The Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, September 9.

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.

In a Quandary.—We notice that our neighbor of the "Star" is fearful that "negroes" and "radicals" may attempt to vote at the approaching primary election of his party. We think his fears are entirely groundless. The colored man has a black skin, but he knows that washing in democratic puddles will not whiten it, and will certainly befoul it. And his mind is dark too, but there is light enough to distinguish his friends from his enemies, even in the midst of democratic fogs. As for the white man—the radical—who respects himself and his principles, he is not going to polute himself by contact with the putrid carcass of Democracy whose only vitality, now that its own proper life has been knocked out by the war, is from the fly-blows of the "new departure."

But our neighbor, so independent of radicals and negroes here in Talbot where his party is strong,—what does he say to the conduct of the Democracy of Virginia, where they are not so assured of victory in any contest. At a recent convention of the party at Richmond, where it assumed the name discarded here, of Conservative, a delegation of colored people was not only admitted to seats, but was received with acclamations. A colored man, a member of the delegation, was called upon to speak and his speech was honored with a report in the Democratic papers, which mentioned him not as *Abe*, nor even *Abe Hall*, but as *Mr. Hall*. It is really wonderful from the consideration that was shown him, that he was not called Abraham Hall, Esq., or Colonel (that being the favorite Virginia title,) Abraham Hall. That we do not exaggerate, we take the following extracts from the speech of *Mr. Hall* as reported by the Richmond Whig:

"In response to repeated calls, Mr. Hall rose and addressed the Convention in a few pertinent remarks, which were received with loud applause. He said the colored men of Virginia were not very conversant with politics, and hoped to receive instruction and guidance from their white friends. The two races have to live together, and he wanted entire harmony to prevail between them. No wall should be erected, for in the "New Jerusalem" which is to led for there will be no walls. (Applause.)

"The colored delegation from the city of Richmond, having been received with cordial demonstrations of good will by the council of representative Virginians, desire to formally express to this body their profound appreciation of the compliment, recognizing it as a development of that spirit of harmony and conciliation which will ensure the triumphant success of Conservatism in this grand old Commonwealth."

Who would have thought that he should live to see a political speech of a negro reported in a paper of Richmond, with commendation—in Richmond, of all places in the world—the home of the negro dealer, the favored location of the slave pen, and auction block! Let it be noted that Mr. *Hall* says "No wall should be erected in the "New Jerusalem," That is, in the old Dominion under Democratic rule, there must be no separation of the races, no making of distinction founded upon "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and let it be noted this sentiment was received with '*applause*,' by the *high toned*—by the Virginia aristocracy, then and there assembled—aristocrats they were of course, for all Virginians are of that order, except negroes, and they will soon become so, if they vote the Democratic ticket.

Now would our neighbor of the "Star" or even our "New Departure" neighbor of the "Journal" agree to receive into its coming county Convention a delegation from the Easton district of which *Mr.* Levin Tyler, John Calvin Jenkins, *Esq.*, or *Col.* Reese Kennard, should be a member? They are good members of the great Democratic party, and if the Virginia Democracy recognize, nay gladly receive colored men into their folds, why not the Maryland Democracy? Are the Virginia Democrats and the Maryland Democrats at variance? If so, then the question arises—which is the real genuine, simon pure, unadulterated and orthodox democracy—that of Virginia or that of Maryland? Surely the democracy of Virginia, that have drunk at the very fountain head, have not gone astray: Was not Jefferson, the first of Democrats—Jefferson who abused Washington, the Federalist, just as his successors abuse Grant, the Republican—was not Jefferson born there, and has not the Virginia democracy, if any, preserved the "faith once delivered to the saints," uncorrupted? Yet the Virginia Democrats received with "*cordial demonstrations*" those whom their brethren here in Maryland affect to scorn. What has become of the old cry "as Virginia goes so goes Maryland" which a few years since had such charms?

It becomes clearer every day why this party has no platform. It could not frame one to suit every locality. It is no wonder that at the State Convention at Baltimore, followed by this State Convention at Richmond, there was no other enunciation of principles than this—"Hostility to the Radicals." A party that commits itself to nothing, is in no danger of having its principles attacked. The Democrat in Maryland will have none of the negro votes; but in Virginia he will take all he can get, and sit cheek by jole beside a nigger in convention, with no *wall* between them. The Arkansas Democracy less discreet than that of Maryland and of Virginia come out and declare for "UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AND UNIVERSAL AMNESTY"—saying to the negro voters, only forget that we were rebels, and we will forget that you were slaves. This is what the Democrats of Arkansas say. Contrast it with the declarations of our Maryland Democrats, as set forth in their organs:

"At a mass meeting held in Little Rock on September 1st, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That, as the sense of this meeting, we recognize the adoption of the late amendments to the Constitution of the United States as settling the political status of all citizens not disfranchised by State or National legislation; that we deprecate any discussion calculated to bring in question the right of suffrage guaranteed by these amendments, and that we earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens the doctrine of universal amnesty and universal suffrage."

This would be magnanimous if it were really honest; but Democracy is such a little joker, that like the thimble rigger's little ball, at one moment you are ready to swear that it is under this thimble of the new departure, and at the next, to your surprise you find it under that of hostility to the amendments. If our Democratic friends will only let us know where and how they do stand, it would give us the greatest pleasure in the world, for it really is bewildering; and above all things we don't like to be in this dreadful uncertainty about what they are willing to do and what they are not willing to do. We are in a quandary, and so it would appear are they.

Our Baltimore Letter.

BALTIMORE, Sep, 6th, 1871.

News is just about as "scarce as hen's teeth;" so much so, indeed, that its quite a job to attempt to make up any sort of a readable letter.

September came in upon us bright and blooming, but, like all our Septembers, unpleasantly warm during the middle of the day, while a blanket is not at all out of place at night. The cool nights have had the effect of driving home many of our citizens from the sea side watering places, and our streets are again assuming that busy aspect so dear to the heart of the business man.

Just now the attention of our citizens is engrossed with the discussion as to the most effective means to be employed to ward off the approach of the dreaded cholera. The Board of Health is moving promptly in the matter, and, aided by the citizens generally, is using its best endeavors to render our city as cleanly and healthly as possible. To that end, the narrow streets and lanes, where dirt and filth most abound, are being thoroughly scraped and limed, and quantities of lime and deodorizers are being scattered in the streets adjacent to the harbor. Everything is working quietly and systematically, there being no excitement in regard to the matter whatever. His Honor the Mayor recently invited the physicians of the city to meet him in consultation concerning the public health, at which a number of their body were appointed a Sanitary Committee to act with the Board of Health. Dr. Riggin Buckler called the attention of the committee to the plan of his uncle, the late Dr. Thomas Buckler, (offered by him in 1857,) for filling up our harbor, as the surest means of promoting the public health. The plan proposed the filling up of the basin with what is known as "Federal Hill," and carrying the water front down to a line with Jones' Falls where it now empties into the harbor. Federal Hill stands on the southern verge of the harbor, in the heart of a fast growing portion of the city, and when levelled the space occupied by this mass of sand and dirt would yield a handsome revenue to the city, besides being of incalculable advantage to that entire section of the city. Public feeling was strong in favor of thus disposing of "the Hill" when proposed by Dr. Buckler, and it again brought to the attention of the authorities, there is no doubt but the plan will be carried into operation. It seems our only hope of getting rid of our present almost intolerable smelling bottle (the harbor.)

The Maryland Teachers' Association assembled in our city last week, and was well represented. Many important results were reached in the interests of education throughout the State, and a general and pleasant exchange of sentiment was had between the members.

Hon. Horace Greeley will deliver the annual address before the Frederick county Agricultural Society at its opening on the 9th proximo, at which time the venerable agriculturist will enlighten the natives of Frederick as to "what he knows about farming." The audacious New York *Sun* says that "the farmer of Chappagua," as it calls H. G., once informed a correspondent—"To insure an early crop of potatoes, sow the seeds broadcast in early spring, and when up a few inches, sub soil with a ten-inch drill, and apply a top dressing of equal portions of lime and stable manure. In harvesting the crop, be careful not to run the corn-sheller too near the roots of the vines, as they will do to set out the following fall for a second crop.

The annual exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Fair will commence on the 3d of October. Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, is announced as the orator of the occasion. Large premiums in money are offered in the various departments, and trials of speed will be had each day.

The "New Party" (that is the Know-Nothing party) are busy holding ward meetings and nominating candidates for City Council, as also electing delegates to a convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor; and this is just about as far as they will go—unless some of them go to jail.

The Association of Old Defenders will celebrate the coming anniversarry of the battle of North Point (the 12th inst.) by a visit to Washington and Mount Vernon. The city has heretofore given one hundred dollars to the Association to defray their expenses on these occasions, but last Council increased the appropriation to three hundred dollars. The band of veterans are drooping off slowly, and the diminishing circle that gathers together yearly mourn the loss of their old comrades who have been taken from them.

The City Council met on Monday last, agreeably to adjournment in June last.

The Commissioner of Health reported the number of deaths in the city, for the week ending Monday last, at 145—85 males, 60 females. Those figures show the city in a remarkably healthy condition.

The various lodges of Knights Templar of the city are making extensive arrangements for the reception of the delegates to the Triennial Conclave of the Order, which commences in this city on the 19th inst.

On Monday last the long promised new evening paper made its appearance, under the title of "Baltimore Evening Journal." It is a red hot Democratic, about on a par with "Brick" Pomeroy's *Democrat*. It is edited by E. M. Yerger, a fire-eater of Jackson, Miss., and Wm. N. Cole, Clerk to the City Council. The sheet is newsy, and makes a good appearance, and it is to be hoped will find a permanent foothold. The JOURNAL condemns the "New Party," and hopes no democrat will be foolish enough to be found in its ranks.

The supply of peaches is exceedingly small just now, and peaches that were selling for twelve and fifteen cents a peck a few weeks since, now command a dollar to a dollar and a half a peck. Watermellons and cantalupes at about the same proportionate increase.

Yours, &c., H.

CALIFORNIA gives **4000** Republican majority. At the last election it went Democratic. Just so, one by one, they are taking their departure.

[COMMUNICATED.]

BALTIMORE, Sep. 5th, 1871.

MR. EDITOR—We were surprised beyond expression at the exhibition of gross darkness into which Mr. "H" lately appeared.—Can you, Mr. Editor, explain to us why Mr. "H." is so partial to the subject, KNOW NOTHINGISM? The 'National Reform Party" certainly does not regard the principles of Know Nothings as their principles. The principles of the "National Reform" are as old as those declared by the Sons of '76, in which all who have a proper regard for civil and religious liberties will boast; principles that secure us to-day from the flaming fagot, and only by the continuation of them are we to have a continuation of unrestrained liberty. But, oh! I am now made aware of the *fact*, that there is one human in this city who becomes greatly excited and enraged at the rays of light which issue from those principles which heretofore have been cherished as one of the dearest gifts of our forefathers. Now, Mr. "H." the Reform party are endeavoring to perpetuate, or rather remind all true Americans of their duty to those principles, and Mr. "H." we take it upon ourself to say that the works of the "new party" will not be passed unheeded, unless it be by those who would (had they the power) place us upon a foundation similar to that of Rome, or by those who profess to love their country, but who would in reality 'squeech turbulent Know Nothings.'

"*Not one of them will deny that he was a member of the old Know Nothing party, &c.*"

In this Mr. "H." you are mistaken for at least two thirds of the members of the new Party are Democrats and always denounced Know Nothings. You are "*an advocate of justice.*" Will you inform us what you mean by "*justice?*" 'Tis difficult for us to imagine unless it be a justifiable act for the City Council, and the State Legislature to contribute public money to private institutions for the benefit of said institutions.—You well know that this is an *undeniable fact*, and also are aware that this money has been given to none other than Roman Catholic institutions. When 'twas asked for by other denominations, *did they get it?* No! they met with an unhesitating refusal. Is this your idea of "justice?" or is it an injustice to the people in general to expend public money upon private property? Perhaps the Babtists do wish to imply different meanings to words—such as "justice" and its kindred; for the strain in which Mr. "H." goes off in relation to Know Nothingisms, Catholicisms, Babtistisms and Departureisms is sufficient to cause one to infer that he means something, we know not what unless he wishes to become famous before he gets in his dotage. According to the platform of the new Party—all men have equal rights, politically and religiously, and to what extent of Barbarism can you become proficient in Mr. H. when you so regardlessly attempt to overthrow such a principle? Well might we wonder while perusing your letter whether or not, you possessed that attribute of mankind called a *conscience*.

Now, Mr. H. I am neither a Catholic or a Babtist. I have been taught the doctrine of "old-fashioned" Methodism, and as I never bowed in reverence over the "Holy Water" or became half-drowned by 'immersion in the "*Pool*," there must naturally exist differences in our opinions.

Yours, &c.,
COLAX CASE.

[COMMUNICATED]

MR. EDITOR:—I find the following in *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for the month of August, 1856, and as there is every probability for a second visit of this terrible scourge very shortly, a perusal of what was then said concerning it may not be uninteresting to your readers.

Yours, &c., H.

THE CHOLERA.

* * * * The year 1832 was characterized by a very large emigration to this country. Into the port of Quebec alone, up to the 9th of June, there were 25,000 arrivals of emigrants, many of them paupers, sent out from Great Britain and Ireland, nearly all of them needy. Little attention, of course, was paid to their comfort during their passage across the Atlantic. They were crowded into ill-ventilated steerage cabins, and fed on coarse and scanty food. They came also from infected ports. The brig *Carrick's*, from Dublin, which reached Quebec on the 8th of June, lost forty-two of her passengers by this disease, and immediately after her arrival cholera made its appearance. On the 10th of June it reached Montreal, and was very fatal. From these cities it ascended the St. Lawrence, hovered about the great lakes, crossed over to Detroit, and attacked detachments of the United States Army then moving against the Indians of the Northwest. Beyond a few cases, however, which occured about the shores of Lake Champlain, and seem undoubtedly to have been imported from the Canadian cities, the Eastern States were not invaded from this quarter.

The epidemic attacked New York by a separate detachment, as it were, on the 24th of June. At first there was the usual shuffling and suppression of facts; but after a while, when the disease gained head; it was acknowleged by the authorities. Nearly 3,000 interments were made in a month. Great alarm prevailed and it was estimated that 100,000 of the regular inhabitants fled from the pestilence. We think this an exaggeration, but there appears to have been not a little panic in the Empire City. From New York the disease spread northwardly up the Hudson, reaching Albany on the 3d or 4th, Philadelphia on the 5th of July, and Baltimore later in the same month.

The people of Rhode Island became very much alarmed at the proximity of the cholera, and established a vigorous quarantine. Armed patrols guarded certain portions of the island. This, however, did not prevent a slight outbreak at Providence and Newport. The main body of the disease passed southward and westward, attacking most of the cities on its route. It did not reach Havana till February, 1833, nor Mexico till nearly the close of the same year. In 1834 it revisite a few places in the United States where it had prevailed before, and attacked several who had previously escaped.

There is scarcely a language under heaven which has not a name for this fearful epidemic, and hardly a nation that does not shudder at its ravages. In the East it has always prevailed. It seems to have a peculiar partiality for the jungles of the Gangetic delta, and every now and then it rouses itself from that hot and humid lair to wander over the earth.

In the early part of the summer of 1846 it appeared to rouse itself into unwonted activity. It raged terribly at Teheran, in Persia, carrying off 300 a day for several days, and reduced the population of the place by at least 20,000 souls. At the same time it prevailed in India, and burst with fearful violence upon a detachment of 6,380 men of the British Army at Kurrachee, who were, as usual, accompanied by a great crowd of camp followers. In twelve days all was over, and when the dead were counted, it was found that 900 Europeans, 600 native soldiers, and 7,000 camp followers and townspeople had perished. In September, 1847, it reached Moscow, and the following June St. Petersburg. The loss of life in Russia from this attack is variously estimated at from 117,000 to 800,000. It appeared in London late in September, 1848, destroying, in the whole of Great Britain, 72,180 lives.

On the 1st of December, 1848, the packetship *New York* arrived at the Quarantine on Staten Island, in New York harbor, from Havre, with cholera on board, the disease having broken out at sea. The sick were sent to the hospital, and the well to some large public stores. Several cases occured among those who were in communication with the emigrants; but on the island it did not extend beyond the Quarantine inclosure. In the city of New York three deaths occured. On the 11th of December the emigrant ship *Swanton* arrived in New Orleans, having left Havre a few days before the *New York*. As in the former vessel, a disease broke out at sea, and sixteen or seventeen deaths occurred, which were attributed to dysentery. On the 12th, however, a woman from on board was sent to the Charity Hospital, and was ascertained to have undoubted cholera. In a few days the disease was epidemic in New Orleans. It prevailed for eight months, and carried of 3,500 souls.

From this great receiving port of the Southwest the epidemic spread in all directions. Almost every sailing vessel, steamer, or flat-boat which left the city had cases on board. On some of the steamers going up the river there were twenty or thirty cases and many deaths, and thus persons affected with cholera and dying in its grasp were carried to all the landings, towns and cities as high up as Cincinnati. The first points which suffered were the plantations upon the Mississippi and Red rivers, along the banks of which streams it spread with unusual rapidity, bearing terror and death to every settlement on its route.

On the 22d of December it reached Memphis, Tennessee, built upon a bluff overlooking the Mississippi, about 900 miles above the Gulf of Mexico. The first sufferer was a boy who sold fruit to the sick of the steamboat *Conroy*, which arrived on the 20th, with cholera on board, from New Orleans. The flat-boat people were the next to be attacked. This population amounted, at that time, to about a thousand, many boats having stopped at Memphis on account of the dread of the pestilence below. Communication between these people and the steamboat landing was denied, and the disease is said to have broken out at once upon the different boats. With various lulls and exacerbations, the cholera lasted till the middle of July, 1849, during which time it destroyed 290 of the inhabitants.

On the 5th of January (1849) the first case occurred at St. Louis, and proved fatal. It appeared to arrise from imprudence in diet. From that time until March only sixty-seven cases occurred, and they were so scattering, and so many of them came up the river from New Orleans and other infected places, that it was thought probable the disease would not become epidemic. In April, however, the number of cases increased considerably, and the returns assigned a mortality of 131 to cholera, 456 being the gross amounts of the bills. In May there was a marked increase in the number of cases, and during the months of June and July the epidemic was at its height. On the 28th of June there were 123 deaths from cholera alone. After this the disease abated a little till the 10th of July, when 145 persons died of the prevailing epidemic. In August there was a very great decline, only sixty-two deaths from this affection occurring during the entire month, and from that to the close of the year the cases were few. The mortality from cholera was 4,557, from all other diseases 4,046, making a total of 8,603. The population at the commencement of the disease was estimated at 70,000, a number which by the month of July, was reduced to 50,000.

Few sites in the Southwest are more picturesque or more salubrious than that of Nashville, the capital of Tennessee; yet, by the 20th of January, 1849, cholera had ascended the Cumberland river and stricken the dwellers upon those high, bold rocks. The disease was far less violent here than on the lower grounds of the Mississippi. It had two distinct outbreaks, with an intermediate lull. It reached its acme by the 4th or 5th of February, and then declined till the 26th, at which time it was considered at an end; but upon the 13th of March it again made its appearance up on the lower grounds of the south-eastern portion of the town. It lasted till the 17th of June, when it finally declined for the year 1849. The whole number of deaths during its prevalence was 305. The next year its attack was short and sharp. It began on the 19th of June, ended on the 30th of July, and killed 301.

In Cincinnati, a few scattered cases occurred in January and February, 1849. The first case was reported on the 27th of December, 1848. The epidemic did not fairly commence till the middle of April. By the middle of July it reached its height, and then began to decline, but lingered throughout the year. In 1850 it returned again. During these two years it destroyed 5,514 lives out of a population of 116,000. Louisville escaped until the 1st of May. Like Cincinnati, it was twice attacked—a second and severer epidemic prevailing in 1850.

Chicago was attacked on the 29th of April, 1849. The disease commenced in a canal boat from New Orleans, by the way of St. Louis. At first it was confined to the canal boats, but soon spread over the town. It was particularly fatal among the Swedes who were settled in Chicago. The population of the place was about 28,000, the mortality 678. On the 30th of may the disease reached Buffalo, N. Y., where it lasted till the 7th of September, during which time it carried off 858 persons, nine-tenths of whom are said to have belonged to the floating population of the place.

Sandusky, Ohio, was attacked on the 8th of July, and the mortality was very large. The population was estimated at 5,667 at the outbreak of the disease. So violent was the attack that an unwonted panic prevailed. The post-office was closed, business suspended, and the inhabitants so generally betook themselves to flight that, by the time the pestilence reached its height, there were not more than 1,000 left in the town. The physicians, exhausted by their arduous labors, were compelled to leave in order to recruit their strength. Their places were supplied by medical men from Cincinnati and Cleaveland, who cheerfully gave their professional services to the sufferers. The whole duration of this epidemic was thirty days, and in that time 285 deaths occurred. If we take into consideration the great diminution of the population by flight, this must be considered one of the most deadly visitations our country has ever witnessed.

We need not trace the progress of the cholera further through the Mississippi Valley. Suffice it to say that the pestilence fell upon numerous towns and settlements among the streams that empty into the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, but did not cross the Alleghanies.

In the meantime, however, the Eastern States were suffering from a distinct invasion of the cholera. New York was attacked on the 11th of May, 1850. The disease lasted till November. The principal victims were among the lower classes, who lived in wretchedness and filth; and the entire morality was 5,070. From New York it spread to the neighboring towns and the adjacent States. It reached Philadelphia on the 30th of May, Albany on the 5th of June, and Boston on the 3d of the same month. In Philadelphia it lasted till October, and carried off 1,022 persons. Albany lost 334, and Boston 611. Later in the summer it moved southward, along the coast.

Thus while the cholera was marching over the Mississippi Valley from New Orleans, it was also spreading over the Atlantic States from New York.

There seemed to be, if we may so speak, two distinct detachments of the epidemic. The western wing extended over the plains, struck down the emigrants who were following the overland route to California, and burst upon the Land of Gold in October, 1850. The eastern detachment swept over the Atlantic coast, and fell with great violence upon the West Indies in September of the same year. Gamaica, in particular, suffered terribly. Out of a population of 400,000, that unfortunate island lost from 40,000 to 50,000. Kingston has a population of 40,000; 5,000 died in that town. The little town of Port Maria, with its suberb, had 1,000 inhabitants in it when the disease commenced its ravages. Two hundred fled, but 553 perished.

In 1853 the disease prevailed in Europe, and in 1854 was again epidemic in our own country. Numerous local attacks of cholera have been recorded, and it is impossible to avoid the conviction that it has become naturalized along the banks of the Mississippi, and in the Great Valley. It is therefore important that we should be specially cautious in the prosecution of sanitary measures, as we are likely to have, for some years, in the rich bottoms of this fertile valley, a focus of disease similar to the moist jungles along the Ganges.

Long before it had reached England, in 1831, a careful observer had estimated the loss of human life it had occasioned at FIFTY MILLIONS. An examination of the recorded facts, and a consideration of the immense numbers who must have perished without any record of their death, will satisfy us that this is by no means an exaggerated estimate. If we take into account the great mortality which has since occurred, we shal scarcely hesitate to double these prodigious figures.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THOMAS DEPUY,
37 South Second Street,
Above Chestnut, East Side, Philadelphia;
CARPETINGS and OIL CLOTHS
Would call the attention of those wishing to purchase Carpetings, to his large and choice line of Foreign and Domestic, both in relation to qualities as well as styles. Also, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rags, Mats, Stair Rods, &c.
N. B.—J. STEWART DEPUY is sor at 253 S. 2nd St., but is with THOMAS DEPUY.
sept 9-3m

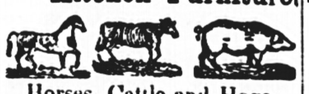
Public Sale.

THE undersigned, by proper authority, will sell at public vendue, at the late residence of Wm. T. Reed, dec'd, on the farm of Chas. P. Craig, Esq., on

Wednesday, Sept. 20th,

(if fair, if not the next fair day,) all the personal estate of said dec'd.

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture,



Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Farming Implements, &c.,

TERMS.—All sums of and under $10 cash. All sums over $10, note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale will commence at 9½ o'clock A. M.
WM. P. REED;
Adm'tr of Wm. T. Reed.
S. A. Simpson, Auctioneer.
sept 9-ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against Perry Nicols, deceased, late of Talbot county, are requested to present their claims to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of August, 1872, and all persons indebted to the said Perry Nicols are hereby notified to settle the same with me.
aug 26-3t GEO. CHASE.

LAROQUE'S ANTI-BILIOUS BITTERS—A preventive of Chills and Fevers. For sale at TRIPPE'S.

FOR CHILLS AND FEVERS—Ayer's Ague Cure, Monitor Ague Cure, India Cholagogue, Norris' Tonic, Shool's Pills, and Shallenberger's Pills. For sale at R. J. Trippe's.

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE.
TOWN PROPERTY
IN EASTON.

BY virtue of a power of attorney and authority contained in a deed of mortgage from David B. Griffith and wife to Mary Ann Kemp, Elizabeth Kemp, and Isabella P. Kemp, dated the 17th day of August, 1870, and duly recorded in Liber J. B., No. 70, folio 331, &c., one of the Land Record books of Talbot county, I will offer at public sale, in front of the Court House, in Easton, on

Tuesday, 12th of September,

all and singular, that

LOT OF GROUND,

in the town of Easton, situate on the east side of Washington street adjoining the property of Thomas Atkinsen, and opposite the residence of Elias O. Dawson, Esq., together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a new

TWO-STORY Frame Dwelling,

and all necessary OUT-HOUSES, now occupied by Tilghman N. Chance, Esq. Also, a large TWO-STORY

STORE HOUSE,

situated immediately on Washington st., and now occupied by the Messrs. Norris as a grocery.

The Dwelling stands some distance from the street, with a handsome lawn in front, and the store is one of the best grocery stands in town. The property is very valuable and desirable.

TERMS:

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree are, one-half of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; the balance in twelve months from the day of sale; the deferred payment to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale. Stamps and title papers at the expense of the purchaser.

WM. T. KEMP,
Trustee,
aug22-ts Wm. K. Rathell, Auc'tr

Hair, Lime and Gelatine FERTILIZER.

A MATTER OF INTEREST TO EVERY AGRICULTURIST IN THE STATES.

The Cheapest Article Offered to the People—The Reason Why.

BECAUSE it contains more Ammonia, Potash and Bone Phosphate of Lime combined, for the money, than any other.—These ingredients are necessary to the growth of vegetation, and the intrinsic value of any Fertilizer is in proportion to the amount of these articles which it contains.

The estimated intrinsic value of Ammonia is	25	cents per lb
Of Potential Ammonia	15	" "
Of Potash	8	" "
Of Bone Phosphate of Lime	5¾	" "

Taking the above prices as correct, (using the same for calculating the value of all other manures) it gives a reliable result of the intrinsic and comparative value of this Fertilizer with other; and upon this basis of value for the commercial and essential fertilizing articles, we will estimate the intrinsic worth of this Fertilizer to the agriculturists, from the result of the analysis made by Prof. C. P. WILLIAMS, of Newark, State Chemist of Delaware, to wit:

	Per-centage.
Moistnre expelled, at 212° Fah.,	8.47
Organic matter (Yielding Nitrogen, 2.09.)	28.37
Bone Phosphate of Lime,	3.69
Sulphate of Lime,	.91
Lime,	13·03
Sand and Clay	13.52
Chloride of Potassium,	5.80
Carbonic Acid, Magnesia, Oxide of Iron and Loss,	16 21
	100·00

Weight.

The above shows 2.09 per cent. of Nitrogen, or 2·54 per cent. of Ammonia, equals 57-90 lbs., at 15c. $8.53
5.80 per cent. of Chloride of Potassium, equal to 82.53 lbs. of Potash. at 8c., 6·60
5.69 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime, equals 82.69 lbs. at 5¾ 4.75

Making the intrinsic value $19.88
per ton $19.88

This Fertilizer is sold only pure and unadulterated, which I will guarantee, and furthermore, any person desirous of purchasing has the privilege of having it analized by any reliable chemist, and paying for it at its intrinsic worth.

The above fertilizer is the Refuse of Glue factory—one of the largest in the world. Experience has proved that there is no better Manure than the Refuse of a Glue factory. Solon Robinson in his facts for Farmers says: "Of the value of hair for manure, we can say that we have used a good many loads of the refuse of a glue manufactory, composed mostly of hair and found it a most valuable manure. The waste of glue-makers, tanners, and all other trades, where hair or wool forms the bulk of the waste, is worth *ten times as much* as stable manure." Weight—75 to 80 lbs. to the bughel. Sold 33 bushels to ton, measured when delivered. Delivered by water at the following prices, viz:

Ten to 15 tons	$15.00 per ton.
Fifteen to 40 tons	$14.00 " "
Forty to 100 tons	$13.00 " "
100 tons and over	$12 00 " "

For further particulars address
JAMES E. GIFFIN,
Norris House, Easton Md.
☞ Sold on time to responsible parties.
aug26 tf

REDUCED RATES!
REDUCED RATES!!
REDUCED RATES!!!
REDUCED RATES!!!!

Martin M. Higgins

IS now offering some of his large and well assorted stock of Men's, Boys and Children's Wool and Straw HATS AT COST, and all of them at greatly REDUCED RATES.

He offers the same inducement to parties desiring to purchase Ladies' and Children's *LASTING GAITERS*, or Men's *CALFSKIN GAITERS*.

This inducement is offered to the public for two reasons, namely—To dispose of his stock of Goods before the arrival of the Fall season, and to offer some cheap goods to purchasers.

GOOD GOODS!
FRESH GOODS!!
FASHIONABLE GOODS!!!
aug 5

ROCKY MOUNTAIN TONIC, Plantation Bitters, Hostetter's Bitters, Michler's Herb Bitters, if taken in time, will surely ward off Chills and Fevers. For sale at Trippe's.
jy 29

S. R. TILGHMAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD.

Office with C. H. Gibson, Esq., opposite the M. P. Church.
☞ Especial attention given to the collection of Claims and prompt returns made.
aug 12-1y

Desirable Town Property
AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE on Harrison street, at present occupied by Alpheus A. Townsend, Esq. Also TWO HOUSES on Aurora street, close to Dover street. If not sold by the first of October, will then be for rent for the ensueing year.

Apply to
aug 5-tf JOSEPH RASIN.

A New Era in Washing.
LABOR, TIME, CLOTHES & Fuel Saved
By the use of WARFIELD'S Celebrated
Cold Water Self Washing SOAP.
The First to Introduce It
IN THIS MARKET.

JOSEPH RASIN, opposite the Bank, after four months of successful sales with the celebrated Cold Water Soap, has introduced it into the families of hundreds with entire satisfaction. By using it you get rid of the annoyance of hot water in Summer, and of steam in the house, (so produc ive of colds,) in winter. When used according to directions, one good washerwoman can do more and better washing with it than two can do in the same time with the best machines, using the ordinary soaps in market. This Soap washes the finest as well as coarsest fabrics in cold, hard, soft or salt water, without boiling or machinery, and is guaranteed not to injure clothes in the least.—And it is excellent for the Skin, having a healing effect on skin diseases. To consumers it is the CHEAPEST SOAP manufactured. For sale by
aug 12 JOSEPH RASIN.

BARGAINS! BARGINS!! wishing to close out my remaining stock of Summer Dress Goods, on and after this date I will offer at reduced rates and Cost for cash, to make room for the fall trade. I solicit a call for my friends and the public to examine Stock and Price.
jy 29 J. W. Cherzum.

NEW GOODS.

Just returned from the city with new Goods at low prices. Have this day commenced closing out balance of stock of Summer Goods at and below cost prices. Bargains are offered in Ladies Dress Goods and in Cloths and Cassimeres. Call early and secure them at
aug 5 JOSEPH RASIN'S.

PICCLES, PICKLES.—Chow Chow piccalilly, Cucumber, and mixed in pints, quarts, and half gallons, fresh at
Henry & Goldsborough.

BRANDIES & WINES.—A superior article of California and French Brandies also a prime article of Sherry wine, for medical use, for sale at
Henry & Goldsboroug.

6-4 and 8-4 White Damask.
Turkey Red pl'd and fig'd, Damasks.
Turkey Red Doylies,
White Napkins, at all prices, at
ap8 Jump & Co's.

FIRST OF THE SEASON.—Fall Styles Neck Ties and Bows. Just received the early Fall styles of Neck Ties, Bows and Scarfs.

We invite the attention of the gentlemen of Talbot county to our large stock of the above goods.
sep 2 H. A. Bateman.

THE NEW DISCOVERY
In Chemical and Medical Science.

Dr. E. F. GARVIN'S
SOLUTION & COMPOUND ELIXIR OF
TAR

FIRST AND ONLY SOLUTION ever made in one mixture of ALL THE TWELVE valuable active principals of the well known curative agent,
PINE TREE TAR,
UNEQUALED in Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and consumption.

CURES WITHOUT FAIL.
A recent cold in three to six hours; and also, by its VITALISING, PURIFYING and STIMULATING effects upon the general system, is remarkably efficacious in all
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
including Scrofula and Eruptions of the skin, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Heart Disease, and General Debility.

ONE TRIAL CONVINCES!
ALSO, A
Volatile Solution of Tar
For INHALATION, without application of HEAT. A remarkably VALUABLE discovery, as the whole apparatus can be carried in the vest pocket, ready at any time for the most efficacious and positively curative use in
All Diseases of the NOSE, THROAT and LUNGS.
THE COMPOUND
Tar and Mandrake Pill,
for use in connection with the ELIXIR TAR, is a combination of the TWO most valuable ALTERATIVE Medicines known in the Profession, and renders this Pill without exception the very best ever offered.
The SOLUTION and COMPOUND ELIXIR of
TAR
is without doubt the Best remedy known in cases of
CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.
It is a Specific for such diseases, and should be kept in the household of every family, especially during those months in which
CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER
are liable to prevail. A small quantity taken daily will prevent contracting these terrible diseases.
Solution and Compound Elixir, $1.00 per Bottle
Volatile Solution for Inhalation, $5.00 per Box
Tar and Mandrake Pills, 50cts per box.
Send for Circular of POSITIVE CURES to your Druggist, or to
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110 E. 22d St., New York.
For sale by
DAWSON & BRO., and
HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH,
aug 26-1y Easton.