American Union

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning, Nov. 18 1875.

For several weeks past the Denton *Journal* has opened its flood-gates of slander upon the citizens of this county. First it published a slander against our County Commissioners, by charging them with using the money of our tax-payers as "*hush money*," in the matter of paying for county printing. We nailed that slander to the counter and it took the back track and was compelled to eat its own words. Two weeks ago it uttered another contemptible slander upon the best portion of our citizens, by declaring that the circulation of the *Union* was chiefly among "*negroes and non-taxpayers*," and when we presented a list of a few of our subscribers, who are among the largest tax-payers in the county, it is struck dumb and cannot make a defense. But in its last issue it lets loose its slime and filth upon the editor of this paper, and attempts by inuendoes to do what it has not the manliness or courage to do openly and in a direct manner. It dare not in an open and direct way make such charges.

If it means to infer or to convey the idea that our property is covered up to prevent our creditors from obtaining what justly belongs to them, it utters a willful and deliberate falsehood. We challenge it to produce a single individual in this community, or elsewhere, who can say that we ever owed them a dollar we refused to pay. If there has ever been any one thing in this life which we have scrupulously observed, it has been the payment of our debts, and there is no one who can say otherwise. So careful have we been in this respect, that for thirty-five years past, we have been so highly favored by a kind Providence with health and prosperity, that we have been able to meet all our liabilites and had left us a surplus of the substantial comforts of this life. And so careful are we in these matters, that to-day, if required of us, we can pay our entire indebtedness in twenty-four hours. If, therefore, the editor of the *Journal* has any claims against us, he will please present them for immediate payment, and we promise to cash them at once, for he shall not have the trouble to present them repeatedly as we were compelled to do a short time since in the collection of a small bill against him. But it is useless to add words upon this subject. The business men of this community know who pay their debts promptly and who do not, and we know our credit will not suffer in comparison with those who make such great professions of the prompt payment of their debts. We would further add that our property is not covered up either by deeds of trust or with mortgages; was acquired by honest means, not by cheating or defrauding any man, nor by exhorbitant charges, nor did we inherit it from others, but bought and paid for it with our money, saved by an economical management of our own business affairs. It is now and always has been assessed in our own name and we have always paid the taxes promptly upon it.

If it means further to insinuate that we were ever bought and sold, either directly or indirectly, or that we ever robbed a ballot-box, or committed in any manner any criminal act, it asserts a base slander and a deliberate falsehood, and we demand the proof. If it refuses to furnish the proof, we here give notice, that we shall hold the editor of that paper responsible for its statements. These are serious charges and shall not pass by unnoticed. The *Journal* can accept either alternative—make good his slanders or become responsible for them.

True we were deputy U. S. Assessor, one of the three members who constituted the Board of Registration for this county in 1865, and have repeatedly been one of the Judges of election, and we flatter ourself that we performed the duties of each in a faithful and conscientious manner, and there was never a whisper to the contrary while we were a member of the Democratic party. But when hasty, rash and inconsiderate men of that party attempted to destroy this Union, we with thousands of others, separated company, and from that day to this we have scarcely been allowed to speak our sentiments without incurring the displeasure of some mean, contemptible party hack, who with brag and bluster, is willing to do the blowing for his own party, but unwilling that others should vindicate the right, or express a sentiment in opposition to their own, and who are the mere tools of a partizan clique, and who have not brains sufficient to regulate their own private affairs, much less matters of grave importance to the interests of the people. We do not consider there was much honor or profit in either of the positions named above, but then we rejoice to know that we have never condescended to step down so low into the political mire as to become a mere cypher at the tail end of a Maryland Legislature.

We regret that we have been compelled, in self defense, to descend to personalities. It is rare indeed that we impose upon read r our own individual affairs. We would much prefer discussing the subject of retrenchment in our State and County finances, in which our readers and the public are so deeply interested, and which has aroused in the minds of the citizens of this county the important querry—"can these things be so?"

But we do not intend to be diverted from our purpose by the personal assaults of the *Journal*, but will, from time to time, refer to this subject as occasion may require.—The question of the public printing is of grave importance to the tax-payers. It is legitimately a public question, containing information of which they should have full knowledge. We intend to agitate it until the law is wiped out of existence. If newspapers cannot live without being pensioners on the State Treasury, they ought to die, and the sooner the latter calamity overtakes them, the better for the tax payers of the State.

The election over and fraud and ruffianism having triumphed over the people, promises of reform are profuse with those men who have been carried into power at the expense of the liberties of the people. We are now promised reform by the very men who were loud in their denunciation, but a few weeks past, of any measure to cut off their supplies from the public treasury and who stoutly denied a necessity for reform. But since the people have spoken, and returned a goodly number of reformers at Annapolis, these persistent anti-reformers, of but a few weeks past, have taken the alarm, and in order to perpetuate their power, are blatant in their shouts for reform. But this "stop thief cry," will not cover up their designs. The people will watch them with Argus eyes and scan their every movement.

There will be a goodly number of reformers in the next Legislature, who will present measures for the relief of the people and guard the State treasury. There should be no more appropriations by the State to sectarian institutions, no more lobbying of fifteen per centers and a law passed to make it a criminal offense. The books of the Comptroller of the Treasury should have a thorough investigation, by a competent committee, appointed on the part of the Legislature. They should be men of prominence and standing—incorruptible, free from party bias—who will not make a whitewashing report and declare that everyting is lovely when the reverse is the fact.

Last, but by no means the least, the enormous amounts uselessly expended for public printing should be looked after with a vigilant eye, and the law authorizing the publication of the laws in some thirty partizan newspapers of the State, at a cost of over $46,000, be repealed instanter. This law is entirely of a partizan character and was never intended for any other purpose than to pay partizan editors to support a set of ambitious office seekers, who hold with death-like tenacity, to places of power. This dispensing of the public funds to newspapers of this class has been the great secret of Woolford's apparent majority in the late election. These paid pets of his, over the State, made a special fight for him, and they have manipulated the workings of party machinery in his interest.—We have one reformer from this county, and we do hope, his first act will be to make a special effort to repeal this act, and thus lift from the shoulders of the tax-payers of the State, the sum of $46,000, which is thrown away in profligate waste.

We republish this week our list of tax-payers that our advertisers may know a portion of the business men of this county—some of the men who buy and are able to pay their debts. We might have added hundreds of others but we have not the space to spare to extend the list. The full amount of the assessment, nor of the taxes paid by several named in the list is not stated, from the fact that they own property in other districts than in those in which they reside, and we had not the time to collect the several amounts together. Advertisers may be assured when they advertise in our columns their advertisements will be read by very nearly all of the business men in this county. Our list of subscribers embraces the most of our best and prominent citizens. In fact, the *Union* is a fixed institution and they cannot get along well without it.

Names.	Assessment.	Amt. Tax.
J. R. Fountain,	$9,600	$ 96 00
P. W. Downes,	14,760	147 94
H. Blackiston,	9,320	93 12
Capt. T. E. Heather,	4,260	42 64
J. W. Bryant,	20,000	200 00
R. J. Jump,	7,750	70 75
J. W. Temple,	18,045	181 02
Capt. R. R. Emerson,	9,450	94 54
Geo. W. Spurry,	6,074	67 28
G. W. Taylor,	8,200	82 84
G. W. Collison,	7,900	79 94
C. A. Dunning,	4,200	42 68
Jas. G. Redden,	14,948	150 00
Mat. Chilton,	8,700	87 55
Josiah White,	4,000	40 44
Ed. Pritchett,	6,088	61 00
J. W. Kerr,	1,800	17 80
Jas. S. Rickards,	2,700	26 35
Geo. W. Raughley,	10,000	98 62
Jas. W. Saulsbury,	5,300	52 15
J. W. Voss,	1,200	11 71
E. H. Webber,	2,700	26 30
Wm. H. Wilson,	3,200	31 56
Saulsbury Hobbs,	5,300	53 55
Wm. S. Ridgley,	7,500	75 42
Wm. A. Ford,	18,900	188 95
H. D. Potter,	4,700	46 64
Col. R. C. Carter,	31,300	312 91
A. P. Sorden,	2,600	25 18
J. Evitts,	1,900	18 61
John R. Griffith,	4,281	42 94
Thos. F. Garey,	40,400	403 81
J. J. Fisher,	3,000	28 66
Wm. G. Horsey,	41,300	413 90
H. S. Fisher,	7,400	73 16
Dr. Thos. Hacket,	6,000	65 68
Hy. Mobray,	13,784	138 32
J. W. Brown,	18,169	182 26
Wm. Morgan,	3,379	33 90
A. Davis,	6,714	67 37
Clement Sullivan,	5,093	51 11
Nat. Davis,	2,030	20 37
Dr. C. W. Jefferson,	2,996	30 07
Wm. H. Charles,	3,120	31 20
T. S. Noble,	6,312	63 33
Jesse Hubbard,	14,498	145 43
J. B. Fletcher,	7,747	79 91
Wm. Noble,	3,439	34 50
Mad. Williams,	8,829	88 73
Capt. Jos. Mobray,	7,047	70 88
Col. Jas. E. Douglass,	27,469	274 59
J. B. Williams,	7,679	77 31
B. Todd,	6,232	62 53
Wm. Hynson,	5,296	53 11
C. W. Gibson,	2,308	23 14
Jas. H. Holmes,	34,777	348 82
Jas. K. Saulsbury,	15,766	158 49
A. B. Maxwin,	7,383	73 50
Wm. B. Massey,	24,364	244 36
Ridgaway & West,	7,860	78 84
A. B. Roe,	5,243	52 63
Jas. Pippin,	6,393	64 14
D. J. Zacharias,	2,868	28 75
Capt. T. D. Case,	6,086	61 06
Jos. B. Orrell,	8,196	82 47
John F. Dawson,	7,624	76 68
George H Moore,	4,448	44 62
J. H. Bernard,	3,347	33 58
C. H. Todd,	12,842	128 87
B. G. Stevens,	11,016	110 61
A. J. Willis,	27,591	276 75
E. Towers,	9,329	93 74
E. W. Williamson,	5,600	56 30
Wm. Stevens,	2,346	23 53
T. Nattle,	5,705	57 37
Gootee Stevens,	11,783	118 38
J. A. Dixon,	3,278	32 89
Dr. A. Hardcastle,	18,662	187 21
Aaron Conrad,	17,485	225 45
Mrs. E. A. Bourne,	86,241	864 52
S. M. Carter,	8,085	81 25
Jas. Hignutt,	4,100	41 12

A Change in the Cabinet.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American* of Monday says:—"There is the best ground for the statement that in accordance with the present designs Postmaster General Jewell will retire from the Cabinet after the Christmas holidays, and be succeeded by the United States Treasurer, John New, of Indiana. This change is the result of an arrangement effected between the President and Senator Morton during a recent visit of the latter to the city. The combination to effect Jewell's removal also finds a strong ally in the friends of Postmaster Burt, of Boston. This officer and his friends allege that Mr. Jewell dismissed him in accordance with the expressed view of the President. It is claimed that such was not the fact, but that Mr. Jewell notified that officer of dismissal on his own responsibility, and that when the attention of the President was invited to the letter of dismissal he disavowed any connection with it and restored Mr. Burt in his office. The published statements that Mr. New is compelled to resign his present office to attend to the affairs of his bank in Indianapolis is a blind, and given out merely as a preliminary event to his transfer to the portfolio of the Postoffice Department.

The Reform Movement.

The Baltimore *Journal of Commerce*, whose editors are Democrats, comments at length upon the late Reform movement, and uses language not very flattering to the Ring. From an editorial we make some extracts as follows:

"The movement for Reform in our city and State politics, which have been under the worst of influences for some years past, has not entirely failed. As the result of the city election, ten good Reformers were chosen for the First Branch of the Council, and two for the Second. The tax-payers are to be congratulated for this much of good accomplished. This influence in the Council will be able to hold in check much wasting of the people's money, and from the known ability and judgement of these members more wholesome legislation may be looked for. There are besides, some excellent members on the Democratic side, who, doubtless, will cooperate in measures of Reform for the interest of the city.

"If the Democrats now desire to put to the test Reform inside the party, they will have the opportunity in the State. Mr. Carroll, if he possesses the honesty of character which we have always felt disposed to credit him, will revise his list of Registers.

"The State election on Tuesday last, though a disaster for the time to the Reform cause, was such a stupendous fraud upon the people that it cannot fail to carry conviction to the minds of thinking men, and will add thousands of converts to the cause.

"So far as the failure of the Reform party to complete the full measure of its object and intention in the city and State of wiping out all of the Ring influence, it was from no want of voters on their side, but is more directly chargeable to the partiality of our Police Board, who wilfully devised the means for defeating the will of the people.

"A recital of the wrongs inflicted upon inoffensive citizens by hired ruffians at the voting precincts, sickens the heart, and causes universal condemnation of our police authorities for their failure to preserve the usual good order of the city, and for which the people are so heavily taxed to maintain.

"With honest registers, fair-minded and impartial judges of election, and a non-partizan police force, whatever party is in the majority, would be recognized and hailed with satisfaction by every law-abiding citizen; but until something of this kind is established again in our city, the cry will be for Reform."

A Million Dollar Church Claim Decided.

Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire in the United States and Mexican claims commissions, has rendered his decision in the case of the Roman Catholic Church represented by Thadeus Amat, Bishop of Monterey, and Joseph S. Allemany, Archbishop of San Francisco, vs. Mexico, popularly known as the "pious fund case." The award is probably the largest ever made in any single case in Washington, as it amounts in our currency to over a million dollars.—The pious fund of the Californias was the result of donations made by various private persons for the purpose of establishing, supporting and maintaining Roman Catholic missions in California, and for converting to that faith the heathen of that region.

The foundation of the fund dates back to 1735, and the original donations were made to the "Society of Jesus," for the purpose above indicated. On the 24th of February, 1842, Santa Anna, then Provisional President of Mexico, issued a decree that the real and other property belonging to the fund should be incorporated into the national treasury, and engaging that the government should forever pay to the beneficiaries interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the proceeds of the sale of the properties. This obligation has not been met, although frequent demands for payment have been made.

Claimants, as the lawful successors of the original trustees, so far as concerns the Territory of Upper California, here demand against Mexico a share of each annual installment of interest accruing since February 2, 1848, (beyond which date the jurisdiction of the commission does not extend, and which was the date of the acquisition of California by the United States,) proportioned to the population of Upper California, with interest upon each annual installment from the date on which it fell due.

The umpire decides that it is equitable to divide the gross earnings of the fund since February 2, 1848, into two parts, one of which these claimants are entitled to, and rejects the demand for interest. He therefore awards that there be paid by the Mexican government on account of the abovementioned claim the sum of $904,700.79 in Mexican gold dollars, without interest.—Ex-Senator Casserly, of California, argued this case on behalf of the Catholic Church before the umpire last July. It has been pending ever since the Mexican claims commission was organized.

FOUND HIMSELF MURDERED.—Mr. Taylor, of Springfield, Ill., awoke on a recent morning with his throat cut. The matter puzzled him a great deal, because he knew that he had gone to bed with a whole neck. His own razor, smeared with blood, was on the bed, and he smelt chloroform. He was aware, too, that Mr. Stevenson was his rival in the affections of a woman.—This led him, after critical reflection, to believe that Mr. Stevenson had stolen into his room, deepened his sleep with chloroform, and endeavored to kill him.—The wound continued to bleed during the time of cogitation, and Mr. Taylor was nearly dead before he had made up his mind. He is going to live, however, and Mr. Stevenson has been arrested.

A Few Chips from the Democratic Block.

The Woodberry *News* says: The *Gazette* and other Ringworm organs are beginning to repent, and are exhorting their party to become hereafter very pure and honest. It seems to us they are enjoying a death bed repentance, and are like poor, frail humanity; after spending their best days in riotous and vicious living, when they become old and feeble and have no longer the strength or desire for such a life, become very repentant and get very good. Just so with these organs and Democratic politicians. After upholding all manner of fraud and violence, and making use of all kinds of villainy and corruption to carry their ends, and when their objects are gained and they no longer have any use for vile conduct, they become repentant and try to be very moral, and cry out against evil-doers.

The Chestertown *Transcript*, Dem., says of the Baltimore election frauds:

These fraudulent proceedings have shocked every honest Democrat in the State, but they are consistent with the proceedings which nominated Mr. Carroll. Politicians who will cheat their own party in the selection of candidates will, if necessary, resort to fraud to elect them. We don't think this needs demonstration.

The Hagerstown *Advertiser*, Dem., is gloomy over party prospects in Western Maryland. It says:

The political developments of the past years demonstrate that men will in the future exercise more independence in voting, and they will not adhere as closely to party as they have done in the past. Hence, we conclude that the party has sustained an injury that is not likely soon to effectually recover from. The seeds of discord and dissatisfaction were well sown, and the whirlwind has been reaped. Unquestionably, from the present outlook, the day is remote when the Democracy will again be a united party in this county. Years of patient, ceaseless and unremitting toil will be necessary to make it as efficient, as formidable and invincible as it once was.

The Hagerstown *Mail*, the most influential Democratic newspaper in Western Maryland, after quoting the incidents of the late election, makes these significant remarks:

What does all this mean? Cannot our friends see that the men who constitute our Ring, and who are feeding upon the vitals of the people, have nearly ridden our party to death, and what for? To fill their pockets with the hard earned money of the people. Cannot gentlemen see that our farmers and business men are suffering from oppressive taxation in hard times, and that our common school system is suffering because taxes are already so high that our tax-payers can bear no more? Is it not plain that the voters at the recent election were expressing their dissatisfaction at the rule of the men who are shouting "Democracy!" and "Party Allegiance!" and stuffing their pockets with the people's money and denouncing honest Democrats who are true to the time-honored principles of their party, and advocate honest and economical government? It is plain enough since the election that unless we get rid of these men, return to the Democratic honesty and frugality of former days, when some of our present leaders were awl sticking, our party will be held responsible for the acts of corruptionists which they have permitted to retain power, and our noble State will go into the Republican ranks a the great national crisis.

The Cecil *Democrat*, a paper that ranks first among the few courageous and outspoken of the party press of the State, has an article in its issue of last week that will bear copying in full, and we commend the attention of our readers to it as an indication of the drift of sentiment in the counties in opposition to Ring-ism. The *Democrat* says:

"If we are to judge from the tone of the Maryland press, the days of political Ring masters are about numbered in this State. These gentry overdid their business in Baltimore city, on the second of November, and showed their hands too plainly for the gorge of reasonably honest folks. Party men will stomach a certain amount of unfair play at primaries and in conventions, but when it comes to elections, under the regulations of law, guarded by official oaths, palpable scoundrelism cannot be tolerated. The man who profits by ballot-box stuffing is, indeed, not only a successful, but pitiable victim of fraud. In sober fact, he knows not what or where he is.—He is elected, it is true, by counted ballots, but he is so chagrined by the moral aspect of the case that the sight of a ticket takes away his appetite. The congratulations of friends are chilly affairs, and any allusion to majorities is waved aside as an unseemly joke. We have said on several occasions that we are no apologists for fraudulent elections. We say now that the time has arrived for dealing with rascals as they deserve to be dealt with. No honest man can wish to see the infamous scoundrels escape the due reward of their crimes. If the election frauds are as glaring as they are declared to be, there can be no difficulty in bringing some of these men to justice. If the laws are inadequate to their punishment, let us have prompt legislation. It may as well be known at once that ballot-box stuffing and ballot repeating are not Maryland customs, and will not be endured on Maryland soil. It may as well be declared at once that men elected by fraud are not entitled to, and should not be allowed to take their seats, in the State House in Annapolis. It may as well be proclaimed from the dome of the new City Hall, in Baltimore, that the State of Maryland will not be ruled by the representatives of gambling hells, corner saloons and sewer rats, or the entire mass of Ring hirelings, but that she will vindicate her honor at the proper time and place. When the Legislature meets, the needful work must be done. Baltimore city must be taught a lesson she will remember in the future.—No party exigencies should come between the people's representatives and their plain duty to the State. Whatever action the case admits of, and demands, should be taken without delay, fear or favor. We care not what the result may be to parties, let justice be done and that quickly. The success our party owes to rascality, is our shame rather than our triumph. Our glory has ever been in the purity of our principles, and in the lawful means we have relied upon to support them before the world. We decline therefore to be held accountable for the conduct of thieves.—We desire no interest in their success. We should rejoice to see them one and all, from the highest to the lowest, under lock and key at the expense of the State."

INDIAN SUMMER.—The question arises, "What is Indian Summer?" and probably not one person in twenty thousand knows. Almost every warm day in fall is spoken of as being it, and incorrectly too. The Rev. John Lyon has expressed himself upon the subject as follows: "The leaves generally begin to fall in October, after the first frost, and continue to do so during the month. Then very generally, when all the leaves have fallen, there comes a cold rain and a bitter frost, fermentation and decomposition, which adds warmth to the earth, causing that warm, misty atmosphere which continues until nearly the end of November. And it is during this warm spell in November that tradition says, in this latitude, the Indians laid up their corn for the winter." This explanation may or may not be correct, yet it is deemed to be as good a one as has yet been advanced.

News and Other Items.

The Treasury Department conscience fund last week received a contribution of thirty dollars from a Brooklyn lady for duty on wearing apparel.

The jury in the Ward will case, on trial at Detroit, was unable to agree on a verdict, and have been discharged.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* prints a list of nineteen mercantile failures and suspensions in Boston and other places in New England during the past week.

The Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, in session in New York, on Friday adopted a resolution recommending the removal of the General Conference from St. Louis to Baltimore.

In the Arkansas House of Representatives last week a bill was reported favorably, changing the name of Clayton county to that of Poland. A memorial to Congress passed the House asking the General Government to donate to the State for school purposes all Government lands in the State.

Dr. A. S. McDill, Superintendant of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, and a member of the Forty-third Congress, died at the Hospital, near Madison, on Friday.

Major George W. Grice, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence in Portsmouth, Va., of apoplexy.

There was a distinct shock of an earthquake at Knoxville, Tennessee, at 2 o'clock Friday morning, causing buildings to sway, and a rumbling like an explosion coming from the west, rolling gradually east. The shock was the heaviest ever felt here, lasting ten seconds.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania refused on Wednesday to review the sentence of Wm. H. Westervelt, convicted of conspiracy with Mosher and Doughlas to abduct Charley Ross. All relief from the Supreme Court being denied, Westervelt will most probably serve out his seven years' imprisonement.

Clayton Strawn, of Doylestown, left his home twenty years ago on a whaling voyage, and has recently been heard from for the first time of his departure. He is living on an island in the Pacific ocean, engaged in the manufacture of cocoanut oil.

General Butler has bought a gold mine. This is one of the first results of a hard money triumph. Had Ohio gone for Bill Allen and rag money Uncle Ben would have bought a paper mill and a printing office.

Mr. Benjamin Lankford, (Rep.) (one of the delegates elected to the Maryland Legislature for Somerset county,) has served his county in that capacity eleven times, and this will make the twelfth. He is 76 years of age.

A heavy snow storm prevailed in Northern New York on Sunday. About six inches of snow fell at Whitehall, twelve inches at Plattsburg, one foot at Buffalo, (the first of the season there,) and several inches at Watertown. Fears are entertained of an early close of navigation. A storm of snow and sleet of extraordinary severity is reported on the line of the Union Pacific railroad.

Senator Dawes was painfully injured at Pittsfield, Mass., Friday afternoon by being kicked on the left leg by his horse while horseback riding. He was letting down some bars, when the horse wheeled, kicked and left the Senator prostrate. It was at a distance from any house, but a passing woman soon brought help. His injuries will not prove serious.

Two projects of railroad extension by means of county subscriptions were voted on at the late election in Dorchester, one of which was approved and the other voted down. The County Commissioners had been solicited to endorse the bonds of the Fox Creek, (an extension of the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad) and also a proposed road from Vienna to some point on the Dorchester and Delaware, but they declined to do so unless the project be endorsed by the people of the county at a general election. Accordingly the Fox Creek extension was approved and the Vienna project voted down.

A Husking Bee.

Boston papers describe a husking bee at the home of Gen. N. P. Banks, in Waltham, Mass., Thursday evening, got up in aid of the National Centennial by a committe of ladies acting under the leadership of Mrs. S. D. Warren. Gen. Banks raised this year about 200 bushels of corn, 100 bushes of which were placed in the middle of the barn floor in a rick with seats on either side. In order the more successfully to realize to the full the fun attending the discovery of red ears, 100 of these were scattered throughout the winrow.—The barn was lighted up and connected with the house by a covered way, a large marquee in the centre forming a conspicuous feature of the arrangements. The interior of this was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns. An admission fee of fifty cents was charged, and no expenses whatever having been incurred, the receipts amounted to a considerable sum. The guests began to arrive soon after 7 o'clock, and the house and barn were crowded, the Gen. and Mrs. Banks being assisted in receiving the guests by their daughters, Miss Minnie Sargent and Maud. The husking commenced about 8 o'clock, young and old folks entering in the sport, demanding, receiving, and paying forfeits as one after another lucky one discovered a red ear.—The husking continued about an hour, at the expiration of which time the company were invited to a substantial collation, such as was served to the boys and girls of New England 100 years ago. This was a gratuity on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Banks, and consisted of baked beans, brown bread, squash, apple, mince pies, dough nuts, and cheese, with coffee and sweet cider. The beans and brown bread came smoking hot from the ovens, while the cider for the occasion was pressed out that afternoon, and consequently was unfermented. At the conclusion of the supper the company joined in dancing, and prolonged the festivities until a late hour. The occasion was one of great enjoyment.

PETROLEUM IN ENGLAND.—Veritable coal oil springs, it is reported, have recently been found in coal mines in North Staffordshire, England. The petroleum oozes through the ground and is collected in small pools, just as water does in very damp and marshy soil. Five or six tons per week are collected at one point, and no inconsiderable quantity of solid paraffine is obtained from this petroleum. It is a good burning oil, being used in the shaft. The fact that it is found in England only in actual or near contact with bituminous coal furnishes evidence of its carbonaceous origin.

AMERICAN SKILL BROUGHT INTO REQUISITION.—Col. John E. Gowen, an American, who rendered himself celebrated by raising seventy-eight of the Russian war vessels which had been sunk at Sebastopol during the Crimean war, has been invited by the British government to raise the iron clad Vanguard, lately sunk off Wicklow Head. Col. Gowan says that after all arrangements become completed the vessel can be raised in two weeks. The cost will be about five hundred thousand dollars, which the British government is to pay, together with all expenses of Col. Gowan.

A God Send.

Another fish war, similar to the one of last season, occurred in the Bay on Friday of last week. The blue fish war again chasing and devouring the menhaden shad, "mess bunkers" as they are sometimes called, and thousands in their efforts to escape the ravages of the blue fish ran high and dry on the beach. Near the little light house on the cape, where the high tides overflow into the valley, several thousand bushels sought refuge in but were even followed over the flats by their formidable enemies, and many of the latter were caught on the flats and where the water was but a few inches deep. After the tide fell off these fish were left there to die, and many of them were hauled off into the country by the farmers who use them as a fertilizer on their lands. It is somewhat singular why these fish should make their appearance here in the manner stated above—just at this season of the year, this year and last—while nothing like it was ever seen or heard of before, at least along this coast. — *Breakwater Light.*

Politics in Virginia.

Prominent Republicans in Virginia are now engaged in the effort to reorganize and strengthen the Republican party in that State by a combination of Republicans and Independent Conservatives, who in the late election acted with the Republicans. As the first step in that direction, they are working for the appointment of Judge Morton, a Republican, as postmaster at Richmond, in the place of Miss Van Lew, and for General Heath, who served as a Confederate General, and who lately opposed General Bradley T. Johnson for the State Senate, to be collector of Internal revenue in that city. Other changes are contemplated by those who seem to be especially interested in this new political movement. So far they have acted privately, being engaged at present only with the preliminary movements.

A SWEET DOMESTIC SCENE.—A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* writes from that city to say: "At noon-time I often take a walk on the park promenade, and about that hour may be seen women with pails, etc., bringing dinner to their husbands who labor on the streets. A woman came, met her husband, and they seated themselves on the greensward, and spread on the grass their dinner, he giving the wife some of the edibles. After drinking from the pail he gave it to her, gave her a kiss, and went to his work, and she to her happy home. On one of the benches sat a man and wife; she had brought his dinner. After gobbling it down he took up the pail and, after tasting it, dashed the contents into her face and went to his work. The poor woman, taking her shawl, wiped her face, and gathered up her pail, etc., and started for her miserable home. I wanted to put my cane over the brute's head, but I feared he would be too much for me, and let him go."

SUICIDE OF A DELAWARE FARMER.—Samuel Dexter, tenant on Dr. Isaac Jump's farm, near Woodleytown, Kent county, Del., committed suicide by hanging on Thursday morning. It appears that the deceased was engaged in husking corn in the field up to 10 o'clock, when he told the other huskers that he was going to the house. When the others returned to the house they learned that he had not been there, and upon going to the barn they found him hanging by the neck dead. No cause can be assigned for the fatal act.—He had no family difficulties, but it is said he was subject to spells of melancholy.—He was about fifty years of age, and was highly esteemed by his neighbors.

MUTINY ON THE CHESAPEAKE.—Lewis Brown, Elijah Hopkins and Robert Smith, have been locked up at Easton, charged with mutiny on board the schooner *Paragon*, Capt. Bailey. When the mutiny first broke out, assistance was signalled for and received, and the three men were locked up below decks. But as Capt. Bailey was sailing up the bay the mutineers broke out, when he landed at Oxford and had them placed under arrest.

THE newest political sensation in New York is to the effect that Governor Tilden and Mayor Wickman, have formed a coalition against Tammany Hall, and the first practical manifestation of the fact will be removal from office of Police Commissioners Disbecker and Voorhees, in order to fill their places with men over whom the wigwam can have no control.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.75@7.25
Patapsco Family,	$8.75@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	$8.00@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	185@150
" red,	130@145
Corn—white,	55@62
" yellow,	62@65
Rye,	80@82
Oats,	43@44

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIGH prices paid for Furs, by
B. F. FIELD & CO.

LADIES' Paparterie for sale by
B. F. FIELD & CO.

REED'S Grand Duches Cologne, at
B. F. FIELD & CO.

THINGS too numerous to mention, at
B. F. FIELD & CO.

GOODS at low figures, at
B F. FIELD & CO.

REED'S Grand Duches Powder, for Ladies Toilet, at
B. F. FIELD & CO.

FOR SALE.—A good Cook Stove for sale cheap for *cash*. Apply at
11-18-tf. THIS OFFICE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS, there has been a report in circulation to the effect that I had charged Samuel H. Fluharty with certain dishonorable acts, it is due both to the said Saml. H. Fluharty as also to myself, to say that such a report is false, and I further say that I have never had cause to suspect him with any thing dishonorable, and believe him to be worthy the confidence of any person or community. MITCHELL COVEY.
Federalsburg, November 15th, 1875.

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$57.50 per quarter, books included; no extras whatever. Special attention to backward pupils.

Pupils admitted at any time.

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CALL AT

WILLIAM F. COOK'S

FOR
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STATIONARY, JEWRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF DIFFERENT KINDS; AS HE HAS A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT HIS STORE ON

MAIN STREET,
11-18-6m GREENSBORO, MD.

Lard Cans.

75 CENTS.

FOR THE LARGE SIZE—and I will sell you all kinds of

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

at retail for wholesale prices. Stoves of all kinds repaired at short notice—new stoves furnished here at foundry prices. I am also prepared to do all kinds of Tin Roofing, Guttering &c. Spouting done in the best manner All work guaranteed. Shop on corner 31 and Main St. N. A. HUTSON,
11-11-1y. Denton, Md.

The Secret of Success

IS TO BUY FOR CASH

And Get the Worth of your Money

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED a well-selected Stock of Goods; such as

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERY,
FRENCH AND PLAIN
FRUITS, NUTS, &C.

—ALSO—

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFFS;

In fact all Goods usually kept in a country Store. I sell only for

Cash or Trade.

I will pay the highest prices for
POULTRY, EGGS,
FEATHERS, GRAIN,
HIDES, FURS,
WOOD, &C., &C.

THOS. M. COOPER,
11-18-tf. DENTON, MD

PRICES WILL SURELY TELL.

B. F. Field & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED from the city a carefully selected Stock of Goods which they are offering to the public in general for the Cash or Trade, as cheap as can be bought anywhere in the county. They keep no books now thus giving all who buy for Cash the benefit of the Cash System, and they intend to do business upon this principle hereafter, which in time will prove very beneficial to those who deal that way. They should be pleased to have the people call on them and examine their Stock and see for themselves. Also, ask the prices; there is no trouble whatever for them to show Goods as that is a part of their business, they will sell at the Bottom Prices to all those who mean business. So if you want good bargains for the Cash, call on them; if you want the worth of your money as near as it can be had, go to them and see what they will do before purchasing elsewhere. Their Stock consists of

Dry Goods,
NOTIONS,
CALICOES,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
MUSLINS OF ALL KINDS,
CASSIMERS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
WILLOW-WARE,
GROCERIES,
CIGARS AND
TOBACCO,

of the best grades. You will please remember that their Goods cannot be sold on credit as the profit is small for one thing and another, they will not keep any more books hereafter. We trust that this may be satisfactory to all, and earnestly request a visit from all who may need goods in their line, as they will do just as they publish. Their motto is "quick sales and small profits," and courtesy to all. Remember the place and do not fail to call as early as you can. Hoping to be the recipient of a call from some of our friends, we remain yours very respectfully,
B. F. FIELD & CO.
11-18-tf. Managed by J. Wesley Field.

New Fall & Winter Goods

—AT—

J. H. VAN GESEL'S,

Denton, Md.

A NEW TOCK OF FALL & WINTER GOODS has just been received at my Store, suitable to the wants of my customers to an examination of which I will invite their attention. My stock embraces.

GENTLEMEN'S
WEAR, LADIES' DRESS
GOODS & TRIMMINGS, BOOTS
& SHOES, HATS & CAPS, READY
MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES AND
HARDWARE, AND QUEENSWARE, A
LARGE STOCK OF NOTIONS, RIBBONS, KID GLOVES AND WHITE
GOODS, TOGETHER WITH A
GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF ALL ARTICLES
AS ARE
KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Hoping to receive a liberal share of public patronage, I will endeavor to deal fairly with my customers, and give them a valuable compensation for their investments.
11-11-tf J. H. VAN GESEL.

LAST NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

BEING HARD PRESSED for money to pay those to whom the county is indebted, I embrace this opportunity to inform delinquent tax-payers that this is my last notice and they must pay up at once or I shall enforce the collection by law.
WM. B. STEVENS,
10 28-3w. Collector.