American Union

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning, March 25 1875

Ready for a Fourth Term.

We noticed some weeks since a political slate that had been made up by a little knot of partizan worshippers of the faithful few, as they are termed, in the Domocratic ranks of this State. Amongst that number most prominently presented for one of the best offices in the State was the name of Levin Woolford, Esq., of Somerset county, for a re-nomination to the office of Comptroller. He is now serving his third term and all sensible persons would suppose that personal modesty and a decent respect for the opinions and claims of other good and deserving men would induce him to release his hold upon the public teat, that others equally as competent and as honest to run the "merchine," might at least have some show for a nomination, if not an election. When last the nomination was conferred upon Mr. Woolford, he became very unselfish and declared that he would not, under any circumstances, consent to be a candidate again before the people of Maryland. But we presume he has changed his mind since that time, and having spent three terms in office, has come to the conclusion that the place is his by right and was created specially under the Constitution of the State for the benefit of himself and family —or it may be that he is trying to out Grant Gen. Grant, who is charged with casting sly glances for a third term, and Mr. Woolford having already reached this point in his political ambition, fears to retire decently and in order, least Gen. Grant might be successful in a third term and get even with him in his vaulting ambition — The newspapers have had much to say of Gen. Grant's Cæsarism, third term and nepotism, but here is a very quiet gentleman, reared in the unpretending an unostentatious scenes of Somerset, enjoying the emoluments of the best office in that county for years and then introduced to the fatest stall at the capitol of the State, fed upon the best provender, waxes fat and gives all of his sons and relatives a choice position, and leaves poor but competent and honest democrats out in the cold to take care of themselves—here we say, is a quiet gentleman, who in his political greed desires a re-nomination that he and his sons and relatives may extend their lease of power two years more, if not for life.—We know not what backers Mr. Woolford may have when he again comes before a convention of his party, but his partizan cat must have a very long tail if he can throw dust in the eyes of the next Democratic nominating convention, or his sons, nephews or other relatives are strong enough to outvote the people who will have something to say in the election of the next Comptroller of Maryland. There is no knowing the amount of cheek some politicians can carry.

A Southern Tornado.

Despatches from Augusta, Georgia, furnish the particulars of a fearfully destructive tornado which passed over that city and the surrounding country on Saturday last, extending into South Carolina, uprooting trees, demolishing buildings and causing great destruction to human life.—At Camack, on the Georgia Railroad, several houses were blown down. Thomas Geisling was killed and several persons wounded. Near Thomson, forty miles from Augusta, a large amount of property was destroyed and several persons killed. At Appling, in Columbia county, the destruction to property is reported to be great. Several persons are reported killed and many wounded. At Aiken, South Carolina, the Catholic church was completely demolished. All lines north are down but one. Reports from the country are confused and unsatisfactory as to the extent of damage and number of lives lost, but there seems to be no doubt that the storm was fearfully destructive, surpassing in extent and violence anything of the kind in this section for years.

The list of casualities by the tornado is as follows: John L. Hevall and wife and two daughters of John N. Morgan, badly wounded by falling houses; several negroes killed and wounded at Appling; the houses of S. Hutchison, Solon Reese, John Boston and others destroyed; Mrs. Martha Darcy and Miss Maggie Bailey, killed; Miss Malone and Mrs. Grey, seriously wounded; one end of the Court House was blown in. At Camack every house except one is destroyed. Mr. Fielding, telegraph operator, was badly bruised. The tornado struck a train, demolishing it completely and killing one man instantly. All trains coming to Augusta except those of the Central Railroad have been delayed, but no serious damage to the railroads has occurred. No loss of life or damage to property has occurred in Augusta. James Gordon, white, and Charles Ramsey, colored, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in Savannah river.

A later despatch says the tornado caused fearful destruction along its track, laying waste houses, trees and fences, and killing persons and stock. The Baptists were holding a meeting at Elam Church, near Camack, when the storm demolished it, killing three, and wounding twenty-five persons. Residences and out-houses were demolished on many plantations in Warren, McDuffie, and Columbia counties in Georgia, the destruction extending into Edgefield, Aiken and Barnwell counties in South Carolina. In some places persons were blown a distance of sixty yards. Every house on Mrs. P. E. Walton's plantation, including the fine residence, was destroyed. In Columbia county three negroes were killed and twenty-five persons wounded. Ten houses on Dr. Hamilton's place were destroyed. It is impossible to give a correct idea of the amount of property lost. Several hundred thousand dollars will not cover it. Fearful suffering is already reported in the devastated territory, being the severest storm ever known in this section.

The Louisiana Compromise.

The award of the arbitrating committee on the Louisiana Compromise has been received in New Orleans but the result has not been announced. It is understood, however, the committee have decided that about eleven Conservative members not returned by the Returning Board as elected are entitled to seats in the Legislature.—The arbitrators decided that Elam, claiming to have been elected to the Senate on the Conservative ticket for the district which includes the town of Coushatta and Colfax, is not entitled to a seat, and that in Grant parish there was no election for a member of the House, and the Conservative contestant is awarded a seat in the senate. The award, it is understood, leaves the House Democratic and the Senate Republican, with a small Republican majority on joint ballot. All seven of the arbitrators signed the award. Mr. Wheeler is expected to go to New Orleans to aid in carrying out the adjustment. It is intimated on good authority that Governor Kellogg will call an extra session of the Legislature to meet about the 12th or 15th of April. The friends of adjustment claim there will be no difficulty in carrying it into effect, public sentiment being now strongly in favor of a settlement of the political difficulties.

A Singular Railroad Accident.

A very strange accident happened to the express train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad on Friday night last, near Newport, Del., south of Wilmington. The *Commercial* thus describes this singular accident. The first intimation of the accident was the sudden overturning of the locomotive and its fall across both tracks while the train was running at about the speed of twenty miles per hour. After its fall, the locomotive slid along for probably fifty feet, tearing up the track and bending the rails out of shape. Some of the rails were entirely displaced. The locomotive was badly broken, and portions of it were scattered around in all directions. The tender turned completely around, was broken from the trucks, which were left upon the road bed in the rear, and falling flat upon the track was jammed up against the bottom of the engine. Against the tender was piled the forward truck of the baggage car, which, overturning, was partly buried in the bank, its forward end being about even with the forward end of the locomotive.—The pullman car, next in the train, was also thrown upon its side, the forward end being jammed into the rear end of the baggage car, and also plowed into the embankment. The two following cars were also overturned. The trucks were wrenched from the baggage, Pullman and first passenger cars, and being driven into one another were considerably broken. The fourth car did not leave its trucks, but was overturned. The five other coaches of the train remained upright, although one of them was driven from the rails. The body of the cars were not much broken, and all the passengers escaped unhurt, except one Baltimorean, who was slightly cut and bruised. The fireman was somewhat cut about the head, and bruised about the body, but not seriously. The escape without loss of life in a run off of such a character is remarkable, and the passengers were freely congratulating themselves that such was the case as they viewed the wreck.

Murder at Vineland.

A most shocking attempt at murder occurred at Vineland, New Jersey, on Friday last. Chas. K. Landis, the founder of Vineland, the town and community known by that name numbering about 12,000 inhabitants, publishes a newspaper in that place as does also a Mr. Carruth. For sometime past the two editors have been throwing dirt at each other and attempting to blacken each others character. Last week an article appeared in Mr. Carruth's paper, no names being used, but Landis believed referred to him and at which he took exceptions. About 10 o'clock on Friday morning Landis entered the office and demanded to see Mr. Carruth, and after some angry words had passed between them, Landis presented a pistol, and as Mr. Carruth was retreating, sent a bullet through his head. The following is the article which appeared in Mr. Carruth's paper, the *Independent*, and which provoked the shooting:

"A prominent Vinelander sat down by the side of his loving wife on the sofa and looked up in her eyes, and called her a duck, and a birdie and rabbit, and all the other endearing names. Then he told her he wanted sue should learn the use of a revolver, so that in his absence she could protect their home and silver-ware, and defend the honor of Vineland. Then he went off and bought an elegant seven-shooter and a nice target. Then he set up the target in one end of the parlor, and gave her a first lesson in shooting. Then he told her he wanted she should practice every day. Then he went away for a week, and when he returned he found the revolver on the other side of the looking glass, the parlor door resembling a bad case of small-pox, and the furniture looked as though it had been indulging in a wrestle with a Burlington county hail storm. Did he walk up to his wife and sicken her with the endearing names of all the birds and four-footed beasts? Not much. He marched out into the street in his shirt sleeves, with one boot on, and that patched over the big toe. Then he went galloping up and down, telling every person he met (confidentially) that his wife was crazy. Then he went off and tried to get her into a private insane asylum. Yes, he did, the wretch."

Landis, after reading the article in the *Independent*, visited Mr. Carruth's office, and the latter being absent was sent for.—As he came in the door Landis presented a pistol. Carruth ran from the office into the workshop and Landis after him, and shot him as he was trying to get out of the door leading down stairs. The ball entered the back of the head and lodged in the brain. The friends of Mr. Landis here, assert that there was no attempt or disposition to lynch him, as was stated in some of the papers, and it is claimed that there has been a decided reaction in public sentiment relative to the distressing occurrence of this morning, it being generally acknowledged that the incessant and bitter attacks by Mr. Carruth, through the columns of his paper, the *Independent*, upon Mr. Landis and his family, during the past three years, being a great provocation. At latest accounts Mr. Carruth is still alive and slight hopes are entertained for his recovery.

News and Other Items.

Francis D. Moulton, the 'mutual friend' has leased twelve warehouses in New York, and will continue his old business.

A Mr. Chew was recently arrested in Philadelphia, having three living wives from which he has not been untied. Each wife had a Chew-to-back-her. See?—*St. Louis Globe.*

John B. Dickenson, a New York banker, died in Chicago, on Tuesday, while en route to San Francisco, Cal.

A cargo of 2,700 sacks of Rio coffee was sold at auction in Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, at prices ranging from 17½ to 19 cents, gold. One Chicago firm bought 900 bags.

The American recently assassinated in Acapulca was named Henry Morris. He was from Boston. Minister Foster is making a collection for his destitute family.

At the spelling school in Indianapolis all the lawyers, editors, clergymen and teachers went down on "ipecacuanha."

We would like to know how that man in Minneapolis broke his leg putting on his overcoat.

In Richmond, Texas, there is a very successful negro lawyer named Price. He is a smart fellow, and has gained a great many cases.

One hundred and thirty-nine delegates from Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, in convention at Columbia, Ohio, have adopted resolutions demanding the recognition of God and the Christian religion in the national constitution.

At Dublin two clowns in an amphitheatre attempted to make fun of Moody and Sanky, the American revivalists. "I feel Moody," said one spangled and painted buffoon, and the other responded, "I feel very Sankey-monious."

An Illinois Granger is about leasing 8,000 acres of land in Monroe county, Mississippi, upon which fifty Illinois families will settle when the negotiations are completed.

The New Orleans Times says the report of Gen. Longstreet having removed to a sheep farm in Georgia is a mistake. He is in New Orleans and intends to remain there.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, after resting at Augusta, Georgia, has returned to his home in Crawfordsville. While in Augusta he was called on by almost the entire population.

The Apaches in Sonoro, Mexico, are on the path again, and the terror stricken residents of the border are flying into Arizona and Southern California.

Ohio and Pennsylvania wool is quoted in Boston at 55 to 57 cents, the latter for choice No. 1. Combling and delaine fleeces are scarce and in demand at 60 to 65 cents. Super and extra pulled is wanted at 50 to 55 cents.

Nineteen conductors in the employ of the Metropolitan Horse Railway Company, Boston, were discharged on Saturday evening for alleged dishonesty.

Two boys under sixteen years of age have been convicted in New York on the charge of robbing the mails. They were fined $1,000 each, and sentenced to a short confinement in the House of Refuge.

Edward Mooney indicted in New York city for murdering his wife by kicking her to death, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

Wintermute, who shot General McCook in Dakota, has secured the $20,000 bail required by the Supreme Court at Yankton, and is discharged from jail.

A portrait of Speaker Robinson, who called Patrick Henry to order when making his memorable speech on American rights in the Virginia House of Burgesses, has been added to the historical gallery of Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Samuel Hawbrucks committed suicide at Newport, Del., on Sunday last, by taking poison. He had been subject to mental aberration for sometime, and once before attempted to take his life. He was about fifty-two years of age, and leaves a wife.

Mrs. Oliver Perry Rice, of Indianapolis, has received from George H. Pencton a legal opinion that she is heir to an estate worth $60,000,000. The estate lies in Allegheny county, Pa., and its heirship has been traced in direct line to the late Gideon Ritchie, father of Mrs. Rice.

A man who won't complain," says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, "when his wife crawls out of bed about midnight and takes the heaviest comforter off the bed to wrap around her plants, is lacking in all the noble qualities of a free agent.

"Richelieu" was being played in Corlinda, Pennsylvania. In the fifth act, at the point where the Cardinal takes the writ from De Baradas and reclaims his power, a man in the audience shouted, "Thank God! there's a change in that administration."

The report that Carl Schruz has accepted an offer to become counsel for the Bremen Steamship Company, with an office in New York at $10,000 a year, is denied by the agent there. He says the agents have sometimes taken Mr. Schruz's advice concerning affairs on this side of the water, but he is not their regularly employed counsel.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer charges the republican mayor of that city, "after having presented his bills for certain and illegal and exorbitant fees and after their illegality was detected, waived all right to any fees in the case, and thereby admitted his guilt. The amount involved is only $100.

An honest old farmer from Clinton county, who had come down to the city to pass Sunday with his metropolitan friends, being asked by one of them what the people up in Northern New York think of the Beecher scandle, replied that he never tried it, and didn't know anything about it—that he and all his neighbors burn kerosene.

Conflict With a Panther.

Last Friday night Mr. John K. Markill, of Norfolk, St Lawrence county, New York, returned home late having been detained by a storm, and going out some time after to care for his team was just in the act of opening his stable door when he was seized from behind by a panther, which attempted to grapple his throat, and he was carried to the ground, falling on his back. So sudden was the attack that for a moment Mr. Markill was partly stunned, but quickly realizing his danger he attempted to draw his jack-knife, at the same time calling loudly for help. In the meantime the animal had fastened his jaws on the side of his victim's neck, but owing to the heavy collar of Mr. Mrakill's coat, which was fortunately turned up, and a fur collar around his neck, the animal's teeth did not penetrate the flesh, although the pressure, as described by Mr. Markill, was such as to almost entirely prevent his breathing. His alarm brought to his assistance very soon a very large ferocious dog, which at once fastened on the throat of the formidable foe. The animal then turned on his new antagonist, and for a moment a terrific battle ensued. After a prolonged struggle, Mr. Markill succeeded in conquering the animal with a pitchfork and the dog's help. The panther measured from tip to tip seven feet five and a-half inches, was of a brownish color, with legs rather short but thick and muscular.

Wilmington Annual Conference.

FIRST DAY.

The seventh session of the Wilmington Annual Conference of the M. E. Church commenced at Smyrna, Del, on the 17th inst., Bishop Janes presiding.

The session was opened by the Bishop reading the 64th chap. Isah, and the H Tim., 2d chap.

After singing 218th hymn Bishop Scott led in prayer.

A deep spiritual feeling manifestly prevaded the Conference while the Bishop offered thanks for the past year, and besought God to over-rule every afflictive bereavement to his glory.

The Secretary of the last session called the roll.

Rev. T. J. Thompson, the oldest member of the Conference, and Robt. E. Kemp were found to be deceased.

Rev. T. E. Martindale was unanimously elected Secretary.

Revs. J. D. Rigg, D. C. Ridgway and E. H. Nelson were chosen assistant Secretaries.

J. B. Quigg presented the incidents connected with the death of Dr. Thompson.—Bro. Quigg was declared Presiding Elder in the stead of Dr. Thompson, and presented the report of the District.

Character of preachers passed, and missionary collections reported as follows:

E. Stubbs $723.68, T. E. Martindale $445, J. O. Syphard $118.90, J. E. Smith not reported, I. W. Foreman not reported, W. M. Warner $30, J. France not reported, J. D. Riggs $125, H. Sanderson $40, E. H. Nelson $74, J. E. Kidney $61.85, J.B. Mann $100, H. H. Bodine $79.78.

J. Allen left the work during the year through affliction. A letter from him was read, asking a supernumerary relation, which was granted Missionary collection $26.

J. B. Hunter $69, D. R. Thomas $18.-17, C. F. Sheperd $137.68, J. A. Brindle $86.70, J. W. Weston $75, E. Miller $255, J. D. Curtis not reported, C. Hill $350, T. L. Tomkinson $160, J. Cook, transferred to the Upper Ohio Conference.

EASTON DISTRICT.

J. Hough, Presiding Elder, presented his report of the District. The Rev. R. Kemp was announced deceased.

G. A. Phoebus $200, W. B. Gregg not reported, C. W. Prettyman $45.30, L. C. Matlack $225, J. E. Bryan $187, B. F. Price $111, H. Colclazer, $53, J. W. Hammersley $87, J. H. Caldwell $150.85, F. M. Catham $233, J.T. Van Burkalow $65, E. Davis $59, V. Smith $100, W. R. McFarlane $5, E. B. Newnam $125, E. H Hyson $15, J. B. Killiam $40, T. S Williams $50, E. P. Aldred $51, V. Gray $16, W. B. Walton $160.

DOVER DISTRICT.

Dr. Kenney, Presiding Elder, represented the District, reporting as the other Presiding Elders, well-marked success—1,000 souls converted to God. We should have stated that about the same number were reported for Wilmington District.

G. D. Watson $293, E. G. Irwin, J. A. B. Wilson, $8, J. Dare $23, R. W. Todd, not reported, W. P. Davis $165, E. H. Miller not reported, D. C. Ridgway $170, W. F. Talbot $94, A. D. Davis $60, E. E. White $39.25, C. M. Pegg no report, I. Jewell $60, W. Urie not reported, W. J. O'Niel $63.05, W.T. Tull not reported, T. J. Williams $40.

The following ministers have not reported collections:

W. W. Redman, James Carrol, T. H. Haynes.

SECOND DAY.

The Conference opened at 9 o'clock A. M. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Joshua Hamphries.

Reports from Wesleyan and Dickinson Colleges were read. Each in good condition. The report for Dickinson college lengthily rehearsed the late difficulties of the professors, and spoke in very commendatory terms of the late empoyees.

Rev. W. J. Duhadaway, of the fourth year class, was properly represented and elected to elders' orders.

Salsbury district was represented by Rev. T. L. Taft, Presiding Elder, and the character of the Preachers was passed.

The call of the Conference Stewards was next made, and collections handed in.—Many ministers spoke of the embarrassing circumstances under which they lifted their collections, owing principally to the inclemencies of most of the winter Sabbaths, but in the main the collections are good.—With regard to the distribution of these funds there occurred a spicy debate. They are designed for necessitous cases, but it was claimed, that in some instances, this distribution is not guaged by wisest rules. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Mann stated he was never happier than when in trouble; therefore, if his present stricture involved him in trouble they would only greatly increase his happiness.

The supernumeraries—Hubbard, Way, Cooper, Bell, Burton, Esgate and Humphries were continued. Father Humphries made some very feeling remarks. He has preached 52 sermons during the year, and was never happier than now. These men are physically disabled for effective service and may justly claim the deepest sympathies of the church. The superannuated are entirely and hopelessly disabled. There are very few of these in our conference.

Henry Sutton is hopelessly insane in Harrisburg, Pa. James L. Houston, another superannuate who was forced into this relation at the close of the last Conference session, made some remarks that indicated his depth of sorrow at being compelled to retire from effective service. His case was laid over for the present. His is a case that deserves the unfeigned sympathies of our people as well as preachers.—He has long served the church.

THIRD DAY.

Conference opened at the usual hour, Bishop Janes in the chair.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. H. Colclazer. A report from the Drew Theological Seminary was presented and referred to the committee on Education.

The committee appointed at the last Conference to examine the charter of the Centenary Fund Society reported no change in the charter necessary.

Dr. Dashiel was introduced to the Conference, and addressed the body on the missionary cause.

Rev. G. W. Burke was excused from the Finance Committee, and J. D. Kemp appointed in his place.

The Stewards reported the amounts assured and paid to the conference claimants.

F. McSorley, J. C. Creamer, Rev. Newton McQuay, William Green, I. N. Foreman, E. J. Ayers, were admitted in full connection, Bishop Janes delivering a beautiful address. The Conference then, at an early hour, in order to take the excursion train to Dover, adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

Conference re-assembled at 9 o'clock.—The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. D. Curtis.

The class of the second year, which had to be laid over yesterday, then came up, and, after suitable representations, Revs. F. McSorley, T. R. Creamer, R. E. Roe, N. McQuay, J. M. Green, Isaac N. Foreman, and E. Ayres were admitted to Conference membership, and elected to deacon's orders. S. S. Baker, who is in ill-health, was continued on trial, in the hope he may sufficiently recuperate to enter the effective ministry a year hence.

The interest of the legacy left the Conference by the late Jas. Riddle, of Wilmington, amounting to $120, was ordered to be paid to the Conference stewards.

The report of the Biblical Theological institute, located in Baltimore, and founded for the education of promising young colored men for the Methodist ministry, was read and referred to the Conference Educational Committe. This institution is doing good work, but it is performed amid numerous embarrassing circumstances.

Drs. Curry, editor of the *Christian Advocate*; Rust, of the Fredmen's Aid Society; Prettyman, of the Georgia Conference; Kenneday, of the Presbyterian church; Poulson, of the Independent Methodist church of Baltimore; Rounds, of the Baltimore Institute, and White, of the Delaware Conference, were introduced.

Joseph H. Hudson was elected to local deacon's orders, and Robert D. Bradley, a local member of the Missouri Conference, was elected to elder's orders in the same rank.

The Conference academy made a written report through W. H. Hutchin, the agent. He said the debt on the Academy is about $34,000—$1,600 to be forthcoming in April—and although there are on the subscription books about $22,000, very little of this is available now. After its reading Rev. J. B. Quigg offered a series of resolutions, urging that the members of the Conference shall assume this debt, and raise it in any manner they may devise.

This called forth a spirited debate, which was participated in by Revs. J. B. Quigg, Wesley Kenney, ex-Governor Salsbury, Thos. Mallalieu, J. B. Mann, Bishop Scott and others, when the sum of $8,000 was assumed by the Conference, to place the institution in safety and insure its continued popularity.

Mr. Mann proposed one hundred dollar subscriptions to make Bishops James, Scott and Wiley, and Dr. Curry, life members of the M. E. Cuhrch within the bounds of the Wilmington Conference.

Mr. Mann was also made a life member, Dr. Curry leading off with $25.

Friday evening the anniversary of the Conference Educational Society was held, George W. Sparks, presiding. The Conference academy received special attention during the evening. It was the burden of all the speeches—some grave and gay—this alternation seeming to be necessary to keep up the spirits of the audience after the condition of the institution had been stated.—The principal of the Academy in his speech said the Catholics are already expecting to get in hand this building, which they propose to convert into a nunnery. The priest he said, was ready to bring forth this money whenever the creditors wished to push the matter.

The Pennsylvania License Bill.

The license bill, as agreed on by both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, contains twelve sections. The first absolutely repeals the local option law of March 27, 1872. The second says that licenses may be granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions, when not otherwise provided for by special law, for one year. The third classifies hotels, inns and taverns as follows: When yearly sales exceed $10,000 per annum, $700 license shall be paid;—when ever $8,000, pay $400 license; when over $6,000, to pay $200 license; and when over $4,000, to pay $100 license;—while the fifth class, when sales are under $4,000 shall pay $50 license. The fourth inflicts punishment for selling without license, the highest fine being $1,000 and the lowest $200 and imprisonment not exceeding one year. The fifth awards the fines and penalties to the city treasurer. The sixth obliges constables of the wards to make the return of unlicensed houses.—The seventh authorizes husbands, wives, parents, children, and guardians to give notice to the house not to sell to their relations who may be of dissipated habits.—The eighth prohibits foreign agents and non-residents from selling. The ninth authorizes dealers' bonds to be cancelled after thirty days notice. The tenth requires bonds of $2,000 to be signed before license issue. The eleventh prohibits sales on Sundays and to minors. The twelfth provides that no license heretofore granted shall be invalidated, and that nothing in this act shall authorize the manufacture or sale of liquors in cities, counties, boroughs, or townships having special prohibitary laws. The vote in the House stood 122 yeas to 66 nays; in the Senate yeas 25, nays 20.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN SOUTH CAROLINA—*Loss of Life.*—The Columbia (S. C.) Phoenix of Wednesday last, gives the account of a fearful tornado which occurred at Mill Creek, near Columbia, on Monday last and which extended some four or five miles. The storm first struck Mr. Padgett's premises, where a colored man was killed and another had his leg broken and his back seriously injured. The dwelling was completely demolished, the millhouse blown into the pond, the cotton screw overthrown, a team of mules, with the wagon, was carried by the force of the wind into the pond, and two of the animals drowned. Mr. Champny was badly hurt by falling timbers. About one and a-half miles beyond, the tornado, in its northerly course, did the greatest injury to life and limb. Here Mr. Wm. Davis's house was wrecked, his young daughter killed and his wife and young lad living there severely injured. Half a mile further on, the roof of Mr. James Thomas's house was torn off, and other serious damage done to his property, and Brown's Methodist Chapel demolished. Fears were entertained that considerable damage to life and property was inflicted at other points.

A MAN WHO FELT SOMETHING IN HIS MOUTH.—George Walters, a saloon keeper at 69 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was before Justice Walsh, with his right hand wrapped in a dozen cloths. The missing end of his third finger was in a small bottle of alcohol on the Justice's bench. Edward Kroner, of 202 Greenwich street, said: "I am a shoemaker, and I went into Walter's saloon last week and a stranger treated, and then I shouted for beer, and took eight drinks. Walters says to me, says he, 'you owe me ein dollar.' Says I, 'yes, Mr. Walters, I do, but I must pay my board first;' and he says, 'if you don't pay me, I lick you,' and his son locked the door, and both of them began to lick me, I shouted, and Walters he poked his hand in my mouth to stop my fuss, and I closed my teeth, and he screamts and I feit something in my mow-ith, and spit it ow-it on the floor. It was a piece of his finger. I did not know that I bit it off." "Complaint is dismissed," said the Justice.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH IN TROUBLE.—The Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Sun* says that Mr. H. V. Poor has obtained a judgment against Mr. Henry C. Bowen, a prominent member of Plymouth Church, for the sum of $8,555, which he advanced to Bowen to pay for shares in a mining company which afterwards failed. In addition to this, two other judgments were obtained by the same plaintiff against Mr. Bowen, in the same court, on the 9th of the present month—one for the sum of $127.17 and the other for $116.63—which makes the total execution $8,799.67. On Wednesday the sheriff visited Mr. Bowen's palatial residence and levied on the household effects, which are deemed amply sufficient to satisfy the execution. Mr. Bowen declares that he is prepared to pay the money, but says a number of Poor's creditors have attached the claim.

Gen. Butler on the Civil Rights Bill.

RESTAURANTS AND BARBER SHOPS OUT OF THE CATEGORY.

Gen. Butler, in a letter from Washington, March 18th, to Robert Harlan, of Cincinnati, says:

"I have pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th, containing expressions of appreciation of my efforts in behalf of the civil rights bill, for which accept my thanks. You further ask, "will you be kind enough to inform me if colored men are entitled to privilege of saloons and barber shops under its provisions?"—To this I understood by saloons you mean drinking saloons. I am happy to say the civil rights bill does not give any right to the colored man to go into a drinking saloon without permission, and am very glad it does not. As to the other branch of your question in reference to barber shops, let me say that the trade of a barber is like any other trade, to be carried on by the man who is engaged in it at his own will and pleasure, and the civil rights bill has nothing to do, and was intended to to have nothing to do, with its exercise.

"A barber has the right to shave whom he pleases, as much as a jeweler has a right to repair a watch for whom he pleases, as a blacksmith has a right to shoe a horse as he pleases. In other words, these are no public employments, but private business, in which law does not interfere.

From time immemorial all men have had equal rights at common law in places of public amusement, in public conveyances and inns or licensed taverns, because all such business was for the public, under special privileges granted by the government. The civil rights bill only confirms these rights of all citizens to the colored man in consideration of the prejudice against him and an attempt in certain parts of the country to interfere with the exercise of those common law rights, and has enacted a means of enforcing the right on his behalf in consideration of his helpless and dependent condition.

"The civil rights has not altered the colored man's rights at all from what they were before under the common law applicable to nearly every State in the Union,—It has only given him a greater power to force that right, to meet the exigency of combined effort to deprive colored citizens of it, and all idea that the civil rights bill allows the colored man to force himself into any man's shop, or into any man's private house, or into any eating-house, boarding-house, or establishments other than I have named, is simply an exhibition of ignorance, as well as, in some cases, of sufferable prejudice and malignity. And while I would sustain any colored man in firmly and properly insisting upon his rights under the civil rights bill which were his at common law, as they were the right of every citizen, yet I should oppose to the utmost of my power any attempt on the part of the colored men to use the civil rights bill as a pretense to interfere with the private business of private parties."

A Look Around the World.

The latest and best authority gives the population of the globe at 1,320,300,000.

In America, 72,800,000.
In Europe, 587,000,000.
In Asia, 798,000,000.

These people speak about 3,000 different languages, and are cut up into 1,000 different religious sects.

The adherents of the principle sects, recounting the whole population, are supposed to be nearly thus:

Roman Catholics, 195,000,000.
Protestants, 57,150,000.
Mohammedans, 400,000,000.
Buddhists, 340,000,000.
The six other oriental churches, 6,500-000.
Other Asiatic religions, 260,000,000.
Pagans, 200,000,000.
Jews, 6,000,000.

A JOLLY MEETING AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH—After a few remarks from Mr. Beecher on Friday evening, he introduced Miss Maria H. West, a returned Missionary lady, who told a story of a marriage in Armenia between a boy of thirteen and a woman of thirty-five. After the wedding the boy noticed a derisive smile on his bride's face, and he smote her senseless. Miss West told this story to an audience in Colorado, and one woman arose in indignation and said: "wouldn't I have leveled him!" She said the missionaries had done a deal for Armenia, but there was much yet to be done. It was like the unclean butter that was complained of. "You'd think it was clean," said the writer, "if you had seen all that had come out of it. [Laughter.] So will Armenia.

"Tell us of the butter in Armenia," said Brother Halliday.

"Oh, the butter there is carried in goat-skins, with the hair on the inside, and when the missionaries want to use it they have to comb it." Mr. Beecher laughed heartily, and the audience joined in a chorus of laughter. A collection was taken up for Mr. West's book in the Armenian language, and Brother Sherman, all smiles, passed a basket.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The Salisbury (Md.) Eastern Shoreman says:

"The operation of the Old Dominion Company in Delaware and Worcester county, it is thought, will injure the Wilmington and Philadelphia railroad very materially, and if the road is extended from Snow Hill to Cherrystone, the Eastern Shore railroad will be seriously damaged by the diversion of Southern freight to the Lewes route. While there is much discussion excited in railroad and business circles, yet there seems to be no change contemplated in the management of business by the Wilmington and Philadelphia and Eastern Shore Companies. They are preserving a strictly passive policy, waiting doubtless for something to turn up. As regards the Eastern Shore road we do not see that any other policy can be pursued at present.—This road has everything to gain by the operations of the Old Dominion Company, and nothing to lose."

HARD TO KILL.—Mr. Hugo Byer, of Texas, determined not to linger longer on the "ragged edges of despair." On the 19th of February he took two ounces of laudanum; on the 20th he swallowed two ounces of laudanum and three ounces of chloroform; on the 21st he partook of two ounces of cholroform and one-third of an once of morphine; on the 22d he bolted four ounces of chloroform; on 23d he drank two ounces of chloroform and one ounce cho'ral. Still he lived until 25th of February.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans *Bulletin* states that the merchants of that city are fast recovering their cheerfulness; that trade is reviving, the shipping looking up, the city regaining its cheerfulness, and the city almost ready for the Mardigras celebration which was postponed sometime ago. The *Bulletin* was violently opposed to the compromise, which, according to its own showing, is working such beneficial results for the Crescent city.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.00@650
Patapsco Family,	$8.00@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	$7.25@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	130@132
" red,	121@124
Corn—white,	81@82
" yellow,	80@81
Rye,	100@103
Oats,	67@61

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, near Federalsburg, on or about the 17th of January, 1875, a colored boy named Henry Clay Johnson, aged about 13 years. I will give the above reward if delivered to me but no charges paid. D. F. NOBLE.
March25-3w.

ATTENTION GENTLEMEN!

I. N. ELSTON, the Fashionable Tailor of Easton, Md., will be in Denton on Tuesday next, 30th inst., and will take the measure free of charge, of Gents who desire to have their clothing cut or made by an experienced hand.

I will also have a full line of samples of Cloths, Cassimers and suitings, and will furnish Ready-Made Clothing at reasonable prices. He can be found at the Brick Hotel.
March25-tf. I. N. ELSTON.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,

SPECIAL TAXES

MAY 1, 1875, TO APRIL 30, 1876.

THE REVISED STATUTES of the United States, Section 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS A STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special-Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The Taxes Embraced within the Provisions of the Law Above Quoted are the Following, Viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyances)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to John E. Graham, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Church Creek, Dorchester county, and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1875.

Deputy Collector, John E. Graham, will be in attendance for the Collection of Special Taxes as follows:

For Caroline county, Denton, May 6th.
" " " Greensboro', 7th, 8th.
JAMES McINTIRE,
Mch25-4w. Collector 1st Dist., Md.

For Sale,

THE STOCK, good will and fixtures of a Millinery and Fancy Store; one of the best stands in the county. Apply to
MRS. HUTSON & PARK,
March18-4w. Denton, Md.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE OF TWO WRITS OF VENditioni Exponas issued out of the Circuit Court for Caroline county and to me directed, one at the suit of Geo. W Taylor against Jas. T. Raughley and George W. Raughley, and one at the suit of Zebulon Hopkins, Executor of John Hopkins against Jas. T. Raughley, Ary A. Raughley and Geo. W. Raughley, I have seized and taken in execution as the property of Geo. W. Raughley, and will sell at public sale to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in Denton on

SATURDAY, 3d Day of April,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. of that day all the said Geo. W. Raughley's right, title and interests of in and to the following farm, tract or parcel of land, viz:—

All that tract or parcel of land, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, adjoining the Griffith Farm, Wm. P. Richardson and others and whereon Jonathan Evitts now resides, containi g 530 acres, more or less, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Geo. W. Raughley and will be sold on the day and between hours named above to pay and satisfy said writs together with interests and costs now due or to become due thereon.

I will also by virtue of the above named writs, sell at the farm of the said George W. Raughley, at present occupied by Jonathan Evitts, on

THURSDAY, 1st day of April next,

between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following named personal property:—all the said Geo. W. Raughley's right, title, claim and interest of, in and to 3 Head of Horses, 3 Iron Brake