American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

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A Remedy for Election Frauds.

Additional legislation is needed in this State to protect the ballots of our citizens and to secure a fair and honest expression of the popular will. The disgraceful scenes enacted on the 2d of this month in Baltimore city and Anne Arundel county, appeals to the members who will compose the legislative body at Annapolis, to devise some means by which the voice of the people shall be respected and the rights of the elective franchise protected. And here is a field in which the reformers of this State may find ample scope for the exercise of their powers.

Our election laws should be so amended the coming session as to render fraudulent voting an utter impossibility. This can be done by additional legislation, requiring every voter to write, or have written by another, (in case the voter cannot write his own name, the writer signing as a witness,) his name in full on the back of his ballot—no ballot to be considered legal not having the name of the voter written upon it.—This we think would detect all frauds, as the name on the ballots could be compared with registration lists, and in case of contested elections, the proof as to how every one voted, or for whom he voted, would furnish all the evidence required before a committee of investigation. This plan would be a complete bar to the wholesale election frauds which are too frequently committed at all our elections. We hope some such plan, or something better, will be adopted to prevent ballot-box stuffing and repeating in the future.

If such a law was in existence now, how easy would it be to determine by a recount of the vote of Baltimore city, and a comparison of the ballots with the registration lists, who is to-day the rightful Governor elect of Maryland.

Death of Vice President Wilson.

Vice President Wilson died in the Vice President's room, at the Capitol, at twenty minutes after 7 o'clock on Monday morning. His demise was quite unexpected, and a shock even to those who had been with him during his illness. On Sunday he passed a quiet day. A number of visitors called to see him, and he chatted pleasantly with them. During his illness he had been in receipt of a number of letters from all sections of the country, and he seemed to take great interest in reading and commenting upon such expressions of regard and anxiety concerning his health.—On Sunday when Dr. Baxter called, he warned him against all mental excitement, and forbade him reading letters, much to the Vice President's dissatisfaction.

Shortly after three o'clock Sunday he fell into a peaceful slumber, from which he awoke quite refreshed at seven o'clock, and talked cheerfully with the attendants in the room. At eight o'clock he was advised of the death of Senator Ferry, of Connecticut. This seemed to oppress him, and before retiring for the night he alluded to the matter several times.

At half-past nine o'clock he retired.—His sleep was quite sound and peaceful. About three o'clock this morning his rest was disturbed by a pain in the chest, of which he complained. Mr. Ford, one of the Capitol policemen, who was in attendance, rubbed the affected parts with anodyne, which had been prescribed by Dr. Baxter, which gave him relief. He again fell into a profound slumber.

At 7 o'clock on Monday morning the Vice President awoke, and in response to inquiries of attendants replied that he had slept very soundly and felt very much refreshed. He sat up in bed and took a glass of the bitter water prescribed for him by Dr. Baxter, and shortly afterwards arose from his bed and moved about the room.—One of the attendants, Mr. F. A. Wood, of the Capitol police, was in the room with him when he observed, about fifteen minutes past 7 o'clock, a change in the Vice President's condition. He was then lying in bed and drawing short and hurried breaths, and moving about uneasily, his limbs twitching convulsively. Mr. Wood immediately called Captain E. D. Town, of the Capitol police, and telling him that the Vice President was worse, asked him to send a messenger immediately for Dr. Baxter and another for Dr. C. M. Ford, residing on Capitol Hill. This was done by Captain Town, who then joined Mr. Wood. Approaching the bed, Captain Town noticed that each breath of the Vice President grew shorter and weaker, and as he stepped around the side of the bed to support his head, he gave one long gasp, and expired at twenty minutes past 7 o'clock. Word was immediately sent to Sergeant-at-Arms French, to the Vice President's brother, to Postmaster General Jewell, and others. Mr. French was first at the bedside of the dead Vice President, and immediately took charge of the necessary arrangements for the funeral.

Hon. Orris W. Ferry, United States Senator from Connecticut, died on Saturday at his home in Norwalk. Mr. Ferry entered the Senate in 1867 and in 1873 was re-elected by a coalition of independent Republicans and Democrats over General Hawley, the regular Republican candidate. He had four years of his second term yet to serve. His illness was a softening of the spinal marrow, from which he had been suffering for several years. Mr. Ferry was one of the most prominent men in the Senate, and possessed great influence on account of his purity and ability. He was a Republican by conviction, but to him party considerations were never superior to his own sense of justice and duty.

The sufferers from the grasshopper ravages in Manitoba are clamoring for an immediate distribution of the relief provisions. Many of them are in great need of them, and a dispatch has been sent to Ottawa upon the matter. Sleighing is good throughout the province.

If the devil in the Union office could not write more sensible articles than appear, from time to time, in the columns of the Denton *Journal*, we would discharge him on the spot. As an editor, the *Journal* man is an entire failure. If nature ever designed him for this purpose, the devil must have slipped in and stole the pattern and buried it in the turbulent waves of Kent Narrows. It is certain that if when he left Kent Island he possessed any capacities for such a position he must have lost them before reaching the sand hills of Caroline. His article of last week especially was the subject of sneering jest and low ridicule by even his own professed friends, and criticisms anything but complimentary to the good sense and editorial talent of the editor of that paper were indulged in by many of our best citizens.

The head and front of our offending, and which seems to wound the tender sensibilities of the *Journal*, is that a few weeks ago we published a statement of the several amounts the editor of that paper has received for State and county printing. It declares that in publishing these statements we slandered it. If we have published a slander or an untruth why does it not show the falsehood by publishing the facts? It does not even deny the charge, or publish a single statement to controvert our statements. We again charge the Denton *Journal* with receiving from the Treasury of the State $1,550, for the publication of the laws, required to be published in certain newspapers of the State, and further, that it did not render to the State anything like an equivolent for that amount of money—that in fact it did not do the work at all. Further, that in 1873, it received the sum of $750—in 1874, the sum of $800—in 1875—the sum of $600—making a total in three years of $2,150 for county printing alone, an exhorbitant sum for the amount of labor performed, and far exceeding any sums heretofore charged against the county by former publishers.—If this statement is false why don't the editor deny it? We assert it as a positive fact, and if the *Journal* will dare deny it, we have the evidence in hand to prove our statement, and will present them to the public. If this is what it calls slander it can make the most of it.

But let us look at the other side of the picture.

1st. It stated that the county commissioners used the money of the tax-payers of the county as "*hush money*," and when we called the attention of the public to the libellious statement, it was compelled to contradict its own statement and took it all back. This is slander No. 1.

2d. It then slandered our citizens by declaring that the Union circulated chiefly among "*negroes and non-tax payers.*" We published a short list of the tax-payers of the county who subscribe and pay for the Union, representing about one million of dollars, and again it is compelled to go back on its own words. This is slander No. 2.

3d. It then indirectly and in the most cowardly manner, attempted to make the people of this community believe that we had conveyed away our property to prevent our creditors from obtaining what justly belonged to them. This we proved to be a falsehood of the meanest and basest kind. This is slander No. 3.

4th. And then to cap the climax of its infamy, it attempts by inuendoes, to charge us with being "bought and sold, and with robbing the ballot-box," a charge which it dare not make in an open or direct manner. This is a willful and malicious slander No. 4.

All this slander and abuse has been heaped upon us for publishing a brief statement of the *Journal's* charges for public printing. But we demanded the *Journal's* proof for such rash and groundless assertions. His reply in his last issue is "*that more votes were put in the ballot-box than came out.*" By what paucity of reasoning, this Kent Island Solomon, can prove that "robbing a ballot-box" and "stuffing a ballot-box" at the same time, is one and the same thing, no one with an ounce of brain can for a moment reconcile. And the evidence he offers, is very conclusive, we have no doubt, in his mind—"*we are informed.*" Who are his informers? To say the least of them, they must be of doubtful character, or he would name them.

Now, we propose to make our charges good and have the proof at hand to do so. Will the Denton *Journal* favor us with his evidence? We demand it, and if he has the least particle of honor about him, he will present it to the world. We demand that he shall make good each of the above charges or we shall hold him up to the world as a base slanderer. Again, we demand the proof.

But the *Journal* prides itself in that its editor was once or twice a member of the Maryland Legislature. Of its empty honors it may boast, and we have no doubt but in his own self importance, he imagines that he wears upon his brow a chaplet of immortal honors. He may hug this illusion to the last, and like the frog in the fable, may swell himself to unreasonable proportions, until his very breeches may refuse to hold him. What interest our readers, or the people of our county, have in his egotism, or the great and mighty services he rendered Queen Anne's in the Legislative halls, are matters of no concern here. He has proved a costly elephant to our tax-payers and one that does not pay for his keep. Madam rumor declared soon after he had nestled himself away in comfortable Caroline quarters, that this modern Solon, having lost his political prowess in Queen Anne's, stepped over into Caroline, and believing our people to be a little verdant, he would become a mighty man and rule supreme. But it is said that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and this political adventurer, seeing that his star is on the wave after another political contest shall close, will beat a hasty retreat for the peaceful shades and cooling zephyrs of his native Kent Island home, and resting on the bosom of that fond maternal mother, his native county, of which he is so passionately fond, may seriously contemplate the brevity of life, the emptiness of worldly honor and the vanity of human ambition. In the mean time, if due notice of his departure be given in that world-wide circulating newspaper—the Denton *Journal*—so that the people of Caroline may be aware of what is going on in their midst, the tax-payers will join in a triumphal march to give him a safe escort to his native home, singing in rapturous strains on their return, "Billy's gone marching home."

The Philadelphia revival was opened on Sunday by Moody and Sankey in the former freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has been fitted up for the purpose. There were between ten and eleven thousand persons present at the morning service, which consisted of singing, prayers, and an address by Mr. Moody. In the afternoon the building was again packed, while fully ten thousand people could not gain admittance. At the afternoon service the programme of the revival was announced.

A Land of Continual Summer.

A private letter, written from Santa Barbara, California, of a recent date, by a citizen of this State, portrays in glowing colors the beauties of that region. The writer says:

"We are here in a new land, among new people, new friends, new scenes and new circumstances. Life here is the realization of a new continent, and all that we have been accustomed to has to be forgotten in the modes of life prevalent here. We cannot make you realize probably what a wonderful climate we have here—neither summer nor winter, no heat nor no cold, but one continuous succession of June days the year round, with some very trifling variations in spring and fall; for eight or nine months in the year a constant round of cloudless skies; but the winter days, of all the days, are the most glorious, the most lovely, the hamliest, the most perfectly enjoyable. Think of roses, violets, pansies and all the beautiful children of the earth lifting their bright faces to the sun and perfuming the air with their fragrant breath all through January and all through the winter months, and then all through the spring, summer and fall, year after year, without even ever ceasing! Think of geraniums climbing up to the second story window and heliotropes following right after them! Think of a Marshall Neill rose six inches in diameter! Think of a grape vine twelve inches in diameter bearing seven tons of grapes in one season! Think of fig trees planted last March bearing figs now nearly full size and possibly ripening yet this season, and then think of us this whole summer feasting on watermelons and eating them now every day for dinner, and with them the most luctious figs as large as a turkey's egg, and through the summer all manner of fruits, such as apricots, nectarines, peaches, in a state of perfection and beauty such as you good people East have never seen or even dreamed of. And now, the grapes and wine and the other good things every man can have living under his own vine and fig tree, literally. It seems almost a sin to tantalize you with telling you about them, unless Governor Swan will do the wise thing of emigrating bodily to this land of promise. * * *

Try and pursuade Mr.—— to make up a California party and come out and see the wonders of this wonderful land. We are within a mile of the ocean where we live, and can lie in our beds and hear the wild music of the sea waves as they beat against the beach, and on moonlight evenings we can stand in our veranda and plainly see the ocean bathed in liquid silver under the bright gaze of the moon; and, then, the glorious mountains are round about and near us, and we never tire of looking at them."

The State Printing

If the figures given in a recent editorial of the *Democratic Advocate* be correct, the public printing costs the State all of $100,000, if not more. The aggregate expenses of the last Legislature are given at a fraction over $191,000. Making a liberal allowance for the per diem of its members, pay of clerks and officers of both Houses, costs of stationary, and all other expenditures, and there still remains over $100,000 for the public printing.

These are startling figures, and the members from the rural districts of the next Legislature should see to it that printing expenses do not exceed one-fourth of this sum in the future.

The senior editor of the *Democratic Advocate* was a member of the last Legislature, and the figures given above may be received as reliable. Moreover, we believe he is a practical printer, and therefore well qualified to form a correct idea as to what the cost of the State printing thould be, if there be neither a Ring nor extra charges connected therewith.

The State of Virginia for a long series of years was likewise subjected to immense drains upon its Treasury for printing expenses. It finally became a burden too grevious to be borne, and the members of the Legislature began to look about for a remedy. It was determined to elect a Superintendent—a practical printer—at a salary of $1,500, and the plan has acted admirably for several years past. Colonel R. F. Walker, the present incumbent, purchases all the paper, gives out the jobs or contracts, and exercises a general supervision over the public printing of every description. He has thus saved to the State not only his own salary, but thousands and thousands of dollars besides.

Is it not the subject worthy the attention of the Maryland Legislature? Is not $100,000 too large a sum to be paid out annually for the State printing, when $25,000 would be a liberal estimate for the work?

We call upon the members from the rural districts of the next Legislature to investigate this subject, and see if many thousand dollars may not be saved to the State Treasury by the election of a Superintendent of Printing, or by some other plan which will check the extravagance now practiced?—*Baltimorean.*

The Spread of Methodism.—Official figures recently published gives the following exhibit of the spread of Methodism in the United States:

Annual conferences, 1874, 81, one added; itinerant preachers, 10,923, increase this year, 78; local, 12,831, increase this year, 300; total preachers, 23,737, increase, 378; members in full connection, 1,384,152, increase, 39,063; members on probation, 196,407; total lay members, 1,580,559, increase, 17,038; death of members during the year, 19,591, increase, 1,486; church edifices, 15,633, increase, 634; value of church edifices, $71,853,234, increase, $2,303,711; parsonages, 5,017, increase, 28; value, $9,731,628, increase, $264,458; total value of churches and parsonages, $81,084,862, increase, $2,568,169; Sunday schools, 19,287, increase, 329; Sunday school officers and teachers, 207,182, increase, 3,773; Sunday school scholars, 1,406,168, increase, 22,941; total teachers and scholars, 1,613,350, increase, 26,714. Fifty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-four members were received into full connection during the year, an average of 1,128 for each Sabbath.

News and Other Items.

Yonkers *Gazette* Boy—When you slide on the long banister of the front hall stairs and go down to the bottom so fast that it burns clean through your trowsers, that's friction.

Mr. and Mrs. Satoris are expected back from Europe before the holidays, and they will spend the winter at the White House.

In Michigan last year 617,493 people were married, and we are sorry to say that nearly half of them were men.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Something that will do the work of cardamom seeds without exciting suspicion is named as one of the many things that this world needs.

During the last twenty-six years seventy-nine newspapers have been published in Sacramento, Cal. Thirteen are now living and sixty-six are dead.

The number of immigrants who arrived in New York during September was 9,346, against 16,380 in September, 1874. The greater proportion were in both instances from England, Germany, Ireland, Scotland and Denmark.

Considerable activity prevails at the Gosport navy-yard, (opposide Norfolk, Va.)—Orders have been received from Washington to thoroughly fit out the monitors Lehigh and Montauk with all possible dispatch.

Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, has issued warrants for the execution, on Thursday, the 9th of January, 1876, of William Murray and Frederick Myer, convicted in Alleghany county for the murder of Gotthard Wahl.

Captain John Norris, of Petersburg, Ky., is said to be the only man now living who took part in the battle of Lake Erie. He is 84 years old, is in vigorous health, and has a gold medal which the Legislature of Kentucky gave him in 1860.

A statue of Edward Bates, Attorney General under President Lincoln's administration, is soon to be erected in Forest Park, St. Louis. The statue cost $11,000, and is erected by the city of St. Louis and the Bates Monument Association of that place.

H. M. Turner, of Savanah, has a plan for establishing "a negro nationality somewhere in Africa," and all he lacks is $5,000,000 to carry it out. He thinks Astor or Vanderbilt ought to furnish the money.

An Indian canoe that will hold one hundred men easily is to be sent to the centennial from British Columbia. It is sixty feet long, eight wide and four high.

The printing of the war records is a work of great magnitude. A building 40 by 80 feet is required to hold these records alone. There are 350 cords of records in this one building. The Confederate records are about one-sixth of the bulk of the Union records.

An effort is to be made by a French company to transport fresh meats from South America to France in a refrigerator steamer. Should this be successful the plan will be patented in this country and the practicability of bringing beef from Texas to New York throughly tested.

Somebody of a statistical turn of mind has calculated that in New York city there are 450 miles of street railway, 1,500 cars, drawn by 12,000 horses, and carrying annually 160,000,000 people.

There are likely to be 24 contested seats in the next House of Representatives.—Fifteen of them are occupied by Republicans and nine by Democrats.

The steamship Illinois, which sailed from Philadelphia for Europe last week, had included in her cargo 30 dressed beeves, 150 dressed sheep and a large quantity of poultry and oysters, which it is proposed to land at Liverpool in good condition by means of a refrigerating apparatus similar to that recently used in the shipment of peaches.

Among the candidates from the South for the clerkship of the next House of Representatives are ex-Congressman Slober, of North Carolina; Hon. Charles A. Laromar, formerly clerk of the Confederate House; Hon. Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, and Gen. M. DuBose and ex-Congressman Adams, of Kentucky.

At Locust Dale, Pa., while several miners were sitting on a box containing powder incased in a small keg, a spark accidentally dropped into the box, igniting the powder, which exploded instantly and terribly wounded the men. Alfred J. Steele, John Durkin and Mordecai Jones have since died. A man named Payne, also wounded, is still living, but his injuries are so severe it is thought he cannot possibly live.

A kerosene oil lamp exploded in a shoe maker's shop kept by Conrad Zeiglar at Trenton, N. J., on Sunday evening and injured several persons; one of them named George Ashmose, will probably die.

Three hundred men at Ellenville, Ulster county, and Wurtzboro', Sullivan county, N. Y., are out of employment by the suspension of several tanneries operated by a Boston firm, caused by the depression of the leather market.

The number of hogs killed at Cincinnati since November 1st is 77,290; for the same time last year, 75,080.

Early Sunday morning, Morehead & Co.'s blast furnace, of Pittsburg, Pa., exploded. Michael Halpin was killed, and Edward Crowder and Jacob Bruner seriously if not fatally injured.

General E. B. Haslin died at Springfield, Ills., Saturday night, aged 38 years. He was an active and efficient officer, and served with distinction during the war.

The recent rains caused the breaking of two reservoirs near Sonora, Toulumne county, Cal., carrying away a number of bridges and houses, drowing several children, and stopping travel.

The Baltimore county *Union* says:—"Fraud, outrageous and barbarous fraud, prevented Mr. Harris from being Governor, but if he will accept the nomination for Congress next year, he will be returned as the member from the 24 District of Maryland, by a triumphant majority."

When you see a girl come out of a store with a hop, skip and jump, and a pleased expression, you may know that the milliner has told her that she can press her old summer hat over into a $20 winter style.

The telegraph operator at Evanstown, Wyoming Territory, reports the snow three and a half feet deep there, "and it is still snowing." There is two feet of snow at Green River, but a thaw has set in.

A dispatch from Montreal, Canada, says that navigation has about closed for the season. The steamers which left there for Quebec on Thursday were obliged to return, and have gone into winter quarters.

Peach Planting about Middletown.—The Middletown *Transcript* is authority for the statement that no peach trees are being planted in that locality, as is the custom at this season of the year, while many growers are cutting down their trees. The agent at Middletown says that not one peach tree has been shipped to or from that station this Fall, a fact unprecented in the history of the peach business. The large nurseries of E. R. Cochran and Polk & Hyatt remained undisturbed, and it is rumored that only small orders have been received. Small fruits seem to be in demand and one day last week E. R. Cochran shipped 22,900 Wilson Early blackberry plants to Sexford.

A Shocking Crime.

A mother deserts her new-born babes—one devoured by a buzzard and the other mutilated by a dog.

Laurel and vicinity are greatly excited over a shocking crime that has just been unearthed in their midst. It is the case of an unnatural mother who abandoned her new-born twins in the woods and left them to the tender mercies of the brute creation. The Seaford *Citizen* thus details the sickening crime:

It appears, after a careful investigation of the matter, that some time since a young girl (whose name we suppress for prudential reasons) a resident of Laurel, and of highly respectable parents, in an evil hour "loved not wisely but too well." Becoming conscious of her condition and stung with remorse and shame, she went out into the woods on Sunday morning, where she gave birth to two children—a boy and a girl. The inhuman mother left the two innocent little creatures lying on the ground as they came into the world, to die of exposure and starvation, and went into town again and ate her dinner at her sister's, and remained there in order, no doubt, to avoid exciting suspicion. On Tuesday morning, however, a dog came up to the house with one of the little victims of her cruelty in its mouth. On seeing the evidence of her crime brought so plainly before her she became terribly agitated and acknowledged that it was her offspring and that she had deserted it, and also said that there was another one in the woods. After confessing her guilt she seized upon a favorable opportunity and fled. Search was immediately instituted, when the body of the other baby was found, and on examination it was discovered that it had been nearly devoured by buzzards.

The Coroner held an inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate little victims on Tuesday afternoon when the jury returned a verdict that they came to their death from exposure and starvation, by being deserted by their mother.

At this writing all efforts to find the girl have been unsuccessful.

A Personal Affray Between two ex-Confederate Generals.

The Senatorial contest and the criminations and recriminations incidental to taking the depositions of the parties more immediately interested culminated on Saturday night, as was feared, in a hostile meeting between prominent members of the two parties. Friday night while making a deposition before a notary at the office of Mr. Neeson, to be used in the contest of Knight against Imboden, General John D. Imboden animadverted severely upon Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, in answer to a question on cross examination by Mr. Royall, counsel for the latter. General Imboden avowed that he was the author of certain letters in the Richmond *Whig* in which Johnson was very roughly handled. That this was calculated to arouse bad blood was fully appreciated by the public, and it was known among General Johnson's friends on Saturday that he had been looking for General Imboden during the entire evening. It was not until late in the evening, however, that the parties came together. General Imboden having been appointed by the Governor to attend the St. Louis Convention, and General Johnson learning that he was to take the northern train at night, repaired to the Bird Street Depot and found him in company with Mr. Franklin Stearns and Colonel William P. Burwell, co-delegates. General Imboden was sitting upon an express chest, and approaching him, General Johnson asked him if he was General Imboden, and said he was looking for him, at the same time he drew a cowhide from his sleeve and struck him several times in rapid succession across the face and over the head. General Imboden resisted, and closing with his adversary struck him several times. With this General Johnson threw away his cowhide and drew his pistol, but Policeman Wallace Rowe was too quick for him, and, springing between the parties, put both under arrest.

General Johnson was placed in charge of Mr. Royall, who entered into recognizance to deliver him at the station house, and as General Imboden wished to catch the train, together with policeman Rowe and Mr. Franklin Stearns, sought Justice Crutchfield, and was bailed in the sum of $1,000 to answer on the 24 of December, with Mr. Stearns as bondsman. General Johnson subsequently appeared before the same magistrate, and was held in a like sum, with Messrs. Royall and Stiles as sureties.

Moody & Sankey in Philadelphia.

Moody and Sankey's revival in Philadelphia was inaugurated by a meeting held on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock in the old Pennsylvania Railroad freight depot, Thirteenth and Market streets, which was thoroughly improved and handsomely fitted up for the purpose. Despite the raw atmosphere and the drenching rain prevailing, the building was crowded, between 10,000 and 11,000 persons being in attendance.—The selected choir sang several hymns before the meeting opened, while the congregation was assembling, and Moody opened the exercises at 8 o'clock precisely by giving out the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' Name."

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Newton, of the P. E. Church of the Epiphany, and the 34th hymn, "Rejoice and be glad," was sung, led by Mr. Sankey. Mr. Moody then offered prayer, asking God to bless the meetings to be held in that city, after which he read a portion of the fourth chapter of the Gospel of John and preached what may be termed an informal sermon on a portion of it.

In the afternoon another immense throng gathered in the building. Although the services were announced not to take place until 4 o'clock, the edifice was packed at 3 and the doors closed. Fully ten thousand people were unable to gain admission. The streets around the building were crowded with men, women and children, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in passing.

Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, of Bethedon Baptist Church, opened the meeting, after which the hymn, "Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing," was sung, the choir being led by Mr. Sankey. After reading a portion of Scripture from the first chapter of Joshua, Mr. Moody requested Sankey to sing, "Jesus of Nazareth Passeth By."—Then the programme for the week's services was announced, and after more singing, Mr. Moody delivered a discourse. His text was "Courage and Enthusiasm."—"Hold the Fort" was then rendered by Mr. Sankey, the choir joining in the chorus, and the services, which lasted an hour, were terminated with the benediction by Bishop Peck, of the M. E. Church.

Fire at Princess Anne.—On Thursday night last, the extensive saw mill of Cohn & Bro., at Princess Anne, on the Eastern Shore R. R., was burned. The fire originated in some shavings in the engine room from sparks from the furnace, and broke out about 8 o'clock. The grist mill was saved. The loss is estimated at $15,000, upon which there is an insurance, we understand, of $8,000. This mill was rebuilt only about two years ago, after a fire, and was one of the most extensive on the Peninsula South of Wilmington.

Hog cholera is taking off thousands of swine in Indiana, Missouri, and other Western States.

To Be Contested.

Hon. S. Teackle Wallis has addressed the following letter to Gov. Groome, declaring his intention to contest the election of Mr. C. J. M. Gwinn, as Attorney General of this State.

"Baltimore, November 16, 1875.

"*His Excellency Governor Groome:*

"*Sir*—I take the earliest moment, since my return to the city, to notify your Excellency that I contest the election of Chas. J. M. Gwinn, Esq., as Attorney General of the State, at the election held on the 2d instant.

"I respectfully insist that the election in the city of Baltimore was rendered wholly void by fraud, intimidation and violence, and that the returns of the city cannot lawfully be counted. The fraud and violence of which I allude were of so gross a character as to be a matter of public notoriety and universal concession, and I assume a knowledge of their perpetration cannot have failed to reach your Excellency as well as the rest of the people of Maryland. [I further insist and submit that I received, and was duly elected by a majority of the legal voters of the people of the State, exclusive of the city of Baltimore, for the office of Attorney General, as the official returns will show.]

"The Constitution, in devolving on the Governor the grave obligation of determining upon the election of the Attorney General, has prescribed no mode in which the contest shall be conducted, nor am I aware of any legislation which reaches the case. I therefore respectfully await such suggestions as your Excellency may be pleased to make on the subject.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,

S. T. Wallis."

The Richest Man in the World

Ten years ago John Mackey was a mining laborer in Virginia City at four dollars a day. To-day he has a larger income than any other single individual in America, and if his wealth continues to accumulate as it has for the last two years, his fortune will rival that of the richest Rothschild. He owns three-fifths of the mining properties of Flood, O'Brien, Mackey, and Fair. The firm own 66,000 shares of Consolidated Virginia stock, on which they declare a monthly dividend of ten dollars a share.—Mackey's share of this is $360,000 a month. Of stock in the California mine they own 60,000 shares. The first monthly dividend of ten dollars is to be declared in November, and this will add to Mr. Mackey's income $360,000 a month. The other mines that the firm control pay no dividends, but they yield a large revenue to the firm in ways more indirect. For instance, the firm own all the wood used in their working, both for fuel and for timbering, and they sell it to the companies at an immense profit. The Savage, Hale and Norcross, and Gould and Curry all crush more or less ore, and this is done in the firm's mills at a cost of thirteen dollars a ton. The yield of silver being scarcely enough to pay the cost of both mining and crushing, assessments are levied to make up the deficiency. The firm's income from this source and from crushing the ore of the Consolidated Virginia, which is also done in their own mills, is estimated at $50,000 a month, of which put Mr. Mackey down for $30,000. The whole of his income from all sources is estimated at $831,000 a month, or nearly $10,000,000 a year. He is the most modest and retiring of all of the California millionaires.

A Marriage Prevented.

Very much interest has been excited here by a most startling revelation concerning a young real estate operator, connected with one of the most respectable and most opulent families in the city. The young gentleman, who, it was thought, had been remarkably successful in business and was reputed to be amassing a large fortune, was engaged to be married to the daughter of one of the richest gentlemen of Loudoun county, Va., and the wedding day was fixed for yesterday.

It was stated also that there were six hundred invitations issued and a special train of palace cars were engaged for the guests from this city. A few days since, however, it was discovered that the constant display and lavish expenditures for which the young gentleman had become noted were based upon money obtained by the forgery of the name of his expected father-in-law.

The amounts obtained are variously stated from $6,000 to $30,000. The marriage has been announced as "off." The father of the young man has made conveyances of real estate to secure the payment of the forged paper, and no criminal prosecution will grow out of the transaction.—*Balt. Sun.*

Getting a Cow Out of a Well.—The Hickory, N. C. *Press* says: We have learned something new in the way of getting cows out of wells. In Cline's township, of this county, one evening last week, Mrs. Martin Dellinger's cow fell into an old well 32 feet deep. Nearly all the neighbors assembled to "see the cow in the well." All had suggestions to make as regards the most feasible plan for rescuing the captive. Every plan seemed to meet with an objection, until one gentleman proposed filling the well with dirt. This was the plan; all with their shovels, spades, etc., began filling in the earth, the cow did the packing, and in about ten hours she packed the well full of dirt and walked out on solid ground once more.

Horrible Murder of an Aged Lady.—The wife of Mr. Joseph Schneck, a wealthy farmer living near Schneckville, a small village nine miles from Allentown, Pa., was murdered Friday night. It appears Mr. Schneck left home early in the morning on business and returned after dark in the house. In going about he stumbled over something, and stooping down he caught hold of a cold hnad. He immediately left the house and called neighbors in who found Mrs. Schneck on the floor with severel pools of blood near her head and the entire floor sprinkled with blood. Her head was beaten into a shapeless mass and terribly mangled. She was almost 62 years of age. There is no clue whatever to the perpetrators of this horrible crime. The husband offers $1,000 reward for the detection of the guilty parties.

A Powerful Whirlwind.—A singular accident befel Col. Geo. A. Hanson, of Kent county, Md., a few days ago, just before his removal to Baltimore. While on his way from Chestertown to his home, in a carriage, during a severe rain storm, he was struck by a whirlwind. The carriage was lifted entirely up and thrown forward on the horse, and the Colonel thrown under the terrified animal, which fortunately remained quiet. There was a perfect deluge of rain at the same time and he was completely drenched, though not much hurt.

Brick Pomeroy a Bankrupt.—Mark M. Pomeroy, editor of Pomeroy's Democrat, has gone into bankruptcy, his creditors being numerous and scattered throughout the country. The debts aggregate over one hundred and forty thousand dollars, and there are no assets on his wearing apparel, valued at $125, which is exempt under the law. Among the claims is one for two thousand dollars for diamonds which he purchased.

Brick Pomeroy.—Brick Pomeroy publishes a statement in the *Advertiser* denying that he has or that his paper is to be suspended. He proposes to prosecute for libel the editor who maliciously announced his failure and the suspension of *Pomeroy's Democrat* in New York. The report of the suspension grew out of the fact that in October last he applied to be relieved, as the law directs, from losses sustained four or five years ago while he was running a daily paper in New York, and was upon his voluntary petition adjudged a bankrupt that he might engage in active business again the sooner to retrieve his losses of about $400,000 incurred while contending against what was then the Tweed ring.

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,	120@145
" red,	125@140
Corn—white,	51@63
" yellow,	55@62
Rye,	83@85
Oats,	45@46

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONS for the respective County officers were received on the 22d inst., and the parties to whom they are addressed, are hereby notified that unless they qualify within 30 days, they will be deemed to have vacated the office.

JOHN W. TEMPLE, Clerk,
Circuit Court for Caroline County.
11-25-3w.

New Goods! Cheap Goods!

I WISH TO INFORM the public that I have just opened a new lot of

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

WOODWARE,

&C., &C., &C.,

Which I am selling very cheap for cash, trade or short credit. All I ask is a trial and I am sure I can make it pay you to buy goods of me. I will be found at my place of business almost constantly, and will take great pleasure in showing you my goods, and pledge myself by honest dealing to give you the worth of your money. All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

taken in exchange for goods, for which I pay the highest market prices.

Call and be convinced that I am offering unequalled inducements.

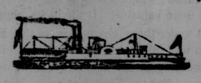
J. ELLIOTT NICHOLS,
Gilpin's Point, Md.

N. B.—I keep a boat at Mr. J. B. William's shore for the use of customers from Tuckahoe Neck.

11-25-tf. J. E. N.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

Chester River Steamboat Comp'y.



ON and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, 1875,

THE STEAMER

George Law!

Will leave BALTIMORE every TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's and Chestertown.

Returning, leave CHESTERTOWN every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 o'clock, A. M., making the above stops.

On and after MONDAY, DECEMBER 6th,

The Chester

Will leave BALTIMORE every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 A. M., for Kent Island, Queenstown, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's and Chestertown.

Returning leave CHESTERTOWN every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 8 A. M., making the above stops. The CHESTER will stop at Grey's Inn Creek on WEDNESDAYS and THURSDAYS.

☞ Grain carried at 10 cents per 2 bushel bags, shippers finding their own bags. All other freights carried at reasonable rates.

R. A. BRAINARD, Agent.
Chester River Steamboat Company.
11-25-tf

Mortgagee's Sale

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of authority contained in a deed of mortgage made and executed by James Melvin to James H. Holmes, bearing date the first day of June 1869—duly recorded in Liber T. H. K., folios 262 and 263, No. 33, one of the land record books for Caroline county, and duly transferred by the said James H. Holmes to one Samuel H. Horsey, late of Caroline county deceased, and duly transferred by the executors of the said Samuel H. Horsey to the said James H. Holmes, and duly transferred by the said James H. Holmes to Esma Lowe and Philip W. Downes, all of which said assignments are duly recorded among the land records of Caroline county, the undersigned as mortgagee and attorney for Esma Lowe, will offer for sale at public auction to the high st bidder in front of the Court House in the town of Denton, on

TUES AY, 14th of DECEMBER Next,

all and singular that farm or tract of land situate, lying and being in the Third Election District of Caroline county, on the East side of the main county road leading from Denton to Potter's Landing, adjoining the lands of the Rev. John Hough, Mr. Wessels, I. R. Dukes, Lloyd Haines and others, commonly called and known by the name of

'THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FARM,'

and containing the quantity of

239 Acres of Land,

more or less. The same being the land and premises that Thomas K. Jones conveyed to James Melvin by deed recorded in Liber J. J. No. 32, folios 400 and 401, excepting that portion sold by the said James Melvin to I. R. Dukes.

Terms of Sale---Cash on Day of Sale.

PHILIP W. DOWNES, Mortgagee
and Attorney for Esma Lowe.

Wm. H. Lowe, Auct. 11-25-tds.

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,
10-25-3w. Collector.