American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning, May 6 1875

LAST week in noticing the action of the Commissioners of Queen Anne's county in reference to the disposition they made of the county advertising, we casually remarked upon the extravagant charges made by some newspaper publishers, and as an evidence of the fact, referred to what we considered an over charge by the Democratic newspaper of this town. With this brief statement of facts the *Journal* seems to be aggrieved, and being so over sensative, so thin-skinned or so suddenly startled from its peaceful reveries, that it rushed for the Commissioners room with a roll of paper sufficient to report an important murder trial, and after overhauling musty old ledgers and dust covered bundles of accounts that have slept quietly for years, it can find nothing upon which to justify its own accounts by a comparison with our own.—Had the whole truth been given we should not have considered its statements worthy of notice.

The sneering remark of the *Journal* in regard to "loyalty" and "patriotism" will only excite a smile with the thoughtful who properly estimate the full meaning of these terms. We never knew an infidel or a disbeliever in christianity to pass high encomiums upon the sacred scriptures, but in the same satirical strain bring into reproach those who assent to and follow after the divine teacher. If, therefore, we are to judge others motives by the language used in a negative sense, every reasonable and rational conclusion to be arrived at would place them in direct antagonism to the objects for which they might profess the strongest love and veneration. Judging from this course of reasoning we should be brought to conclude that the *Journal* was a foe to both "loyalty" and "patriotism," for he loads them with opprobious epithets and brings them into disrespect. If his shafts of malice are aimed at us he has missed his mark and his sneers at "loyalty" and "patriotism" have only brought disgrace upon principles essential to the vitality of the government, and the possession of which it so exultingly boasts of possessing to a large extent.

The jaundiced eyes of the *Journal* can see nothing but in a partizan sense. At the last political contest in this county it would have it no other way but that the Republicans had set a Local Option trap to catch Democratic voters, and so it is with every movement upon life's checker board. It immagines a foe at every turn, seeking to bind its strong man Sampson and like the fretful porcupine, sends out a thousand pointed arrows to guard all the avenues that leads to the temple of its God. It is a political slave, wearing the chains and shackles of party, and if the day has not yet come it will surely come, when it will take up the solemn wail, "Had I but served my God with half the zeal I've served my party, I would not now be left naked to my enemies."

Judging us in this partizan spirit the *Journal* declares that we want patronage and desire the success of party. Why, we have not a single political aspiration in the world. We want no office nor do we ask for political preferment. If we did we would not know where to look for it. We are not of the political stripe to receive such favors. We consider we are not strictly speaking a member of either political party. If good men are nominated we will support them. If bad men are put in nomination, we will withhold our ballot.—So it is not political power or patronage we desire. But we do desire to protect the interests of our people among whom we were born and have spent the the best years of our existence. Here are the scenes of our boyhood and every square foot of land for miles around is made sacred to the heart and hallowed to memory by a thousand recollections of our youthful existence.—Here our ancestors lived and contributed to the moral and material interests of the county and their dust is quietly sleeping in the old family burial ground not many miles away from the old hearthstone. Here we have spent our infancy; our childhood; our manhood; our maturer years, and now that age with whatever infirmaties it may bring, we still cling to youthful associations and the scenes of childhood with a veneration so deeply entwined about the affections that we would not shake them off if we could. Hence, we desire the general good and prosperity of our people, for we think we possess an interest that one reared in other sections could not feel.—And then the tendences of parties of the present day is to corruption. Some one should guard the public finances and if those placed in important public trusts fail to do it, the people should know it. Partizan rings and factions should be broken up. In short, the public interests should be protected. Where is there a safer medium than the public press?

But we hardly know how to account for the manifest ignorance of the *Journal*, when it asserts that we charged the county for 17 days as Register at $3 per day. This statement coming from a source claiming to enlighten the Democracy of Caroline and proposing to be a beacon light to guide them into all truth—a great light that sparkled and coruscated in legislative halls west of the Chesapeake but a few years ago, would be a discredit to a school boy. Now it is a fact known to all men possessing ordinary intelligence that the registry law of 1865, named the number of Registers to be appointed—the days of sitting and the amount that each should receive per diem for their services. We had nothing to do with the passage of the law, with its provisions or its workings further than the instructions furnished the registers by the proper official, the Governor of the State, for their guidance in its enforcement. We did not ask for the position nor were we aware of our appointment until notified in an official manner. We at once tendered our resignation of the place, but Governor Bradford, for some cause, refused to receive it. So much then for this charge of $3 per day with which we had nothing to do. It is easy enough to make assertions, but the *Journal* fails to prove anything.

But the *Journal* made a greater discovery, in its own immagination, than did Christopher Columbus when he discovered the new world, when it gained access to the records of the Commissioners room and there found three charges being in excess of its own, in gross amount just $21. But by what system of computation it can make $400 the gross amount of our account for 1874, more than $800 the amount it had levied to its credit, but not the amount charged by near $100, would take a better mathematician than runs the financial affairs of this nation, who computes by millions. The *Journal* has a way of seeing the little end of nothing whittled down to a point, but the people have never yet seen things drawn down so fine. It is something unusual for our charges to exceed those of the *Journal*. We know ours is correct and the affairs of this office is conducted with system. The *Journal* in each of those instances made a mistake against itself, and now that it is made apparent, we have no doubt it regrets the blunder. Such blunders must be expected of those who attempt to conduct a business of which they know nothing. In reference to the Local Option law we published it as we did other local laws, and charged for it, but when presented to the Commissioners they stated that as the people had not voted on the law, the charge was premature and it was not taken into the amount of the levy. So much then ("would you believe it,") for the *Union's* charge for publishing the Local Option law, which the *Journal* published for nothing.

But we purpose to make good our remark of last week, and which has so terribly frightened the *Journal*, that its charges are exhorbitant, and that it received for two years printing, a sum nearly equal to the amount we have received for all the work we have ever done for the county.—We find upon an examination of our accounts we have received, in gross amount since 1840, the sum of $1,951.91. The *Journal* has likewise received for the last two years for county printing the sum of $1,550.00—for 1873, $750, and for 1874, $800. Its charges exceeded this sum considerably, but those are the several amounts levied to it by the Commissioners. It may be seen from the above exhibit that our statement is verified and that for all the printing we have done since 1840, we have only received $401.91 more than the JOURNAL has received for two years work.

But the *Journal* will argue that it published the lists of qualified voters, and therefore the difference in the accounts of the two offices. It did publish them and the necessity for publishing the old list—many of whom were dead and removed—did not exist, and which we refused to publish and saddle the cost upon the people.—But these lists were published by us in 1865 when the Registry law first went into effect, and our charge for the work was $97.50. That of the *Journal* is between $300 and $400. But we have examined the levies made to the JOURNAL for the past nine years, when in other hands than the present, and the amount received during that time foots up $2,134.77. The highest charge we can find for any one years advertising, including registry lis's and all other county printing, and the sum total is a little over $500. For the same work in 1873 and 1874 the JOURNAL charged about $900 for each of those years and was allowed for 1873, $750, and for 1874, $800. Had the former proprietors of the JOURNAL charged in the same ratio of the past two years the sum of $6,525 would have been the amount demanded of the tax-payers of the county, instead of $2,134.77.

But the greatest amount of cheek we have ever seen exhibited is that when the JOURNAL asks that the printing be done in one paper and that having the largest circulation. That paper has boasted long enough of its universal circulation and has become so inflated with its self-conceited notions of greatness that it has brought itself to believe it is the greatest sheet in existence. Judging from the ability with which it is conducted any practical newspaper publisher would be forced to the conclusion that its conductor had made a sad mistake in his calling or if designed for this special work, nature was in fault and had failed to supply the necessary requisites to make a finished job. But we are willing to make allowances for the imperfections of others, especially those who lack practical information upon the business affairs of life. But this great universal circulating hebdomadal—the we(a)kly Denton JOURNAL!! We dislike to speak of our humble sheet to the public and never speak in self-laudation. But we will here, once for all, state for the information of those who desire it, that the circulation of the *Union* in this county, is fully equal if not superior to that of the JOURNAL. We know of what we speak and a comparison of the lists will prove it. True, we have no dead-head subscribers, nor do we furnish our paper to officeholders free, either inside or outside of the county. Our exchange list is not swelled to unusual proportions, nor do we give our paper away to those who will receive it, that we may boast of a large circulation. Our subscribers pay us and we believe are sstisfied and pleased with it. But if the JOURNAL has such a universal circulation, why does it not give its readers a better paper? Why not give them more reading and that of a better quality? Why starve the intellect of its readers or dwarf their mental faculties?

We have devoted too much space already to the JOURNAL—much more than we intended. But before we conclude, we would state that there is a little matter of State printing given out by the Comptroller that needs unearthing, and we do hope that some member of the next Legislature will possess independence enough to call for the iacts and have them presented to the public. Madam Rumor has it that the Democratic paper of this county charged some $1500 or $1600 for this job, and the work was not done in this county either. As to the truth or falsity of the rumor we know nothing. The JOURNAL can enlighten the public on this subject.

A Heavy Judgment.

The long pending case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in which the right of the State to receive one-fifth of the money paid by passengers on the Washington Branch for fares, is involved, has at last been finally decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the State. The amounts due the State on the 1st of January, 1870, was something like $312,000, which the Company refused to pay. On Monday a decision was made affirming the judgment of the Court of Appeals of this State. The Company will have to pay into the Treasury of the State about $400,000; principle and interest.

Dreadful Tornado.

A fearful tornado struck Columbia, S. C., Saturday evening, at half-past five o'clock, demolishing the steeple of the Presbyterian church and the roofs of the market-house and depots. One person was killed. Dr. Montgomery's house, near Rutledge, Georgia, was blown down, and his son, four years old, blown away. At Covington, Georgia, the wife and child of John Norton were badly hurt. At Knoxville, Tennessee, a heavy storm blew down the county bridge over the Tennessee river and also damaged the Charleston railroad bridge. Loss to the country around Knoxville $40,000.

Mrs. Tilton in Court.

Mrs. Tilton created something of a sensation in the Brooklyn City Court on Monday. When the Court had been formally opened and the jury called she rose up and addressing Judge Nelson asked him to have the communication which she was about to submit to him read aloud. The note was passed to Mr. Evarts, who read it, and he remarked "That this matter would be considered." It is supposed that this was a protest made by Mrs. Tilton against the action of the counsel for Mr. Beecher in not permitting her to appear on the witness stand.

Destructive Fire in Wisconsin.

A very destructive fire occurred at Oshkosh, Wisconsin last week and the loss of property is much greater than at first reported. The loss will not be under two millions of dollars. Hundreds of families were made houseless. In proportion to its population and wealth, Oshkosh suffered more severely than Chicago in the great conflagration. In 1874 there was a fire in the same city which destroyed some six hundred houses, with a loss of $800,000.

Illegal Interest.

A very important decision was rendered by Judge Brown in the Baltimore Supreme Court Thursday—on a case involving the payment of usurious interest on a mortgage loan to a building association. The decision goes to the full extent of declaring all payments over six per cent. usurious, when the borrower is not a member of the association, and gives to the plaintiff a verdict for the full amount paid over six per cent. interest.

Butler Loses and Wins.

In the Elgee cotton cases tried last week in the Supreme Court Gen. B. F. Butler lost a large prospective fee and the snug little sum of $25,000 cash, for which he bought out one of the losing clamants. As an offset to this bad luck, he gained the Farragut prize cases, for which he and his partners get ten per cent. on $400,000, the amount involved.

Thicker than Blackberries.

A reporter of the Cleveland *Herald* stood on the Court House steps the other day and counted eighty-four men who want to be Governor of Ohio; and it was a cloudy day, too, and not a good time for counting politicians.

Delaware Items.

Trout have come and the people along the bay are happy.

Sturgeon fishing is carried on extensively at Bowers' Beach at this time.

The murder of Mrs. Andrews by her husband was the first ever committed in Georgetown.

Eggs are lower in Milford than they have been for several months—13 cents per dozen, cash.

Mr. John C. Bailey, of Smyrna, raised 50 bushels of clover seed from one farm last season.

The pear crop, it is thought, has not yet been destroyed, and the prospect is good for a large yield.

It is reported that some of the ship carpenters at Milton and Milford are about to strike for higher wages.

Chancellor Saulsbury has purchased J. W. Robbins's house in Dover, now occupied by Henry Richardson, for $8,260.

Under the prospect of a short peach crop, many of the Sussex farmers are increasing their acreage of corn and other crops.

Many of the early planted garden seeds have rotted before germinating, and are now being replaced by fresh seed.

Leipsic is trying to secure steamboat facilities and 33 of the 40 shares which will insure such a consummation have been subscribed.

Miss Rhoda Knowles of North West Fork Hundred, Sussex county, who, early in this century, visited some friends in Sharptown, Md., intending to remain two weeks, stayed fifty years—and hasn't finished her visit yet it is said.

The engine on the Breakwater & Frankford road went down to Lewes on the 27th and when it neared the depot it became unmanageable, ran into the engine house, demolished the doors and was smashed to pieces against the frame of the water tank.

PRESIDENT GRANT REPORTED AS ANXIOUS TO RETIRE.—At a banquet given to Gen. Crook, in San Francisco, California, on the 12th ult., Senator Sargent, of that State, responded to the customary toast in honor of the President of the United States, in which he made the following statement respecting the present incumbent of the office:

"For years past I have had opportunity to observe and know him, and I have learned to love and admire him. I know from his own lips that he looks with anxiety for the speedy end of his service. In a recent conversation he said to me, 'I had no rest during the war; I had none under the succeeding administration—only anxiety and responsibility; I have had no rest during the past six years; I have two more years of this labor to endure, and shall be glad when the end comes.'"

News and Other Items.

The smoke of burning wool allays the pain of the worst wound.

"Boston" Corbett, who killed John Wilkes Booth, is at present a hat maker in Cleveland manufactory.

A bark is loading at Richmond, Va., with a cargo of black walnut timber from West Virginia, destined for Havre, France.

It is estimated that the coinage of gold at the San Francisco mint during last month will amount to three million dollars.

At the sale of the Harriston heard of short horns, at Decatur, Illinois, the average on cows was $1,085, on bulls $2,450.

Since the ice has disappeared from Great South bay L. I., it is found that about half the oysters left on the beds during the winter are dead.

Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is said to possess the inkstand which the signers of the Declaration of Independence used when they appended their names to that document.

Six Milwaukee women, with babies, met the other day, and agreed to vote which was the handsomest infant. Each child got one vote.

An Indianapolis man cut his wife's throat because she refused to live with him. As the woman died the matters were certainly not bettered.

From returns received by the commissioner of internal revenue, it appears that the amount of whiskey in warehouses on the first of April, was 9,313,838 gallons.

A Georgia freedman, at the close of the war had $150, has supported a wife and five children, and by steady cultivation of the soil is now worth $4,000 in land, stock and money.

The late North Carolina Legislature passed a funding bill and ordered its publication for three months in the London Times which has just rendered its bill, charging $5,000 for the publication.

It is a bad thing to run for Mayor in St. Louis. There were three candidates at the late election. Barrett, who succeeded has just died, and the other two are dangerously ill. Life insurance companies should look into this thing.

By a recent statute in Tennessee, the losing party in a lawsuit has to pay the juryman's fees: and it is alleged that the juries providently render their verdicts against the richest litigants.

Dispatches from the various parts of the West say that the recent cold weather has killed the young grasshoppers. The general belief is expressed that there will be no further trouble from this pest.

Gus Strictland, a white youth, aged 17 years, had his throat cut by a colored man named Howell, in Milton county, Ga., and died instantly. The tragedy resulted from a game of cards. Howell escaped.

The Commissioners of the Freedman's Bank have now three hundred thousand dollars in the United States Treasury. It will require $60,000 to declare a dividend of twenty per cent. to the depositors.

The Washington *Star* is sassy. It says; Between the women of New York who run after handsome actors, and the women of Brooklyn who run after popular preachers, it is hard to say which are the biggest idiots.

Mr. Horace Spruance, near Smyrna, Del. has this spring pulled up a young peach orchard of thirty acres, trees between one and two years old, (over 3,000) and is preparing the ground for corn.

McNeally, or "Franchy," as he is called, who was sentenced to imprisonment in the Sussex county, (Del.) jail for life for the murder of a man named Burton, a year or two since, escaped on Saturday evening for the second time.

Lawerence Noonan has been found guilty at New York of complicity in the robbery of the safe of Adams Express Company in January last, and sentenced to 18 years in the State prison.

The supply of coal from all the regions so far this year, says the Philadelphia Journal, foots up 4,114,939 tons, against 5,594,650 tons to same period last year, a decrease of 1,479,111 tons. The decrease of the supply of anthracite is 1,537,476 tons.

A prominent Detroit Universalist, some months ago, married a red-headed widow with four children, and last week remarked to a friend: "I was blind when I believed there is no hell. I see now."

England has 4,800 miles of navigable rivers and canals, with a floating population of 100,000, of whom 40,000 are children. Most of these children live on the boats altogether, and often the hardest work is put on them by their almost brutal parents.

A celebrated local lawsuit has just been decided in the Kentucky courts. It was about five dollars worth of geese, had been tried three times, and the attorneys' fees amounted to $75. The geese sued about were not the only ones concerned in this case.

On the 21st instant twelve carloads of silver coin ore were received at the St. Louis reduction and refining works from Old Mexico.

It is stated that Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, has a genuine "Stuart" painting of General Washington. He purchased it from a family in whose possession it had been for seventy years, and there is no doubt of its genuineness. It has been restored and is in excellent condition.

Judges Brooks and Deck recently, in their respective charges to the grand juries in North Carolina, declared the criminal features of the civil rights bill unconstitutional, on the ground that no law can declare that men are socially equal.

The internal revenue receipts for the month of April were $8,022,331 05. A comparison of the receipts for the first four months of this year with the corresponding period of 1874 shows an increase of receipts this year amounting to $2,530,801 98.

The ravages of the buffalo gnats continue around Memphis, and horses and mules are dying by the score. A planter near Macon, in Fayette county writes to the Memphis Ledger, that during the last three days not less than two hundred horses have died within ten miles of that place.

During the quarter ended March 31 there arrived at New York 12,449 immigrants, including 8,328 males and 4,122 females, 1,953 being children. From Germany there were 4,069, England 3,249, Ireland 2,086, Scotland 684, Wales 82, France 535 the rest representing almost every other nation. They all represent about 300 different occupations.

The oldest practicing lawyer in the world is Hon. Elbert Herring, of New York, who is now ninety-eight years of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1798 and was a Judge of the Marine Court when Napoleon Bonaparte was made Emporor. Charles O'Conor studied law with him.

PEANUTS.—About 500,000 bushels of peanuts are sold annually in the city of New York. Previous to 1866 the total product of the United States did not amount to more than 150,000 bushels, and of this total fully five-sixths were from South Carolina. Now North Carolina produces 125,000 bushels; Virginia, 300,000 bushels;—Tennessee, 50,000 bushels; Georgia and South Carolina each, 25,000 bushels, while from Africa come about 100,000 bushels a year.

Fatal Effects of Grief and Shame.

A HUSBAND CRUSHED BY THE SHOCK OF A WIFE'S DISGRACEFUL DEATH.

A pathetic story of life, glimpses of which were brought to light at the time of the death of Mrs. Anna Curtis from malpractice on March 17th, was disclosed by the death in New York on Thursday of Tyler Curtis, husband of the unfortunate woman. Mr. Curtis' life was eventful. Until a few years ago he was a very wealthy and prominent citizen of San Francisco, and the head of one of the largest firms in that city. He was also the Chairman of the Board of Public Works and President of a flourishing life insurance company. About four years ago, being then a widower of little more than forty years of age, he married his second wife, who came to such an untimely end. Shortly after his marriage he became afflicted with amaurosis, a disease of the optic nerve, which took away his sight almost entirely. He was obliged to give up his business, which he transferred to his partners, all of whom were relatives by his first marriage, taking only a small portion of the payment in cash, and taking for the remainder the notes of his partners to the amount of about $100,000. To help his eyesight, and also to enable his wife, who was a fine soprano singer, to cultivate her voice, Mr. Curtis went with her and his two children to Europe in 1871. In the fall of 1873 the party returned, the husband and father having his sight partially restored. While abroad he had received remittances from his former partners and one was due him at the time of his arrival at New York. Instead of the remittance, however, he received a note from them in which they justified the stopping of further remittances on the ground that he had misused some funds which he had had in trust for a member of their family. Mr. Curtis then consulted Charles M. Whitney, and desired him to go to San Francisco and collect the notes which he held. The lawyer, however, strenuously urged upon him to go in person. Against his own wishes, as he was not willing to leave his wife and children alone, Mr. Curtis, on December 11th, 1873, went to San Francisco. His wife and his two daughters by a former marriage—one seventeen, the other thirteen years of age—remained. Letters frequently passed between the husband and wife, all expressing unaltered affection. One of these letters, dated March 9th, 1875, was received by the husband a short time after he had heard of his wife's sad death. He had sent his wife remittances of money, all of which were collected.

While remaining in New York Mrs. Curtis became one of the members of the choir of the Church of Atonement. Her relations with Benjamin Gregory, the church organist, became too intimate, it is stated, and he was at her bedside during her last moments, when she was dying from malpractice. On the day of her death Mr. Curtis received a telegraphic dispatch in San Francisco informing him of his wife's death, and asking him what disposition should be made of the body. He hurriedly telegraphed to have the body placed in a receiving vault until his arrival. While packing up his effects prepratory to leaving San Francisco he got an evening newspaper in which he read with grieved amazement the story of his wife's shame. Dazed and heart-broken he took the train for New York, where he arrived on April 8th. The sudden shock to his feelings was too much for him to bear, and he sank rapidly, dying on Thursday last from grief and prostration under the blow which he had received.

Mrs. Tilton.

SHE IS INDIGNANT BECAUSE OF HER EXCLUSION AS A WITNESS.

A reporter of the Brooklyn *Eagle* on Saturday morning called on one of Mrs. Tilton's most intimate friends and advisers for the purpose of ascertaining the state of her mind in regard to the action of Mr. Beecher's lawyers on Friday, in declining to call her as a witness for the defense.—The *Eagle* of Saturday says:

"It appears that Mrs. Tilton, from the first, has indulged strong hopes of being permitted, ultimately, to take the stand in behalf, ostensibly, of Mr. Beecher, but, in reality, of her own honor. To this end she strongly urged those of her friends who possessed influence with the Brooklyn members of the Legislature to use their utmost endeavors to obtain the requisite legislation. In this effort, it may be stated, she was aided, both with money and influence, by some twenty-five hundred ladies of this city, who, not designing to express by their action any opinion or belief, as to the guilt or innocence of their sister or of Mr. Beecher, but being simply intent on the passage of a law which should in this case, as well as in all future cases, render justice to their own sex.

"When the bill failed Mrs. Tilton did not give up hope. She did not anticipate any such action as the plaintiff's attorney took yesterday, but she confidently expected that Mr. Beecher's attorneys would offer to call her, and she expected much, as regards public belief in her own evidence, from such offer. Woman like, she trusted likewise to Judge Nelson's sense of justice.

"When, therefore, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Tilton learned that the lawyers of the plaintiff had offered to admit her testimony, and that Mr. Beecher's lawyers had declined to call her, all the unreasoning instincts of her nature rose in rebellion, and Mrs. Tilton's friends were the witnesses of a scene which it is impossible adequately to describe. Her agitation was intense, she declaimed with extreme volubility and with the outward manifestations of intense excitement on the horrible injustice of her situation. She declared that she, personally, had more at stake than Mr. Evarts's client, and she demanded that she might be heard. She even went so far as to threaten, in strong terms, to appeal personally to Judge Nelson himself, and it required all the persuasion of her friends and even the authority of legal counsel to prevent the wronged woman from carrying out the determination of throwing herself on the mercy of the court and demanding to be heard."

A reporter of the *Eagle* also interviewed Gen. Tracy, who decidedly objects to Mrs. Tilton testifying. He says her testimony would be greatly restricted and everything occurring between herself and her husband in the privacy of the marital relation would be objected to by the prosecution and ruled out as confidential and privileged. She could do nothing except deny the alleged criminal intimacy, and the prosecution would throw discredit upon her former varied declarations.

MARRIAGE OF MISS IDA GREELEY.—The marriage of Miss Ida Greeley, oldest daughter of the late Horace Greeley, to Col. Nicholas Smith, of Covington, Ky., who served throughout the war in the Confederate army, took place on Saturday morning at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. John F. Cleveland, in New York. The services were solmanized according to the Roman Catholic form—that being the faith of the bride's mother—by the Rev. Father Farrell. The spacious parlors were crowded with invited guests. Misses Greeley and Cleveland acted as bridesmaids, while Whitelaw Reid was one of the groomsmen. There was no display of bridal presents except rich and exquisite floral gifts. After the ceremony the bridal party and a number of guests took carriages to proceed to the steamer Abyssinia for Europe on their wedding tour.

Discovered Through a Dream.

CAPTURE OF THE GEORGETOWN MURDERER—HE IS SUPPOSED TO BE INSANE.

John Andrews, the colored local preacher who murdered his wife last Sunday night, was discovered through a remarkable dream of Henry James, one of our white citizens, last night, who had, with others, been in search of the assassin. No one knew the colored church had an attic, but after James dreamed he found Andrew there, he took some friends and a ladder and discovered an aperture leading to the church loft, which he opened and called out, "John, come down."

A full blooded echo came back, "I will if you won't hurt me," which caused Mr. James to take two steps—one down the ladder, the other one clear into the street. Notwithstanding the "dreamreader's" fright his friends ascended to the attic and captured the echo, "darkey" and all, and have him incarcerated in our jail at the present time. He states that he has had nothing to eat since the murder, and explains the tragedy as a mere accident. He claims he threatened to shoot his wife, when she told him she had taken the cap off the gun. She picked up the powder-horn and ran. He pulled the hammer back as she reached the door, and it slipped out his fingers, and the gun was discharged and she fell. He did not stop to see if she was shot or had only fainted, but fled at once. When found she had the powder-horn in her hand. Andrews is a mulatto, rather fine looking, thirty years of age, has been married seven years, has no children, and quite jealous of his wife, evidently without cause.

His wife's funeral services took place on Wednesday, in the church. He says he was just preparing to leave the loft when the man on the ladder discovered him.—He says also that from his hiding place he saw his wife's coffin on the day of her funeral, and heard every word of her funeral sermon. "I felt an almost irresistible desire at that time, to come down from my perch and confess the crime. I can't tell why I committed it. Many think Andrews insane.

Knows His Own Name.

An effort has been made in New Hampshire to oust General Natt Head from the State Senate on the ground that his full given name is "Nathaniel" whilst he was voted for as "Natt." The General thus argues that he is "Natt," and nothing else:

I have been engaged in two or three railroad enterprises with Governor Weston; have accepted and signed contracts of his knowledge; he has issued certificates of stock to me in the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, and he knows beyond the shadow of doubt that my name is Natt Head. Ex-Governor Straw, Harriman, Smyth and Stearns know me as Natt; the soldiers—who have memorials signed by me—know me as Natt; the people know me as Natt, and if Natt is not my name, how comes it that without inquiry of me these men in high office as well as my friends have always addressed me as Natt? That's the conundrum for them. But I have a citation in mind that is to me stronger than all others. The Court decided two or three years ago, that the Adjudant-General's report concerning all cases where soldiers are interested shall be proof. The reports are all signed Natt Head. The Court, in recognizing them under no other name, recognizes me.

The General further said that he had made no preparations for a defence of his position, as he believed there was no doubt that he would be admitted to his seat. As an argumentum adhominem, he cited the case of Frank Jones, who was elected to Congress under that name, while he was christened Benjamin Franklin Jones.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, who succeeds Mr. Williams in the Attorney-Generalship, was born at New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, in 1827, educated at the "Old Grammar School" of that city, and entered Yale in 1833, graduated in 1837 in the same class with Mr. Evarts and Chief Justice Waite, taking high honors. He studied law, and in 1840 was admitted to practice, removing to Columbus, Ohio, where during the ensuing five years enjoyed a most successful practice and established his legal reputation. In 1846 he took up his residence in New York, where he has since resided. In 1857 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Superior Court, a position which he held for three years, then resigning. When the war broke out he arrayed himself on the side of Mr. Lincoln, nominally as a war democrat; was a member of the Union defence committee of New York; a member in 1862, of the commission for examining into the cases of prisoners of State, and one of the counsel for the government in the Surratt trial.—Shortly after the nomination of Mr. Seymour he declared for Grant, and on the election of the latter was made district attorney, holding the office somewhat over a year. In 1873 he was offered and declined the Russian mission. Mr. Pierrepont was a member of the constitutional convention of 1867, where he served on the judiciary committee.

NEW JERSEY RELIC.—A cannon ball is preserved in the office (bureau no longer) of the Revenue Marine, in the Treasury Department in Washington, which deserves to become historic—if cold iron can be said to deserve anything. It weighs twenty pounds if our recollection is correct, and is a plain, rough shot, with an iron ring attached to it. In a storm which occurred on the coast of New Jersey, many years ago, it was thrown from a martar with a line fastened to the ring, and passing over, fell beyond a ship which was stranded and in danger of going to pieces. The line was tied to a cable on the shore, and the shipwrecked drew this in and fastened it to the vessel. On this cable a life-car was passed backward and forward from the ship to the shore, by which means two hundred lives were saved. The ball was hauled in and retained. It was subsequently sent to the headquarters of the Revenue Marine Department, where it has since been carefully preserved, and where it is always regarded, with much interest by people who are informed of its history. It might have sunk a "seventy four" and never been heard from.

DISCONTINUING THE USE OF GUANO.—The planters of Georgia are beginning to consider whether they have not spent too much latterly in commercial fertilizers.—Up to the first of April the aggregate amount of guano that passed through Savannah was 5,838,614 pounds less than for the same months last year, while the figures from Augusta and other trade points show about the same rates of decrease. It is alleged that many of the commercial fertilizers used in the South during the last few years have actually resulted in serious damage to the land.

SALES OF GOLD.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given directions to the assistant treasurer at New York to sell $5,000,000 of gold during the month of May, as follows: One and a half million on the first and third Thursdays, and one millon on the second and fourth Thursdays each.

THE people of Hagerstown are excited over the discovery of a cave which extends under that town. The discovery was made while blasting through rock for water.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.00@650
Patapsco Family,	$8.25@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	$7.25@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	140@145
" red,	138@140
Corn—white,	92@93
" yellow,	90@91
Rye,	115@117
Oats,	76@78

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Spring & Summer MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS REGINA D. PRITCHETT, wishes to inform the ladies of Denton and vicinity, that she has just returned from Philadelphia with a new and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer Millinery Goods,

and notions; all of which she offers at very liberal prices. She is also prepared to do

DRESS MAKING

in a neat and fashionable Styles. A fit guaranteed. She may be found at the stand lately occupied by Mrs. Bucknam. [5-6-tf.

Wool Wanted.

10,000 LBS. OF WOOL

Wanted at the Woolen Factory, Milford.

CASH PAID,

OR EXCHANGED FOR

KERSEYS, YARNS,

OR

General Merchandise,

ADDRESS **P. F. CAUSEY.**

5-6-4w. **Milford, Del.**

CABINET MAKING AND UNDERTAKING

I GIVE NOTICE through this medium that I still continue to carry on at my old business stand.

CABINET MAKING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Undertaking A Specialty.

No pains spared in trying to give satisfaction. Persons taking measure for coffins should give the exact length of the corpse.
A good hearse, nearly new, a gentle horse and a trusty driver.
All material of the best class.
Scythe and cradles at shortest notice of white ash.
All work put up with sharp tools.
Forty years experience in the above business I flatter myself that my work cannot be surpassed on this shore. In my absence my brother, Collison Pritchett, will be found at my house or shop.
Orders should be sent in early for Scythe and Cradles.
Our thanks for past patronage.
Respectfully the public's obt. servant.
5-6-tf. EDWARD PRITCHETT.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received by the Building Committee, to erect a new Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Preston, Caroline county, Maryland, until the 25th inst., of the following dimensions: Length, 38 feet; Width, 56 feet; Height, 20 feet; Square Ceiling; Belfry 12 feet square on the ground; Spire proportioned as to height; Vistebule and Gallery; three windows on each side in proportion; one triplet window in the rear of the Pulpit; five windows in the Belfry—all of stained glass of good quality, with circular tops, wired on the outside, double hung with weights. One front door, folding with circular tops; three partition doors—Framed roof of suitable pitch. Siding 4-4 good white pine or cypress rabbited and worked. Floor 4-4 good heart pine. Brick foundation, 12 inches in the ground, to rise 18 inches above ground, 9 inch wall. Finished with three coats of plastering; one a white coat, painted with three coats of paint; color to be selected by the Committee.

The whole to be built of good material and in workmen like manner. Any further information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to the Committee.

JAS. E. DOUGLASS,
EDWARD T. MOORE,
W. W. WILLIAMSON,
J. B. FLETCHER,
H. E. WILLIS,
} BUILDING COM'T.

5-6-tf. Preston, Md.

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate a note drawn by me on the 3d day of March, 1875, for twenty-six dollars, payable to W. W. Rickards, as agent for R. A. Rickards, or R. A. Rickards and John W. Temple, now in possession of W. W. Rickards, said note having been obtained by said W. W. Rickards by fraud.

4-29-3w. JOSHUA CLARK.

Pictures! Pictures!!

PHOTOGRAPHS of all kinds and styles taken at the Philadelphia car now stationed on the Court House Square, Denton, Md. Persons wishing Pictures of themselves or families will please give us a call.—Copying done in the best manner, either enlarged or card size.

Family Groups A Specialty.

Ferrotypes taken and delivered in ten minutes. Persons wishing pictures of Babes will please come before 12 o'clock, A. M.

Pictures taken cloudy as well as clear weather. The car will remain in Denton only a limited time. Come early. Call and examine specimens. Pictures taken at city prices. J. M. HORNING & CO.,

4-29-tf. Agents.

New Goods! New Styles!

THE LADIES of Denton and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine my Stock of

New Goods,

which I am selling cheap for cash. My Stock of Goods consist of

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS, RUCHES,
NECK TIES, FLOWERS,
LADIES AND CHILDRENS
GLOVES AND HOSIERY, &c.,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Notions and Fancy Articles.

I AM ALSO PREPARED TO DO

DRESS MAKING,

in the best Style and at short notice.

Thankful for past favors I ask a continuance of the same, at the old stand under the Union office. JULIA PARK.

4-29-tf. Denton, Md.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED
AT THIS OFFICE.