The Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, October 28

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.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

For Governor,
JACOB TOME,
Of Cecil County.

For Comptroller,
LAWRENCE J. BRENGLE,
Of Frederick County.

For Attorney General,
ALEX. RANDALL,
Of Anne Arundel County.

County Ticket.

For States' Attorney,
SAML. T. HOPKINS.

For House of Delegates,
ANDREW O. OXENHAM,
CHAS. R. MULLIKIN.

For Sheriff,
ARTHUR C. MULLIKIN.

For Judges of Orphans' Court
WM. T. KEMP,
WM S. GRACE,
ED. Y. DAVIS.

For Commissioners,
H. CLAY DODSON,
EDW. WOODALL,
WM. N. POWELL.

More about Chicago.—In order to give our readers a better idea of the vastness of the city of Chicago we take the following points from a correspondent of the Baltimore American and condense them to suit our columns. The area of the city was over 23,000 acres of land and the burnt district 450 acres. The city contained 60,000 buildings. Out of this number 13,500 were destroyed by fire. 92,000 persons were driven from their homes, but 245,000 were not effected.

A list of the churches destroyed in the Chicago fire shows the following classification: Baptist 4, Congregational 2, Protestant Episcopal 6, Evangelical and Lutheran 9, Jewish 2, Methodist 10, Presbyterian 8, Roman Catholic (including convents) 14, Swedenborgian 2, Unitarian 1, Universalist 1—total 60. There were also several mission establishments not included in the above enumeration.

When the smoke of the fire had cleared away and people began to look about them, they were surprised to see what they never observed before, the number of fine blocks in the West Division and the central part of the south side. These few remaining limestone fronts, relics of the architectural splendor of Chicago, were looked at with peculiar affection, and the solid brick blocks, which have been looked at only with indifference, became valuable and noteworthy structures. While the business houses driven south had, as a general thing, to take refuge in private dwellings, and to put out their signs on streets hitherto unpolluted by trade, those who moved across the river found commodious stores where they were able to at once recommence operations. The large buildings on Randolph, Canal, Madison and other streets, which had not been rented, except for a trifling sum, suddenly became objects of competition and desire. It then became apparent that the west side was a city in itself, and fully able to take care of itself; its residents had shops and stores; coal and lumber yards; churches and manufactories. It had miles of paved streets, sewered and lighted, and was only deficient so far as water was concerned. It had the only theatres left in the city—the Globe and various German halls—and hotels, which, with changed names, are accommodating the rush of people now visiting the city. The buildings destroyed in this division by fire were of little value, and almost enough will be put up this season to replace them. There are, to be precise, about 60 churches, 1,600 stores, 600 manufacturing establishments and workshops, 3,500 saloons, and 2,500 dwelling houses still standing in the West Division; so there is, as yet, no reason for excessive despondency. The north and south side rolling mills are still furnishing employment to hundreds of workmen.

This same discovery was also made on the south side. Much as had been lost, much remained. The widening of State street had stimulated improvements far down on that thoroughfare, while the eastern part of Archer avenue and Twenty second street has been greatly improved. Those railroads which came in time were enabled to carry on their business, and the remaining elevators have been able to manage the grain delivered to them. The loss in school buildings has also been light, only one having been consumed, and thirty churches and over thirteen thousand buildings in all yet remain. Their street railroads are uninjured, and their ten distilleries and breweries are still in full operation.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Principles vs. Prejudices.—In our last number of the Gazette a short summary of the Principles of the Republican party was presented; it is now proposed to set forth some of the

DEMOCRATIC PREJUDICES.

It would be a more pleasing, as it would be a more profitable task to place side by side, by way of comparison, the principles of the two parties of the country; but though exercising all possible candor, it is found impossible to define what are Democratic principles without offering as such either those which have been long settled, and so remain without further cavil or contest,—or those which though not finally settled have nevertheless ceased to be vital or influential because of the transitory circumstances that called forth their declaration,—or those which receiving their condemnation in the court of public sentiment, have been consigned to the grave of all dead issues,—or those finally which may be called unavowed or unacknowledged principles which, though acting in accordance with them, the party has recoiled from openly asserting, because they were violative of right equity and morality. The Democratic party at its origin, and for many years after, had a well defined set of principles, which, as they were in accord with the growing liberality of the age, and were promotive of human progress and the elevation of man, triumphed, as very properly they should have triumphed in the country. But continued power corrupting the party, it became of all the most reactionary, with but one principle, namely the perpetuation and extension of slavery. Now, the party is without even this one distinctive and governing principle, emancipation having been declared. This is shown by the so called platforms as set forth by the conventions of the party; for they are made up of declarations to which *all* give an assent, platitudes that have no significance, or abuse of the Republican party and its leaders.

The Democratic party is the party of opposition; not the opposition, in the usual sense of that phrase,—as meaning the party out of power; though it is this too in the general, but not in the State government. It is the party of opposition in that it is opposed to the policy of the Republicans whatever that may be, without having any declared policy of its own. In truth, this has long been a characteristic of the party. It was so even in the days of its supremacy. Its best efforts when it controlled the government were always expended in impeding or preventing the carrying into effect the projects of the Federalists, the Whigs, the Native Americans, the Republicans, and were not directed to the conception and execution of its own political plans and devices with the single exception mentioned above. If then the Democratic party be without governing principles—and the action of its late State convention justify such a conclusion, if there were no other grounds—by what is it now controlled? It is certainly a well organized, energetic, and very earnest body; so there must be some common bond—some pervasive motive—some impulse shared by the whole. If there are no positive opinions, or definite policies which it espouses, we must look to other powerful influence that affect the actions of men—the feeling or passions: As asserted above, it is believed that in the prejudices of this party may be found its substitutes for principles. Some of these may be instanced, taking them in the order of their generality. Prejudices of race. Prejudices of section. Prejudices of party. Prejudices of person.

1. *Prejudices of Race.*—These as a controlling political influence must not be confounded with that antipathetic feeling that keeps two races distinctly apart, and preserves the purity of blood so necessary to each, both for their moral and physical well being, mongrel breeds being vicious in mind and infirm in body. This feeling is a perfectly natural one, and not the result of artificial distinctions in society, for it is shared in by all pure races; and so far from attempting to extinguish it, it is the duty of every good citizen who wishes well to his country, and the philanthropist who wishes well to his species, to foster it in himself and encourage its preservation in others. It is also the part of true statesmanship to shape the policy of the nation in conformity with this instinct, which cannot with impunity be violated. The difficulty of the problem is acknowledged—how to reconcile human law with the requirements of the highest public morality, and these in turn with the supreme law of nature; but the problem is solvable. The prejudice of race here attributed to the Democratic party, is a perversion of the feeling just described, and is that which claims, and enforces by might, rights and privileges for the superior which it denies to the inferior race: It is that which blunts the sense of justice and obscures the perceptions of equity. This prejudice received its formula in the well known words of a distinguished Democratic jurist. "The colored man has no rights which the white man is bound to respect." This may have been, at the time, excellent law, but it was a part of an atrocious morality and equally atrocious political theory; when carred into practice, there are no terms strong enough to condemn it, unless a word be used that embodies all that we conceive of as bad, and we call it devilish. Happily this judicial formula has now become meaningless in law, and that cannot be too soon eliminated from the heart of the party which already is rejected by its brain. Unfortunately that party encourages the prejudice that gave origin to the sentiment—a sentiment which is likely to condemn to an infamous immortality the man who enunciated it from the bench. The infamy, however, should attach not to him, but to the party that made such a declaration possible; for Mr. Taney was a great lawyer and a good man, though not so great but that he could consent to receive his opinions from instead of giving opinions to his party, and not so good but that the taint of the old Adam of Democracy clung to his judicial robes, notwithstanding the oil of consecration to his high office. The world over, at all times, men are better than their creeds—religious or political—for dogmas before they receive definition have already been outgrown by those for whom they are formed; but Mr. Taney chose to be or seem to be no better than his political associates.—There are other forms of this prejudice, which cannot now be mentioned.

II. *Prejudices of Section.*—As before intimated it is Southern Democracy that has given tone to the whole party. In the North that party had been liberalized by being brought face to face with a strong and often triumphant opposition, under one or another name; while in the South where its sway had become almost universal and unquestioned it was narrowed and bigoted, losing those generous traits it had at the beginning, and worse imparting the opposing minority a degree of its own illiberal and contracted sentiments; or making use of the terms now employed to designate the two parties—the Democrats of the North became measurably republican, and the Republicans of the South became partially Democratic, so that when the war broke out, the country to all intents was divided by sectional parties. Now, it could not be true, historically or morally, to say that sectional prejudices originated with the Democratic party, for they really had existence before the origin of parties in the country; but it is true that this party has fostered these prejudices, which but for its care would long since have become extinct, for they have in themselves the seeds of their own mortality. The existence of these prejudices may be traced to three sources—First—to an assumed difference of character of the original settlers of the two sections founded upon difference of rank. Second—to an actual difference in the social structure of the two sections which in the end effected difference of character. Third—to a pretended difference in the interests of the two sections, amounting to antagonism. Each of these subjects for its proper treatment would require more space than can be allowed to this whole article; it must suffice, therefore, to say that the original differences cannot be said to have any real existence, for the settlers of the two sections came from the same stock and parentage; that the acquired differences, and it is not pretended that there were not such, were of a kind to be quickly effaced by changes of those circumstances that produced them and the circumstance that was most influential in their production was acknowledgedly artificial and temporary—to wit, the existence of slavery; and finally that antagonism of interest was unreal, and was the product of heated party imagination, or of a selfish demagogism. Now prejudices thus originated, and which, with the growing unity of the nation, are destined soon to be dispelled, the Democratic party is cherishing and striving to perpetuate. To the Northern character is attributed every mean and despicable trait, while to the Southern all that is generous, noble and chivalric.—It is safe to say the typical Yankee and the typical Southron, are creatures of the imagination—they are mythological beings whom no one has ever seen, supposed to be the one above and the other below a geographical line that is thought to devide vulgarity and vice from gentility and all the moral virtues. To Northern society is attributed all those qualities that degrade a people—in its politics it is said to be regardless of law and constitution, disorganizing and leveling; in its religion to be pharisaical (or as they call it puritanical) but orthodox, infidel; in its business, tricky, unscrupulous, dishonest; in its domestic life, severe to the extinguishment of sentiment, or loose to the abandonment of virtue. Such are some of the sectional prejudices which the Democratic party has encouraged, and which it labors to perpetuate, for by them it hopes to hold its sway over the Southern mind.

It is the manifestation of these prejudices in words and actions that is keeping alive these animosities engendered by a long period of heated political contest, and a war in which the passions of the contestants were more than is usual enlisted. It is their exhibition and expression that are preventing those currents of population between the two sections which would very soon efface, by an interchange of people, all differences and distinctions, and bring about a homogenity which is the best guarantee of national unity. Or, to descend to more practical or every day affairs, it is these prejudices that are deterring strangers from coming among us, or driving off those who have come. Wrong doing, as it always does, is recoiling upon the heads of its perpetrators. Perhaps, if reason will not convert our perversity, a declining price of land may. ***

[COMMUNICATED.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17, 1871.

MR. EDITOR:—As Mr. H. still persists in saying that "The National Reform" is but the old "Know Nothing Party" revived, we copy (for his edification) from the platform of the "Old Know Nothing Party," the 8th Article:

"Resistance to the agressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training; thus fulfilling the maxim, "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA."

Now, Mr. Editor, Mr. H. or any one else can see that the Platform of the "New Party" is not similar to that of the Know Nothing Party, but we despair of enlightening the mind of Mr. H. as its place would be a fitting abode for the mind of a heathen. One who has resided for more than thirty years in this city to emit such base fabrications as Mr. H. has done cannot have the dark and obtuse mind, (such as he possesses) illumined. Now, Mr. H. I have resided in this city but two years and am now but twenty one years of age, yet if I possessed such confused and intricate ideas as you possess, I would be ashamed to converse with any one upon political subjects. I have been a close and attentive observer of events that have occurred within the past two years, and it astounds me to know that Baltimore city contains one so fickle in his opinions as you are. As you are so desirous of closing the controversy we have concluded to grant your desire until you again can claim a sane mind.

Yours, &c.,
COLAN CARR.

PLATFORM and RESOLUTIONS
Of the National Reform Party.

WHEREAS in the judgment of citizens of a free constitutional government it becomes necessary to adopt measures to preserve existing constitutional rights or to effect legislative or other reforms, a proper respect, both for themselves and for their fellow-citizens, requires an explicit declaration of the principles which impel them to action, and a definite statement of the particular object they propose to accomplish.

We hold, therefore, that all men are equal before the law and entitled to protection of life, liberty, property, and in the pursuit of happiness. The right of the people to peacefully assemble and confer upon any question in which they are interested—freedom of speech and of the press, public and free schools, the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, trial by jury, the writ of habeas corpus, the civil power above the military, the Bible open to all races and classes of people, and the perpetual separation of Churches and States, are great cardinal principles of our government.

We oppose the granting of lands or other property, or money, by the city, State or general government to any church, religious sect or to any institution of charity or learning under the exclusive control of any church or religious sect, believing the same to be subversive of the fundamental principles of our government, and calculated to beget a spirit of jealousy amongst religious sects, to corrupt the ballot box, place sectarians in office, and in the end bring about the union of Church and State.

We hereby pledge ourselves to support by our votes no man for any office of trust, honor or profit, who will not carry out these principles.

Whereas, The deplorable condition of State and municipal affairs is a consequence of the loose and careless legislation of political parties as at present organized, and proceeding from past experience there can be no hope for relief from executive taxation and amelioration of the condition of the masses but in the formation of an independent party, separate and distinct from all parties and cliques of the day, and representing the interests of the whole people—the laborer, agriculturist, mechanic, manufacturer, merchant and capitalist—all having mutual interests growing out of and depending one upon the other; for these reasons, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the end and aim of good government is security for the citizens, what ever their necessities require, the conveniences and accommodations of life, and in general whatever constitutes happiness, with the peaceful possession of property—a method of obtaining justice, with security and mutual defense against all violation.

Resolved, That the increased and increasing expenditures of State and city governments requires an expression of those interested in an economical administration of their affairs.

Resolved, That the present exhorbitant rate of taxation is not only detrimental to the prosperity of the State and city, but an injustice to a large mass of the citizens who are compelled to bear the burthen of its payment, and must militate to the disadvantage of the producting class.

Resolved, That we believe the consummation of so desirable an object requires a change in the State and municipal officers at the ensuing elections, and that we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to this end.

WHEREAS, There is reason to believe that efforts are insidiously made to alienate from the support of the National Reform Party many of our friends who have heretofore acted with the Democratic Party, by the circulation of unfounded reports, that our object is to strengthen the Republican Party, by a course of fraud and deception to be practised upon Protestant Democrats; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all such reports, from what ever source they may proceed, are hereby disavowed and denounced as utterly groundless and flagrantly false; that this Convention in the name and on behalf of the constituency which it represents, declares that the National Reform Party was organized in the presence of a menacing political exigency which demanded a prompt and fearless avowal of principles of government that had been studiously ignored by both of the great parties of the country; that the platform of the National Reform Party adopts those principles and associates with them all those other time-honored and cardinal doctrines of American Democracy and American Republicanism which no party has ever dared to disavow, but which, in our judgment, both of the old parties have too often practically disregarded. That the National Reform Party is an organization entirely distinct and independent of all other political parties and organizations; that as a political organization, we acknowledge no affinity, nor will we coalesce with either the Democratic or Republican Party. But as advocates of pure Republicanism and of genuine Democracy, we earnestly exhort every American citizen, to whatever party he may have heretofore belonged, and all citizens of every class, creed or color, entitled to the privilege of the ballot, to unite with us in the effort which has been inaugurated, and which we design to prosecute with all our power to secure a safe, equitable and economical administration of the State and city government, by the nomination and election of well-tried and respectable citizens, without reference to their former party connections, who will pledge themselves to the principles and purposes herein declared.

Resolved, That our friends throughout the city and State are earnestly advised in making nominations for office, studiously to avoid the selection of trading politicians, and to confine their choice to citizens of undoubted worth and integrity, whose devotion to our principles can be relied on.

Our Baltimore Letter.

BALTIMORE Oct. 26.

The interest in the late fire in Chicago and the Northwest has not in the least subsided, and money and supplies in large quantities continue to flow in from all quarters. There is much suffering in both Chicago and on the line of the fire through Michigan, though as a general thing the citizens in the latter district are of a much poorer class than former, and the necessary funds with which to again commence life are not so readily forthcoming. The entire country, however, fully appreciates their painful position in the face of a long and severe winter, and is doing all in its power to float the sufferers over the cold season. In Chicago everything is activity. Thousands of workmen are busily engaged clearing away the ruins and erecting substantial stone buildings where lately stood frame houses. The business men generally have resumed business as formerly, paying every dollar of indebtedness at maturity. Such energy, and confidence in their own ability to survive their terrible disaster, has never in the history of the world been known as that at present shown by the Chicago merchants. To add to the general feeling of confidence and security, all the banks have also resumed business, and are paying out deposits in full. The burning of all deeds, mortgages, records, etc., it is feared will cause endless litigations, unless the Legislature enacts law arbitrarily covering such cases. The city is perfectly quiet and orderly, a large number of special policemen having been sworn in by the Mayor.

The speck of war between England and the United States which it was feared last week would assume a serious shape has disappeared from the horizon, and nervous folks breathe more freely. It seems an American fishing schooner was seized by the Britishers for an alleged violation of the fishery laws, and taken to Nova Scotia. The schooner had a valuable cargo on board, which the owner did not like to lose, and while awaiting the decision of the British Admiralty, a party of American fishermen cut her out and sailed for Gloucester, Mass. An English gunboat was immediately started in pursuit, the news of which caused intense excitement in Boston. A war vessel was sent out from the Charlestown Navy Yard, with orders not to allow the schooner to be molested in American waters, and to resist by force, if necessary, all attempts at recapture. Fortunately, the schooner ran into Gloucester without sighting either the English or American gunboat, as a single shot fired at her would doubtless have involved the two countries in a fearful war. On reaching port the daring crew of the schooner were received with cheers and feasted by inhabitants. It yet remains to be seen what John Bull will have to say concerning the matter, but as his growlings are little valued by our people, and it would hardly pay him to war with the United States just now, the affair will probably end in the exchange of a few diplomatic notes. Our mackeral fishermen complain loudly of the great disparity of the fishery laws in favor of the Englishmen as ratified by the Treaty of Washington.

The Republican City Convention met on Thursday evening last for organization. Permanent officers were elected, and an executive committee appointed consisting of one member from each ward. The meeting was largely attended, several of the most prominent colored Republicans being present. During the evening numerous stirring and interesting speeches were delivered, and the meeting was most harmoniously conducted.

Dr. Baltzell, of our city, broke out in card "blowing up" the well-beheaded M. D. (mule driver?) who would insist that the death of Mr. Charles T. Foster (mentioned in this correspondence some time before last) was one of two dreadful cases of hydrophobia, which was caused by attending them. The doctor seems it was scarcely necessary to call out a competent authority as himself, Prof. Smith, Prof. Miles, Dr. Wilhelms, and many other medical gentlemen from New York and Washington, had ascertained the case to be one of true hydrophobia, yet, it was a great consolation to the distressed family of the deceased, and the only regret is that the Doctor did not give to the public the name in full by which the above mentioned quack "M. D." is generally known.

On Tuesday night last the one hundred and twenty days allotted as the time for the sitting of our City Council expired, and as the clock struck twelve, one of the most profligate, as well as the most ordinary bodies of men it was ever our misfortune to have at the head of municipal affairs ceased its official existence. During its control of the public money, huge thousands upon thousands of dollars have been squandered right and left, and legislation involving the expenditure of the city's funds appears to have been had solely for the benefit of the ring that governed in the chambers at the City Hall. With a few exceptions, a more illiterate body of men never held sway in Baltimore, and may we never look upon their like again. The newly-elected Council assumes the reigns in November, and as they are "fresh from the people," as the Sun says, and have promised so much in the way of a "reform in the administration of public affairs," (what a nice commentary upon their Democratic predecessors!) their official actions will be watched with interest by our heavily taxed citizens.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, of New York, the self-nominated she candidate of the Woman's Suffrage party for the Presidency, lectured here last Tuesday night, her subject being "The Great Political Issue." She was greeted with a very slim audience, our citizens—the male portion thereof, being generally of opinion that woman's time is better spent in making bread and raising babies than gallivanting—(the latest word out)—all over the country chattering, like a parrot, of things of which they know nothing.

In strong contrast to the above named he female, the fact may be mentioned that a Mrs. Conway has contracted to build a section of the Western Maryland Railroad, and is now busily engaged thereon, winning for herself fame and fortune.

The election yesterday for Mayor and City Council passed off quietly, several "hard cases" had not simply a colon, but a *full stop*, put to their political careers, and have taken passage up Salt River.

The *Evening Journal* (red hot Democratic) characterizes the conduct of the invited citizens, in their rude jostling and crowding to reach the table at the banquet given by our defunct Council to the Pittsburgers last week, as worse than disgusting, comparing them with the communists during the siege of Paris By the way, there was twenty thousand dollars appropriated for that spree, and as the banquet—the largest item—cost only eight thousand, our tax-payers are anxious to know where the little balance of twelve thousand went to. Echo answers—"Gone where the woodbine twineth."

Despatches from Cumberland, Md., state that the forest in that vicinity is being destroyed by fire, and the loss will be heavy.

Our streets have not been in as filthy a condition for years as they are at present, yet the public health continues good. The Health Commissioner reports 132 deaths for the week ending Tuesday morning last.

The weather is warm, but damp.

Yours, &c., H.

Matters of Interest.—Major Hodge, the defaulting paymaster, has been removed from Fort McHenry to the Albany Penitentiary.

The time for the trial of Mrs. Wharton has been fixed by Judge Miller at Annapolis for the 4th of December.

A man named Terry Dooley was convicted at the August term of Pittsylvania (Va.) county court of horse stealing, and sentenced to the penitentiary for sixteen years.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton is making a decided sensation in California on the woman question, and the San Francisco Bulletin says her lectures there have drawn immense crowds.

Bayard Taylor, who says that he has frequently experienced earthquake shocks in other countries, avers that "in no instance were they accompanied with such a loud and long-continued reverberation" as the shock last week in Delaware and the adjacent counties of Maryland.

A great hurricane ranged on Saturday and Sunday through Nova Scotia and Canada down to the Lakes. At Halifax some thirty vessels were wrecked, and much property destroyed. At Montreal the walls of buildings were blown down and several persons killed.

The Illinois Democracy are wheeling into line. At their recent State Convention they built a platform, in which they inserted a Republican plank, thus: "The political distinction founded on races and color being now abolished, we pledge ourselves in the future, as in the past, to maintain at all times the constitutional rights and franchise of all men, without regard to previous condition." Who says the world does not move?

The United States District Court has sentenced Richard N. Bowerman and Thos. J. Wilson for embezzling the public money. R. N Bowerman to pay a fine of $2,346.72 and costs, and to be imprisoned in Baltimore city jail for four years, and Thos J. Wilson to pay a fine of $3,180 and costs, and to be imprisoned three years in the jail of Baltimore city. In two other cases against R. N. Bowerman—one for conspiring with T. J. Wilson to defraud the United States, and for one making a false claim against the United States for $5,000—the district attorney entered a nolle prosequi. The district attorney also directed a nolle prosequi in two other cases against Thomas J. Wilson, of a similar character, but Col. Wilson refused to have it done. In sentencing General Bowerman, Judge Giles remarked that it was a painful duty to sentence a man as a criminal who had served his country. His sentence was tempered with mercy in consideration of his services in the defence of his country.

An Indiana cooper showed a peculiarity of Hoosier calculation the other day by putting his little boy inside a cask to hold the head up while he nailed it. After it was done he found the bung-hole was the only means left for his son's exit.

TO THOSE SUFFERING.

The Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Nervous Weakness. This remedy has cured myself after all other medicines had failed.

Wishing to benefit the suffering, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this remedy to all who desire it. Free of charge.

Please send an envelope, with your name and address on it. Address,
Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON
676 Broadway,
sep 30-1t New York City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted Immediately.

A NUMBER of fast rate Carpenters.—Apply to F. A. Gibbons, at Light House, near Benson's Point, Oxford, Md.
oct 28-3t F. A. GIBBONS.

Notice to Trespassers.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that all persons are forwarned from trespassing with dog or gun upon his premises known as the "Wright's Mill" property, under all offenders the law will be enforced against.
oct 28-3t WM. P.

WANTED!—A lady to [illegible] duties of a small family. Good recommendations will [illegible] $4 per month will be paid. Applications will be left with Mr. J. [illegible] at Mr. C. H. Collison's [illegible] Easton, Md. oct 28-3t.

FOR RENT.

FOR the balance of the year that commodious Store House, at the North end of Front Street, formerly occupied by D. B. Griffith, deceased.

Also, for the balance of the year, a dwelling, a few doors North of the residence of Mr. John Satterfield's. Apply to
oct 28-3t J NORRIS & BRO.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

FOR NOTES, DEEDS, &c., for sale by Dawson & Bro.

APPLES.—A lot of nice Apples, several varieties, just received by
oct 28 Dawson & Bro.

Notice to Trespassers.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons are forwarned from trespassing with dog or gun upon the farm where I live, belonging to Gen. R. Thomas, in Chapel District. The law will be put in force against all offenders.
oct 28-3t JNO. R. WILLIS.

DRESS MAKING.

MRS. MAGGIE R. ROBINSON, on the corner of Washington street and Bayside Road, Easton, offers her services to the ladies of Talbot in all kinds of
DRESS MAKING, CUTTING & FITTING,
in the most Fasionable Styles.
PINKING, FLUTING,
AND MACHINE STITCHING
done to order. She has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a nice lot of
PATTERNS OF BODIES,
CLOAKS, SLEEVES,
TRIMMINGS, MANTILLAS, &c.
which the ladies are invited to call and examine. She has an experienced Cutter, and Fitter, and warrants to give satisfaction. oct 28

STOVES! STOVES!

J. C. FORD, opposite the M. E. Church, Easton, has just received his Winter Stock of Fire-place, Parlor, Cylinder, and
COOK STOVES
of the latest and most improved patterns, all of which are offered cheap.

Always on hand, a large assortment of Tinware and Sheet Iron work.

All kinds of Stoves repaired to order, Spouting and Roofing done in the best manner.

He has the latest and best thing out in the way of a
FIREPLACE STOVE.
The public are invited to give him a call. (oct 28

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Jno. R. Hughlett, dated Oct. 23d, 1871, I will offer at public sale, at the residence of said Hughlett, in Bolingbroke Neck, Trappe district, Talbot county, on
Thursday, 9th of November,
the following personal property:

FIVE HEAD of HORSES, 2 PAIR VALUABLE MULES,

1 Durham Bull,
5 Milch Cows, and a
Lot of Young Cattle,
16 Pen Hogs and a lot of Shoats,
Brood Sows, &c., &c.,
Also, a lot of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
and some valuable
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,
including two Reapers, Corn Sheller, Cockle Screen, Wheat Fan, Carts, &c.
—ALSO—
A large and general assortment of
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
including Piano, Sideboard, Sofas, Buureaux, Chamber Sets, Brussels Carpets, Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Stoves, China, Crockery and Glassware, and kitchen utensils of various kinds.
—ALSO—
A lot of blade fodder, top fodder and hay. One CARRIAGE and harness, one Carriage pole and double set of harness, and other property.

TERMS.

On all sums of $25 and under, cash will be required; on all sums over $25 a credit of six months, the purchaser giving negotiable note with approved security, with interest added to said note. No property to be removed until terms are complied with. Stamps at the expense of purchaser. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
L. H. DELLAHAY,
oct 28-ts Trustee.

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

CHESTNUTS—A large lot of prime Talbot county Chestnuts, just received by Dawson & Bro.

WANTED

HOUSEKEEPERS, Housekeeper, Carpenter, Blacksmith, Wheelright, Cabinet Maker, and all others to know that Nicols & Taylor have the Largest Stock of goods in their line of business ever offered in Easton, and that
Greater Inducements
than have ever before been offered here. To prove what they say is correct in every particular, call and see them at the Old Original Hardware, Implement and Seed and Iron Store.

FOREIGN AND FANCY GOODS
GUNS AND PISTOLS OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
AMMUNITION,
SPORTSMAN'S GOODS.

Goods shipped to any part of the county per express. The same careful attention given to orders by mail as to personal purchases. Prices for our goods based on gold at par.
NICOLS & TAYLOR,
oct 28 Easton, Md.

LIGHT FOR ALL: We are still constantly receiving fresh supplies of the beautiful Brilliant Burners. The Burners we have proved. These Burners have met with great favor with the people, giving a soft, steady, yet brilliant light. A light though brilliant that will not injure the weakest eyes.

We have also the Sun Burner, the Comet Burner, and the New Calcium Burner, and a beautiful assortment of Lamps, including the Pendant Lamps, Harp Lamps, Crew Lamps, All Bronze Lamps, Nursery Lamps, Night Lamps, and a general assortment of Lamp Goods. All of which we offer at the very lowest cash prices at R. J. TRIPP'S Drug Store.

FRESH ITALIAN MACCARONI just received and for sale at
oct 28 TRIPP'S.

NOTICE

To Hotel Keepers, and all others who Deal in Liquors.

For the information of all persons concerned the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1865, is published:

[CHAPTER 19.]

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of Election.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment or other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of this State.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offence is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any Judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offence; one-half to the informer, and the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of public roads.
J. B. BENNETT,
oct 21-1t Sheriff Talbot County.

STOVES
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
TUTHILL & AVERY

HAVE on hand and are constantly in receipt of the latest and most approved patterns of stoves from the Baltimore and Philadelphia Foundries, consisting in part of

The Star,	Cottage,	Best,
Diadem,	Cricket,	Columbia,

Planter's Premium & Parlor Cook Stoves.

Also the following beautiful and desirable heaters,

The Jewell Magnet,
Egg, Bantam, Woodland,
Box, Sheet Iron Air Tight,
Morning Glory, and the Star
and Magic Base Burners,

which will be sold at the lowest city prices.

Stoves Repaired & Relined.

Stove Fixtures, Pipe and Fire Brick constantly on hand.

Old Stoves taken in exchange.

Highest cash prices paid for old iron.

We ask a comparison of prices.

Respectfully,
oct 21 TUTHILL & AVERY.

FRESH LEMONS—A splendid lot of fresh Lemons received this morning at TRIPPE'S Drug Store.

LAMPS—The best and largest supply of Lamps and Lamp goods ever offered in Easton. All now in store and for sale at R. J. Tripp's.

PURE SPICES of all kinds, as cheap as can be bought anywhere—for sale at Tripp's.

READ'S GRAND DUCHESS COLOGNE is pronounced by many to be the best Cologne known. For sale at Tripp's.

PICKLES and SARDINES—A nice supply of Chow-Chow and Piccalilli. Also quantities of Sardines at
oct 21

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Hardware!!
AT THE NEW STORE OF
FORD & DAWSON.

HAVING determined to sell exclusively *FOR CASH*, we offer our new large and well selected stock of Hardware at prices greatly below what we have heretofore offered them, in fact at prices scarcely above the original cost. This course we have resolved upon believing it to be to our interest to adopt the safe maxim of quick sales and small profits. An examination of our stock is therefore solicited.
FORD & DAWSON.
oct 21-3t

GLASS GLASS! Window glass of various sizes always on hand. Irregular sizes cut to order free of charge by
Dawson & Bro.

FRENCH CORN PAPER—also White Felt Corn Plaster, at Dawson & Bro's.