American Union

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning Jan 11, 1877.

THE fall of snow at Watertown, New York, on Sunday last, was three and a half feet deep. The roofs of a number of houses have fallen in from the weight of the snow.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Illinois, to serve for the full term of six years from the 4th of March next.

CRONIN, the "lone Star" of Oregon, admits before the Senate Committee that he received $3,000 for his expenses in casting the one electoral vote of that State. If every Tilden electoral vote cost that sum somebody paid dearly for empty honors.

THE Democrats are heartily sick of the Oregon trick, and the disclosures already made, as to how it was influenced with money, put them in such a position that none of their leaders care to defend it. A prominent House Democrat remarked the other day that it would probably have been better for the party if Cronin had gone through the Ashtabula bridge and never more been heard of.

ANOTHER powder mill explosion occurred in one of the grinding mills in the lower yard of Dupont's powder works, near Wilmington, on Friday last. The result was the explosion of about 2,000 lbs. of powder, the blowing to atoms of a Frenchman named John Mininger, and the entire destruction of the building. Mininger was the only person in the building and the cause of the accident is not known.

WILL some party who believes that there was a fair election in the South give a satisfactory explanation of the fact that in six counties in Georgia no Republican votes were polled? Will the same party inform the public how the Republican vote of nearly 2,000 in the East Feliciana parish in 1872 has entirely disappeared, not one Republican vote being cast in November? Will Mr. Morrison's committee undertake to explain such changes by any other cause than violence, intimidation and murder?

THE money package containing between ten and eleven thousand dollars recently stolen in transit between the Treasury Department and a Chicago bank has been returned to the Treasurer's department. It was sent back by the holder, who seems to have been conscience stricken. He refuses to disclose the name of the first party who abstracted the original package from the Treasury Department. Suspicion is fastened on a man named Winslow, an employe in the cash room, and a warrant is out for his arrest.

EMINENT legal gentlemen in all parts of the country are rushing to the front with elaborate opinions upon the constitutional provisions for counting the electoral vote. The one point upon which all of them, whose opinions are worth considering, agree, is that there is no constitutional provision which applies directly to the present emergency. They agree that the Constitution gives ministerial power merely to both Houses. So much being granted, each commentator, according to his political bias, attempts to prove by practice and precedent that either the Senate or the House is a little the more entitled to decide the present dispute. All of which goes to show the following as the situation at the present time. A general agreement that there is no specific provision in the Constitution exactly covering and providing for all the complications of the present emergency; an almost unanimous agreement that the only solution of the question is an adoption by both Houses of Congress of some plan, not specifically directed or provided for in the Constitution, but necessary, for deciding the dispute; if this is not done the only solution is a new election, which, whatever else may be said of it, would be strictly constitutional.

SENATOR CHARLES PINCKNEY, of South Carolina, one of the framers of the Constitution, and the most eminent member of the Senate in the Sixth Congress, made a long speech against the Ross Electoral bill in March, 1800, in which he answered precisely the same arguments which the Democrats are making now. Speaking of the intent of the framers of the Constitution, he made this emphatic and noteworthy statement: "Knowing that it was the intention of the Constitution to make the President completely independent of the Federal Legislature, I well remember it was the object, as it is at present not only the spirit, but the letter of that instrument, to give to Congress no interference in or control over the election of a President.—It is made their duty to count over the votes in a convention of both houses, and for the President of the Senate to declare who has the majority of the votes of the Electors so transmitted. It never was intended, nor could it have been safe in the Constitution, to have given to Congress thus assembled in convention, the right to object to any vote, or even to question whether they were constitutionally or properly given. The right of determining on the manner in which the Electors shall vote—the inquiry into the qualifications, and the guards necessary to prevent disqualified or improper men from voting, and to insure the votes being legally given—rests and is exclusively vested in the State Legislatures. If it is necessary to have guards against improper elections of Electors, and to institute tribunals to inquire into their qualifications, with the State Legislatures, and with them alone, rests the power to institute them, and they must exercise it. To give to Congress, even when assembled in convention, a right to reject or admit the votes of States would have been so gross and dangerous an absurdity as the framers of the Constitution never could have been guilty of."

Congressional Doings.

In the Senate on Friday Mr. Morton's resolution declaring that Mr. Turner, the Oregon telegraph operator who refused to answer the questions propounded by the Senate Committee on Elections and Privileges was taken up and debated at some length, the current of opinion on both sides of the Senate being that the witness was bound to answer. When a vote was reached thirty-three Senators voted in favor of the resolution and three against it. There being no quorum, the further consideration of the matter was postponed and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Barnes, the New Orleans telegraph operator who refused to obey the subpœna of the Morrison investigating committee, made answer to the resolution citing him for contempt, which was in the shape of a protest prepared by his counsel. This paper was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report at an early day. The Deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but no quorum being present, nothing was done. A motion to adjourn over till Monday could not be passed for want of a quorum.

The session of the House of Representatives on Saturday was chiefly devoted to the passing of a number of local bills and of the bill for the sale of the desert lands in California, Oregon, Nevada and the Territories. A bill granting lands to the State of Colorado for the endowment of an agricultural college was reported, but the point of order was raised that it must first be considered in the Committee of the Whole, and it was accordingly referred to that committee. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then considered, and a lively debate then ensued on the appropriations for the salaries of Ministers.—Mr. Holman's amendment reducing the salaries of Ministers seemed to have been presented by him with a view to complete abolition of the system. His argument was devoted to the assertion that the motives for this relic of the feudal ages had gone by, especially in view of the late developments of science. The office of an Ambassador was now a mere sinecure, and all enlightened nations would soon banish it. Mr. Hale held that the amendment would lead to a renewal of last session's contest, and deprecated any attempt being made to renew it, which, if made, would result in defeat. Mr. Blount was of the opinion that economy was necessary in every branch of the Government, and that the salaries in question ought to be reduced. At this point the committee rose and the House proceeded to the consideration of business affecting the District of Columbia.

The counting of the electoral vote is the all-engrossing subject now before the country, and neither branch of Congress can be expected to do much until some plan for ascertaining who has been elected President has been agreed upon. In the Senate on Monday Mr. Sherman presented a petition from citizens of Cincinnati for "a peaceful and legal count" of the electoral votes, and made a speech quite in keeping with the spirit of the memorial which he presented. Mr. Wallace presented memorials from citizens of Pennsylvania to the same effect.—He subsequently submitted a series of resolutions embodying what is supposed to be the Democratic doctrine concerning the counting of the electoral vote, and supplemented the same with a very able argument in favor of the jurisdiction of Congress over the certified returns from the States. Mr. Booth submitted a plan for counting the electoral vote, which he will elucidate in a speech at an early day. The resolution requiring Wm. M. Turner, the Oregon telegraph operator, to answer the questions propounded to him concerning the transmission of money from New York for the benefit of the "Cronin Electoral College," was adopted, only three votes appearing in the negative.

In the House of Representatives a number of bills were introduced under the call of the States. A bill abolishing the Washington Police Board was passed, no one opposing it. A resolution was also adopted calling for a special committee to inquire and report whether any member of the police has been guilty of improper conduct in connection with any investigation made by the House of Representatives. This resolution is aimed at the alleged attempt of Mr. Murtagh to get up a blackmailing conspiracy against Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Hunter offered a resolution calling upon the Judiciary Committee to report upon the proposed Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the payment of war claims to the persons who participated in the rebellion, but the House refused to suspend the rules. When this resolution was first offered only four Northern Democrats voted against it. Eleven Northern Democrats voted in the negative on Monday.

COLLISION OF FREIGHT TRAINS—*A Holocaust of Hogs.*—A Cincinnati dispatch reports that early Wednesday morning a collision occured between two freight trains on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, forty miles east of Cincinnati, by which one train was pretty nearly demolished. The other was considerably damaged and 200 feet of trestlework burned to the ground. There was no loss of human life. A westward bound freight train of nine cars, loaded with hogs for Cincinnati had stopped to take coal and water, and its conductor neglected to send out men to flag the approaching trains, when the through freight west came along and crushed into the cars, driving forward such of them as were not jammed into splinters, with the engine at the head, on a trestle, which formed part of the track, a few rods further along. The engine jumped the track and by time the trestle was reached toppled over into the ravine, a distance of some forty feet, where the flame belched out the furnace door and set fire to the timbers in the trestle. In a few minutes the fire had caught along the whole length, some 200 feet, and it and the five or six cars which were standing upon it were wrapped in a long sheet of flame. In half an hour the entire track, with the cars, came rumbling down. There were between 200 and 300 live hogs on the train, all of which were killed and most of them burned

Report of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Hon. Levin Woolford, comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland, has made his seventh annual report to the Governor.—We subjoin its important features:

During the fiscal year which closed September 30, 1876, the receipts into the treasury from all sources were $2,040,133.62, and the balance on hand at the commencement of that fiscal year amounted to $1,038,111.33, making the aggregate amount in the treasury during the year $3,078,244.95. Of these receipts the sum of $135,050.25 was the proceeds of the sale of the Maryland Hospital State loan and $66,924.84 from the United States treasury on account of Maryland's war claim; leaving receipts from ordinary sources at $1,838,158.53, which is a considerable diminution of the comptroller's estimate in his last report. This falling off is chiefly due to the decrease in the amount of State tax levied in 1876, to the failure of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to pay the accustomed dividend on the State stock in the Washington Branch, to the postponement of payment of the gross receipt tax by railroad companies by reason of appeals from judgment rendered against them, and to the falling off in revenue from licenses to foreign insurance companies.

The disbursments for the fiscal year were $2,676,810 66. Of this sum $388,561 22 were paid for redemption of sterling bonds issued by the State to the Tidewater Canal Company, which have been due since 1865, and in redeeming the defense loan of 1864, as well as part of the debt contracted for the Susquehanna Canal Company.

In this expenditure is included $34,469-08 for completion of the State Normal School building, $20,156 62 for rebuilding the State Tobacco warhouse bestroyed by fire; $132,641 80 in erection of the House of Correction; $136,193 90 for Maryland Hospital for the Insane; $15,000 for the centennial exposition, and $68,956 63 for special appropriations under sundry acts of Assembly, leaving the amount expended for ordinary purposes $1,916,300 49.

The balance in the treasury at close of the fiscal year, exclusive of the free schools fund and the sinking fund, was $401,434 29. The free schools fund balance was $23,995 47, and the sinking fund balance was $28,408 87, making the available cash balance on hand at close of the fiscal year $453,838 63.

The comptroller estimates the receipts of the current fiscal year at $2,264,483 15, and the expenditures at $1,808,407 33.

The free schools fund aggregated the sum of $91,544 22, and the disbursements were $67,548 75— leaving a balance on hand of $23,995 47.

As increments of the sinking fund there were purchased $250,000 bonds issued for erecting the House of Correction, and $100,000 for building the State Normal School, which bonds have been cancelled.

The receipts from dividends on bank and other stocks held by the State, and interest on bonds of the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad Company, were $72,562 69. No dividend was received during the fiscal year on shares of stock held by the State in the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The receipts on account of the oyster fund were $50,764 78 and the expenditures therefrom were $48,368 — leaving standing to the credit of that fund $249,882 26.

The State's productive investments amount to $4,329,105 89, and the unproductive investments, including interest due by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, aggregate the sum of $2,9287,041 76. There is also due the State a large amount from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the State's portion of receipts from passengers on the Washington Branch, from collectors of tax, from other officers, and sundry incorporated institutions, the whole aggregating $2,000,000, most of which will be realized and made to offset an equal amount of the public debt.

The total amount of the public debt at close of the fiscal year was $10,730,525 46 of which $5,014,333 35 is sterling debt, the interest being payable in coin at London. This debt has been reduced during the fiscal year by the sum of $677,088 88. During the same period the debt was increased $185,000 on account of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane. The State has unquestionable assets aggregating $4,929,105 89, leaving $5,901,419 57, on which interest must be raised by taxation.

The State Levy for all purposes in 1876 amounted to $740,218 87, of which the levy for public schools was $429,211 41, and for interest on the public debt $311,106 46. The basis of taxation for that year was $429,112,418, which basis the comptroller thinks will be largely increased by the new assessment.

The public school tax received during the fiscal year amounted to $516,848 53.—At the close of the fiscal year 1875 the amount of school tax in the treasury, collected from the levy of 1875, and from levies of former years, accruing to the treasury after the June distribution, 1875, and applicable to the school distributions, made in the school year 1875, commencing with the October distribution, 1875, and ending with the June distribution, 1876, was $500,062 05. This was further increased during the fiscal year 1876, from collections on account of the year 1875, and previous years, made in advance of the June distribution, 1876, by the sum of $65,450 06. The whole of these receipts were distributed during the school year ended 15th of June, 1876, as follows:

To white schools	$452,387 11
To colored schools	100,000 00
To State Normal School	13,125 00
Total	$565,512 11

There was also expended from the treasury for the State Colored Normal School in Baltimore the sum of $2,000. The unprecedented amount of school tax collected in the year 1875 was, to a considerable extent, the result of the large collection of taxes in arrear in that year from banks and other corporations. A like amount of receipts can hardly be expected again upon the present basis.

Some of the officers of the school board, in a few of the counties, have expressed dissatisfaction at the quarterly distribution of school tax as established by the uniform construction of the law and usage of the department. They contend that the receipts of school tax should not be apportioned in four equal distributions, but that the whole amount received in advance of any distribution day should be distributed on that day. The comptroller regards the theory contended for by them as not only antagonistic to the uniform construction of the law, but also to the best interests of the schools and the State.

State bounties to the amount of $2,925 were paid during the fiscal year, and the amount paid for pensions was $36,040.

The receipts from clerks of courts were $422,434; from registers of wills $142,400 18; from collectors of various taxes $745,916 37; from autioneers licenses $4,050; from dividends of stock and tax on gross receipts of railroad companies $144,226 90; from State tax on the taxable public debt of the State and Baltimore city $45,124 08; from tax on incorporated institutions $94,776 72; from State tobacco inspections $139,354 38, which latter is $7,620 27 more than the tobacco warehouse expenditures. Other sources of receipts were: The land office $1,000 52;—hay scales in Baltimore $1,155 17; live stock scales $2,296 15 (over and above expenditures); State wharfinger $5,425 63; grain weighers, $8,707 16. From interest on account of sundry officers $9,240 68;—from tax on protests $8,019; from fines and forfeitures $6,782 83; from licenses to foreign insurance companies $23,999 61.

The balance due from tax collectors for the fiscal year was $44,130 21, and from 1843 to 1875, inclusive, $540,740 01, of which $378,308 28 is due from collectors in Baltimore city. The balances due from the city of Baltimore for the years from 1868 to 1874 are very small, and clearly demonstrate the diligence and fidelity of the officers of the tax department of that city. There are also due from the sheriffs $32,964 05; from clerks of courts, registers of wills, notaries public and other officers $60,859 31; from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for one-fifth of receipts from passengers on the Washington Branch road $786,466 85, exclusive of interest; from sundry incorporated institutions for tax on capital stock $59,046 57.

Last Hours of Com. Vanderbilt.

The closing hours in the life of Commodore Vanderbilt, the millionaire, are given by the New York papers. We make the following extracts:

Mr. Vanderbilt found great difficulty in speaking, and while he maintained the clearness of his understanding, could only utter a few sentences during the last two hours of his life. He listened attentively to passages of Scripture which were repeated to him from time to time. When one of his daughters asked if they should sing, he misunderstood her, but afterwards turned to his wife, who remained at his side, and said, with some difficulty: "I thought you would sing." Mrs. Crawford started the hymn, "Show pity, Lord, O Lord forgive; let a repenting sinner live." A few of his favorite hymns were also sung, with pauses between them. He evinced the greatest interest in the singing, and even attempted to join in singing, "Come ye sinners, poor and needy." His voice was hoarse and almost inaudible.—While he had yet strength enough, when this hymn was sung he invariably tried to take part, usually adding at the close, "I am poor, I am needy, weak and wounded, sick and sore."

Dr. Deems proposed prayer, at which Mr. Vanderbilt seem pleased. His strength was now ebbing so rapidly that it was seen that very soon he would not be able to expectorate. It was feared from this that there would be a painful struggle at the last. Dr. Deems prayed that God would be pleased in his mercy to vouchsafe to the sufferer an easy departure out of his great pain into everlasting life. The Commodore appeared to follow the whole prayer, and when it was closed with the benediction, he repeated with the minister, in a failing voice, the closing words, "The blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost. He afterward attempted to speak, but could not articulate distinctly enough to be understood. When a few moments had elapsed his mind recurred to the prayer, and he turned to his wife and uttered almost his last words:—"That was a good prayer." "Yes," replied Mrs. Vanderbilt, "because it expressed just your feelings now." He nodded assent. The obstacle in his throat ceased to appeared to be painful to him. The last audible word which he uttered was "Home." He closed his lips for a few moments with the expression on his face which his friends were accustomed to see when he was thinking intently on some subject. His eyes brightened, his lips parted, he closed his eyes, and, after drawing a few quiet breaths, he peacefully expired at 9 minutes of eleven o'clock. Although death had long been expected, its coming was none the less severely felt, and all present gave way to tears. There were twenty-nine persons in the bed-room, when the Commodore breathed his last.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S VAST ESTATE.

"It is an invariable rule," said an official of the Tax Office, whose long experience in the position which he now holds has made him an authority on all matters of real and personal property in this city, "that common report exaggerates the fortunes of very rich men, even when their actual possessions are enormous. Mr. Stewart, for instance, was popularly supposed to be worth from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000, but $25,000,000 would have been much nearer the real mark. Mr. Astor was put down at the time of his death as the possessor of fully $75,000,000 and now they are talking of the Commodore as a hundred times a millionaire. Mr. Stewart's business investments were in mercantile stocks, which were fluctuating; he had to give long credits and lost much by bad debts, while his real estate investments were not successful. The Astor family made its money slowly by real estate investments and long leases. Mr. Vanderbilt's enterprises were in a different direction, and were more rapidly profitable, so that in less time comparatively than either of the others he accumulated a larger fortune; but instead of being worth $100,000,000 it will be found that $60,000,000 is above the actual amount—that is if the truth is ever known outside of his family."

Another Technicality.

The Democratic leaders have been so quick to take advantage of every technicality affecting the eligibility of some of the Hayes electors, and have given so much attention to these points, that they have failed to look after the proceedings of the Electoral Colleges in several overwhelmingly Democratic States, and to see that the duties of the electors have been performed in accordance with existing laws.

An evident irregularity exists in regard to the certificate of the electoral vote of Arkansas as filed with Acting Vice President Ferry, and if Republicans are disposed to take advantage of precedents established on technical grounds, the vote of this State may not appear in the Tilden column on the second Wednesday in February, when the votes are counted in the presence of both branches of Congress.

The messenger bearing the electoral vote of Arkansas presented himself to Mr. Ferry about two weeks ago and tendered a package which he said contained the votes cast by the Electoral College. Upon examining the wrapper of this sealed package it was discovered that the necessary certificate of the electors that the package contained the votes of the State was wanting. The messenger could produce no certificate of his appointment as such. The law of March 1, 1792, provides that "the electors in each State shall make and sign three certificates of all the votes by them given, and shall seal up the same, *certifying on each* that a list of the votes of such State for President and Vice President *is contained therein*, and shall, *by writing*, under their hands, or under the hands of a majority of them, appoint a person to take charge of and deliver to the President of the Senate at the seat of government, before the first Wednesday in January then next ensuing, one of the said certificates.

Mr. Ferry declined to receive the sealed package unless the messenger could prove his identity, and even then was in some doubt whether he ought to accept it. The messenger withdrew, and soon reappeared with some Democratic members of Congress, who vouched for his identity as a duly appointed messenger.

Mr. Ferry again directed attention to the law above cited, and the failure of the Electors to enter the necessary certificate on the package, but concluded to receive it, nevertheless, and let the question of its irregularity go until the second Wednesday in February.

Several days afterward the messenger again presented himself, and asked that he might be allowed to withdraw the package previously left and to substitute another, which he said met all the requirements of the statute. This request was refused, and the irregular certificate must stand until action can be had by the constitutional authorities who are to determine its validity.

A possible question is, how did the messenger get the second sealed package, and if the electors failed on the day prescribed by existing law to draw up the certificate as to their action, had they any legal right to meet on a subsequent day and rectify their mistake?—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The President Asked for Aid.

HIS POSITION THAT OF NEUTRALITY.

Last week the Louisiana Republican Legislature passed a resolution asking for military protection against apprehended Democratic violence, and this resolution was telegraphed to the President and laid before the Cabinet last Tuesday, when it was deemed proper that no action should be taken upon it. But since that time Gov. Kellogg, actuated by like fear, telegraphed to the President to the same effect, desiring the recognition of the Republican Governor and Legislature, as two inaugurations of Governor would take place in New Orleans—that of Packard, Republican, and of Nichols, Democrat—by their respective parties. The President having prepared a reply to Governor Kellogg's telegram, called an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet on Saturday, in order to inform the members of his proceeding in the premises, and to secure harmonious action. The reply was unanimously approved, and on Saturday afternoon transmitted by telegraph to Governor Kellogg, and the substance of it afterward given by the President himself, on application, to a representative of the New York Associated Press, as follows:

"There will be two inaugurations of Governor to-morrow unless one is prevented. I do not, however, propose to interfere with them. I have nothing before me to justify action in the way of recognizing either Governor, and therefore cannot do so, particularly as a committee of each House of Congress is now engaged in investigating all the facts of the late election including the contests of the two Governors and the two Legislatures, both claiming to be legally elected. For me, under these circumstances, to recognize one or the other would be hardly justifiable, and I have so informed Gov. Kellogg."

The President further said that the Democratic State Government organization has the sympathy of such portion of the people of that State as have the requisite means to give sustenance to it, and their Governor and Legislature would be recognized by them, even if there were not half so many as there are now in the Democratic party in Louisiana. The President repeated that he would not interfere by recognizing either Governor until the contest should be settled through the Congressional investigation now in progress; but he should consider it his duty to keep the peace, if occasion require, and prevent bloodshed pending the political complications.

A DUEL.—Vague rumors were flying about the streets yesterday to the effect that Frederick May and James Gordon Bennett were to have a hostile meeting on Maryland soil before nightfall, but they obtained but little credence. In the evening, however, the rumors assumed a more definite shrape, inquiries began to come by telegraph from New York as to the result of the fight, the matter began assume more serious proportions. It seems that Mr May spent Sunday with his relatives in this city, and left in the early train yesterday morning on the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, accompanied by his cousin Frederick May, who is supposed to have acted as his second. When his friends were interrogated about the matter their refusal to give any information deepened the suspicion that a duel was on hand. A despatch from Philadelphia locates the duel at Slaughter's Station on the Delaware Railroad, near Marydel. Mr. Bennett escaped unhurt, and at midnight was at the Continental Hotel at Philadelphia. Mr. May is reported seriously wounded.—*Balt American of Tuesday*

He was only an inquisitive boy, and he said: "Ma, will all the heathens turn up when it comes resurrection time?" "Yes, my son." "And them Missionaries; those will turn up?" "Certainly my son."—"Well, when them cannibal heathen what's been feedin' on missionaries gets resurrected, and them missionaries what's been eat comes around and want's to get resurrected, things is going to be worse mixed up than the Presidential election, hey, ma." "It is time you were in bed, my son."

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.75@6.50
Patapsco Family,	9.00@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	8.50@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	162@165
" red,	155@160
Corn—white,	56@60
" yellow,	58@59
Rye,	72@74
Oats,	36@36

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOPTANK

HOTEL,

Denton, Maryland.

HAVING leased the Choptank Hotel property, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. E. Heather, I am prepared to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

LIVERY STABLE.

I also keep horses and carriages to hire on very moderate terms.

I hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of patronage.

jan11-y ANDREW BAGGS, JR.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court for Caroline county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

PETER D. PHILLIPS,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of July, 1877, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 9th day of Jan., 1877.

JNO. R. FOUNTAIN,
Executor of P. D. Phillips, dec'd.

jan-11-3w.

The Main Buildings
OF PHILADELPHIA.

WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES The firm started in a small corner of the old brick building on Market, now changed by the iron fronted building, covering four lots, and known far and near as OAK HALL. The house is entirely devoted to clothing for men and boys, and is popular because of the large stock, low prices, and the roughly reliable methods of business conducted there. Market street is a wonder to the throngs of people daily visiting it. It covers 24 acres in the heart of the city, and on one grand floor is found between one and two million dollars worth of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY-MADE FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS AND VALISES, RUBBER GOODS, LADIES' COATS. The rules of the house permit any honest person to buy for even the smallest sum. No deviation of these rules is known. Customers return to the house because they are honestly dealt with, and know that goods are now where cheaper and of better quality. Clerks do not receive commissions on sales, but are paid a fixed salary. All fixtures are of the latest and most approved kind of polish, so that goods are not injured by handling. Polite attendants are always at hand to show goods, whether they care to buy or not. Everything is marked in plain figures, and the one price system is strictly adhered to. All goods are warranted as represented, and if not satisfactory may be returned and the money will be refunded. ALL.

If going to Philadelphia to visit the Exhibition, it may be of service to those who do not know the City to have some place where information can be got about sights to see—hours the U. S. Mint, Masonic Hall, Girard College, and various Institutions are open, where to get required tickets, how to reach the places, &c.

Having for over fifteen years had the kind support of thousands and thousands of people from every section of the Country, we will be glad to repay their favors by any courtesies within our power to extend.

We have hundreds of clerks who will with cheerfulness answer questions and give service outside of any business of our own, without pay.

Our new house at Thirteenth and Market has plenty of room, and we are open early in the morning and late in the evening.

Visitors Welcome!

Sincerely desiring to serve the people in every way,

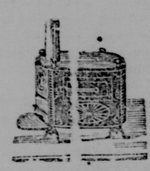
JOHN WANAMAKER.

TUTHILL & AVERY,

1876.

STOVES.

The Best,
The Star,
The Utility,
The Cricket,
The Carroll Cook,
The Excelsior Cook,
The Monumental Cook,
The Talbot County Cook,



The Ingleside Double Heater,
The Open Franklin,
The Lightning Heater,
The Sunny Side,
The Wildflower,
The Cheerful,
The Parlor.

These are but a part of the Stoves we keep in stock, representing the best foundrys in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.—Some of them made especially for us, and on which, we can give special figures. We warrant every Stove we sell!!!

We have a full and carefully selected

LINE OF

HORSE COVERS,

LAP ROBES,

AND BUFFALO ROBES,

which we will sell as low as *any one here or in the city.*

Remember we have

A Foundry,
A Blacksmith Shop,
A Tin Shop,
A Harness Shop,
A Machine Shop.
A Wheelwright Shop,

and the largest Stock of Hardware, Tin-Ware, Machinery, Blacksmith and Carriage-Makers Supplies kept this side of Wilton, and at

Prices that we Warrant.

Having recently bought the stock, fixtures and goodwill of John T. Brady, we will Make, Repair and Sell Harness at figures that defy competition. Try us, we will do you good.

Respectfully,

TUTHILL & AVERY,

nov30-y. Easton, Md.

FALL OPENING
of 1876.
Mrs. M. S. Norris

WOULD Respectfully invite the attention of her numerous friends and customers of Denton and vicinity as well as the adjoining counties, to her Grand Opening of

Milinery Notions
and Fancy Goods,

in which she boasts of having the largest and most complete stock ever on exhibition in this market, and in point of Price the cheapest ever offered to the trade. Her stock of

SILKS AND RIBBONS

were bought before the advance of those articles, and therefore it will be to the interest of purchasers to examine and buy, as such articles cannot be bought elsewhere for the same money.

It is unnecessary to itemize the stock, suffice it to say that any and every article needed in her line of business can here be found in quality and price to suit the most fastidious.

Hoping soon to have the pleasure of your company, to examine if not to buy.

I remain with great respect,

M. S. NORRIS,
opposite Court House,
nov2-y. Easton, Md.



GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

R. L. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

GREENSBOROUGH
Carriage Works.
Encourage Home Manufacture.

JAS. S. RICKARDS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is engaged in the manufacture of Carriages at his shops in the town of Greensborough, and that work is put up under his own inspection and in the neatest and most substantial manner. Carriages of all styles and descriptions put up according to order, and all work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

I have in my employ the best of workmen and use the best material.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Special attention given to

REPAIRING AND PAINTING.

Old Carriages taken in exchange for new. Hoping to receive a liberal share of public patronage and to give my customers satisfaction in their dealings, I invite them to give me a trial. J. S. RICKARDS,
may25-tf. Greensborough, Md.

Choptank Nurseries
DENTON, MD.
PETERS & DOWLING,
Proprietors,

OFFER FOR SALE THIS FALL,

50,000 select Peach Trees, No. 1, embracing all the leading varieties, such as the early Beatrice, early Louise and early Rivers.—They have also late varieties, such as the Ringgold Cling, Nanticoke and Bilyus late October, Reeves' Late Yellow and Key Port Late White.

PEARS—standard and dwarf, including all the leading varieties.

APPLES—about 50,000, from three to four years old, including all the Southern winter varieties.

APRICOTS, CHERRIES and PLUMS, Shade and Ornamental trees, Roses and bedding plants, &c.

SMALL FRUITS, such as Gooseberries Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries and 300,000 Conovers' collossal Asparagus, Rhubarb, &c. Also 500,000 Osage Oranges, one year old.

PETERS & DOWLING are practical Nurserymen and the public may rely upon every article sold by them being true to representation.

☞ Send in your orders early.

PETERS & DOWLING,
Oct15-tf. Denton, Md.

TAXES.

THOSE owing State and County taxes are expected to make payment during the month of January, 1877. *Longer indulgence cannot be given.*

R. J. W. GAREY,
Col. 3rd District of Caroline Co.
dec14-6mos-od-oct19.