Easton Star.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 13, 1872.

T. L. ROBSON, Editor.

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A SPECK OF WAR.

It would seem from the present appearance of things that the Washington Treaty —"The Amicable Settlement"—over the signing of which The Most High Commissioners drank so many flagons of champagne, is likely to prove a "Pandora Box" to England and the United States—a cause of war rather than an "amicable settlement" of the Alabama claims question In preparing her claim under the treaty, the United States has made out a heavy bill for constructive damages. The New York *Herald* sums up these claims as follows:

—"damages for the encouragement given to the rebellion; the two years prolongation of the war by reason of that aid; the injury to our shipping; the advance in the rate of insurance; the withdrawal of our mercantile marine from the seas, and the consequent aggrandizement of British commerce; and so on through twenty varying phases of injury inflicted upon us by England, and suffered by our citizens, must all be considered by our people in prosecuting the case."

As soon as it was made known in England that this exorbitant bill for consequential damages had been laid before the Geneva Conference, the English press denounced the claim in unmeasured terms, and there is reason to believe that the English people scouted the claim as well as their press.

In the mean time the British Parliament assembled. The Queen, in her opening speech to the Lords and Commons, touched the subject in very decided but in assuring terms. She said:

"The arbitrators appointed pursuant to the treaty of Washington for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama claims held their first meeting in Geneva. Cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case so submitted by the United States large claims are included which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the government of the United States."

After the formalities usual on the occasion of the Queen's speech had been gone through with, the cable dispatch says:

Mr. Disraeli then arose, and called the attention of the House to the paragraph of the royal speech in reference to the arbitration of the Alabama claims. He animadverted at some length upon the treaty of Washington, for the faults of which he blamed Earl Granville and Mr Gladstone. In view of developments which had been made by the assemblage of the arbiters at Geneva, Mr. Disraeli wanted to know why the government was exultant over the edification it had given to Parliament on the subject.

The royal speech was signally unsatisfactory, and showed, in his opinion, that the government still lacked a proper appreciation of the gravity of the question at issue between England and the United States. The American claims were greater than those which would follow total conquest. They were preposterous, impracticable, and if admitted would be fatal to the power and honor of England. Yet, said Disraeli, sneeringly, the whole subject is disposed of in one brief paragraph of the royal speech.

Mr. Gladstone followed in reply. He said the treaty of Washington itself shows that England is ready to make every concession short of national honor to establish friendly relations with America, and to set an example to be followed by other nations henceforth The government, said the Premier, is ready to explain everything in connection with the treaty, but it will not admit that it has unwittingly made a mistake. The paragraph in the treaty is the only fair and unmistakable interpretation of the treaty.

He could, if he desired, refer to the preposterous character of the American demands, which of itself proved their absurdity—for they were such as no people in the last extremity of war or in the lowest depths of national misfortune with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts, would ever submit to. [Cheers.] Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying that the government would maintain the position it had taken firmly, though in a friendly manner.

These very decided expressions of the English Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition party in Parliament, show unmistakably that England is in earnest in resisting the extraordinary claims presented by the attorneys of the United States Government.

The reports from Washington are to the effect that the Administration intend to stand by the claims, war or no war.

If both parties continue thus decided, we cannot see how the question is going to be amicably settled. If neither backs down, there must be war, and that speedily.

It is to be regretted that the case should have taken this unfortunate turn, as no two nations in the world have so great an interest in maintaining amicable relations as have England and the United States. And with all deference to the powers at Washington, we hardly think it fair for the Radical party to destroy American commerce by its high protective tariffs, and then force the country into war with England, because she refuses to pay constructive damages to merchants and ship owners.

It is truly to be hoped that this flurry will prove only "a tempest in a tea-pot," as the Mason and Slidell affair did, but if the people—the business masses—of the two countries do not interpose, the politicians, in their struggle for power, may use the question to the ruin of both countries.

The Big Job of the Ring.

Everybody is asking "who is to get the thousands of millions of 'consequential damages,' should John Bull pay them?"

The Washington Ring, of course.

A commission would sit to adjudicate private claims. The Ring would be the attorneys to prosecute them before the commission, on a contingent fee of one-half, or more.

All claims represented by the Ring would be allowed; all others would be rejected.

By thus holding the cards, the Ring would make at least a thousand millions, provided England pays the whole bill of damages; but *there's the rub!*

This is the job that has been put up by the Washington Ring, and the country is to be driven into a war with England to force it through, unless the people take a bold stand against the conspiracy and place some honest statesman at the head of the government instead of Grant.

The danger lies in Grant's bringing on the war before the Presidential election, in order to use the war excitement and the Fenian vote to re-elect himself. The hope for Peace lies in the tardy action of the Geneva Conference and the defeat of Grant in November.

THE SHIP CANAL MEETING.—The meeting called in this paper for last Tuesday, to direct attention to the Cabin Creek Lewes Route as the most practicable one for the proposed ship canal between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Delaware bays, assembled at three o'clock and organized by calling Dr. I. L. Adkins to the chair, and electing Capt. E. L. F. Hardcastle secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting, whereupon Capt Wm H Smith, Col H E Bateman, Judge H H Goldsborough and Capt E L F Hardcastle were appointed a committee to report business for the meeting. The resolutions reported and adopted will be found in the official proceedings in another column. They show the great advantages which the proposed route possesses over all others. The Choptank river has 25 feet of water opposite the mouth o Cabin Creek, which is a matter of great importance in this connection. The business committee with the name of Dr Adkins, the President of the meeting, was constituted a committee of correspondence to bring the subject properly before Congress, the State Legislature and the City of Baltimore. The fact was also shown that, by making two cuts of half a mile each, one at Kent Narrows, in Queen Anne's county, the other at Royal Oak, in Talbot county, an inland route for steamers could be secured between Oxford, near the mouth of the proposed ship canal, and Baltimore, which would shorten the present route about one-half, give steamers stopping places at points not over five miles distant all the way from Oxford to Chester river, and make this long water line of country, embracing much of the finest land on the Eastern Shore, a vegetable and fruit garden for Baltimore. A gentleman who is not visionary, and who is one of the closest calculators that we know, asserts as his confident belief, that it would pay any steamboat company to open the route, could it have a monopoly of the trade on it, for it would certainly control all the tide water country in Talbot, Queen Annes, Caroline and much of Dorchester. We shall recur to the subject at some future time.

The Cincinnati Convention.

The liberal Republicans have called a National Convention to meet in Cincinnati in May. It is believed that every State, and every Congressional district in every State of the Union will be represented in the Convention. Gov. Brown leads the anti-Grant host in Missouri. Senator Trumbull marshals the Reform forces in Illinois. Gen. Cox is organizing powerful re-inforcements in Ohio. Gov. Warmoth will head the "Tigers" of Louisiana. Dr Horace Greeley will command the army now being drilled in opposition to Grant in New York. The convention will be no mean affair, but will be made up of the best material in the late Republican party. It will ring the changes on Reform, and call all the mighty host opposed to the corruptions of the Grant administration to come to the rescue of the Constitution. Here is the indictment which has been framed in Missouri against Grant which will be prosecuted at the Cincinnati Convention:

Firstly—That he is attempting to convert this Government into a centralized despotism on the West Point plan, destroying State rights and all powers but that of the Executive.

Secondly—That his administration of the Government is conducted solely with a view to his own selfish interests, and those of his relatives and favorites who surrounded him.

Thirdly—That he had slighted and insulted the great leading minds of the party which created him, and is in open antagonism to them.

Fourthly—That his plan of Reconstruction of the Southern States and his action under the Ku Klux bill have been disastrous failures, and that the very existence of the outrages alleged to be perpetrated there, after seven years of peace—even if true—were damning proofs of the incompetency of the Administration, and its mismanagement, whether intentional or otherwise.

Fifthly—The persistent and unconstitutional suppression and denial of that great charter of our liberties, the Habeas Corpus, and the substitution of martial for civil law by General Grant.

Sixthly—General bad conduct in administering the Government, and general incompetency; in fact, a general breakdown in all essential particulars, "which ought to characterise the Ruler of a Free People."

CONGRESS.—Congress appears to be working hard for an early adjournment, to end the attacks of the Reformers on the corruptions of the Grant Administration; yet really no important legislation has taken place. There is reason to believe that a large appropriation will be made to improve the harbor of Baltimore city, rendering it accessable to the largest class of ocean steamships. The business of the great West absolutely requires this to be done, and that speeedily.

The Senate has defeated the general Amnesty bill, and the House has passed a bill, distributing among the States the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for educational purposes, provided the States will accept the bounty, and consent to continue the high protective tariff, to make up the deficiency in the treasury to be caused by this extraordinary measure of liberality. Congress had much better set apart the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to pay the Federal war debt, and let each State provide for the education of her own children, as has been done heretofore. As the fund is to be distributed under the bill for the first ten years in proportion to the "illiteracy" of the inhabitants, and only to pay teachers, it is manifest that the bulk of the money ostensibly intended for the benefit of the negroes, will go in fact to support an army of "carpet-baggers" in the South, who will sail under the character of teachers. As the bummers who will consent to the degradation of teaching negro schools will be made up of the scum of the North, it is easy to be seen how the South is to be cursed for the next ten years, if this abominable bill becomes a law. We notice that two or three Democrats in the House voted for the bill, among them Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, a gentleman who occasionally illustrates his loud professions of Democracy by voting for the vilest of Radical measures. This bill is nothing but an offer of a bribe to the States, to accept yankee teachers and yankee school books by the million. It is to be hoped that every Democratic State will spurn the corrupt offer, and supplement the measure by a manly protest against the policy of the bill.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—Nothing of special interest was done in the Legislature last week. The two houses were busy with the routine business, mostly the consideration of local bills. The committee on Inspections, which has a bill under consideration to restore the Inspection laws repealed in 1870, gave audience to parties from Baltimore for and against the bill. It is doubtful whether the bill before the committee will pass the Legislature, should the committee make a favorable report, the merchants of Baltimore are so bitterly opposed to Inspections.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democrats of Connecticut met in State Convention last Tuesday, at New Haven, and unanimously and by acclamation, nominated the following State ticket:—for Governor, Hon Richard D Hubbard, of Hartford, the ablest lawyer and most popular man in the State; for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Chas. Atwater, of New Haven; for Secretary of State, Hon John W. Stedman, of Norwich. The ticket is a very strong one. The Convention adopted in substance the platform of the Liberal Republicans of Missouri. Hon. A. E. Burr, of Hartford, was President of the Convention, and, on taking the chair, made a telling speech. Mention was made of the possibility of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, being the Presidential candidate against General Grant, which elicited rounds of applause. Straws show how the wind blews

Another New Departure.

The Liberal Republicans of the West have taken a "New Departure"—*Straight for the Democratic Party.* They have sense enough, and statesmanship enough, to know that they are powerless to oust Grant without Democratic cooperation, as the Democrats know they cannot elect a President without the cooperation and support of the Liberal Republicans. Governor Brown, of Missouri, is one of the ablest leaders of the Liberal Republicans. He lately addressed a rousing mass meeting of his friends in Missouri, and the following extract from his speech shows that His Excellency perfectly understands the situation. He said:—

"Gentlemen, I desire to say only a few words, and that is, to assure all who are present, all who may be participants, and all who may scan these proceedings from abroad that they are designed to be the initial of a great movement, and that they have no personal end. We expect to have in that movement the co-operation of able and disinterested men in all parts of this country. We shall look—I might name them, but they need not be named—we shall look to them to rally the Liberal Republican sentiment of other States, and it when we come together and define our final action, it shall be found that some of those gentlemen are more capable of leading us to victory, are better prepared to unite the opposing elements in their own persons than any of our own friends might present through their personal partiality, I have only to tell you one and all, and to say for myself, I shall do as I have often done before—go to the front of the battle, and fight there for the integrity of the Constitution to the last hour of the last day. [Loud cheers.] One word more, and I have done. Some of our friends seem to indulge in very great timidity about what is known as the Democratic party. I participate in no such apprehensions. I am free, for one, to welcome them all to the front, and let us have them with us. I, for one, shall be glad of the co-operation of all the antagonistic elements of this nation, and shall not be afraid that my orthodoxy will be impeached or tarnished by any such associations. [Cheers.] And I will add, furthermore, sir, that if in that great, crowning victory we shall be able to assure this nation that that great Democratic party which has occupied such a conspicuous position in the annals of our country, has come forward honestly and acquiesced in the settlement of the war, and addressed itself to the great problems of the future, with a view to their solution—I shall say that each and every man who assists in bringing about that result will be entitled to the honor and the gratitude of this country."

Burn the State Constitutions.

Senator Morton, Grant's "man Friday," has lately been in Connecticut making Grant speeches, and foreshadowing the policy of Grant's second administration, should he be re-elected. At the late Democratic convention at New Haven, Hon James Gallagher administered the following criticism of Morton's extraordinary speeches and his master's corrupt and tyrannical administration.

GENTLEMEN: I am always ready to give a reason for the faith that is in me. In this crisis it is our first duty as American citizens to clean out Grant. The reason for this is that he has been false to every principle of republicanism, false to every principle of public virtue, and false to the sovereign people of the United States. For the past few years he has been endeavoring by every means that corrupt ingenuity could invent to subvert the principles of our Government—to change it from a republican government to a base despotism. He has quartered troops in every part of the country upon a peaceful people; he has substituted the military for the civil power; he has corrupted the Government at its fountain head; and it becomes us, not only as Democrats, but as Republicans no matter what may have been our past differences, to unite in one grand effort to save the Republic and hurl the despot from power. He has sent a Senator into the New England States to lecture the people on the National Idea. That Senator tells us that there never was such a thing as a sovereign State. In effect, he told us to.

BURN OUR CONSTITUTIONS,

our text books, and our works on political economy, to turn our backs upon the teachings of our fathers, for they were all wrong. It reminded the speaker of a lawyer who, after a certain Judge had given a decision, persisted in reading from Blackstone a passage bearing on the case. The Judge, interrupting, said, "I have already given my decision."—"I know," replied the lawyer, "but I want to show you what a darned old fool Blackstone was." So Senator Morton wanted to show us what darned old fools were the men who formed our Government and made us a Republic.

Mr Gallagher thanked God that there were liberal Republicans in Missouri and Ohio and in other States who dared to beard Ulysses S Grant in his den, and who were willing to unite with Democrats to put down his corrupt Administration. For one he was willing to strike hands with those men, and he appealed to the Democracy of Connecticut to

SINK ALL PAST DIFFERENCES

and unite with such men to save the country. He then spoke of the frauds in the New York Custom House, and charged that Gov Jewell had received money from that source to corrupt the people of Connecticut. He closed with the prediction that the ticket nominated would be triumphantly elected.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP SPALDING.—Archbishop Spalding, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Maryland, died at his residence in Baltimore on Wednesday. He was a man of great ability and eloquence, and it will be difficult for his church to call to his See his equal in point of intellect and influence.

SHARP AND TO THE POINT.

"I am fighting against Grant."

General Cox.

"Then leave my cabinet."

President Grant.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the State.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1872.

The following is the report on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad question submitted to the Senate to-day by Mr Earle:

Leave having been asked by the Hon Senator from the Third Legislative district of Baltimore city to introduce a bill to amend the act of January session, 1852, chapter 828, entitled an act relating to tolls to be charged by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on the Washington Branch of said road, by providing that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shall, upon the compliance of the said company and other parties interested with certain conditions set forth in said act, be no longer bound to account for and pay into the State treasury the proportion of the passenger money received for the transportation of passengers traveling between Baltimore and Washington heretofore claimed by the State, and to re-enact the same as amended. Said report was, by action of the Senate, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Having given the subject careful consideration, your committee beg to report that, in their judgement, propositions which involve the settlement of the questions now in litigation between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the State of Maryland, cannot be entertained by this body, unless preceded by the payment into the Treasury of the sum or sums of money already in the hands of the Company and due the State by the decision of its courts.

(Signed) JAS T EARLE, Chairman,
JOHN LEE CARROLL,
Z S CLAGGETT,
WM P STEPHENSON.

The report was entered on the Journal, 500 copies ordered to be printed, and its consideration postponed until Tuesday, the 20th inst at 1 o'clock P. M.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

In an article on the wrangle which England and the United States have gotten into over the Washington treaty, the Baltimore *Daily Gazette* thus clearly states the points of difference between the two countries. It says:

"The difference in amount between the claims that the United States Commissioners have imported into their case, and those that the English Government will submit to arbitration, is simply enormous. England denies that she did not use due diligence in preventing the escape from her ports of Confederate cruisers—which is the gravamen of the charge against her—and it is this question, and the consequent losses sustained by American citizens through the destruction of their vessels and cargoes, that she is willing to leave to the decision of the Geneva Court of Arbitrators. The entire amount of those claims would not, it is estimated, much exceed three millions of pounds sterling, and this sum, it has repeatedly been declared, she is willing to pay if the award goes against her.

Instead, however, of limiting England simply liable for the destruction of American merchant vessels on the high seas, the United States put in a number of other claims, which run up the sum total of damages from about fifteen millions of dollars to a sum which has been roughly estimated to exceed the whole cost of the Franco-German war. Damages are claimed for losses and injuries incurred by seamen on board the vessels destroyed; for naval expenditures in pursuit of Confederate cruisers; for losses sustained by ship-owners through the transfer of their vessels to foreign flags, for the extra premiums paid on account of war risks, and, finally, for all the cost of the war after the battle of Gettysburg.

The period between the battle of Gettysburg and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House was exactly one year and nine months. Assuming, then, that the whole cost of the war was three thousand millions of dollars, this single item of the claim against Great Britain would amount, if conceded, to over thirteen hundred millions of dollars.

With these explanations it can well be understood why the English people are at this time so much excited over the case of the United States as laid before the arbitrators, and why the English journals should be one accord in repudiating consequential damages."

AWFUL STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

The America Burned--Fearful Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, February 7.—A letter from Rio Janeiro gives the following details of the loss of the steamer America:—She sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 22d of December for Montevideo with 154 passengers. At 1:30 A. M on the 23d one of the boiler tubes called the "water point" exploded, instantly scalding to death two firemen and one coal heaver, extinguishing all the lights and throwing live coals about the room between the boilers and steamer's sides. A trial of the pumps proved them unserviceable and the fire spread very rapidly, the vessel being built of white pine. The fire being amidships, seperated those on board into two companies, neither party being able to communicate or help the other. A panic ensued, and of all the boats on board, which if properly handled could have saved 200 people, only two were launched, and these were swamped immediately by the crazy passengers. The officers had no control over the crew, who with revolvers disputed with the passengers for the means of saving life.

The Italian steamer Villa Da Salto was passing at the time the fire started, but the captain of the America did not know enough evidently to hoist signals of distress, and not until the flames of the America burst high in the air did the officers of the Villa Da Salto know of the affair. She immediately went to the assistance of the America, the first man getting on board being Captain Bossi, of the America. The loss of life is not certain, but over sixty perished. No citizens of the United States were among the lost. Captain Bossi remains on the Italian steamer, and would be lynched should he appear at Montevidio or Buenos Ayres. A gold medal is to be awarded to the captain of the Villa Da Salto.

METHODIST CONFERENCE ITEMS.—A great many of our readers are interested in the movements attendant upon the meeting of the M E Conference, which takes place at Laurel, on the 21st inst. The following items may prove interesting:

It is understood that Rev William Urie, of Smyrna, is the most prominent candidate for Financial Agent of the Boy's Academy. This is a responsible position and would engross his entire service. Presiding Elder, J B Quigg, is also named in connection with the same office. Conference makes the appointment. Dr Urie is eminently qualified for the position, and no one has given more time or talent to the enterprise.

The Academy Committee meet at Laurel on the 20th, the day before the commencement of Conference.

Laurel expects to entertain 240 ministers, delegates and visitors, during the session of the Conference.

Rev D C Ridgeway, of Kent (Md.) Circuit, now looms up as the most prominent aspirant for the Milford church.

Dr Vincent will be in attendance at the conference and speak at a great Sunday School demonstration on Thursday evening, the second day of the session.

It is reported that Rev J Todd, of Grace Church, will remain in the Conference, and decline the call to the Presidency to Pennington Seminary.

The number of mercantile failures in the United States, during 1871, is reported at 2,915, the aggregate amount of liabilities being $85,252,000. These high figures show the demoralization subsisting in the commercial economy of the country, and which, in view of abundant crops and good average prices, with a steady development of the general industries of the country, can be attributed only to an irredeemable currency. This pest subjects all commercial ventures to contingencies, against which ordinary foresight and prudence prove unavailing. The result is shown in the formidable list of business failures, of which each brings in its train a series of embarrassments and losses which it is difficult to estimate. Those engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade have been amongst the largest sufferers.

Civil Service Reform—Petition of Merchants.

An important petition was presented to Congress last week. It relates to the reform of the civil service, the customs revenue laws, and the laws authorizing the seizure and examination of the books and papers of merchants and manufacturers. The language of this petition is as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, having at heart the best interests of our country above all party or selfish considerations, do most earnestly petition you in such behalf to give your earliest and most thorough attention to what we deem to be some of the most vital questions of the day, viz:

"The laws and regulations affecting and governing the following subjects:

"*First*—Appointments to and removals from public offices.

"*Second*—Salaries, perquisites, and monieties of public officers.

"*Third*—Seizures of private books and papers.

"We believe, and many of us from personal experience or observation know, that in all these departments gross and iniquitous practices are the inevitable result of the various existing systems.

"The considerations which should alone govern appointments to public office are capability, efficiency, and honesty.

"Removals from office should occur only upon proof of incapability, inefficiency, or dishonesty.

"The salaries of public officers should be commensurate with the quality of the men required and the duties to be performed.

"All perquisites and monieties to officers should be abolished, as the inevitable effect of either is to demoralize the service, corrupt its servants, and even extend its pernicious influence to the business community at large.

"The seizure and examination of the books and papers of merchants and manufacturers, as now authorized and practiced, is in effect placing in the hands of irresponsible persons the power to injure and even ruin the business and character of citizens of the highest known respectability. An informer, upon his affidavit based simply on his 'belief,' can obtain the seizure of the private books and papers of any merchant, and cause their indefinite retention, to the certain injury of his business and the public defamation of his name. This power, in the hands of those who are interested in fines, penalties, and forfeitures, may be, and frequently has been, used for the persecution of innocent men with the hope of intimidating them into compromises and settlements of unfounded charges, as preferable to the alternative of expensive and time-consuming law suits.

"Laws authorizing such proceedings are subversive of private rights and unworthy of a free country.

"Other matters than those, relating to iniquitous revenue laws, require your attention and will doubtless be brought before you. We confine ourselves here to the evils most patent and of broadest effect, to the relief of which every good citizen must lend his aid and we confidently hope for your early and favorable action."

The name attached to the petition are those of merchants and bankers. They include many of the most influential and distinguished commercial men of the country. Although the majority of them are of New York and Massachusetts, they speak for more than twenty different States.

Seeking the North Pole on a Rubber Raft.

(From the St Louis Democrat Jan. 30).

Mr. Octave Pavy, a wealthy and adventurous young Frenchman, arrived in this city a couple of days ago, he having come here for the purpose of consulting Captain Silas Bent in relation to a voyage which he proposes to make to the North Pole in an exceedingly novel India rubber raft. This raft is composed of four keel-shaped cylinders, fastened together on the decks by wooden slats, to which the necessary masts and rigging are attached. It was designed by the inventor as a life boat, to be carried on vessels and used in case of fire or shipwreck. It is so small that it occupies very little room, in fact M. Pavy carries it packed in a barrel. Such a raft cannot be capsized, and will float in the severest storm. It will carry fifty thousand pounds of freight besides the crew. Captain Bent, who accompanies M. Pavy, has crossed the Atlantic in fourteen days on this same raft. He will attend M. Pavy on his trip toward the Pole.

M. Pavy binding the Union Pacific Road blockaded with snow, will return to New Orleans, and go to San Francisco by some other route. He will leave San Francisco in the spring, and will steer for Petropavodsk, where he will take on board provisions, dogs and reindeers. Sailing through Behring's Straits, Mr. Pavy will steer for the land discovered by Captain Long, about five hundred miles broad, which he will cross in sleds drawn by reindeer and dogs, taking his boat with him. This land lies between seventy-one and eighty degrees of latitude, and will be reached, it is expected, some time in August. After crossing it he expects to find the open Polar Sea described by navigators, on which he will embark and sail around to Greenland or Spitzbergen. He will take five men, a hundred reindeer and forty dogs, six Winchester rifles, six breech loading rifles and six Smith & Wesson revolvers, and provisions for six months. He has a splendid flag presented to him by the New York Geographical society, of which he is a member. He will sail under the French flag. The undertaking appears to be hazardous, but Mons. Pavy is confident of being able to solve the problem of the route to the North Pole.

THE LATE REV MR COOKMAN.—A tablet to the memory of the late Rev Alfred Cookman is to be placed in the Newark, New Jersey, Central M E Church. It is to be made of cream colored Caen stone of the Gothic style; it will be about six feet high and three and a half in width. It is to be placed upon the wall of the church at the left hand side of the pulpit. It will be surmounted by a plain cross, while beneath will be the Alpha and Omega monogram. The inscription will be put upon the tablet in letters of gold. The cost will be about four hundred dollars.

The despatch of Earl Granville to the United States Government is affirmed to have been temperate and conciliatory, indulging in no threat whatever, but simply asking attention to the meaning that England attaches to the treaty. In the highest English and American quarters in London the situation is regarded as grave, but not hopeless. Mr Gladstone's remarks in Parliament are severely criticised as being mischievous, offensive, passionate and needlessly irritating.

Dr. E. Lockwood, lessee of Union League Hall, Washington was indicted a few days ago for keeping a nuisance on his premises. He was defended in the Police Court by his wife, one of the strong minded woman's rights women of the Capital, and acquitted by the Court After the decision of the case, the wife bore off her husband in great triumph, to the amusement of a miscellaneous crowd of spectators.

There will be five Thursdays in the present month, a circumstance that will not happen again until the year 1900. Horace Greely was sixty-one years old on the 3d, and this circumstance will never happen again.

A Pennsylvania lady froze her forehead, and became permanently insane therefrom.

Miss Young, of Elyria, Ohio, can walk thirty miles in a day, and feel no inconvenience.

James Fisk, Jr., had on his person $11,000 worth of jewelry at the time of his death.

Robert J Breut, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Baltimore, died at his residence in that city on the 4th inst.

Sinking Slowly.

Diseases that progress rapidly to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blast a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but unless arrested it destroys it as certainly; and in like manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Languor, pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and exhilerant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impetus to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is re-awakened, the process of digestion and assimilation are quickened, the quality of the blood is improved, the secretions become more natural, and every organ that contributes to the nourishment of the body undergoes salutary change By these means the repair of the physical structure is effected and its health and vigor restored. In no class of diseases has the beneficent operation of the Bitters been more marked and striking than in those characterized by general debility and nervous prostration. Ladies affected with these ailments find in this most wholesome of all tonics and correctives the safest and surest means of relief. It is strong to restore and powerless to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "friends and witnesses." feb 6-1m

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH

Indisposition to exertion, difficulty of thinking or reasoning, confusion or pain in the mind, dullness, loss of memory, dislike of society, loss of ambition or energy, discharge falling into throat, sometimes purulent, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious mucous, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, scabs from ulcers, constant desire to clear nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impairment or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsils, hacking cough, difficulty in speaking, pustules, general debility, rheumatism and insanity.

All the above symptoms are common to the disease in question, the degree of complication, yet the causes, nature and seat of the disease are not always mentioned in the same breath, and not in the same sense, without ever having manifested the slightest symptom of it. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for a case of catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to R. V. Pierce, M. D. 663 Senecа street, Buffalo N. Y. for it.

The World does not Contain

a medicinal preparation which has obtained a more widespread and deserved popularity than the MENSMAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.—Since its introduction into the public, it has now more than twenty years ago, it has been constantly used for every kind of disease or injury to man or beast which it can be affected by a local application, and so far as the proprietors are aware, it has not failed in a single instance. After such a record, and such a term of probation, we will leave the hardy pioneers of the mountains and plains to popularize it.

I SHALL ever consider Seymour's Liver Regulator as the preserver of the life of my little son, which was in imminent peril.

MRS. ELLEN MEACHAM,
Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS FOR 1870

Take Notice.

THE law for Act of 1870, I am *compelled* to complete my books by February, 1872. My time has been *extended*. Having delivered my tax books I am now on my round *receiving all property* without respect to persons, upon which the taxes are due and unpaid, and as I am compelled to find the same by executions the day directs, after the 15th of March next. Pay your taxes and save cost.

NICHOLAS WILLIS,
Collector.
jan30-3t

A Want Never Before Supplied.

In the South where Liver Complaint and Bilious diseases prevail to a great extent there has long been felt the need of a medicine that would act specifically and promptly on the Liver, restoring it to its normal functions, and at the same time be safe to use in all cases, and yet so simple that it might be used by any one. It is now admitted by all that DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS supplies this want. They are now prescribed by the most eminent Physicians throughout the whole South.

ATLANTA, Nov. 5, 1866.

Dr. H. Tutt

Dear Sir. That you deserve the thanks of the public for the introduction of your Vegetable Liver Pills, no one who has ever taken them will deny. I consider them a blessing to suffering humanity. I have used them in my own case and in my family for some time with the greatest success. Their action is gentle but certain, giving no griping nor requiring no change of diet. That they will find their way to every part of the country, I have no doubt. I cordially commend them to the afflicted.

Yours, etc.,
W. C. HEWIT, Proprietor Globe House

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye is the best in Use.

Flower and Garden Seed.

FRESH Garden, Flower, Tree and Shrub, Evergreen, Fruit and Herb Seeds, Prepaid by Mail. A complete and reliable assortment. 25 sorts of either class $1.00. Assortments from packets for $5.00.—Also a magnificent collection of one year grafted Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Fruit Stocks, Young Fruit Ornamental and Evergreen Seedlings, Bulbs, Roses, Vines, House and Bedder Plants, &c., &c., the most complete assortment in America. Prepaid by mail. Priced Catalogue free to any address, also trade lists, gratis. Seeds on Commission. Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1849. jan30-2m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV EDWARD A. WILSON, 264 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y. oct21 1y

FOR SALE—

Two pair YOUNG MULES—3 years old next Spring—several fine HORSES, and a number of South-born HEIFFERS, that will sell some to the [illegible]

THOS. HUGHLETT.
Pleasant Valley, nov14-tf

DENTISTRY.

Drs. Stack & Smithers,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. N BAIRD, D. D. S.,

OFFICE ON DOVER STREET,

over Robert B Dixon's Insurance Office. Dr. Smithers, sole operator. jan2-tf

PAIN KILLER
PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROVIDENCE R.I.
1840 1870

THE MOST POPULAR MEDICINE EXTANT.

THIRTY YEARS

Since the introduction of

Perry Davis'

PAIN KILLER.

After thirty years trial, the "Pain Killer" may be justly styled the great medicine of the world, for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and none where it has not been largely used and highly prized. Moreover, there is no climate to which it has not proved itself to be well adapted for the cure of a considerable variety of diseases; it is admirably suited for every race. It has lost none of its good names by repeated trials, but it continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest; and is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility.

Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony, to be an invaluable medicine. No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity. The various ills for which the Pain Killer is an unfailing cure, are too well known to require recapitulation in this advertisement.—As an external and internal medicine the Pain Killer stands unrivaled.

Thirty Years is certainly a long enough time to prove the efficacy of any medicine, and that the Pain Killer is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it, is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a *sure* and *effective* remedy.

It is sold in almost every country in the world and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested all over the world, and it need only to be known to be prized.

Sold by all Druggists. jan12 1m

VALENTINES— VALENTINES— VALENTINES—

For sale at TAPPER'S
feb6 Drug Store.

Farms for Sale.

SIX valuable and highly improved farms in Trappe district, Talbot county, Maryland, are offered for sale. The amount of cash required small. The deferred payments can be arranged on any reasonable time secured on eight per cent. interest. Apply at this office.
nov7-tf

PROPOSALS FOR LOANS.

THE Board of Directors of the W. P. B. & L. A. of Talbot county give notice that APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS from the Association may be made *in writing* to the Secretary, or other officer, at any time, and will be acted upon at their regular meetings on every alternate Tuesday night. By order of the Board.

H. HOLLYDAY,
Secretary.
ly4-tf

New Advertisements.

Clover Seed,

TIMOTHY SEED,

ORCHARD GRASS SEED,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED,
MILLET,
REDTOP and LAWN GRASS SEED,
SAPLING CLOVER SEED, &c.,

in full supply, and for sale at lowest possible prices, by

THOS. C. NICOLS, Jr.,
feb13 at the "Hardware" Store.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

Edward J. Carter } vs. William P. Nickerson, Garnishee of Tench Tilghman. } Attachment, &c.

BY virtue of an order of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, passed in the above case, Feb 6th 1872, I will offer at

Public Sale,

to the highest bidder for cash, on the farm of the said Tilghman, in Oxford Neck, whereon the said Nickerson resides, on

Saturday, 24th of February, inst.,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day,

Forty-three head of Sheep,

attached in the above case.

JEROME B. BENNETT,
Late Sheriff of Talbot county.
feb13 2t

Trustee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate,

IN TALBOT COUNTY, MD.

I WILL, in pursuance of a Deed of Trust for that purpose from Henry H. Goldsborough to me dated November 1st, 1871, sell by public auction at the Court House door, in Easton, on

Tuesday, March 5th, 1872,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., the

TRACT OF LAND

AND

TOWN PROPERTY,

described as follows, to wit

Lot No: 1,

Is a Farm or Tract of Land, lying to the southwest of and adjacent to the town of Easton; and adjacent to the grounds of the Friends Meeting House. Is known by the name of

"PENNSFIELD,"

and is said to contain

120 ACRES OF LAND,

MORE OR LESS.

This farm