American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

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Arkansas Investigation.

The report of the majority of the congressional committee appointed to investigate affairs in Arkansas is a very temperate and just review of the political and social condition of that State. The committee fully recognize the validity of the election of 1874 and of the new constitution, and say that there is no apparent reason why the federal authorities should interfere, because peace prevails and the people are satisfied with their local government.—The minority report, signed only by Mr. Ward, of Illinois, views the matter in a different light. He considers the present State government an usurpation, and says that the Legislature is endeavoring to pass laws which will practically restore slavery or drive all colored people from the State. And he thinks if Congress does not interfere by placing Joseph Brooks in the gubernatorial chair and establishing the constitution of 1868, that the federal government will stand in the position of legalizing revolution and making secession easy.

The Terms of Compromise.

The members of the Conservative party claiming to have been elected members of the House of Representatives of Louisiana have submitted their claims to the award and arbitrament of the members of the Congressional Committee now in session at New Orleans. It is proposed that the committee will undertake to decide which contestants are rightfully entitled to the five disputed seats in the Louisiana House of Delegates, the conditions being that no matter what the decision may be, the Conservatives will not endeavor to interfere with the Kellogg Government, but will sustain it in good faith. The importance of this point is developed by the fact that Mr. Hoar and his colleagues are as fully convinced as the Foster sub-committee were that the Returning Board perpetrated a very gross fraud upon Louisiana by making up a Republican majority in the house of Delegates, and that the decision of the committee will give the House over to the control of the Conservatives. The result would be that the Conservatives would control the lower branch of the Legislature, the Republicans the upper, and Kellogg be guaranteed an official lease of life until the end of his term. The question of agreeing to such a compromise is involved in doubt. The Conservative House of Delegates first consented to accept it, whereupon the supposititous Governor McEnery and his adherents bolted, and the majority weakened considerably after this exhibition of hostility to compromise. McEnery got up an opposition meeting, and resolutions were adopted pledging the Conservative party to a steady opposition to any compact which involved the recognition of the Kellogg Government. Another difficulty appears in the attitude of the members who constitute the Kellogg House of Delegates, as they will not consent that Mr. Hoar's committee shall turn out the half-dozen members who constitute the majority. A split in the Conservative party is also foreshadowed, as there seems to be a faction led by Penn which acts on the compromise policy and promises to disband the White League, notwithstanding that the McEnery clique have taken up a position in the last ditch. So far negotiations have progressed without any blood being spilt, which is a remarkable feature of New Orleans politics in moments of excitement.

Congressional Proceedings.

In the United States Senate Thursday Mr. Hamilton presented a memorial from Baltimore merchants against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. Mr. Morton presented a memorial from fifteen hundred colored men of Baltimore, depositors in the Freedmen's Bank, praying Congress to reimburse them for their losses. A number of bills granting pensions were passed. The House bill appropriating $150,000 to purchase seeds for the Kansas and Nebraska farmers whose crops were destroyed by grasshoppers was passed.—Mr. Washburn, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill to pay certain persons for losses occasioned by the St. Alban's raid. Under the call of the Calender of general orders, a number of private bills were disposed of. Mr. Morton's resolution to amend the twenty-second joint rule in reference to the counting of the electoral vote was taken up, and after some debate again referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

In the House of Representatives the debate on the Civil Rights bill was resumed. Mr. Blount made a speech against the bill, and he was followed by Mr. Sener, Republican, of Virginia, who defined his position and gave his reasons why he could not join with his party in support of the bill. Mr. Hoar, Mr. Hale and Mr. Cain made speeches, and then John Young Brown, of Kentucky, took the floor, and made a most bitter and vindictive attack on Mr. Butler, in language grossly insulting and unparliamentary. When the Speaker interrogated him as to where he meant to locate a hypothecal case which he was working up in turgid rhetoric, he answered evasively and in a manner that laid him open to the charge of prevarication. When the climax was reached and the rhetorical mud-ball fell on Mr. Butler, he was immediately called to order, and Mr. Hale offered a resolution of censure, and Mr. Dawes offered a resolution to expel as a substitute. After a lengthy debate Mr. Dawes withdrew his resolution, and Mr. Hale's resolution was adopted.—The Sergent-at-Arms conducted Mr. Brown to the bar of the House, and the Speaker administered a reprimand. Those proceedings occupied the entire session.

In the Senate on Friday, the death of Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, was announced by his colleague, Senator Ferry, and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral obsequies, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate adjourned.

In the House bills were introduced to incorporate the Metropolitan Droveyard and Slaughtering Company of the District of Columbia, to amend the act to remove restrictions upon the right of Congressmen to draw pay during recess, and to remove the political disabilities of Thomas B. Edelin, of Maryland. The latter bill was passed. The consideration of the civil rights bill was then resumed. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Southard, Kellogg, Munroe, Lewis, Burrows, Rapier, Phelps, Phillips, Shanks, Niblack, Garfield, and Butler, the debate being closed by the latter gentleman in an eminently characteristic speech. An amendment to strike out the school clause was agreed to by yeas 148 nays 48. A motion to substitute the text of the Senate bill for the House bill was rejected by yeas 115, nays 148.—The preamble was agreed to by yeas 219, nays 23. The bill was then passed by 153 yeas to 97 nays, eleven republicans voting in the negative, among whom was Mr. Lowndes, of Maryland.

In the United States Senate on Saturday Pinchback's petition to be admitted to his seat was received. The bill to create the territory of Ocklahoma was postponed until next December. Some business of local importance in relation to the District of Columbia was transacted, and a Cincinnati memorial in favor of the subsidy to the Texas Pacific Railroad was presented. The Committee on Pensions reported a bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and the Indian war of 1811, and restoring to the rolls the names of pensioners stricken therefrom under the act of 1862 for disloyalty, and the bill was laid over for subsequent consideration.—Mr. Morton reported a bill to regulate the counting of the vote for the President and Vice President, and providing for deciding cures of contest. The House Civil Rights bill was read once and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a resolution was adopted with a view of discovering whether the law has been violated by preparations to print the portrait of any living person upon the national currency. Majority and minority reports from the Committee on Arkansas affairs were presented. The Hennepin Canal bill was called, and upon it there ensued a discussion that covered the whole ground of internal improvements, water routes of transportation and government subsidies. Mr. Dawes made an earnest protest against adopting any measure calling for large expenditures until Congress determined what should be done to meet the rapidly decreasing revenues, and the prospect that the Government will not have money enough for current expenses. Mr. Dawes' appeal deterred the House from a vote, and without taking any definite action it adjourned.

In the Senate on Monday an adverse report was made on the bill to aid the Washing, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad; also on the bill to allow G. W. Custis Lee to present to the Court of Claims his claim to compensation for the Arlington estate.—The Winans patent cigar-steamship bill was passed. A bill was introduced to change the boundaries of the eastern customs district of Maryland. Mr. Morton, from the committee on elections and privileges, submitted a report in the case of P. B. S. Pinchback, with a resolution declaring him entutled to a seat in the Senate from March 4, 1873, and Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, from the same committee, gave notice of an adverse report in the case. The President transmitted a special message to the Senate in reference to his change of views on the situation in Arkansas, claiming that Brooks is the proper Governor of the State, and that the new constitution was illegally adopted.

In the House bills were introduced appropriating $100,000 for a breakwater at Smith's Point, on the Potomac river; making West Point, Va., a port of entry; appropriating $25,000 to establish a light-house at the mouth of the Great Wicomico river; providing for collection of a tax on incomes in excess of $2,000; levying a tax on all property in the District of Columbia to defray expenses of its government; for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river; for the improvement of the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina; joint resolution placing colored and white soldiers on the same footing in regard to bounty and pensions. A bill was passed giving bounties to widows and heirs of deceased soldiers who enlisted in the late war for less than one year. Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution expressing the judgment of the House against a presidential third term, and the House refused to second the demand for the previous question by yeas 67, nays 102.

A Suit for Five Million Dollars.

A short time since the English stockholders in what is known as the "Emma Silver Mining Company of Utah," regarding themselves as having been defrauded, directed their president and solicitor to come to this country and make an examination of their property. These gentlemen accordingly visited Utah and made the investigation. Upon their return to New York they employed attorneys to institute proceedings against the men who, as they allege, have swindled their English constituents. Accordingly the lawyers have begun a suit against Trenor W. Park, president of the Panama Railroad, H. H. Baxter, a Wall street operator, and Wm. M. Stewart, one of the present Senators of the United States from Nevada, for the sum of $5,000,000 in the name of the Emma Silver Mining Company. The complainants charge the defendants with having fraudulently obtained the money of the plaintiffs on wilfully false statements of the value of the Emma property, based upon a mendacious report of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, who, it is asserted, was to obtain a large fee contingent upon a favorable report. The complaint narrates the manner in which the Emma Mining Company was organized and the stock afterwards floated on the London market by the aid of Baron Grant and others associated with him.

There is said to have been discovered in North Carolina a "breathing cave," the suction of which is so great that it draws in living animals. It seems to have sucked in a newspaper man.

News and Other Items.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company pay annually $58,455.09 for salaries of employees.

The hog cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent in some portions of Augusta county, Virginai.

The ice crop recently housed on the upper Hudson is estimated at 2,500,000 tons, valued at $28,000,000.

Ninety-seven cases of small-pox were sent to the Riverside Hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York, last week.

The only vacant seat in San Francisco stock board has been sold for $30,000.—This is the highest price ever paid for a seat, and is $20,000 higher than the price about a year ago.

Secretary Brtstow's new broom of economy sweeps 220 superfluous employees out of the New York custom-house, and reduces the expenses $250,000 a year.

The aggregate packing of the hog crop in the West to January 29, is approximately, 4,750,000, as compared with a total of 5,466,200 during last season.

The charity ball for the benefit of the Child's Nursery and Hospital, in New York, which came off in that city on Thursday night, was a great success, the profits of the festival footing up about $20,000.

A colored man eloped from Amelia county, Va., last week with a white girl, aged about 15. The parties who were arrested claim to be husband and wife, but the man has been lodged in jail to answer the charges of miscegenation.

Mr. Geo. N. Palmer, of Saltville, Va., has recently sold his short-horn cow, Millie the second, with her four weeks' old calf to Mr. A. M. Bowman, of Waynesboro', Augusta county, Va., for the sum of $1,000.

The cotton manufacturing business seems to be picking up all around, and has improved so much at the Dwight Mills, at Chicopee, Mass., that they would run on full time again but for low water.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company are building 6,000 coal cars at Packerton, Pa., turning out 96 per week. About one thousand men are employed.

The works of the Middlesex Company, at Lowell, are soon to be started to their fullest extent. The mills are now running full time, but with a reduced number of operatives

A fire in St. Patrick's Church, New Haven, Conn., Saturday afternoon damaged it about $25,000.

"Marry a widower! Not I!" said Matilda. "Babies are like tooth-brushes—everybody wants their own."

The strike on the part of the female operatives in a shoe factory in Lynn, Mass., terminated on Wednesday, the employer having consented to restore the former schedule of prices.

Thus far eight bodies have been discovered in the ruins of the Beaufort (Canada) Lunatic Asylum, which was burned a few days ago. It is reported that one of the lunatics has killed his sister at Three Rivers, Canada, with an axe.

The Minnesota Senate have unanimously passed the House resolution previously telegraphed, calling upon Wm. S. King to vindicate himself of Irwin's charges in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy, or resign his seat in the forty-fourth Congress.

A man calling himself Professor Thompson is now lecturing in Illinois in behalf of the Shithsonian Institute, at Washington, but Professor Henry says that no person has ever been authorized so to act.

The Charleston (South Carolina) Chamber of Commerce has instructed its president to petition Congress to make an appropriation by the 15th instant for the purchase of a site in that city for a United States light house depot.

The Nevada Senate has finally passed the Assembly joint resolutions asking Congress to amend the treaty with China for the prevention of coolie importation.

In the Ohio House on Thursday the bill to abolish capital punishment was defeated by a vote of 42 to 44.

A wicked man in Davenport being on his death-bed, wished some proper person regarding his future state, and his friend sent a fire insurance agent to him.

A son asked his father, "Why is Mr. Smith's liquor store like a counterfeit dollar?" "I can't tell, my son." "Because you can't pass it," said the boy.

A "converted" prize-fighter named William Thompson, known as "Bendigo," has recently attracted much attention in London as a speaker at religious meetings. He is now 62 years old, having spent nearly a quarter of a century of his life in the "ring."

At Princeton, Ill., on Thursday, Henry T. Reed was shot and instantly killed by his brother, Samuel Reed. A feud has existed between the two brothers for several years, and some time ago Henry managed to get the old man to sign over the farm, worth some $50,000, to him, which embittered the other brothers more than ever against him.

The plantation of Mrs. Mayblum, Fort Bend county, Texas, has produced this year $3,000 worth of syrup from land which, if planted in cotton, would have yielded only about $400.

Mrs. Elizabeth Etheridge, the venerable mother of Hon. Emerson Ethridge, died at Dresden, Tenn., on the 17th ult., at the advanced age of 102 years.

Owing to the freezing of the pumps at the Lancaster, Pa., water works, the reservoir is entirely empty, leaving the city without water, to the great inconvenience of factories and citizens. Should a fire occur great damage is anticipated.

Mrs. John Graback, of Kearney junction, Nebraska, killed her little step-daughter, aged four or five years, it is alleged, by kicking the child down and jumping upon her in a fit of anger. It is stated that the woman attempted recently to poison the child but failed.

John McCormick, one of the wealthiest citizens of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, was murdered in his store Friday night for his money.

The bark *Rainbow* cleared from Philadelphia Friday for Yokohama with a cargo of 215,000 gallons refined petroleum, the value of which was $40,850. This is the first cargo ever shipped from that port in that direction.

The lower house of the South Carolina Legislature have passed unanimously a resolution requesting Senators and Congressmen from that State to support the Texas Pacific railroad.

A boiler in Louis Hock's file factory in St. Louis exploded with terrific violence on Saturday, demolishing the boiler and engine rooms, fatally scalding and burning Wm. Hoffman, seriously injuring Wm. Seltzer, engineer, and slightly wounding Gustav O. Hiem and Louis Hock, Proprietor.

The New York Herald says fourteen pounds of mutilated bank notes of various denominations, representing over one million of dollars, were discovered in a rag shop, No. 411 West Thirty-ninth street, on Sunday morning. They are of various denominations, with large pieces cut out of the centre, including the engraved medallion, and are all notes of some of the national banks of that State.

Proposed Measures for Increasing the Revenue.

ADDITIONAL TAX ON WHISKEY AND TOBACCO—THE TEA AND COFFEE DUTY NOT TO BE REIMPOSED.

A Washington despatch to the New York *Times* says:

"The Ways and Means Committee had another adjourned meeting to-night, but have not yet determined upon a bill to increase revenue. It is true that one specific proposition was made to tax tea and was voted down in the shape in which it was raised. It is not thereby absolutely settled that tea will not be taxed, but as was foreshadowed two days ago, it is probable that on account of the speculative interests involved, and the impossibility of deriving much revenue from that article for a year to come, the attempt will be made to secure the needed revenues from other articles. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is of opinion that he can collect a tax of a dollar a gallon on whiskey, and the statistics show that the stock on hand and in bond is not very large, and there is not now time before the passage of a bill to manufacture great quantities in anticipation of the tax. The increase from such a tax as this would amount to near $20,000,000 in the next year. The field is an inviting one, therefore, for the committee to examine. Inquiries concerning the amount that can be gained from tobacco will also be made, and it is said that $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 increase from this source may be secured. The proposition to change the advalorem duties on sugar to a specific tax is urged, and the probable increase from such a change is estimated by the sugar producers to be about seven million of dollars, mostly from the more certain collections and the prevention of frauds. Ten millions might be gained by a tax of a dollar a barrel on petroleum, which would only raise the cost of oil about three cents per gallon. The Committee is now looking over the whole field to see where the needed $30,000,000 can be obtained, and what propositions will succeed in the House. It is nearly certain that taxes will be placed upon a few articles, for the most part luxuries, and that no effort will be made to amend the Tariff laws generally."

A Lunatic in a Pulpit.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal January 20: On Sunday morning the services at the Irvingite Cathredral, at Albury, near Guildford—a building which was erected at a cost of £60,000 by the late Mr. Henry Drummond—was interrupted in a somewhat alarming manner. The service had proceeded to the reading of the prayers, when Captain Symes, a member of the congregation, was observed to leave his seat. He at once ascended the stairs and entered the pulpit. Closing the door, he stretched forth his hands and addressed the congregation. He said he was commissioned by God to deliver a message, which would not be heard with favor. At this juncture several of the church officials rushed up the pulpit stairs, and begged the gallant Captain to desist. The request was met by the Captain drawing a sword from a sheath, which was concealed under his coat, and, waving it above his head, he said that if any person interferred with him in the delivery of his message, he would run him through to the heart. A precipitate retreat was made by the officials, and in the meantime Captain Symes proceeded to address the congregation, warning them that it was his duty to tell them that perdition was their fate if they continued in their present faith. Mr. Armstrong, a barrister at law, and an intimate friend of Captain Symes, left his seat, and running up to the pulpit stairs, begged him to come down. The Captain raised his sword, and striking Mr. Armstrong across the hand, nearly cut off one of his fingers. The alarm caused by this extraordinary conduct was very great. The ladies of the congregation screamed, and many of them fainted. The male portion of the congregation left their seats, and assembling in knots in the aisles of the church, called to Captain Symes to come down. One gentleman, undeterred by the injury inflicted on Mr. Armstrong, ascended the pulpit stairs to expostulate with the Captain. The only reply he received was the presentation at his head of a loaded revolver. Hearing the 'click' of the weapon he slid down the stairs on his back and hid behind the staircase. During this scene the Duke and the Duchess of Northumberland, who are regular attendants of the church, left their seats. The Duchess fainted, and was carried from the church by her attendants.—Captain Symes had now full possession of the pulpit, and striking the sword on the Bible, he proceeded in a loud tone to deliver what he termed his message, amidst the screaming of the females and vociferous calls to "come down" of the males.—The officials of the church had by this time armed themselves with long poles, and with these they went into the pulpit, and after a tremendous scuffle, succeeded in knocking the sword and revolver out of the hands of the Captain. They then laid hold of him and dragged him down the pulpit stairs. As the Captain violently resisted, a rope was procured, and with it he was bound hand and foot, and tied to one of the pillars of the building. He was subsequently given in charge to the police, and on the following day was brought before a magistrate. On the certificates of two surgeons he was removed to a lunatic asylum.

Colored Education in Delaware.

There are in this State, outside of Wilmington, 28 schools, where between 1,100 and 1,200 colored children are taught the rudimentary branches of an English education. From the State these schools do not receive a dollar for their support, and yet they are well conducted under a most admirable discipline and a uniform system.—All of them are under the management of colored teachers, some of whom are accomplished and well educated. In at least two instances are these teachers able to converse fluently in languages other than our own, and one is a fine German scholar.

For the most part the colored schools are maintained with a revenue which is raised among the colored people themselves, who are assisted in the work by the Delaware Association for the Moral Improvement and Education of the Colored People. The Association gives to each school about six dollars per month to help pay the teachers' salaries, and also extends assistance in the erection of schoolhouses. In this way it has expended in the cause probably $90,000 during the seven years of its existence. Further help is extended in the purchase of books, the association purchasing at wholesale prices and disposing to the schools at the cost price. With this help, and the money raised among the colored people, the most of the schools in the State are kept open regularly. At the present time, however, the schools at New Castle, Newark and Christiana, where there are good schoolhouses, are closed. The greater part of the salaries paid are raised by the colored people themselves. Thus, for instance, at Dover they raise $29 per month, at Seaford $25, at Odessa $26, at Summit Bridge $24, at Mount Pleasant $26, while in some places the amount thus raised is only a little in excess of the sum furnished by the association. The average throughout the State will be about $12 per month.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

The Will of a Millionaire.

The will of the late William Henry Aspinwall was admitted to probate in New York on Tuesday. About $1,500,000 is left as special legacies, his five children, two sons and three daughters, being constituted residuary legatees, share and share alike, under careful provisions making the legacy absolute to the sons, and a settlement in trust for their issue, *per stirpes* in the case of the daughters. The wife of the testator, Anna Breck Aspinwall, receives a special legacy of $600,000, the house on University place and Tenth street, with pictures plate and household furniture, the family place known as Rockwood, in Tarrytown, Westchester county, and one or two other small pieces of real estate in the same town, all in trust for life, and in bar of dower and other widow rights. The father and mother-in-law of the devisor, George and Catharine Breck, receive the income of $20,000, and bequests of $50,000 are made under the same conditions up to majority or marriage, when they become settlements to his two nieces, Anna and Elizabeth Reed. His namesakes, five in number, receive $5,000 each, and his other relatives such debts as they may owe the estate. The family pictures and Stuart's head of Washington are left to his eldest son, with the request that they be kept in the line of the eldest male heir and treated in all future devises as heir-looms. A small bequest left to one of his sister-in-law, $150,000 to each of his daughter's husbands, and several small annuities to favorite servants complete the legacies of the will and its accompanying codicils. The absence of any legacies to charitable institutions is explained in a clause in which the testator says that he has long made it his object and aim to make such donations during his lifetime, an example which he requests his heirs to follow.

Beatitudes.

Blessed are they that are blind, for they shall see no ghosts.

Blessed are they that are deaf, for they never lend money, and never hear tedious stories.

Blessed are they that are afraid of thunder, for they shall hesitate about getting married and keep away from political meetings.

Blessed are they that are lean, for there is a chance to grow fat.

Blessed are they that are ignorant, for they are happy in thinking they know everything.

Blessed is he that is ugly in form and features, for the "gales" shall not molest him.

Blessed is she who would get married, but can't, for the consolations of the Gospel are hers.

Blessed are the orphan children, for they have no mothers to spank 'em.

Blessed are they that expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed.

Blessed are they who do not advertise, for they shall rarely be troubled with a customer.

THOUSANDS OF HORSES AND CATTLE STARVING.—Mr. Henry Bergh, of New York, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in a card addressed to the New York Express, says he is in receipt of information, communicated by the United States officers in command at Omaha, to the effect that owing to the late ravages of the grasshoppers in Nebraska, whereby the farming products of that State were destroyed, thousands of horses and cattle are on the point of starvation. He earnestly requests all humane persons to assist him in forwarding without delay, the means necessary to avert a great calamity from the laborious farmers, whose main support these suffering animals are, by sending donations to his office at once.

CHANGES OF FORTUNE.—Twenty years ago, Guiseppe Garibalda and John Thompson were making soap on Staten Island, New York. Sunday week Garibaldi made his entrance into Rome as a member of the Italian Parliment. The whole population turned out to do him honor, and he was greeted with tumultuous enthusiasm as the deliverer of Italy. His partner in the soap business, John Thompson, is now president of the First National Bank of New York. As instances of the vicissitudes of fortune the lives of these men are noteworthy. It is well to bear in mind, however, they were excellent soapmakers, and attended to their business.

WHOLESALE USE OF MORPHIA.—Seeing the paragraph about the fifty morphia bottle found in the trunk of a Vicksburg woman, a writer in the Petersburg (Va.) *Index* remarks: "That looks like a pretty free use of the narcotic, but we know even a more excessive use of the deadly drug.—A lady of this State, who died some years ago, left behind two flour barrels filled with morphia bottles. It was calculated by her husband that her indulgence had cost him ten thousand dollars through the several years during which her vitality resisted and survived its effects."

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.—The Odd-Fellows in the United States are a secret beneficial society of great numerical strength and importance. On December 31, 1873, their membership reached the large aggregate of 414,092, that being the latest date at which reports have yet been made. There were at that time 5,470 lodges in this country, and during the year ending with that date 57,212 new members were initiated. The revenues of this great organization for 1873 amounted to $3,928,696, whilst the large sum of $1,333,240 was disbursed for relief.

The morning train from Albany on the New York and Erie Railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail on Saturday, two miles north of Binghamptou.—The palace car was thrown thirty feet and smashed to pieces; two coaches and a baggage car left the track. There were only a few passengers on board. Some were bruised and scratched, but none seriously.

Seven tons of locks and brass keys for the Palace Hotel at San Francisco, to cost $10,000, have been ordered of a San Francisco locksmith.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.50@000
Patapsco Family,	$8.00@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	$7.25@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	$122@125
" red,	$118@125
Corn—white,	77@78
" yellow,	78@79
Rye,	95@100
Oats,	64@65

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Horse Bills.

FULL SHEET SIZE, with large Horse and Buggy cut, beautiful border and good paper, printed in the neatest manner at this office. Call and see specimens.
Feb11-tf.

For Sale.

A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, gentle to all kinds of harness and is perfectly safe and trusty in the hands of ladies. For particulars enquire at this office.
Feb11-tf.

WANTED.—I will give fifty cents per hundred pounds for old bones.
Apply to
Feb4-tf. THOS. H. KEMP.

THOS. H. KEMP. JAS. W. WADDELL.

KEMP & WADDEL,

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DENTON, MD.,

Will practice in the Courts of Caroline, and all other counties on the Eastern Shore, and give especial attention to settlement of estates and collection of claims.
KEMP & WADDELL.

I am living upon my farm three miles from town and will be home on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays of each week, ready to transact all business desired by my friends. I will be at my office in Denton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week, and any business left with Mr. Waddell will receive my prompt attention.
Feb4-y. T. H. KEMP.

MARYLAND HOMESTEAD AND Settlers Agency.

For Information Apply to
Wm. S. RIDGELEY,
Denton, Caroline Co., Md.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS WHO WISH to sell this season will do well to communicate with the subscriber at his office in Denton on Tuesday's and Saturday's. In consequence of arrangements with influential parties at the North an extensive immigration is anticipated the coming season to our county and all who place their property at an early date in my hands, as attorney for sale, will have every opportunity afforded to realize upon it.

I desire descriptions as soon as practicable, that are not exaggerated, with reasonable terms and fair prices. Upon this basis I propose to operate. I desire my efforts to be mutually beneficial to both seller and buyer. Upon my part I offer the pledge that a most extsnsive communication will be opened with Northern and Western men and if any of my clients have property they desire to sell and if put in the way of purchasing by a thorough correspondence and intimate association with parties responsible at the North, I am prepared to carry them to the very doors of large and desirable sections all information respecting properties in my hands for sale as attorney.

I shall issue a special catalogue of all such properties the last of the present month, distributing among my correspondents at the North. All who wish to sell and have not made other arrangements will do well to communicate with me at once.

If you have the right kind of property and the right kind of prices I can render you service WM. S. RIDGELEY, Atty.,
Feb4-tf. Denton, Md.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions**, and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm**, and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility**, and **Leucorrhœa**, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even when no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

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at the room in Denton formerly occupied by Doct. George where she is prepared to cut and make garments for ladies in the latest style and most fashionable manner and at reasonable prices. The latest patterns for DRESSES, SACQUES, CLOAKES, &c., &c., received every month.

A FIT GUARANTEED.

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RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, EAR RINGS, JETS, LADIES' WATCH CHAINS, PINS, &c.

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL AGES.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired.

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Mr. Thomas Lowe, is my authorized agent to receive and deliver work for me at Denton. [Jan7-1y.

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A SUPPLY of good Oysters can be had at Potter's Landing every Friday and at Denton every Saturday, at the low price of 25 cents per bushel, by
STEWART & LANKFORD.

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A HOWE SEWING MACHINE, but little used, good as new, will be sold cheap. Apply at this office. [Dec24-tf.

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