American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning March 29, 1877.

ANOTHER raid was made on the gamblers of Baltimore city last week, and about forty men caught in the act of running a faro bank, taken into custody. The penalty is a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

THE Democratic deacon who besought Postmaster General Key not to go to Washington because its atmosphere was corrupt, and because no honest man could accept office under President Hayes, has since applied for the postmastership of his town. He has considered the subject under a different light.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* represents Senator David Davis as expressing himself strongly in sympathy with President Hayes' new policy toward the South, and in reference to the civil service, and as saying that, while he acknowledges no party affiliations, he shall give the President a cordial support.

THE members-elect of the next House of Representative,s including the new members from New Hampshire, are divided geographically as follows by the St. Louis *Republican* (Dem.):

	Dems.	Reps.
Six New England States	5	28
Three Middle States	30	37
Sixteen Southern States	90	16
Ten Western States	24	62
Three Pacific States	1	5
Totals	150	143
Democratic majority	7	

THE New York *Tribune* says that the determination of the Cabinet to send a commission of eminent citizens, representing the conservative elements of both parties, to Louisiana, before disturbing the present status there, is conspicuously a wise one. Two governments, each claiming to be legally organized in all its departments, constantly menace each other and the peace of the State. Before any general policy looking to the permanent supremacy of the civil over the military authority can be successfully carried out the present state of organized war must pass away.

How little reason there is for disappointment over the delay in withdrawing the troops from the South is well stated in the Washington *Star*, and its words can be pondered with profit by all parties: "Ever since Mr. Hayes has been inaugurated he has been overrun by delegations representing the dual Governors in Louisiana and South Carolina, who have offered gratuitous plans of political salvation. The President has listened patiently to both sides, dismissed them with assurances that he proposed to consider what each had said, but in no single instance is it believed he ever indicated just what he proposed to do. Notwithstanding this, a great majority of the Nicholls and Hampton men let their hopes run away with their judgment, and the conclusion was jumped at and extensively circulated that the troops were to be withdrawn and Packard and Chamberlain would be forced by surrounding circumstances to abdicate very soon after the bayonets left them. It was this hope which made the decision of the Cabinet a great disappointment to them."

The South Carolina Situation.

The action of the Cabinet in deciding to send for the two rival Governors in South Carolina, and request their appearance for conference in person with the President, bewilders the agents of Hampton, who have been in Washington for weeks presenting his side of the controversy. They are not inclined to receive it with favor, and not a few of them charge that it is in the interest of Chamberlain's ultimate recognition. Those who look at the matter, however, from an impartial standpoint, say that the President particularly desires each claimant to present his case. Further, he desires that if he shall finally decide to withdraw the troops, to have the personal guarantee of Hampton that the peace shall be preserved and the blacks be protected politically and industrially.

Up to Saturday night the friends of Governor Hampton had not heard from him whether he would respond to the President's invitation or not. Some opine that he will decline to be placed in an attitude which would even bear the semblance that he recognizes that Chamberlain has any rights which he is bound to respect, and because the President has placed both rivals on an equal plane in his letter of invitation they apprehend that Hampton will not come at all. This seems to be rather an exaggerated view, however, as last night Hampton telegraphed General C. M. Butler in Washington that he would not come to Washington unless he was requested to do so by the President, which suggests the conclusion that he would come if asked.

There are some who believe that the President has sent for both claimants so that a Commission acceptable to both may be organized in Washington, before which each shall present their respective cases, agreeing in advance to abide by the decision whatever it may be.

The Republicans in Washington representing the cause of Chamberlain rather favor the Cabinet's action. They say it certainly indicates a desire on the part of the President to thoroughly acquaint himself with the situation so that he may act advisedly. They say Governor Chamberlain will respond at once to the invitation, and proceed to Washington forthwith.—Meanwhile, while the negotiations are pending, the military is to continue to guard the State House.

THE new San Francisco directory, just published, contains 100,850 names, which, estimating that each name represents three in population, would give the actual population of the city 302,550. Of this number 32,000 are Chinese, and the increase in population during the past year has been about 11 per cent. There were 1,600 new buildings erected during the past year, 33 of which cost $8,500,000. The aggregate amount expended for improvement during the past year, including public parks, streets, etc., was $10,000,000. There are now 27,000 buildings comprised within the city limits, of which 4,390 are brick. The postoffice delivered last year 455,846 letters, and received 5,452,888 letters, and 800,000 postal cards were collected and delivered. The average daily attendance on the public schools last year was 22,764, an increase over the previous year of 2,907, while 34,029 scholars are enrolled in all the schools. The total expense of maintaining these schools was $867,754 over the previous year, and the estimate for the ensuing year is placed at $870,000. The total value of school property is $2,505,500.

Eight Years of Progress.

The progress of our country towards better credit, and in the direction of specie payments, is clearly seen by comparing the financial condition at two distant periods. The close of Gen. Grant's term of office makes it timely to notice what was done in these respects during the eight years he was President.

At the beginning of the month of March, 1869, the public debt amounted to $2,525,000,000. On the 1st of March, 1877, it was $2,088,000,000. The reduction of the debt was, therefore, $437,000,000. At the beginning of this period, the country was paying interest at the rate of $125,000,000 a year. At the end of it, the annual interest was less than $94,000,000.

In the spring of 1869, one could buy a $100 bond of the United States, bearing six per cent. interest in gold. At the present time, the government is selling bonds that bear only 4½ per cent. interest per jar in gold. This is a most wonderful improvement, and it has placed our government in a position where it can borrow a large sum of money on better terms than any other country in the world, with the single exception of Great Britain.

On the day Gen. Grant became President, gold was sold in New York at 132. That is to say, a dollar greenback was worth nearly, but not quite, 76 cents in gold. On the day he retired from office, gold was worth less than 105 and the greenback dollar was worth nearly 96 cents.

We do not, of course, say that all this great and happy change was the result of wise management of our financial affairs. The administration, as all now admit, has made important financial mistakes. But it has also done many things which have improved the finances and advanced the return of the country to a sound currency.

Much remains to be done, but it has been made easier by the steps already taken.—Our credit is constantly growing better, and we are steadily and surely approaching the time when our paper money is to be as good as the gold in which it must at last be redeemed.

Contested Seats in the Next House.

The following is a list of the contested seats in the House of Representatives, in the Forty-fifth Congress, which will be convened in special session on the 4th of June next:

Alabama—Jere. Haralson, Republican, against C. M. Shelly, Democrat.

California—Peter W. Wigginton, Democrat, against Rolando Pacheco, Republican; Wm. G. Piper, Democrat, against Horace Davis, Republican.

Colorado—Thos. W. Patterson, Democrat, against J. B. Belford, Republican.

Florida—H. M. Davidson, Democrat, against Wm. J. Purnam, Republican; Jere J. Finley, Democrat, against Horatio Brisbee, Jr., Republican.

Illinois—John H. Hungate, Democrat, against B. F. Marsh, Republican; Benj. T. Wiley, Republican, against Wm. Hartzell, Democrat.

Louisiana—J. H. Acklin, Democrat, against Chester B. Darrell, Republican; J. B. Elmer, Democrat against George F. Smith, Republican; Edward W. Roberts, Democrat, against Charles E. Nash, Republican.

Massachusetts—Benjamin Dean, Democrat, against Walbridge A. Field, Republican.

Missiouri—Robert G. Frost, Democrat, agains Lyon S. Metcalf, Republican.

Oregon—Lemuel McDowell, Democrat, against Richard Williams, Republican.

Pennsylvania—Jas. B. Hutting, Republican, againts James B. Riley, Democrat.

South Caroiina—L. Cass Carpenter, Republican, against D. Wyatt Aiken, Democrat; J. L. Richardson, Democrat, against J. H. Rainey, Republican; Tillman, Democrat, against Robert Small, Republican

Tennessee—W. M. Raudolph, Republican, against Cary Young, Democrat.

Virginia—Joseph Segar, Republican, against John Goode, Jr., Democrat; W. E. Founton, Democrat, James Jorgenson, Republican.

In the two States, Louisiana and Florida, there are double sets of certificates, which agree on some of the names and disagree on others. In South Caroiina only one set has been filed.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Centreville *Observer* of the 20th inst., says that a distressing accident, resulting in the death of a young man occurred at Collins' Mill, near Edward C. Coppage's, on the Delaware line, on Tuesday last. Mr. Peter Bedwell, aged 18 years, was in the mill, and the saw was running at a rapid rate. Bedwell tripped and fell across the carriage and before he could recover was carried into the teeth of the saw (a five feet circular) and one of his legs was cut entirely off, excepting the skin. Drs. Cooper and Temple were summoned and attended the unfortunate man, but he died the next day after suffering great agony.

DISFRANCHISING PAUPERS.—The constitution of Massachusetts disfranchises persons dependent on public charity, but the law has been for a long time almost a dead letter. It is now proposed to revise it.—The pauper vote is used in country towns by overseers of the poor to perpetuate themselves and their friends in office. It is alleged that there are not less than 20,000 voters receiving public aid in Massachusetts.

Correspondence.

CECILTON, MD., March 22, 1877.

Friend Emerson:—This is our first quiet evening in the new home to which we have been assigned by the "powers that be"—those who control the revolutions of the "great wheel of the Methodist itinerancy." The two days just closed have been full of anxiety, excitement, toil and pleasure. Last evening, on arriving at the parsonage from the railroad station, we found the church-yard—adjoining the dwelling—full of carriages, and our new home taken possession of by the people to the number of nearly one hundred. The pastor and his family were given a very cordial welcome. A bountiful supply of provisions and refreshments had been furnished, and a grand good time followed. After the usual round of introductions, congratulations and a delightful evening, the company separated, all feeling the happier and better. It was afterward found that the parsonage larder and cellar were well supplied for many days to come. The order of Providence has thrown us into an excellent, spacious, well-furnished home, with pleasant surrounding. If not satisfied with these statements, friend E., just come up and peep in at the parsonage door and see for yourself.

This evening the "Union" put in its cheery face, and thoughts of "auld lang syne" began to flit through memory's hall—bright, halcyon days, though crowded with labor, were quickly lived over again. It tells us that one of our Conference "boys" has just entered the state of "double blessedness. May Brother H. and his bride find no rough spots among the isles of "old Dorset's" peninsula! It furnishes an incorrect statement, however, in regard to Rev. J. M. McCarter—which item has found its way into other peninsular papers. He was not reinstated in the Conference, the action taken simply restoring to him his "parchments." His relation now being that of a Local Elder. If the proposition for readmission had been made, we feel assured it would have had the vote of the body in its favor. With kindest regards, yours truly, E. P. A.

NORRISTOWN, PA., March 23, '77.

Mr. Editor:—We are having here unusually variable weather. March always is, more or less, as we all know full of her vagaries and charis; but this time she is particularly so. Farmers hereabouts generally at this period of the month, have much of their spring work on the way,—some oats, if not all sown, fences repaired and sundry out-door jobs seen after. But thus for nothing has been done. But we do not murmur, for we know that Spring is but the child of churlish Winter in her froward moods, discovering much the temper of her sire, and that very soon again "seedtime" will be here, the flowers appear on the earth, the birds will twitter their sweet notes and the voice of the turtle heard in the land. So we will soothe our yet wintry sleep with dreams of warmer sun and softer rain.

The poor, too, will welcome the change, for the past winter has been one of untold trials to them. Deprived of employment through the great depression everywhere in all kinds of business, many were dependent entirely upon the generosity and kind-heartedness of their more favored neighbors. Thank God! that amid all the alienations and strifes that out of the human bosoms flow, there are yet the spontaneous impulses of benevolence and love, which mingle in all common currents.

But adverse as the winter has been in the way we have spoken, it has been a most favorable one for the winter grain throughout this section. It is looking very well and gives promise of a most abundant yield.

Some heavy bank defalcations have lately taken place in our county. A few months ago, S. Carey Ball, cashier of the Hatborough Bank, was a defaulter to a very heavy amount, absconded, took refuge in the dominions of a Queen, but being tortured with a guilty conscience returned to Norristown, the seat of justice, gave himself to the authorities, plead guilty, was committed, tried and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. We read this account one day, and on the morrow the Bulletin board announces another at the Pottstown bank in the person of Wm. I. Rutter, the cashier of that institution for the past fifteen years, and the defalcation $30,000. This caused something more than a sensation owing to the high social position of the defaulter. He was a prominent member of the Episcopal church of Pottstown, was a vestry member of the same, Sup't. of the Sabbath School and was Treasurer of several organizations.—No wonder that his deviation from the path of moral rectitude was a surprise, if not a shock.

His method was to overdraw his individual account, and hide the over draft by raising the figures of his deposits in his ledger account. This it seems escaped detection until a few weeks ago a very simple circumstance disclosed the whole matter, although it had been going on for years. He has fled to a semi-tropical land, and, no doubt, musing over the truth that "there is nothing hidden that shall not be revealed."

We have in our prison here two criminals under sentence of death for murder.—The one is quite a youth, and the deed of murder that is alleged that he did, was done in the most revolting manner. His victim was an estimable young woman, and the provocation was that she imparted information to his employer, who was her brother in-law, of abuse, in his absence, to the farm stock.

The other was an educated German who came over from Fatherland to visit a brother, who had been some years a resident here. The resident brother had an old feud with a neighbor in regard to the extent of range of cattle upon some outlying land bounded and owned by the respective parties. The difficuity was made known to the newly-arrived brother, who soon declared that *he* would soon adjust matters for him. The latter and the neighbor soon accidentally met, when after a short parley over the brother's difficulties, the foreigner drew from his vest a seven-barreled revolver and shot him, dying a few hours afterwards, and further, threatened to shoot any one that would succor him. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung. Something soon,

ANON.

Execution of John D. Lee.

John D. Lee, the principle in the Mountain Meadow massacre, which occurred some twenty years ago, in which an emigrant train, consisting of men, women and children were brutally murdered, was shot at Mountain Meadow on Friday last, in expiation of his terrible crime. Lee was brought out upon the scene of the massacre at Mountain Meadow before the executing party and seated on his coffin, about twenty feet from the shooters. After the order of the court was read to him and the company present by Marshal Nelson, Lee made a speech, bitterly denouncing Brigham Young, and calling himself a scapegoat for the sins of others. He hoped God would be merciful. He denied that he was guilty of bloodshed to the last, and maintained that his mission to Mountain Meadows was one of mercy, and that he did all he could to save the emigrants.

Before his execution, the doomed man made the following brief speech as a justification for the part he took in the dreadful slaughter.

"I have but little to say this morning; of course I feel that I am on the brink of eternity, and solemnity of eternity should rest upon my mind at the present. I have made out, or endeavored to do so, a manuscript and an abridged history of my life. This will be published. Sir, I have given my views and feelings with regard to all these things. I feel re-signed to my fate; I feel as calm as a summer morning; I have done nothing designedly wrong; my conscience is clear before God and man, and I am ready to meet my Redeemer. I am not an infidel; I have not denied God or his mercy; I am a strong believer in those things. The most I regret is that of parting with my family; many of them are unprotected and will be left fatherless.—when I speak of these little ones they touch a tender chord within me. [Here Lee's voice faltered perceptibly.]

"I have done nothing designedly wrong in this affair. I used my utmost endeavors to save the people. I would have given the world were it at my command to have avoided that calamity, but I could not.—I am sacrificed to satisfy feelings, and am used to gratify parties; but I am ready to die. I have no fear. Death has no terrors, and no particle of mercy have I asked of the court or officials to spare my life.—I do not fear death. I shall never go to a worse place than the one I am now in. I have said it to my family, and I will say it to-day, that the government of the United States sacrifices their best friend, and that is saying a great deal, but it is true. I am a true believer in the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

"I do not believe in everything that is now practiced and taught by Brigham Young. I do not agree with him. I believe he is leading the people estray, but I believe in the gospel as taught in its purity by Joseph Smith in former days. I have my reasons for saying this. I used to make this man's will my pleasure, and I did so for 20 years. See how and what I have come to this day. I have been sacrificed in a cowardly and distardly manner. There are thousands of people in the church honorable good-hearted, whom I cherish in my heart. I regret to leave my family, they are near and dear to me.—These are things to rouse my sympathy.—I declare I did nothing designedly wrong in this unfortunate affair. I did everything in my power to save all the emigrants, but I am the one that must suffer. Having said this I feel resigned. I ask the Lord my God to extend his mercy to me and receive my spirit; my labors are here done."

After the speech Parson Stokes (Methodist) made a prayer commending the soul of the condemned man to God. Immediately after this a handkerchief was placed over Lee's eyes. He raised his hands and placed them on the top of his head, sitting firm, Marshal Nelson giving the word "fire!" and five guns fired balls penetrating the body in the region of the heart.—Lee fell square back upon his coffin dead. Death was instantaneous. The body was placed in the coffin and the crowd dispersed. There were about seventy-five persons all told on the ground. Not a child or a relative was there. The best order prevailed. Lee's last words to Marshall Nelson were, "Aim at my heart."

HIS CONFESSION.

"I was an honored man in the church, flattered and regarded by Brigham Young and the apostles until 1868, when I was cut off from the church and selected as a scapegoat to suffer for and bear the sins of my people. As a duty to myself and mankind I now confess all that I know and all that I did at Mountain Meadows massacre, without animosity to any one, shielding none, giving facts as they existed."

The narrative then goes on to speak of the massacre it says they were all sworn to secrecy. The massacre was the result of the direct teachings of Brigham Young.—The immediate orders for the massacre were issued by Col. Dome, Lieut. Col. Isaac C. Haight and the council at Cedar City, Utah. He was ordered to raise the Indians to attack the train and to run off the cattle and have the Indians kill the emigrants. The whole country was aroused, both whites and Indians rushing to Mountain Meadows from all directions.—There were 58 whites and about 500 Indians there. Then Maj. Higby made a speech and said that the emigrants were all to be killed who could talk; that we must get them out of the fortifications by treachery. On Friday, Sept. 12, the emigrants had a white flag flying, and the Mormon bretheren again assembled. Speeches were made and all expressed themselves as willing to act. Maj. Higby harangued the party, saying it was the orders of the President that the party should be put out of the way. They buried the dead and drove the cattle to the Iron Springs. It was a duty they owed to the church. The flag of truce was then sent forward. The bearer was met half way by the emigrants and they held a parley with him. He then returned and reported that the emigrants would surrender their arms and do as they had been requested. The Mormon soldiers then marched out to within two hundred yards of the emigrants. They next took the wagons and went to the camp and stated their orders. The emigrants then surrendered and put their arms the sick and the wounded and the children into the wagons. While they were burying their men the emigrants burst into tears and said they feared treachery. As soon as the wagons were loaded the train was started. The emigrants marched in single file, the women and the larger children ahead; then the men came. When the wagons were a half a mile off the fire commenced. The Indians killed all the women and large children; the Mormons killed the men; the drivers, while Lee, killed the sick and wounded. We saved seventeen of the children. The dead were stripped and mutilated and the corpses left on the field.—The Mormons camped on the field. They buried the dead and drove the cattle to the Iron Springs. Brigham Young told him not a drop of innocent blood had been shed. He (Young) said he had direct evidence from God that the act was a just one, and he would report to the United States that it was an Indian massacre.—The narrative then continues to show that the Mormon leaders originated the massacre, and the responsibility therefor is with them. He (Lee) only obeyed the orders of his superiors. Haight also told him he had deserved well of God and the church. William C. Stewart was the most bloodthirsty of any one there. He cut throats just for amusement. Klingensmith, the bishop at Cedar City, killed a man every one there took part in killing men, women and children as a religious duty.

"I am the father of 64 children, ten are dead, 54 are still living. My journals and private writings have been destroyed by order of Brigham Young. I know of many other murders, castrations and robberies committed by order of the priesthood. The story names about 50 whites who were present including Bishop Smith, of the Mormon church. In a sermon at Cedar City subsequent to the massacre Brigham Young said if any one informed on the authors they would go to hell and be damned as lost souls."

Virtues of Celery.

Celery is commended to nervous people as a sedative, and its virtues are thus exhibited by a writer who is quoted in the *Journal of Chemistry*:

I have known many men and women who, from various causes, had become so much affected by nervousness that when they stretched out their hands, they shook like aspen leaves in a windy day; and by a moderate daily use of the blanched footstalks of celery as a salad, they became as strong and steady in limb as other people.

I have known others so nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and they were in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectually cured by a moderate daily use of blanched celery as a salad at meal-time.

I have known others to be cured of palpitation of the heart. Everybody engaged in labor weakening to the nerves, should use celery daily in the season, and onions in its stead when not in season.

The *Journal* says:

To this we add that a prominent New York druggist draws in winter from his soda-fountain a hot extract of celery, mixed with Leibig's meat extract, under the name of ox-celery. It is a nourishing drink at lunch time, far better than coffee or tea, and is doing a great deal in this neighborhood to promote temperance.

We give celery almost daily to our canary birds, and it cures them of fits. They are little animals with very delicate nerves, easily frightened, and therefore, they need such a remedy very much, and the relish with which they take it is a proof that their instinct guides them to eat what is good for them.

Knowledge is Power.

This is a nation of enlightened freemen. Education is the corner-stone and foundation of our government. The people are free to think and act for themselves, and that they may act wisely it is necessary that they be well informed. Every individual gain increases public gain. Upon the health of the people is based the prosperity of a nation, by it every value is increased, every joy enhanced. Health is essential to every accomplishment of every purpose; while sickness thwarts the best intentions and loftiest aims. Unto us are committed important health trusts, which we hold not merely in our own behalf but for the benefit of others. In order that we may be able to discharge the obligation of our trusteeship and thus prove worthy of our generous commission, it is necessary that we study the art of preserving health and prolonging life. It is of paramount importance to every person not only to understand the means for the preservation of health, but also to know what remedies should be employed for the alleviation of the common ailments of life. Not that we would advise every man under all circumstances to attempt to be his own physician, but we entreat him to acquire sufficient knowledge of his system and the laws that govern it, that he may be prepared to take care of himself properly, and thereby prevent sickness and prolong life. In no text book will the people find the subjects of physiology and hygiene, or the science of life and the art of preserving health, more scientifically discussed or more plainly taught than in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. It is a volume of over nine hundrend large pages, illustrated by over two hundred and eighty-two engravings and colored plates, is elegantly bound in cloth and gilt, and is sent, postpaid, to any address by the author at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents a copy. Nearly one hundred thousand copies have already been sold, and the present edition, which is revised and enlarged and more especially adapted to the wants of the family, is selling very rapidly. It treats of all the common diseases and the remedies, as well as of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, human temperaments, and many other topics of great interest to all people, and is truly what its author styles it, "Medicine Simplified."

RED PEPPER AND A BILLY.—In Lancaster, Pa., as Mr. Kline, paymaster of No. 2 cotton mill, was about to commence paying the operatives, he was approached by a man in woman's clothes, who struck him on the head with a billy, threw red pepper in his assistant's eyes, and ran off with the money packages, containing about $9,500. The robber was captured soon afterwards, and found to be Edward Wilhelm, a discharged employee of the mill.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.25@7.00
Patapsco Family,	9.00@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	8.75@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	1.65@1.68
" red,	1.60@1.62
Corn—white,	50@ 52
" yellow,	51@ 52
Rye,	72@ 73
Oats,	40@ 41

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cheap Boots

AT REDUCED PRICE—two dollars a pair at H. BLACKISTON & SON.

Great Reduction in Prices

OF SEWING MACHINES.

IN order to isecrease my sales, for the next sixty days only, I will sell the Light Running Improved Elias Howe Sewing Machine, that formerly sold at sixty-five dollars, for $42.00 cash. Other styles in proportion.—Warranted the best machines in the market. For descriptive circulars call on or address

WM. R. EMERSON,
Denton, Md.
mar22-tf. Agent for the Howe Machine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

Special Taxes

MAY 1, 1877, to APRIL 1, 1878

THE Revised Statutes of the U. S., Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a Special Tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special-Tax Year beginning May 1, 1877, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1877. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to Special Tax as above.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

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

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

Persons or Firms in Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot counties liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to L. A. C. Gerry, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1877, and without further notice.

Cash may be sent by Money Order, Registered Letter check marked "Good" or express prepaid.

Special tax Stamps will be transmitted by mail only on receipt, from the person or firm ordering the same, of specific directions so to do, together with the necessary postage stamps, or the amount required to pay the postage. The postage on one stamp is three cents and on two stamps six cents. If it is desired that they be transmitted by registered mail ten cents additional should accompany the application.

GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Stamps will be issued by me at Elkton, May 2nd and 3rd; Chestertown, May 11th and 12th; Centreville, May 14th and 15th; Easton, May 16th and 17th; and Denton, May 18th and 19th. All other times at Port Deposit, Cecil county, Md.

L. A. C. GERRY,
mar-29-tm1. Deputy Collector.

TRIFLING

WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

USE

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,

a sure remedy for Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucous Membrane.

Put Up Only in Blue Boxes.

Sold by all Druggists. C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

$200 A Month. AGENTS WANTED on our THREE GREAT $2 BOOKS. The STORY OF CHARLEY ROSS, a full account of this Great Mystery, written by his Father, beats Robinson Crusoe in thrilling interest. The Illustrated HAND-BOOK TO ALL RELIGIONS, a Complete Account of all denominations and sects. 300 Illustrations. Also the ladies' medical guide, by Dr. Pancoast. 100 Illustrations. These books sell at sight. Male and Female Agents coin money on them. Particulars free.—Copies by mail $2 each. John E. Potter & Co., Phila.

A Lucrative Business.

We want 500 more first-class Sewing Machine Agents, and 500 men of energy and ability to learn the business of Selling Sewing Machines. Compensation Liberal, but varying according to Ability, Character and Qualifications of the Agents. For particulars, Address

Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago,
827 & 829 Broadway, New York, or New Orleans, La.

A Home & Farm
OF YOUR OWN.

On the line of a GREAT RAILROAD with good markets both EAST and WEST.

Now is the Time to Secure It.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, best Country for Stock Raising in the United States.

Books, Maps, Full information, also "The Pioneer" sent free to all parts of the world.
Address, O. F. DAVIS,
Land Com U. P. R. R.
mar-29-4w. Omaha, Neb.

Choice Flower and Garden Seeds,
Strawberries, Peaches, &c.
New Sorts, by Mail.

PLANTS of the newest and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best Collection, at the great show of the Mass. Horticultural Society, in Boston. I grow over 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive Catalogues, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen, Herb, or Fruit Seeds, 25 packets of either for $1.00 by mail.

C. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid. $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 1,000. Wholesale Catalogue to the Trade.—Agents Wanted.

B. M. Watson, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. [mar-1-4w.

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.

A GOOD LOT OF FRUIT JARS AND JELLY TUMBLERS
Just received and for sale at
Aug-3-tf. BLACKISTON & SON'S.

Trustee's Sale.

—:x:—

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, State of Maryland sitting as a Court of Equity, and passed in a cause therein pending wherein Manlove Hayes, Trustee, and next friend of Mary Hayes et al is complainant, and Mary Hayes, Edith Hayes and Anna Bell Hayes are respondents, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale at the Hotel of James H. Willis in Greensborough, on

Saturday, 7th of April,

1877, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., of that day the following valuable real estate, viz:

All that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Second Eelection District of Caroline county aforesaid cal'ed and known as

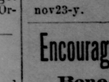
"Byrns Plains,"

or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called and known, adjoining the lands of Wm. C Satterfield on the West, and John Wesley Cooper on the East, and containing

206 Acres, more or less,

being the same lands conveyed to Dr. G. Emerson, of Philadelphia, by Wm. C. Satterfield and wife, and Wm. Schrader by deed duly recorded among the land records for Caroline county and which was devised by the said Dr. G. Emerson to the said Manlove Hayes in trust for the aforenamed Mary, Edith, and Anna Belle Hayes, as by reference to the last will and testament of the said Dr. G. Emerson, duly recorded among the will records for Caroline county, will more fully and at large appear.

The improvements consist of a



TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE

Barn, Stables, Tenant House and other outbuildings, all in good order.

There is a sufficiency of wood and timber for the use of the farm.

This farm is divided by good fences into four fields, and the soil is good and easily improved.

It is convenient to churches, schools, mills, &c., and is within four miles of Greensborough Station of the Md. & Del. Railroad.

Mr. Daniel M. Reed, residing on the premises will show the property to any one desiring to examine it.

Terms of Sale.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are: $200.00 cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments of one and two years from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds or notes of the purchaser to the satisfaction of the Trustee.

☞ Title papers at expense of the purchaser. MANLOVE HAYES,
feb-22-tds. Trustee.

ANOTHER NEW STOCK

—FOR—

Winter of 1876,

—AT—

B. F. FIELD & CO'S.

A new stock of Winter Goods has just been received at our store which has been selected with great care so as to suit the present times and the many wants of our customers which we are selling very cheap for the

Cash or Trade,

to an examination of which we cordially invite your attention. Our stock embraces

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

KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

All Kinds of Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Hoping to receive a liberal share of public patronage, we will endeavor to deal fairly with our customers and compensate them for their investments.

Respectfully yours,
B. F. FIELD & CO.,
nov23-y. Denton, Md.

Encourage Home Enterprise.

Bone Manufacture.

The Best in Use for all Crops.

Standard Guaranteed.

$26 PER TON CASH.

Manufactured at Greensboro' and Federalsburg

BY MORGAN & SIMPSON.

Also, on hand and for sale, a full supply of bent fellocs and a cheap lot of window sash.

Again they call attention to their stock of fresh and well selected Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and Notions.

Offered at Prices Cheaper than the Cheapest.

The people will find it to their interest to examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere.

MORGAN & SIMPSON.

P S.—The subscriber will be at Federalsburg every Saturday afternoon after 3 o'clock to transact business, settle old accounts, and receive new orders, and at home at all other times for the same purpose and especially to sell the best and cheapest goods in the market WM. MORGAN.
mar-22-4w.

Chester River
Steamboat Co.



ON and after Monday, February 5th, 1877, the Steamer

Geo. Law

will leave Baltimore every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., for Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's, and Chestertown. Returning, will leave Chestertown every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 A. M., making the above stops. Freights received Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. H. A. ALBERT,
mar-1-tf. Secretary.

GEO. T. MELVIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

oct 2-tf. DENTON, MD.

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