month. As the orders to the Commander of the Tennessee were simply to convey the Commission on their expedition to such ports as they might desire, and contain nothing further of general interest or direction, I naturally feel somewhat doubtful of the authenticity of this letter; but as it has been published as autnentic, and contains much which is calculated to mislead the people and authorities of San Domingo as to the true spirit and extent of the orders of the executive to the naval vessels there and may perhaps embarrass, to some extent, the officers in command of these vessels, I have thought it right to correct the unfounded ideas therein contained, through you, the Commandant of the fleet in those waters.

You will perceive that in this letter the writer assumes in effect that, if any person connected with the Commission was taken prisoner by the opponents of the Dominican Government within their lines, he would be in reality a spy, and might, under the rules of civilized warfare, be treated as such, because the United States, has in the opinion of the writer, "through the orders of Executive to the naval vessels there, choose to take part in the internal conflicts" of the Dominican Republic. This statement is unfounded in fact or inference, and has evidently been made hastily, in ignorance of the real circumstances of the case, or in misapprehension of their legal effect. The United States is dealing with the regularly constituted Government of the Dominican Republic, in a manner and for a purpose not inconsistent with international law; and though the right of revolution against constituted authority for just and adequate cause inheres in every people, yet the constituted Government is, until it is actually overthrown, the legal representative of the nation in all its relations to other people, and the right of revolution does not carry with it to the revolutionists, pending their contest, the right to treat the agents of other nations as enemis, when not in arms against them, while they are acting, as they have an international right to act, in accordence with the laws of the existing Government. Such treatment without formal notice, is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, and the notice, if given, is at the peril of the insurgents, and is justified only when disturbance rises to the dignity of revolution.

But neither the United States nor its Executive has chosen to take part, or has taken part, in the internal conflicts of the Dominican Republic. The situation is tais:

The President of the United States has by the constitution, the right to make treaties, subject to the ratification of the Senate. The Congress of the United States in 1866 appropriated a considerable sum of money for the understood purpose of acquiring by lease or purchase a part of the Island of San Domingo.—The bay and peninsular of Samana were considered most appropriate for our purpose as a naval station; and the Republic of San Domingo itself, with its favorable position and natural resources, its friendly Government and people, seemed for the purposes of commerce and civilization for the most desirable for us, of those fragments of our continent which lie across the gateways of our domestic commerce and shut up the entrance to our great inland sea. To initiate all treaties is the constitutional right of the President, and thus he had the constitutional power to negotiate treaties for the cession of Samana and the annextion of the Dominican Republic. If, upon proper consideration, he thought it right and for the interest of the country, whose interests are to this extent entrusted to his judgment, it was his constitutional duty to do so.—In pursuance of this constitutional right he did negotiate such treaties with the existing Government both *de facto* and *de jure*. These treaties were of course inchoate, and subject to be confirmed or deleated by the action of the Senate of the United States and of the people of the Dominican Republic; but by such treaties and pending such final action, the United States acquired an interest in the thing negotiated for, which could not be rightfully disturbed by any other power; and it was the plain duty of the executive to protect if need be, the integrity of this constitutionally acquired interest so that the subject of the negotiation might remain intact until the final action of the ratifying powers could be properly had.

This duty is plain, and in every case of valuable acquisition of it will be expected and approved by the people. It was in the discharge of such duty that, in the early part of the present century. President Madison marched the armies of the United States into and actually took and held possession of the territory known as West Florida (including what is now the State of Albama), for which territory negotiations were then pending, afterwards concluded and settled with Spain. This action was approved by Congress and the people, not as an exercise of war power, but as the protecting of an interest constitutionally acquired, and which the Executive was bound to maintain intact, while it remained in us.

In the present case the President has hitherto only pursued in relation to the Republic of San Domingo this same recognized policy of our Government, and under the treaty and by means of the appropriation by Congress for such purpose we took possession of the bay and peninsular of Samana. This possession we still hold, and while our flag flies there we must protect from every interference the interest which it represents. In carrying out this recognized policy the Government of the United States has not fired a shot nor landed a man in hostile attitude on the Island of San Domingo, and has neither interfered in the internal conflicts of the Dominican Republic, coerced any other power. It has simply announced to all peole generally, and particularly to such as appeared in a threatening attitude, its determination to protect, until finally disposed of, the interest it had acquired in that Republic, from all attacks from without boundaries, and from the interference of any foreign power, so that in the event of the treaties being ratified there would be left the thing contracted for, with no hostile possession intervening to destroy our right of pre-emption.

To do this is certainly not "to make war," or "to take part in the conflicts of a country," nor to coerce, nor attempt to coerce any power. It is but the simple performance of a duty to Congress and to the nation in preservation in its existing condition of what we have constitutionally entered into negotiations constitutionally to acquire. Under the orders of the Executive it is a part of the duty of those ships of your fleet which are at any time cruising in the waters of San Domingo to maintain this status against every power; and while we would not yield the right to interfere with it to the most powerful Government, we cant not concede that right even to the weakest.

Very respectfully,
GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of Navy.

Our Baltimore Letter

BALTIMORE, March 29, 1871.

Paris has for some weeks been in a state of volcanic eruption, and no one can tell how soon a most terrible and destructive upheaving, far surpassing that of Mount Vestvius in its ugliest moods may occur in that unfortunate city. Since the termination of the war, instead of accepting the decision of the recourse to arms forced upon them by the blunders of Napoleon, and settling themselves to remedy their evils, the French have been incessantly quarreling among themselves and giving such loose rein to their naturally quick temper that the dangers of a civil war are horribly imminent. The government of which M. Thiers is the head having removed to Versailles, a commiitee of the Red Republicans assumed control of the affairs of Paris, and to that end secured the aid of the National Guards, who had been by the National Assembly (Thiers' government) detailed for the protection of the city.—The Guards soon become dissatisfied with the action of the committee, and even disagreed among themselves, since which time, (the Guards forming several factions) the entire city has been a scene of fearful confusion and bloodshed. Generals of the regular troops have been beaten and imprisoned by the insurgents; a mass meeting of citizens was fired into and several killed and wounded; street brawls, murders and robberies are of so frequent occurrence as to excite no remark. One body of the Guards took possession of a fort in the environs of the city, whether they dragged cannon and for a long time defied all orders and efforts of the committee to dislodge them. Of course all business was suspended, and the workingmen felt the loss severely. On Sunday last an election was held for Mayors of the several districts of Paris, since which the city has been comparatively quiet, although the storm may burst forth with greater fury at any time. The insurgents were under the command of that old villain Garibaldi, aided by his two cut-throat sons, who took good care to keep their worthless carcases a safe distance from 'the front' during the war. The Prussian commander of the forts north and northeast of Paris threatened to occupy the city if peace and order were not soon restored.

Napoleon has arrived in England, where it is said he will take up his residence, although some correspondents insist that he is coming to the United States—to New York. He expresses himself as confident of being restored to the French empire.

The Emperor William, on his return to Berlin, was received by the entire city. He was presented with a wreath of laurel by the ladies of the city, and numerous triumphal arches were erected on his route. Count *Bismark* has been made a Prince of the German Empire, and General Van Moltke decorated with the order of the Iron Cross, in consequence of the successful termination of the Franco-Prussian war. This order is bestowed only upon him who wins a pitched battle or conquors a city, and is therefore an emblem of great distinction.

Since we have devoted so much attention to the French capital, it might be interesting to spare a few moments to our own. During last week there occurred in the House of Representatives a scene the spiciest and most exciting that has ever been known in that body—the speaker vacating his chair and taking the floor in order to read a member a lesson in the importance of acting honorably and above board with his own party particularly, as well as to teach him that he must not attempt to set himself up as the leader of a party which never could and never did have abundant faith in the consistency of said ambitious member. For some time the House had been considering the state of affairs in the South, and several resolutions have been offered on the subject, but none passed. Speaker *Blaine* finally wrote out a resolution which met the views of both the Republican and Democratic members, and to all of whom it was shown before being offered to the House. The hero of Fort Fisher and Dutch Gap Canal, [who voted fifty-four times for Jeff. Davis in the Charleston Convention,] who has always arrogantly assumed the leadership of the Republican side of the House, and through his constant dissensions, as well as unpopularity, with the Republican members has done more harm than good for the party—but in the end gaining his point, which is notoriety—the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts—when the resolution was shown him, became exceedingly wrathy thereat, and when asked by the Speaker if he would serve as chairman of the committee called for by the resolution, thundered an indignant "No! I'll be d—d if I will!" at the Speaker's head. Then this *honorable* gentleman, instead of endeavoring by open and fair legislation to supersede the Speaker's resolution by his own, writes and prints a letter, which he has privately laid on the desks of members, and heralded through the country to the newspapers, entirely perverting the meaning and intent of the resolution, and reflecting severely upon the action of the Speaker. This covert and cowardly attack was harshly denounced by both Repuulican and Democratic members, and Speaker Blaine's defense of his resolution, and handling of Butler in the presence of the House, was received with satisfaction by both sides, as well as the galleries. Vice President Colfax, when Speaker of the House, had occasion to publicly check the insolence of Butler, but it seems made no impression in favor of modesty. Butler has one eye [no joke intended] on the gubernational chair of Massachusetts, and it is to be hoped that he will be placed in it and kept there eternally, if for no other reason than to keep him from Congress and from being an eyesore to all decent Republicans.

The Santo Domingo Commission has arrived. The report gives a glowing account of the island, and says the inhabitants are unanimous for annexation, excepting, of course, the revolutionist Cabral and his band; and there is no doubt that, if his tribe had possession of the island, they would then be in favor of annexation. The followers of Cabral, however, number a very small minority, and being hostile to President Baez and his government, it is not very likely they will have any say in the matter. The report is unanimous, being signed by all three of the Commission.

Our city was last week honored with the presence of a Japanese commissioner and suite, sent by their government to examine into the modes of government of the United States. They arrived here from Washington, and were taken in charge by Collector Thomas and his officers, who gratified their wishes to the fullest extent. The commissioner and his secretaries are men of superior intelligence, and being able to talk excellent English, readily understood all explanations to their questions. Two of the party will remain in Baltimore some months to enable them to get an insight into the workings of the collection of the customs revenue.

The Germans of our city contemplate holding a grand festival in honor of the peace in Europe, as well, I suppose, as the success of the German arms. The festivals will take place on the 10th of April—Easter Monday. There will be a large procession of civic and military associations, and a grand time generally is expected. Several singing societies will also participate, and at night there will be an illumination.

We are making rapid headway with the Jones' Falls improvement. After two years legislation, and an expenditure of ten or twelve thousand dollars, or some such trifle, we have appointed three commissioners at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, and a 'competent' engineer at five thousand dollars a year. That is, I mean the ordinance has passed for their appointment, and in course of time [much less time than it took to pass the ordinance, I reckon, considering the salary,] we will have the commissioners and the 'competent' engineer. It is to be hoped and prayed that the engineer when appointed will not die before he has entirely finished the whole arrangement, and secured us against further floods, as in that event I suppose all would have to be gone over again; for I never saw one engineer who could agree with or understand another's plans—at least I am led so to believe from the numerous scientific communications which have blazoned the *Sun* the past six months or so.

The muddle as to the Adjutant Generalship of the State is before the Superior Court, and has been postponed until April 1st, when we will probably know more about it. The man that couldn't steal the State arms and sell them without being caught is surely not fit to be an Adjutant General. But it was mean not to leave you Easton folks even a cap with which to arm your "melish."

We are enjoying most delightful weather—more like May than March. Last Sunday, however, was an exception to the general rule, being dark and rainy, with a slight fall of hail.

Yours, &c., H.

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&c

From the "Argus," Albany, N. Y.
The Surprise Sewing Machine,
PRICE, $5.
It makes the elastic lock-stitch, 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

THOMPSON & KERSEY
Are selling real pretty CALICOES, for 6 cents. Call and see them.
apr

JOSEPH B. SETH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD.
apr 1-1y

Office of
County Commissioners,
TALBOT COUNTY, MD.
EASTON, March 21st, 1871.

Transfers & Abatements:

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of Talbot county will meet at their office in the Court House at Easton, on TUESDAY, the 18th of APRIL, and on THURSDAY, the 20th of APRIL, 1871, and continue to meet every succeding TUESDAY and SATURDAY until the 20th of May next, to note transfers and make abatements in the assessable property of Talbot county.

Persons interested are invited to attend, as no transferers or abatements will be made by the Board after the 20th of May.

Persons making aplication for transfer of property will be required to comply with the following sections of Article 81 of the Code of Public General Laws:

Sec. 18. Whenever any person shall make aplication for any allowance or dededuction on account of the sales, transfer alienation, loss or removal of any property, or the collection or payment of any private security for money, the County Commissioners, or Appeal Tax Court shall interrogate him on oath in reference thereto, and the disposal of the same, and especially inquire of him to hom the same, and especially inquire of whom the same has been sold or transferred, and the amount of purchase money, or the money collected, and how the same has been invested.

Sec. 19. They shall interrogate said person on oath in reference to any acquisitions or investments made by him and not already assessed, and the amount of all such acquisitions and investments shall be added to his assessable property, and if he refuse to answer, no allowence or deduction shall be made on his assessment.

By order of the Board
THOS. K. ROBSON,
apr 1st-3t Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASSIMERES! CASSIMERES!
A
Magnificent Assortment,

GENTLEMEN—If you want a handsome suit of clothes call and examine our stock of Cassimeres—they cannot be excelled in point of taste and cheapness. COVINGTON & MASON.
apr 1

Hall of the Faculty, Baltimore.

THE Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland will meet in ANNUAL CONVENTION, at its Hall in Baltimore, on TUESDAY, April 4th, at 12 M. All regular Medical Societies in the State are entitled to representation in the proportion of one delegate to every ten members. The best interest of the entire profession demand a full meeting.
By order,
HENRY M. WILSON, M. D.,
apr 1-1t Secretary.

Agents Wanted for
"Wonders of the World."
Over one thousand Illustrations. The largest best selling, and most attractive subscription book ever published. One agent in Denver, Colorado, sold 100 copies in 4 days. One agent in Milwaukie sold 30 copies in 1 day, and a large number from 20 to 30 copies per day. Send for circulars, with terms at once, Address U. S. PUBLISHING CO., 411 Broome St., N. Y.
apr 1-4w

Office of Co., Commissioners,
TALBOT COUNTY, MD.,
EASTON, March 15th, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Talbot county will meet at their office, at Easton, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April, next, for the purpose of appointing a Ferryman, at Oxford Ferry, for one year from the 1st of May, 1871.
By order of the Board,
THOS. K. ROBSON,
apr 1-3t Clerk.

Office of Co., Commissioners,
TALBOT COUNTY, MD.,
EASTON, March 15th, 1871.

THE Commissioners of Talbot county will receive sealed proposals until the 11th of APRIL next, for furnishing the Court House and Jail with WOOD, for one year from the first of May next. The proposals must state the kind of wood to be furnished; whether green or seasoned, and the price of each per cord. The wood furnished will be paid for quarterly.
By order of the Board,
THOS. K. ROBSON,
apr 1-3t Clerk.

Office of Co., Commissioners,
TALBOT COUNTY, MD.,
EASTON, March 21st, 1871.

ALL persons having claims against Talbot county, to be paid in the levy of 1871, are hereby notified to file the same with the county Commissioners, properly proved, on or before the *first day of JUNE next*, or they will be excluded from all benefit of said levy. All accounts for officers' fees must be approved by the Judges of the Circuit Court before they can be levied.
By order of the Board,
THOS. K. ROBSON,
apr 1-3t Clerk.

A CURE FOR CHICKEN CHOLERA—Valliant's Cholera Syrup is a certain cure for Chicken Cholera; if it should fail to cure after a fair trial, the money will be refunded. Price 50 cts. For sale at
TRIPPE'S Drug Store.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES of all sizes and prices; Dusting Brushes, Window do., and Feather do, for sale at
TRIPPE'S Drug Store.

PENDANT LAMPS—For hall or dining room, with celebrated Argand Burner attached, for sale at
Trippe's Drug Store.

NIGHT LAMPS—The consumption of oil in the little night Lamp is barely perceptible—for sale by R. J. Trippe's.

COCOA NUTS—A fresh supply for sale at
apr 1 Trippe's Drug Store.

NEW SPING GOODS.
SECOND ARRIVAL
AT THE
CHEAP CASH STORE
OF
Covington & Mason.

WE have just returned from the city with our second supply of New and beautiful
CALICOS, DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, &c., and are offering them at a small advance on cost, as we believe in the old maxim—
'Quick Sales & Small Profits.'
apr 1 COVINGTON & MASON.

EASTON, March 30th, 1871.
TO THE LADIES of EASTON
And all others Interested,

WE beg to say that our stock of
DRESS GOODS
is now complete; we have all of the new styles, some of which are certainly beautiful, and all of which we shall be happy to show you. THOMPSON & KERSEY.

To the Gentlemen
We beg to suggest that our stock of *Foreign & Domestic Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, etc.* has been selected with the utmost care bought at the lowest nett cash prices, and will be sold at the smallest advance.
We shall be pleased to have a call from our friends and an examination of our stock. Thompson & Kersey.
apr 1

Manhood: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
Just published a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure, (without medicine,) of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.
Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cent
The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
This Lecture should be in the hands every youth and every man in the land.
Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of 6 cents, or two post stamps.
Also, Dr. Culverwell's Marriage Guide price 25 cents. Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York.
P. O. Box 4,586.
apr 1-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS
AT
JUMP & CO'S.,
ATTRACTIVE ESTABLISHMENT

JUST returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a new stock of Goods; which are of new and tasty designs, and very cheap.

Ladies' Department

Striped Grenadines. Striped Lenos,
Melange Mohairs, Plaid do.,
Mohair Challies, Silk Stp'd Challies,
Glacies Peplins, Granite Cloths.
Silk and Wool Poplins,
Baden Suit Cloths, Vitry Poplins.
Toage Chene Poplins.
6-4 Black French Mouselins,
Black Canton Cloths,
Black Wool Poplins,
Pure Mohair Black Alpacas,
and so many other styles; that if we should include them all, our printer would think we intended to monopolize his entire paper. We have also the newest style SACKINGS—White Corduroy, White Honey Comb CLOAKINGS, and others.
Spring Shawls—perfect beauties:

Gentlemen's Department.

FRENCH GRANITE COATINGS, in Blue, Dahlia and other shades.
ENGLISH DIAGONAL COATINGS, French Drap D'ete Coatings, Serge Coatings, Scotch Suiting, all shades and qualities of Pantaloonieries, of English, French, Scotch and American makes.
Black French Cloths and Doeskins as cheap and of as nice quality as are sold in the United States.

SCARFS,
Butterflies and Ties,
new designs and cheap.

We offer the above goods at cash prices, it is true, and even if there has sprung in existence so many *New Cash Stores*, they can't come it in prices.
We ask to show our goods, and let them stand on their own merits.
You will find us as pleasant if we fail to suit you, as if you had purchased.
Our stock is more complete than we have ever had, and we honestly believe as low as they can be bought in this county.
J. J. JUMP & CO.
☞ Particular attention to orders.
[apr 1

Office of
County Commissioners,
TALBOT COUNTY, MD.
EASTON, March 21st, 1871.

WHEREAS, *By* an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1860, chapter 499, the Commissioners for Talbot county "are authorized and empowered to control and regulate the public roads in said county," therefore, be it

ORDERED, by the Commissioners of Talbot county, that in pursuance of the aforesaid authority, the following Rules be and the same are hereby adopted for the regulation of the public roads in said county.

Oerdered that the same be published in the county papers, and a printed copy thereof furnished to each Road Supervisor in the county.

RULES:

1.

Supervisors shall be appointed for each Road district in the county on or before the 15th day of January of each year, and shall receive such compensation as the Commissioners of the county may think just and reasonable.

2.

Each Supervisor shall be required to give Bond to the State of Maryland, to be approved by the Commissioners in such penalty as they may deem proper conditioned for the faithful performance by said Supervisor of the duties required of him, which said Bond may be put in suit for the benefit of any person suffering by the neglect of the said Supervisor in keeping the roads in his district in proper order.

3.

The Supervisors shall keep an accurate account of all work done and services rendered upon the roads and bridges in their respective road districts, and shall make returns of the same in detail, verified by oath, on the first Tuesday of June, and the first Tuesday of January of each year. They are also required from personal inspection to make a quarterly return on the first Tuesday of January, April, July and October, of the condition of the roads and briges in each of their respective districts:

4

The price of labor upon the roads shall be one dollar per day, and the same sum for every cart and horse, or cart and oxen, or plough team, when absolutely necessary and no person shall be employed to work on the roads except able-bodied hands above the age of eighteen years.

5.

In working the roads where it is necessary to cut or clear ditches, the centre of the road must in all cases be kept the highest, and a gradual slope maintained to the ditch, the side of which shall be lower than any other part, and care shall be taken in ditching and throwing up loose dirt not to occupy but one-half the road usually traveled with the same except in such cases where depressions and washes required filling.

6.

No ditch shall be obstructed or dammed up adjoining a public road, and such obstructions wherever they occur shall be removed by the Supervisors at the cost of the parties creating the same. Care shall be taken by the Supervisors to remove all trees and overhanging limbs which may by any possibility interfere with free and unrestricted travel.

7.

All requisitions for skilled labor, plank, timber all other material for bridges, shall be submitted to the County Commissioners for their approval before contracting, and no contracts entered into the violation of this rule will be recognized.

8.

During the months of April, May June, July, August and September all roads and bridges shall be put in the condition required by these rules; and no labor shall be performed upon the roads at any other time of the year, unless the public convenience actually demands it.
By order of the Board.
THOS. K. ROBSON
apr 1st-3t Clk.

Office of Co., Commissioners,
TALBOT COUNTY, MD.,
EASTON, March 21st, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Talbot county will meet at their office in Easton, on the *11th of April next*, to appoint COLLECTORS of the State and County Taxes for the year 1871, until which time applications in writing will be received.
By order of the Board,
THOS. K. ROBSON,
mar 25-3t Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The First Annual Meeting
Of the Stockholders of the W. P. B. and L. Association of Talbot county will be held at the Town Hall, on
Tuesday, April 4th, 1871,
at 7 o'clock, P. M.
An election for Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held between 8 and 9 o'clock, the same evening.
HENRY HOLLYDAY,
mar 18-3t Sec'y.

A full and fresh supply of Landreths Garden Seeds just received and for sale by
mar 18 R. J. TRIPPE.

LIME! LIME! LIME!
THE subscriber will furnish and deliver to farmers on the Choptank and Tred Avon rivers, and their tributaries, the best quality of OYSTER SHELL LIME, at 7½ cents per bushel and guaranteed good measure.
EDWARD S. HARRISON.
Oxford, March 18th, 1871.

LACE GAITERS.
A full line of Lasting Balmorals—for Ladies, Misses and Children, now in store and for sale by
mh18 M. M. Higgins.

SUGAR AND COFFE STILL CHEAPER
We have just received a fresh supply and are selling at greatly reduced prices.
mh18 Covington & Mason.

TOBACCO.—We have just received another supply of that $1 per lb Tobacco, which has given universal satisfaction. It cannot be beat. Try it. Try it. Covington & Mason.
mh81

SPRING FASHIONS!
IN
Tailoring.
MY customers and the public are informed that I have just received from New York the latest
SPRING FASHIONS,
and they are invited to call and see them, and I should be very glad to have them leave their measures for a new and and handsome suit.
All work made by me guaranteed to fit, or paid for,
CUTTING done promptly to order.
The style for youths and boys are very beautiful.
If you want a good fit, and work made in the best manner, call at my shop, opposite the frame hotel, in Easton.
mar 18 JOHN SATTERFIELD.

BOWERS' COMPLETE MANURE,
MADE FROM
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
AMMONIA AND POTASH
Warranted free from adulteration, and equal in quality to any sold during the last five years.
Experience in the use of "BOWERS' COMPLETE MANURE," by the best farmers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the Cotton States, 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.,
40 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Agents.
And for sale by all leading Dealers.
mar 18 3m

Trustee's Sale
OF
Valuable Real Estate,
Beautifully Located on
THE SALT WATER,
IN 'OXFORD NECK.'

UNDER and by virtue of a power of Attorney from Sallie R. Merryman, dated the 25th day of February, 1871, executed in virtue of a power contained in a deed of Mortgage from R. S. Merryman to Sallie R. Merryman, dated the 25th of February, 1868, and recorded in Liber S. T. H. No. 7, Folios 324, 325, &c., on the land records of Talbot county. The subscribers, as Trustees and Attorneys thereunder, will sell at public auction, in front of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on

Tuesday, 4th of April next,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 2 P. M., that

Farm or Plantation.

beautifully located on "Trippe's Creek," in Oxford Neck, of Talbot county, containing

196 Acres of Land,

more or less, being the farm generally known as the E. S. Harrison farm, formerly owned by R. S. Merryman, but now owned by one A. J. Smith, of Baltimore city. This farm is improved by a good

Two Story Dwelling HOUSE,

with cellar and back buildings. There is upon the farm a PEACH ORCHARD of 1500 trees in full bearing, and sufficient Apples and other fruit for family purposes. In addition to being located on salt water, it is situated immediately on the Md. & Del. R. R. and only a short distance from the terminus at Oxford. The soil is of good quality and with little expense could be made very productive. This property will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

TERMS OF SALE.

One third of the purchase money in cash on day of sale, the residue in two equal installments, payable in six and twelve months, secured by bond of purchaser with security approved by Trustees, bearing interest from day of sale. Or the whole of the purchase money in cash, at the option of purchaser.
ALLEN E. FORRESTER,
ALPHEUS A. TOWNSEND,
Trustees and Attorneys,
Law Buildings, cor. Lex. & St. Paul Sts.
Wm. K. Rothell, Auc'r.
mar 4-tf