



Princess Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1887.

Foreign.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

Intelligence to the 25th March from Eng-

land has been received at New York.

By this arrival we learn that the Amer-

ican merchants have joined in a bond to the

Bank of England, whereby they have ob-

tained the requisite relief for the present

emergency.

An agent for the Bank of the United

States was in London, and was actively en-

gaged in facilitating the arrangements on

foot, which contemplate the immediate re-

lief of our merchants. This has in some

measure already been effected. The Bank

of the United States is authorized to draw

immediately upon the Bank of England for

2,000,000 pounds sterling.

It is understood that the George Wash-

ington bridge has been sold to the amount

of about \$500,000 pounds.

The British forces under Gen. Evans in

Spain, had received a severe check on the

16th, and been compelled to retreat to St.

Sebastian, with a loss of about 1000 killed

and wounded, as admitted by Gen. Evans

in his despatch. Gen. Evans had advanced

to Heron, and was preparing to assault

that place, when the Carlists attacked him.

Sales of cotton in Liverpool were very

dull. There has been a great decline in the

price of this article.

BOSTON. The New York Express says

Private letters from Boston announce the

failure of three large houses in that city.

One of them closely connected with New

York.

Prague of relief.—In the most despo-

lized country that the sun shines upon—under

the iron rule of the Sultan or the unmiti-

gated tyranny of the Czar—when famine, or

pestilence, or public distress, in any form,

threatens the whole body of the people,

the powers of authority and power, and their

suppliants for relief at last lead to some

effort to alleviate their sufferings. But, un-

der the mild and merciful sway of the pow-

ers that now rule over us, no such hope is

ever indulged. The Government not only

turns a deaf ear to complaint and remon-

strance, but only derides the idea of distress

and spurns the supplicants from the pres-

ence, but involuntarily declares that the evils

complained of are moderate—mere blessings

in comparison with those which are in pros-

pect. Read, for instance, the declaration

of the Globe that the existing distress will

not only continue during the whole year, but

will have a crisis at each of the periods of

the transfer of the institutions of the nation

to the States. Thus, continues the Globe,

it is now. The nine millions transferred to

the first of April has made a pressure in

New York and other cities, which pressure

must be regarded with still greater intensity

on the first of July and October.

What incentive can there be for the mer-

chants of the country to struggle to sustain

themselves through a season of frightful

calamity, when the Government thus pro-

claims to them, that they have nothing to

look forward to, in future, but still more ap-

alling disaster?—Balt. Chron.

Five hundred dollars reward has been of-

fered by the Pennsylvania Horticultural So-

ciety, to the person who discovers a pre-

ventive for the blight in pear trees. The

reward to be paid when the remedy shall

have been tested by practice.

Chicago has a population of eight thou-

sand and inhabitants, has from forty to fifty

lawyers; thirty to forty physicians; twelve

public houses; three newspapers, one hundred

and twenty eight stores, and twenty eight

thousand tons of merchandise. Taken singly, the pressure

would have crushed them, one by one, as

the millions die what is beneath its weight

United by a common interest, and by a spir-

it of mutual confidence, they bend to the

pressure, but resist its power, and rise with

an elasticity that nothing but a union could

impart.

Prophesy of Mr. Webster.—"Looking to

the state of things actually existing around

us," said Mr. Webster, in 1835—84, "look-

ing to the great number of State banks al-

ready existing and to the vast amount of

paper issued by these banks—considering

that, in the very nature of things, this paper

must be limited and curbed in its credit and

circulation, I conclude, I see nothing but a

well conducted National Bank which is like

ly to afford any guard against excessive pa-

per issues, or which can furnish a sound

and uniform currency to every part of the

United States. This is not only a question

of finance—it not only respects the opera-

tions of the Treasury—but it rises to the

character of a high political question. It

respects the currency, the actual money,

the measure of value of all property and all

labor in the United States. I hardly know

any thing less consistent with our public

and our high trust, nor any thing more

likely to disturb the harmonious relation of

the States, in all affairs of business and in

the conduct of the Government, than the

establishment of a National Bank, and the

control over the currency, and to throw the

whole money system of the country into

the hands of four and twenty State Leg-

islatures."

"We are waging war," said Mr. Webster

when he introduced his bill for the tempo-

rary recharter of the bank—for the benefit

of the poor. We say that monster, the

bank, that we may defeat the unjust pur-

pose of the rich, and elevate and protect the

poor? And what is the effect of all this?

What happens to the poor and all the mil-

lions of classes in consequence of this war-

fare? They are all at the feet of capitalists.

They are in the jaws of usury. Look to the

rates of interest amounting to twenty, thirty,

and fifty per cent. Sir, this measure of

Government has transferred millions on mil-

lions of acres of land, and property, to the

possession of authority and power, and their

suppliants for relief at last lead to some

effort to alleviate their sufferings. But, un-

der the mild and merciful sway of the pow-

ers that now rule over us, no such hope is

ever indulged. The Government not only

turns a deaf ear to complaint and remon-

strance, but only derides the idea of distress

and spurns the supplicants from the pres-

ence, but involuntarily declares that the evils

complained of are moderate—mere blessings

in comparison with those which are in pros-

pect. Read, for instance, the declaration

of the Globe that the existing distress will

not only continue during the whole year, but

will have a crisis at each of the periods of

the transfer of the institutions of the nation

to the States. Thus, continues the Globe,

it is now. The nine millions transferred to

the first of April has made a pressure in

New York and other cities, which pressure

must be regarded with still greater intensity

on the first of July and October.

What incentive can there be for the mer-

chants of the country to struggle to sustain

themselves through a season of frightful

calamity, when the Government thus pro-

claims to them, that they have nothing to

look forward to, in future, but still more ap-

alling disaster?—Balt. Chron.

Five hundred dollars reward has been of-

fered by the Pennsylvania Horticultural So-

ciety, to the person who discovers a pre-

ventive for the blight in pear trees. The

reward to be paid when the remedy shall

have been tested by practice.

Chicago has a population of eight thou-

sand and inhabitants, has from forty to fifty

lawyers; thirty to forty physicians; twelve

public houses; three newspapers, one hundred

and twenty eight stores, and twenty eight

thousand tons of merchandise. Taken singly, the pressure

would have crushed them, one by one, as

the millions die what is beneath its weight

United by a common interest, and by a spir-

it of mutual confidence, they bend to the

pressure, but resist its power, and rise with

an elasticity that nothing but a union could

impart.

Prophesy of Mr. Webster.—"Looking to

the state of things actually existing around

us," said Mr. Webster, in 1835—84, "look-

ing to the great number of State banks al-

ready existing and to the vast amount of

paper issued by these banks—considering

that, in the very nature of things, this paper

must be limited and curbed in its credit and

circulation, I conclude, I see nothing but a

well conducted National Bank which is like

ly to afford any guard against excessive pa-

per issues, or which can furnish a sound

and uniform currency to every part of the

United States. This is not only a question

of finance—it not only respects the opera-

tions of the Treasury—but it rises to the

character of a high political question. It

respects the currency, the actual money,

the measure of value of all property and all

labor in the United States. I hardly know

any thing less consistent with our public

and our high trust, nor any thing more

likely to disturb the harmonious relation of

the States, in all affairs of business and in

the conduct of the Government, than the

establishment of a National Bank, and the

control over the currency, and to throw the

whole money system of the country into

the hands of four and twenty State Leg-

islatures."

"We are waging war," said Mr. Webster

when he introduced his bill for the tempo-

rary recharter of the bank—for the benefit

of the poor. We say that monster, the

bank, that we may defeat the unjust pur-

pose of the rich, and elevate and protect the

poor? And what is the effect of all this?

What happens to the poor and all the mil-

lions of classes in consequence of this war-

fare? They are all at the feet of capitalists.

They are in the jaws of usury. Look to the

rates of interest amounting to twenty, thirty,

and fifty per cent. Sir, this measure of

Government has transferred millions on mil-

lions of acres of land, and property, to the

possession of authority and power, and their

suppliants for relief at last lead to some

effort to alleviate their sufferings. But, un-

der the mild and merciful sway of the pow-

ers that now rule over us, no such hope is

ever indulged. The Government not only

turns a deaf ear to complaint and remon-

strance, but only derides the idea of distress

and spurns the supplicants from the pres-

ence, but involuntarily declares that the evils

complained of are moderate—mere blessings

in comparison with those which are in pros-

pect. Read, for instance, the declaration

of the Globe that the existing distress will

not only continue during the whole year, but

will have a crisis at each of the periods of

the transfer of the institutions of the nation

to the States. Thus, continues the Globe,

it is now. The nine millions transferred to

the first of April has made a pressure in

New York and other cities, which pressure

must be regarded with still greater intensity

on the first of July and October.

What incentive can there be for the mer-

chants of the country to struggle to sustain

themselves through a season of frightful

calamity, when the Government thus pro-

claims to them, that they have nothing to

look forward to, in future, but still more ap-

alling disaster?—Balt. Chron.

Five hundred dollars reward has been of-

fered by the Pennsylvania Horticultural So-

ciety, to the person who discovers a pre-

ventive for the blight in pear trees. The

reward to be paid when the remedy shall

have been tested by practice.

Chicago has a population of eight thou-

sand and inhabitants, has from forty to fifty

lawyers; thirty to forty physicians; twelve

public houses; three newspapers, one hundred

and twenty eight stores, and twenty eight

thousand tons of merchandise. Taken singly, the pressure

would have crushed them, one by one, as

the millions die what is beneath its weight

United by a common interest, and by a spir-

it of mutual confidence, they bend to the

pressure, but resist its power, and rise with

an elasticity that nothing but a union could

impart.

Prophesy of Mr. Webster.—"Looking to

the state of things actually existing around

us," said Mr. Webster, in 1835—84, "look-

ing to the great number of State banks al-

ready existing and to the vast amount of

paper issued by these banks—considering

that, in the very nature of things, this paper

must be limited and curbed in its credit and

circulation, I conclude, I see nothing but a

well conducted National Bank which is like

ly to afford any guard against excessive pa-

per issues, or which can furnish a sound

and uniform currency to every part of the

