American Union

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning March 8, 1877.

H. P. BELL has been nominated for Congress in the ninth Georgia district, to succeed Hon. Benjamin Hill.

JUDGE SUTTLE, of North Carolina, is named as a probable Cabinet officer under President Hayes' administration.

A PROPOSITION is before the Baltimore city Council to endorse the bonds of the Delaware and Chesapeake railroad to the amount of $300,000.

ON Thursday last, March 1st, there was but $12,50 in the State Treasury of Virginia. Gov. Kemper made an effort to borrow $50,000 from the Banks of Richmond, but was unsuccessful.

THREE medical schools in Baltimore last week turned out full fledged one hundred and four new doctors. It is much easier in these days to manufacture doctors than it is to turn out good skillful mechanics.

WE present in our columns to-day the inaugural of President Hayes delivered at the Capitol at noon on Monday last. It is a conservative State paper and contains sound views on national affairs. We bespeak for it a careful reading.

HON. A. S. HEWETT, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee resigned his position on the 4th inst., having failed to please the unterrified in his efforts to run the "machine" in a satisfactory manner to a portion of his party friends. He found "Jordan a hard road to travel."

THE report that President Hayes intends to pursue a changed policy in regard to the South has brought to Washington a number of Conservative Democrats, who say if there is to be "a new deal," they would like to fill some good offices. There will be no trouble in filling all the Federal offices in the South with men who have been acting with the Democratic party, but who now profess to be ready to declare their allegiance to President Hayes.

EDWARD KELLY, a young "Molly Maguire," in Mauch Chunk, Pa., jail, for the murder, with Michael Doyle, of John P. Jones, a superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, has made a full confession. He says he did the deed against his will, but was afraid to back out lest he be charged with cowardice by his fellow Molly Maguires. His confession implicates others, and has caused the greatest excitement in the coal regions.—Other confessions are anticipated.

THE Newark *Advertiser* says that Justice Bradley's opinion on the Oregon case, which is still in manuscript, "is a State paper of wonderful precision of statement, pure logic and an avoidance of all trickery in argument." It also says: "It is an ordeal he does not care to pass again. He considers the Commission itself an anamoly, and says there will never be another.—He is in constant receipt of letters threatening assassination or containing personal abuse, more than a hundred having reached him last week. However as he does not read them they do not annoy him."

JUDGE BROWN of the Baltimore city Criminal Court last week gave especial attention to the gamblers of that city. Robt. J. Slater, a notorious blackleg and a Democratic politician of some notoriety, was sentenced by the Court to five months imprisonment in the city jail and Evans, Young, Huntington and Gamble were fined $350 each and a man named Dardin $500. The city politicians labored hard to have the judgment of the Court reversed and a fine imposed instead of imprisonment, but Judge Brown remained firm and refused to acceed to their request. An effort is now being made to induce Gov. Carroll to interpose his authority, the politicians claiming that the Governor owes his nomination to Slater and in part his unprecedented majority in Baltimore city at the gubernatorial election in 1874.

THE most ultra Republican newspapers are joining in the demand for a new policy toward the South. The Boston *Journal* says: "The idea of upholding State governments, twelve years after the war, by military force is already practically obsolete." The editor of the Albany *Journal* writes from Washington: "The full protection of the blacks must be absolutely secured. But with such guarantees of justice to the blacks we ought to do full justice to the whites. If governments cannot stand unless they rest upon bayonets, they must go down. Life and rights must be protected even with force, if necessary; but forms alone have no claim to such support. The South needs peace, reconciliation, development and prosperity. This is the grand work before President Hayes, and fortunately he fully appreciates it."

SENATOR MORTON ON THE POLICY OF HAYES.—Senator Morton was serenaded on Saturday night at the Ebitt House by his Ohio friends. He acknowledged the compliment by making a speech, saying in conclusion: "I am not authorized to speak for the President-elect, but I venture to say that in pursuing a just and conciliatory policy it must proceed on the basis of the enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States. It must proceed on the basis of granting protection to life and liberty, and to political rights of all classes without regard to color or politics. There can be no promise, no peace which is not based on the political and civil rights of all classes of men. When there shall be such protection to life and liberty, then there will be peace and tranquility, but not before. I have no doubt from his utterances and lofty character that he will do the South full and ample justice, and endeavor as far as possible to obliterate the past and blot out the hatred engendered by war, and that every step in that direction will be for the peace, security and protection of all." These remarks were vociferously applauded by the crowd in attendance, and the band left the premises playing the tune "Hold the Fort."

The Last Scenes.

The second session of the forty-fourth Congress expired at noon on Sunday last. It has been noted as a Congress of investigating committees and of bitter political feeling. As is usual all important business was put off to the expiring moments of the session and then rushed through with indecent haste.

In the Senate on Saturday the majority refused to concur with the House in the reduction of the President's salary to $25,000, and after several conferences had been held the persistence of the Senate compelled the House to recede from its amendment, and the Judicial, Executive and Legislative Appropriation bill was then passed. On the Postoffice Appropriation bill there was a compromise, the Senate receding from its propositions to subsidize Chinese and Brazilian steamship lines to the extent of $500,000 each annually for mail service. The amendments to the Post route bill authorizing fast mail trains, were lost. The River and Harbor bill is of no particular account, as there is a large surplus of money laying over from last year for the prosecution of all necessary improvements. The loss of the Army bill is a serious matter. The House insisted on its bill reducing the number of enlisted men from 25,000 to 17,000 and prohibiting the use of the army to sustain State governments in the South. In the Senate Mr. Blaine proposed as a substitute the Army bill of last year, to which the House would not agree, and the final adjournment arrived before any arrangement could be made. There is money enough in the Army fund to carry on the establishment until the end of June, but the failure of the bill necessitates an extra session of Congress between now and then. The Specie Resumption bill was postponed until next December, and the Naval Appropriation bill of last year was re-enacted with an increase of $850,000 for the pay of the navy. At 12 o'clock Sunday acting Vice President Ferry declared the final adjournment.

In the House of Representatives the proceedings were mainly devoted to the appropriation bills, the result as to which is above noted. Mr. Knott reported a harmless resolution declaring that Tilden and Hendricks were legally elected, which was adopted by a party vote of 137 to 85; also, a resolution offered by Mr. Field declaring it the power and duty of Congress to go behind the election returns. A bill devoting $4,202,000 to the improvement of the Mississippi levees was lost. A rule was adopted authorizing the Clerk to employ the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep order pending the organization of the next House.—The Democrats refused to pass a vote of condemnation on the Oregon fraud. A bill to refund $68,000,000 of cotton tax to the South was lost. During the last hours of the session on Sunday there was great disorder on the floor. Mr. Douglass, of Virginia, made an assault on Mr. Lamar; Mr. Glover, of Missuri, became involved in a row with a newspaper correspondent, and Mr. Page and Mr. Morrison at one time had each other by the throat. The customary resolution of thanks to the Speaker was passed, and after Mr. Randall had delivered a valedictory somewhat in the nature of a stump speech, the Forty-fourth Congress passed into history.

The Electoral Vote.

AS DECLARED MARCH 2, 1877.

Electoral votes counted in Joint Convention of Congress, February and March, 1877:

States.	No. of Repub. Votes.	States.	No. of Dem. Votes.
California	6	Alabama	10
Colorado	3	Arkansas	6
Florida	4	Connecticut	6
Illinois	21	Delaware	3
Iowa	11	Georgia	11
Kansas	5	Indiana	15
Louisiana	8	Kentucky	12
Maine	7	Maryland	8
Massachusetts	13	Mississippi	8
Michigan	11	Missouri	15
Minnesota	5	New Jersey	9
Nebraska	3	New York	35
Nevada	3	North Carolina	10
New Hampshare	5	Tennessee	12
Ohio	22	Texas	8
Oregon	3	Virginia	11
Pennsylvania	29	West Virginia	5
Rhode Island	4		
South Carolina	7		
Vermont	5		
Wisconsin	10		
Total	185	Total	184

Fences.

An exchange makes a careful compilation of reports in the Department of Agriculture, by which it is ascertained that the cash value of the annual products of the United States is over $2,450,000,000, while the value of the live stock, including horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs, was, on the first day of February, 1872, $1,629,211,933, or about $800,000 less than the value of the annual farm products. To protect this $2,450,000,000 worth of crops from being destroyed by the $1,659,211,933 worth of live stock we have built 1,619,199,428 rods of fences, inclosing 250,505,614 acres of ground, with an average of 6.46 rods per acre, costing $1.08 per rod, or $6.98 per acre, making a total cost of $1,748,526,184, about $89,317,195 above the value of all live stock. The annual decay and cost of repairs cannot be less than ten per cent. of the original cost of fence, or $174,852,918; interest at seven per cent. per annum, $124,319,811; total annual cost $299,172,729. But this is not all. A fence occupies and wastes an average of one-half rod wide, or one acre for every fifty enclosed, making a total for the fences of 50,101,123 acres. The gross proceeds per acre for the cultivated grounds in the United States for the year 1871 amounted to $9.78 cts. Call it nine dollars per acre, and taking two-thirds as the cost of cultivation, we have $3 as the net proceeds per acre, which show annual loss of $150,303,369, which added to the annual cost to settle up and develop the country, and who have the heaviest burden of taxes to pay—to expend more than all the stock in the country is worth to fence in their crops and give free range to the stock owners, who need not own or improve, or pay taxes on a single acre. But people are beginning to believe that when they have bought a piece of land and paid for it, and pay taxes upon it, they ought to own the land and the crops thereon, and be protected in their rights to do with it as they please, providing that nothing which they do or grow or keep shall interfere with the right of others.

Inaugural Address.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.

Fellow Citizens: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time honored custom, which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles, on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties.

I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country.

At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election, it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country.

Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged, as I now am, with the grave and difficult task of carrying out in the practical administration of the government, so far as depends, under the constitution and laws, on the Chief Executive of the nation.

The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measurers as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard of supreme importance. Many of the calamitious effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain.

The immeasurable benefits which will justly follow, sooner or later, the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject.

The people of those States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of wise, honest and peaceful self-government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that, in the progress of events, the time has come when such government is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States.

But it must not be forgotten that only a local government, which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all, is a true self government. With respect to the two distinct races, whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally. It must be a government which submits legally and heartily to the Constitution and laws, the laws of the nation and the laws of the States themselves, accepting and obeying faithfully the whole Constitution as it is.

Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local governments can be built up, and not otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union, is question of government or no government, of social order, and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belongs to it, or a return to barbarism.

It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be, in a partisan sense, either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow-citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of a common humanity are dear. The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country, and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment, to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the general Government, the author of the act of emancipation.

That it was a wise, just and providential act fraught with good to all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the national government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of these rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted.

The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard, and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in aid of honest and efficient local self-government as the true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose, I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished.

In the impostant work of restoring the South, it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the national Government within the just limits drescribed by the Constitution and wise public economy. But at the basis of all prosperity for that, as well as for every part of the country lies the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education.

To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by the State Governments, and if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from national authority. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy, which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line, and the distinction between North and South to the end that we may have not merely a United North or a United South, but a united country.

I ask attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service, a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage which have come to have the sanction of usage in the general departments of our Government but a change in the system of appointment itself, a reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete, a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the Government.

They neither expected or desired from public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress, as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments.

The fact that both the great political parties of the country in declaring their principles prior to the election gave prominent place to the subject of reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as the expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon the subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support.

The President of the United States of necessity owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labors of a political party, the members of which cherish with ardor and regard, as of essential importance, the principles of their party organization, but he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best. In furtherance of the reform we seek and in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office and forbidding a re-election.

Fellow citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked by the excitement which usually attends the contests between equal political parties, whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were perhaps in no respect extraordinary, save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the result.

For the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best, in view of the present circumstances of the case, that objections and questions in dispute in reference to counting the electoral vote should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose.

That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members, all of them men of long-established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and, with the exception of those who are also members of the supreme judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberations enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinion will widely vary, and to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest.

The fact that great political parties have in this way settled a dispute in regard to which good men differ as to the facts and the law, no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. From one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment—that conflicting claims to the Presidency must be amicably and peaceably adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow.

It has been reserved for a government of the people when the right of suffrage is universal to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults, to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law.

Looking for the guidance of that divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped, I call upon you Senators, Representatives, Judges, fellow-citizens here and everywhere to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessings, not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace, union, a union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people "and that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundation, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

Desperate Encounter.

A BURGLAR KILLED.

The Centreville (Md.) Record says that on the 24th ult., a colored burglar, named Joseph Goldsborough, was killed at Elbin's Mill, in the upper part of Queen Anne's county.

Edward Biscoe, the owner of the mill property, has been missing flour, &c., for a month or more, and his miller set a watch for the first time, on the night the homicide occurred, armed with a double-barrel shotgun. About midnight Mr. Biscoe saw a man raise one of the windows and enter the room. When within ten feet of Mr. B. he called to him to surrender, and was instantly answered by a shot from the burglar, the ball passing within a few inches of Mr. Biscoe. Mr. B. immediately discharged his gun, hitting his assailant in the left breast, but doing no damage, the load having been received in a package in the left breast pocket of the burglar's coat. The burglar still advanced with pistol in hand, and Mr. B. discharged the other barrel, hitting him in the right breast just over the lung. Still the man advanced, when Mr. B. Struck him a blow over the head with his gun, which parted the barrels from the stock. Mr. B. caught the barrels and gave him two more blows as the burglar still advanced. The contents of the two discharges and the three blows having only impeded and not prevented the advance of the burglar, both men threw away their weapons and clenched in a struggle for the mastery, the one seizing the other by the throat. In the struggle Mr. Biscoe got the advantage of the burglar, and held him in his grasp for several minutes, calling loudly to the miller for assistance. The gallant miller did not hear, however, as he was afterwards found asleep in a safe and secure place in the basement of the mill.—At last the expiring burglar said, "Mr. Biscoe, I was told to do this," and expired in a few moments. Mr. Biscoe the following morning informed Thomas J. Britton, justice of the peace, who summoned a jury of inquest, and upon the above facts rendered a verdict "that the deceased, Joseph Goldsborough, came to his death from shot-gun wounds received at the hands of Edward Biscoe, who was justifiable in the defense of his life and property."

News and Other Items.

Canada has 350 oil wells, of which 200 are being operated.

Little girls are employed as pages in the Kansas Legislature.

A total abstinence club at Lowell, Mass., has 4000 members, including the Mayor and other representative citizens.

The San Francisco negroes do not believe in social equality, and will not admit Chinese children to their schools.

"He's filling his last cavity," mournfully said a young dentist, as they lowered the coffin of his deceased partner into the grave.

A man who had a scolding wife being asked what he did for a living replied that he kept a hot-house.

The two hottest days ever known in Australia were the 15th and 16th days of January, when the thermometer registered 105 degrees in the shade in Melbourne.

Dolos M. Powers, a lawyer, in Norwich, N. Y., has been held to answer the charge of obtaining $1800 pension money on fraudulent representations.

In a drug store, in Montgomery, N. Y., on Wednesday night, George Varnsdale and Michael Murphy, wishing to flavor some whiskey, put aconite in it by mistake for ginger, and drank the poison. Both died in a few hours.

The crop reports from the northern portion of California indicate an abundant harvest. In the other sections of the State rain is needed, but on Wednesday there were indications of a storm.

The number of hogs packed in Cincinati from November 1, 1876, to February 28, 1877, inclusive, was 623,575. During the corresponding period of last season the number packed was 563,358.

The rapid and emphatical recital of the following is said to be an infallible cure for lisping. Hobbs meets Snobbs and Nobbs; Hobbs bobs to Snobbs and Nobbs: Hobbs nobs with Snobbs and robs Nobbs fobs. "That is," says Nobbs, "the wosrt for Hobb's job," and Snobbs sobs.

William M. Tweed.

REPORTED NEGOTIATIONS FOR HIS RELEASE.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser* publishes a letter from a correspondent in New York containing the following statements:

"Arrangements are made for the release of Tweed from Ludlow Street Jail and for the abandonment of all suits and prosecutions against him, on the basis of an assignment of what he has—to go into effect in a few days. It is understood that the 'Boss' will then go to England and join his son. To this settlement all official parties seem agreed—also Mr. O'Conner, to whom Tweed has written a letter, which I have read, in which he throws himself entirely on the mercy of those he has wronged, and agrees to be governed wholly in the premises by whatever Mr. O'Conner and associates may dictate.

"To the above it may be added that the Associated Press will soon have furnished to them (at least such is now the understanding) a romantic and veritable narrative of the way the 'Boss' escaped jail, of his thereafter adventures and of the tomfoolery which attended his discovery in Spain. It is a funny story. It seems that the officers who had Tweed in charge were wholly innocent of any complicity with him. I cannot, honorably, anticipate these details, which I have confidentially.

"The Tweed letter to O'Conner—above spoken of as having been read by me—came to my eyes in a way of which Mr. O'Conner is ignorant."

Inquiry was made of Wheeler H. Peckham, of counsel for the people in the Tweed case, in regard to the assertion in this letter. Mr. Peckham declined to say whether they were or not, saying that he could not talk upon the subject.

District Attorney Phelps, in reply to questions, said that he knew nothing at all of the alleged negotiations. It would be necessary, of course, to have him act in the matter before anything of the kind could be accomplished, but what letters might have passed between Tweed and Mr. O'Conner, or how far such negotiations might proceed before he was approached on the subject, it was impossible for him to say.

A Shooting Affray.

On Wednesday evening last a shooting affray took place at Robinson's store, in Sassafras Neck. The particulars, so far as we are able learn them, are as follows: Thos. Taylor, of Chesapeake city, was at the sale Reybold's farm that day, and bid for and had knocked down to him, a pair of mules. Mr. J. W. Jones, the Attorney in charge, learning that Mr. Taylor was not altogether responsible, refused to let him have them. Taylor charged Mr. Jeremiah C. Price with having prejudiced Mr. Jones against him, and then uttered threats against Price.

In the evening he met Mr. Eugene Price, son of Jeremiah C., a young man, at Robinson's store and attacked him with curses and threats. Mr. Price tried to get away from him, but he followed him up, and finally struck him, knocking him down.—He then stood over him in an attitude as though ready to strike again as the young man arose. Mr. Price raised upon his knees, and while in that position drew a small pocket pistol and fired three shots at Taylor, one of which struck and penetrated just below the short rib, one of the other shots slightly wounded a bystander in the wrist, and the other passed through Mr. Fred. Price's clothes. Taylor is not supposed to be fatally hurt. The ball remains in him.—*Cecil Whig.*

Burglars Caught.

The Sheriff of Anne Arundel county on Friday last captured and brought to Annapolis, Capt. Samuel Tate, of the schooner Wm. Tuton, of Philadelphia, John Meloney and Dennis Butler, two of the crew. These men were captured at Chesapeake City, Cecil county, just as they were preparing to go through the canal. They are charged with robbing the store of J. Wesley Ward, at Friendship, in Anne Arundel county, on Tuesday night, of goods valued at about $900. The officer that effected their arrest told the captain he had a warrant for him. The captain refused to be arrested unless he knew the cause. Firing then ensued between the crew and the posse of the officer, in which one of the crew disappeared overboard, and was not seen afterward, and was probably drowned. Three others of the crew made good their escape. The goods of Mr. Ward's store were found on the schooner, which the captain accounts for by saying he was hired by two men, who escaped at Chesapeake City, to take these goods to Dover, Del. The prisoners were taken to Baltimore on the propeller W. Whildin, and they were brought to Annapolis on the steamer Kent, Captain Kirwan, and held for trial. The goods on the schooner will be sent from Chesapeake City via Baltimore for their owner at Friendship.

NO HALLELUJAHS!—When Moody preaches he doesn't want to hear any echoes from the audience. The other day when a young Boston convert shouted "Hallelujah," the Revivalist stopped short and said: "That will do, sir; one of us shouting at a time is enough."

The Main Buildings
OF PHILADELPHIA.

WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES The firm started in a small corner of the old brick building at Sixth and Market, now somewhat changed by the iron fronted building, covering four lots, and known far and near as OAK HALL. The house is exclusively devoted to clothing for men and boys, and is popular because of the large stock, low prices, and thoroughly reliable methods of business originated and still carried on there. THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT at Thirteenth and Market street is a wonder to the throngs of people daily visiting it. It covers 2½ acres in the heart of the city, and on one grand floor is found between one and two million dollars in MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS AND VALISES, RUBBER GOODS, LADIES' COATS. The rules of the house prevent anything but safe dealing for even the most inexperienced buyers. The large volume of business allows the smallest kind of profits, so that goods are never where cheaper and seldom so cheap elsewhere. An odd feature of the business is to invite and insist on customers returning goods and taking back the money if they are not satisfied.

Visitors Welcome!

WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES Thirteenth and Market and Sixth and Market are well worth visiting. WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES and Mr. Wanamaker assures a welcome to visitors, whether they care to buy or not.

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.

Sincerely desiring to serve the people in every way,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

THOMPSO & KRSEY

Are always ahead of all competitors, have an unequalled Stock of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

SUCH AS

Sheeting, Ticking, Shirting,
Table Linens, Napkins, Towlings,
Pillow Casings, Doylies, Etc., Etc.,

bought before the recent advance, which advantage they are giving to their patrons.

All orders for Goods receive our personal attention and are filled at Lowest Rates.

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLES
SPRING PRINTS,
CAMBRICS,
PERCALS, &C.,

are being displayed on the counters of

THOMPSON & KERSEY'S.

Send and Get Samples.

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.

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.

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



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.

C. I. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

WHEELWRIGHTING.

Sloan & Griffith,

AT POTTER'S LANDING, MD.,

ANNOUNCE to the public that they have commenced the Wheelwrighting at Potter's Landing, and are prepared to execute in the best manner, all kinds of work in their line of business. Prompt attention given to repairs.

Painting and Striping a specialty.

The patronage of the public solicited.

jan4-3mos. SLOAN & GRIFFITH.

$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Samples worth $1 free. -9-tf.] STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED
AT THIS OFFICE.