Eastern Shore

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1878.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor.

The ex-King, (son of the Ameer), Yakoob Khan, of Afghanistan, has voluntarily surrendered to the English. The Ameer fled to Turkistan with the Russian embassy. This about winds up the Afghan war.

Tom O'Leary and Campaign walking match at Gilmore's garden, in the great Christmas week in New York, in the New York Clipper page 355 which, with O'Leary 25 miles in six days—O'Leary 25 miles, almost. The late Mr. Arthur christmas week, very well, and O'Leary pedestrian is nearly used up.

SENATOR BLAINE will, hereafter, be known as the Plumed Knight of Maine, because, in his late speech in the Senate, on Southern outrages, he deliberately plagiarized a speech made by Daniel O'Connell, on the Irish question in 1832. Blaine has before been charged with participating in some of the big Congressional steals, but not till since he made his much praised maiden speech in the Senate, was it known that he was in the habit of stealing his speeches. As the speech was deliberately prepared and read by the Senator, his plagiarism was done with malice prepense.

A Heavy Loss.

On Friday a clerk of the Importer's and Traders' bank, New York, accompanied by the bank's detective, was sent to the clearing house with a package containing $209,722 28. He reached the clearing house with the package, and returning to the bank no traces of it could be found. The clerk did not know a minute before he left the bank that he would be called upon to go, and there was therefore no opportunity to bargain with the detective he asked it. The bank officers are positively satisfied that he lost it, and offered a reward of $5,000 for the return of the property. $142,000 was in clearing house certificates on which payment was stopped. $42,900 were in United States gold certificates, and $24,000 $7,739 in cash. On Saturday the pocket book minus the $7,739 in cash, was returned to the bank by mail.

The Indian Question

The Indian question appears to be a great puzzle to Congress. The proposition to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department is strongly opposed, in and out of Congress. It is said the Indians are opposed to it, and the army is in favor of it, which is a pretty good reason why the transfer should be made. Congress has wasted untold millions on the Indians, and accomplished nothing. Our policy has been to concede the title of the Indians to the Western lands; to make treaties with the Indian tribes, buying their lands for a specified annuity, and pushing them further west on new reservations. Stealing the Indian reservations by Indian agents has been a constant cause of reproach to the Government and trouble with the Indians. When the western settlers approached near enough to the Indian reservations to envy their possessions, they have managed to get up an Indian war by robbing or killing a few Indians; and at the end of the war the Indians have been removed further West, and their country opened up to settlement. With the exception of some of the tribes in the Indian Territory, the Indians have made no progress in civilization. They are as far behind as ever, and their condition than they were fifty years ago. The settlements now on the east, west, north and south of the Indians, are hemming them in, and penning them up so that they must either be exterminated, or our policy toward them must be changed. It is the duty of the Government to civilize them, and improve their condition, if they can be civilized; but the Government can never do this by keeping the Indians in idleness and feeding them, on the theory that it is cheaper to feed than to fight them. Manifestly, they should be placed on reservations, and title to lands they hold should be vested in individuals, and not in tribes; and the law of inheritance should be enforced. Individual members of the tribes should be supplied with agricultural implements, horses, building materials, and food until they have time to raise corn and hogs, to feed themselves. Agricultural schools should be established, and the young men of the several tribes should be taught how to cultivate the soil, in order that they may become teachers of others. The value of their products should be calculated in dollars and cents, and the custom of bartering should be discouraged. And white settlers should not be permitted to approach within given distances of the Indian territory; and the army should be granted power to enforce the law. Such a policy towards the Indians might be a little more expensive at first, but it would prove economical in the end; because in a few years the tribes would not only become self-supporting, the Indian annuities would be abolished, but they would be in a condition to add largely to the wealth of the country; at the same time requiring little or no military force to supervise them. Living under a government of their own, republican in form, and composed of confederated tribes, enacting laws, administering justice, fostering education, building villages, and improving their roads and farms, they would doubtless rapidly advance in civilization and religious culture, and cease altogether to be a constant source of anxiety to the Western settlers and trouble to the Federal government. We believe there would be little trouble in inducing the Indians to accept such conditions, should they understand it to be the honest purpose of the Government to better their condition.

AMUSEMENTS.—Theatre goers and all such as keep late hours are very liable to contract a severe cough or cold. A safe and reliable cure is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The price is only 25 cents.

Blaine's Speech Condensed.

Mr. Blaine's speech on Wednesday was clever. He is a clever man, and can make a clever speech any day; but his present effort is susceptible of condensation. We will put the whole of it in two short paragraphs, namely:

I. The policy of the Republican party since the war, and especially the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, forced through by Republican votes and Republican management, by which amendment the emancipated negroes of the South were endowed with the right of suffrage without probation or education, though warmly supported by me (Blaine) at the time, and though for a great period subsequent to the brigand occupation of Republican carpet-baggers in the South, are now proving themselves exceedingly obstructive to the continuance in power of the Republican party, and exceedingly inconsistent to the Republican politicians.

II. This amendment to the Constitution cannot be repealed or altered, and the consequences of this Republican policy cannot be escaped. But we can make speeches against these consequences, and can endeavor thereby to make it the North an amount of political capital of which Republicans are now desperately in need.

This is the means as money and as fine as Mr. Blaine's speech was in the delivery, just like the whole existence of it is [illegible]

MARYLAND'S JUST CLAIMS.

It is not known to one in a thousand of the people of this country that an unpaid claim against the United States for money advanced to the General Government by the State of Maryland, during the war of the Revolution, and for the use of the United States, for the purchase of the ground on which the public buildings at Washington were built. And yet it is a fact that at a time when the United States were impoverished in men and without credit at home or abroad, the States of Maryland and Virginia advanced to the General Government the money with which the first capitol was built, and [illegible] that money has never been repaid. It has never been denied, the facts have never been contradicted, and yet the United States owes to Maryland more than $300,000—the principal and interest of money with which Washington city was first lifted from the swamps and forests and started on that career which promised to make it the most beautiful capital in the world.

The reports of five committees of different Congresses, three of the Senate and two of the House, the first in 1850, from the Senate committee on claims, by Mr. Underwood; the second in 1852, from the Senate committee on claims, by Mr. Brodhead; the third in 1852, from the House committee on claims, by Mr. Rantoul; the fourth in 1854, from the House committee on claims, by Mr. Kerr; and the fifth in 1855, from the Senate committee on claims, by Mr. Guyer, all agree upon the following facts as ascertained by the report of Mr. Kerr, 1854:

"By a resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed on the 10th of December, 1782, it was proposed to the General Assembly of Maryland that the General Assembly of Virginia would cede an act [illegible] of money, [illegible] thousand dollars to the use of the General Government, and to be applied in such manner as the Congress should direct to the erecting public buildings at the city of Washington, provided the General Assembly of Maryland on their part would make a cession of a district of money not less than the above mentioned sum of the money by Virginia. This proposition of the General Assembly of Virginia was acceded to by the General Assembly of Maryland, which latter body, by a joint resolution adopted on the 17th day of November, 1790, agreed to advance to the President of the United States, for the purpose above indicated, the amount of seventy-two thousand dollars, to be payable to the order of the President in three equal yearly payments, and the Treasurer of the Western Shore was directed to advance the funds upon the order of the President; the first payment to be made to be made on the 1st of January, 1792, and the residue on the 1st days of January, 1793 and 1794, respectively.

"The President drew on the Treasurer of Maryland for the amounts in conformity to the provisions of the law granting the loan of advance, and his drafts were paid, and the money of Maryland went to the use of the Government and people of the United States. And now, (1854) after the lapse of sixty years Maryland asks to be reimbursed the sum of money so advanced by her with the interest thereon. And the simple question is, is she in law and equity entitled to what she demands? The rightful determination of this question depends upon a proper construction of the language or terms of the law under which the General Government obtained the money from Maryland. If, by the terms of that law Maryland made a *gift* to the General Government of the amount in question, then, of course, she has no right to demand its return. But if she made a loan or advance merely, then she is clearly entitled to be reimbursed, whatever may be the length of time which has elapsed since the advance was made, and the Government is bound by the united obligations of justice and honor to repay the generous friend who, in his days of its necessity, stepped forward to its aid and relief.

"The committee are clearly of the opinion that the transaction was a loan or advance of money, and not a gift, and that it was so understood at the time by both parties. The correctness of this view is supported, upon inspection of the journal of the House of Delegates of Maryland, from which it appears that, in making the advance, Maryland was following the advance and example of the General Assembly of Virginia, which in 1780 had proposed a loan or advance of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to the General Government for precisely the same purpose that Maryland afterward made the advance on her part. That law of Virginia was cautiously worded, with the view to exclude the idea of a gift; and, lest some doubt might arise in regard to its true construction before the bill finally passed, the title was changed, and instead of being entitled 'an act *granting* to the President of the United States $200,000 for erecting public buildings on the Potomac river,' it was entitled 'an *act concerning* an advance of money to the Government.'

"Now, the word *advance* is technical, and has an import familiar to the legal profession. It conveys the idea always of a right to reimbursement; and it may well be supposed that the use of it in the instance now under consideration arose from the fact that in 1787 the Continental Congress proposed that measures should be taken for erecting public buildings for the use of the Government at Georgetown, on the Potomac river, and that Virginia and Maryland should be allowed a credit on the requisition of 1787, and on arrearages due on past requisitions, for such sums of money as they might respectively furnish towards the erection of said buildings. It is true, at the time the advance was made, the system of raising revenue for the support of the Government by requisitions on the States had been superceded by the mode now usually adopted of the present Constitution of the United States. But it will be at once perceived that at a period so recent after the adoption of the present Constitution the habits and ideas growing out of the former system would have their force upon the public mind; and accordingly in making a loan to the General Government it was but natural that the Legislature of Maryland would make use of terms to which they had become familiar under the Government, which had been so recently changed.

"An examination of the journal of the House of Delegates of Maryland, of the session of 1790, will show the most cautious regard for the right of the State to be reimbursed the money she then advanced to the General Government. In no instance is the word 'gift' or the word 'grant' used in connection with the transaction we are now considering; but the word 'advanced' only is employed, because (as it seems to the committee) it is the *only* word which properly conveys the idea of the particular kind of *loan* which Maryland designed to make.

"It was not an ordinary loan which Maryland was negotiating the General Government: if it had been, a term of payment would have been designated, and the rate of interest which would accrue; but it was a generous offering from a patriotic State of the Confederacy to the then young and distressed Government of the Union, whose finances were deranged, and whose resources were undeveloped, with the implied understanding that the Government of the United States would reimburse Maryland whenever the former should recover from its financial difficulties, and have the ability to do so. In such a transaction it seems clear that the State of Maryland would wait long and patiently before she would *demand* payment of the General Government; for, since the *advance* itself was an act of generous confidence and patriotic liberality, it was not for her to obliterate the grateful recollection of the deed by unnecessarily or ungracious *demand*. It was for the Government—the recipient of the favor—to make the first movement towards repayment. But the Government of the United States seems to have neglected its obligations in this regard, and the State of Maryland, after a lapse of nearly half a century, when her own financial affairs have become embarrassed, and when in the meantime the United States have become powerful, prosperous and wealthy, reclaimed the advance she made, by a series of resolutions adopted by her Legislature in 1842. Yet no decisive action has been taken in Congress in reference to this claim, and your committee are of opinion that the State of Maryland is entitled to interest, upon the amount she claims—not from the time the advance was made, but only from the time she formally demanded payment. This seems to be perfectly just, for why should government, and there than individuals, be absolved from the payment of interest upon debts which they owe, and of which they have proper notice? Never was there a case in which this Government had stronger reasons not only to be just, but generous, than the present.

"The claim belongs to one of the States of this Confederacy—a State which has ever manifested its patriotism and devotedness to the general welfare of the Union, but in no instance more strongly than in that under consideration, when her own pecuniary means were applied to the use of the General Government, [illegible] the consequences of her generosity.

"The committee, therefore, report the accompanying bill and recommend its passage.

"The resolutions to which Mr. Kerr refers in the above extract, were passed on the first of February, May, and were as follows: A

"*Resolved*, By the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Representatives in Congress be requested to use their exertions to obtain the passage of a law by Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to [illegible] the State of Maryland [illegible] two thousand [illegible] which was advanced by the State in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, to the General Government, for the purpose of erecting public buildings."

Again, in 1854, the State of Maryland passed a resolution to be reimbursed, and appointed special agents to memorialize Congress for repayment of this advance, with interest.

The above facts, abstracted from the report of Mr. Kerr, had been previously ascertained and reported by other committees, and were equally asserted and reiterated by subsequent committees. No report has been made against the claim of the State of Maryland, and the claim of Virginia passed the Senate in the Thirty-first Congress, but was not reached in the House of Representatives.

While every Northern State has been repaid every dollar, with interest, ever loaned or advanced to the United States, the States of Maryland and Virginia have been postponed and put off without payment of this advance, which has certainly quite as much of equity and justice as any claim ever presented. The claim is now before the Committees of Congress, and we have endeavored to give, in condensed form, the principal points, as well as to indicate the public documents, where, from time to time, this claim has been discussed. It is to be hoped that the Senators and Representatives of Maryland will improve the remaining time of the present session of the Congress to have this honorable debt of the United States to the people may experience, in their diminished taxes, the zeal of their Representatives.

Ring Out the Old, Ring In the New.

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light:
The year is dying in the night—
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new—
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly-dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land—
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

—*Alfred Tennyson.*

Uranine.

This is the most recently discovered, and perhaps the most remarkable, of all the coal tar or aniline group of coloring substances, now so extensively used for the adornment of the finest fabrics. Uranine is sold, by chemists, to be the most highly fluorescent body known to science. Its coloring power is astonishing; a single grain will impart a marked color to nearly five hundred gallons of water.

A most interesting experiment, which anybody and any one can easily do, consists in sprinkling a few atoms of Uranine upon the surface of water in a glass tumbler. Each atom immediately sends down through the water what appears to be a bright green rootlet; and the tumbler soon looks as if it were crowded full of beautiful plants. The rootlets now begin to enlarge, spread and coalesce until we have a mass of soft green-colored liquid. Viewed by transmitted light, the color changes to a bright golden or amber hue; while a combination of green and gold will be realized according to the position in which the glass is held. For day or evening experiment nothing can be prettier than these trials of Uranine, which are especially entertaining for the young folks. We are indebted for examples of the color to the editors of the *Scientific American*, who are sending out specimens, free of charge to all their readers. The subscription to the paper is $2.20 for a year, or $1.10 half year; and a better investment for the money could hardly be named.

In the United States it costs each individual $2.02 to support the public schools, and $1.39 for military purposes. But in Prussia the figures stated for public schools are 51 cts; for the army, $2 20; in Austria 34 cents for public schools, and $1 39 for the army; France, 29 cents to $4.55; Italy, 18 cents to $1.57; England and Wales, 46 cents to $4.84; Switzerland, 88 cents to $1.

New Rendering of an Old Song.

"What is home without a mother?" says the old and popular ballad. Truly, what is home without her, if she be a bright, sunny-faced woman, healthful, hopeful, happy, always looking on the bright side of life; the beloved companion of her children, sending her husband out into the world every morning with a cheerful word of encouragement, and meeting him at night with a welcoming kiss! A home is indeed made desolate by the loss of such a wife and mother. Many a mother is not this "bright and shining" home-light, less because of her disposition than because weakness and disease have deranged body and brain, making her irritable, peevish and fault-finding, even to those whom she best loves. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a never-failing remedy for female diseases. Hundreds of happy homes owe their brightness and attractiveness to this remedy, which transformed their wives and mothers from despondent, fretful invalids into healthful, hopeful women.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere. 2

New Advertisements.

Easton National Bank of Md.

Dec 27, 1879.

JANUARY 1st being a legal holiday, this Bank will be closed on that day. Bills maturing on the 1st prox., must be paid on the 31st of December. R. THOMAS,
dec31-1t Cashier.

Oak Hill Dairy.

MILK of best quality, delivered daily to families in Easton. Tickets for sale at the wagon. Leave orders with the driver.
SAMUEL F. SULLIVAN,
dec31,79yr Samuel F. Sullivan.

Paper and Envelopes.

In boxes, and by the quire and pack, large lot just received. A better article can now be had for the same money than other offered heretofore. G. W. Mumford.
(Opposite the bank.)

O. W. Gerry, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC
Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE and Residence on Railroad Avenue corner Harrison street
dec31,79yr

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

Over 1,000,000 bottles sold. It is the most popular remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and all Throat and Lung diseases. Has been in use for forty years. It will relieve the most distressing cough in one night. It never fails to cure Croup. It never can injure the most delicate child. It contains no opiate or poisonous drug. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price only 25 cents. Ask for Sellers' Cough Syrup. Take no other. Wholesale by Henry & Goldsborough, Agents, Easton.

A CARD.

Having associated myself with Mr. Jacob Williams in the Merchant Tailoring business, I respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of my old friends and customers, and invite them to call and see us whenever they come to Easton, promising to be as accommodating in the future, as in the past, and guaranteeing satisfaction to all my old friends and customers who may favor us with their patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL NORRIS.

Dec. 24 '78.

Notice of Dissolution.

All persons having claims against the estate of E. Jennie Ridgeway, dec'd, are hereby notified to file the same with the Register of Wills for Talbot county, on or before the 22d day of January, 1879, otherwise they will be deprived of all benefit by the dividend then to be made. J. F. BATEMAN, Ex'tor
of E. Jennie Ridgeway, dec'd.
dec24-3t

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Easton Gas Light Company of Talbot County are hereby notified that the next Annual Meeting will be held on Monday, January 6th, 1879, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time 5 Directors will be elected to manage the Company the ensuing year. By order,
L. HODSON,
dec24-2t Secretary.

Road Notice.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days from to-day, application will be made to the County Commissioners for Talbot county to condemn the road in Miles River Neck, running from the Public Road to the gates of the undersigned, so that the same may be made a part of the Public Road in said Neck.
Owen Norris,
W. P. Powell,
E. E. Owens,
J. Harold Wheeler,
Dec24 78-6t

The American Farmer

ESTABLISHED 1819.

For a Third of a Century under the Same Management.

Adapted to the wants, the taste, the comfort of the people of this section, its editorial force enlarged, and its corps of volunteer correspondents more numerous than ever, including men of eminent success in their respective departments of farm work; it will aim to be in 1879 better, brighter, more useful, than at any time in its past useful career, and to deserve to be a welcome visitor to every farmer and farmer's family.

Besides the Staple Crops, special attention is given to Live Stock, Home-made and Artificial Manures the Dairy, Fruits, Flowers, the Household, the Grange, &c.

Subscribe now. New subscribers for 1879 will receive five three numbers of 1878, if their names are in before Jan. 1.

$1 50 a year. To Clubs of five or more, only $1. Address,

SAM'L SANDS & SON, Publishers,
128 W. Baltimore St., (n'ge of Golden Plow,)
BALTIMORE, MD.

Prospectus for 1879

OF THE

Maryland Farmer,

The Oldest continuously published Agricultural Magazine in Maryland or the South.

A Monthly Magazine Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy, including Farming, Stock Breeding, Pomology, the Garden and Floriculture, Apiary, Dairy and Household Affairs.

EZRA WHITMAN, Editor and Publisher.
W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

TERMS:

The terms have been reduced to the following low rates:

1 Copy, one year, in advance,	$	1 00
6 copies, one year, in advance,		5 00
20 " " "		15 00
50 " " "		35 00
100 " " "		50 00

Subscription price to a club for half a year, if not paid in advance, will be at old rate, $1.50 per year, and positively no deduction.

Special Premiums to Farmers,

who may Canvass for New Subscribers.

Any person who sends us 100 Subscribers at $1 each, will receive 1 Young American Corn and Cob Mill, worth $40.00.

For 200 Subscribers at $1 each, we will give a Two Horse Iron Axle Whitewater Wagon, worth $100.00.

These articles we warrant to be first-class. Address EZRA WHITMAN,
No. 141 West Pratt Street,
Baltimore, Md.

New Store!

New Stock!

New Firm!

AT THE

OLD STAND

On Market Space.

JACOB WILLIAMS & CO. would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have moved into their new building on Market Space, and have opened an entire new stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

Boots and Shoes

&c., &c., and are now prepared to offer their customers extraordinary inducements. They would call particular attention to their immense stock of Boots Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Misses, which has just been purchased at panic prices and which will be sold at correspondingly low prices. We have put those goods in the market determined to sell, and to accomplish this they must be sold very low, and as "we mean business," it will be to your interest to examine and buy. Come and be convinced. Our stock of Groceries, &c., is full and complete, and everything marked down! down!! down!! Call and see us and we will satisfy you. We have also a large and beautiful stock of French Candies for Christmas.

December 24, 1878.

Manufacturing.

We are still making to order of the Very best Materials, Gents Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Hand Stitched Boots (own make) from $6 to $8.50; Hand Stitched Gaiters from $4 to $4.50. All guaranteed or we do not ask you to take them.
Elliott & Bartlett.

Trunks, Trunks—

Persons coming anything in this line would do well to give us a call.
Henry & Goldsborough.

SMOKE
DURHAM
TOBACCO
Warranted Genuine.
MARRIED OR SINGLE LIFE
No. 1. The Physiology of Marriage.
No. 2. The Private Medical Adviser.
SINGLE LIFE

OPIUM and Morphine habit cured. Treatment shortest and most successful. Address, with stamp, Dr. Marshall, Quincy, Ill.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

For the speedy and permanent cure of Nervous Debility and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. W. JAQUES & Co., 186 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, O.

Royal Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

Facts & Compton, District Managers,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Gross Assets	$20,326,765 80
Assets in the United States	2,681,892 99
Surplus as regards policy-holders larger than that of any other Fire Insurance Company in the world	6,840 865 43
Net fire income of the Company for 1877	4,014,300 64
United States income during the year 1877	1,771,431 49
Losses paid since organization	33,344,345 78

Insures town and country property at equitable rates. Policies issued for two, three, four and five years, upon dwellings, schools, farm property, or churches, at reduced rates. All losses adjusted and paid through the Baltimore office without reference to Liverpool or elsewhere

D. C. AVERY, Agent,
Easton, Md.
nov12-1y

Carriages!

Carriages!!

S. B. HOPKINS & SON,

CARRIAGE BAZAAR

Easton, Md.

Spring Stock Just Received.

CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS.

Harness, Whips, Lap-Shawls, Horse Covers, &c., also

BABY CARRIAGES.

The Largest Stock—the Greatest Variety—The Lowest Prices of any Establishment on the Shore.

We are offering to purchasers, this season greater inducements than ever before, and respectfully ask an examination of our Stock and prices.

A number of Second-hand Carriages also on hand and for sale at very low figures.
ap23-1m S. B. Hopkins & Son.

TREE PLANTING & PRUNING.

The subscriber makes it his business to plant, prune, and manage fruit and shade trees.

A long experience in Europe and America, is a guarantee that what he undertakes will be done satisfactory.

Unnderdraining and Pruning a Specialty.

Winter is the season to prune grape vines. Hedges laid or pruned to order.

Being agent for E. E. Cochran's Middletown nurseries, I can furnish shade trees, evergreens, fruit trees, strawberry and raspberry plants, &c., &c., as fine and as cheap as anybody, and knowing the nurseries, I can guarantee that those ordering through me will get what they ord r.

Thankful for past favors, I respectfully solicit orders and work. Orders left at Dawson & Bro., promptly attended to.
CHARLES ADAMS
Easton, Dec. 10-78-3m

E. J. Hutzler. Thos Nichols.

Stoves! Stoves!!

and Tinware,

BY

Hulse & Nichols,

At the Old Stand of the late G. W. Beck, on Washington Street.

Having bought out Mr. Annie Beck we will carry on the Stove and Tin business in all its branches. Call and see our stock of Stoves and Tinware and get our prices before purchasing. No. 8 Cook Stoves complete for $18.00. Heating Stoves from $3.00 to $30.00. Fireplace Stoves for $28.00.

Roofing, Spouting and Bell Hanging a Specialty.

Repairing Old Stoves promptly attended to. All work attended to in person. Call and see us.
HULSE & NICHOLS,
dec10,78 Easton, Md

Still Alive.

I am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Prices Lower than Ever!

My Overcoats,
Dress Suits,
Business Suits,
Furnishing Goods,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Neck Wear, &c., &c.,

Can't be Beat on the Shore!

Come and be convinced of the bargains offered at the old reliable store of
MOSES BERZ.
nov12

Freights Reduced

ON

Wye, Miles and Choptank Rivers,

By the Schooner DEXTER, Capt. Greenbury Marshall, and the Sloop WILLIAM HAYWARD, Capt. Nicholas C. Marshall.

These boats will run to any points on above rivers for the accommodation of farmers. Rates reduced to 4 cents per bushel.
sep10 G. MARSHALL.

Salt, Salt in for Sale—

All kinds, at the Provision Store of J. H. Parrott, on Dock street.

1878.

THE FOUR REVIEWS

AND

BLACKWOOD.

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NOTICE.

DR. HOCKING announces that he will remove in about two weeks to Mr. Walter H. Thompson's new house, on Railroad Avenue, opposite Mr. A. W. Fountain's residence
Easton, Dec. 10th, 1878-tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Talbot County Agricultural Society will take place at the office of Joseph B. Seth, Esq., in Easton, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1879, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.
By order,
T. K. ROBSON,
dec10-4t Secretary.

Easton National Bank of Md.

Dec. 9th, 1878.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this institution that an election will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th of JANUARY next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. R. THOMAS,
dec10-4t, L G Cashier.

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We will during the HOLIDAYS dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, at EXTRAORDINARY LOW prices for cash. SPLENDID ORGANS 12 3-5 sets of reeds $65, 6 sets with Sub Bass and Coupler $90, 2 sets $50, 1 set $55. 7 octave all ROSEWOOD PIANOS $130, 7 1-3 do $140, warranted for SIX years. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manfrs. and Dealers, 40 E. 14th St. N. Y.

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To the Taxpayers of Talbot.

The Collector of State and County Taxes for 1878, may be found at the Collector's office in Easton every Tuesday. He will be at

Trappe, Saturday next, Dec. 14,

and will have his books and accounts at Merrick's Store in that town.

The laws of the State require the Collector to close up his tax accounts within six months from the time he opens his books, as will be seen by reference to Section 42 of Chapter 483, Acts of 1874, and unless the collector does so he is liable to prosecution and punishment.

Taxpayers will therefore see at once that it is absolutely necessary for them to settle their tax accounts not later than January, 1879, and as the collector is averse to dunning taxpayers, levying on and scheduling property, &c., and at the same time is determined to execute the duties of his office as they are laid down by law, he hopes to have the pleasure of receipting for all the taxes due in Talbot county, by New Years, 1879.
G. E. HADDAWAY,
dec10tf Collector.

Dress Making.

MADAME LORD announces to the ladies of Easton and vicinity, that she has returned to Easton and secured rooms over Professor Minnick's store, where she will carry on the business of

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING;

in all its branches. She has the latest Fall and Winter Fashions, and will receive all the new styles as they appear