



















LEWEL MALONE, Editor.

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## CARDS.

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Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him.

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BALTIMORE.  
Sept 10-16.

## Original Poetry.

Written for the Advertiser.  
**TRISTESSE.**

BY AMANDA.

The days are so weary and long,  
Though the sun swings far to the south,  
And winter has laid his cold palm,  
On dear autumn's sorrowful mouth.

The sunbeams gleam misty and pale,  
The skies are a steel-burnished gray,  
And night comes swiftly down,  
The steps of the shivering day.

I stand when the day's work is o'er,  
And watch with a nameless unrest,  
The night coming up in the East,  
The day going out in the West.

And muse in a half-weary way,  
How many of life's broken dreams,  
Are the work of a pitiless Fate,  
Are due to my own futile schemes.

Life's sunshine seems lovelier in its gold,  
I gaze in the uncertain light,  
Life's mists grow dark and drear,  
Life's flowers seem strewn with blight.

And I question my sorrowful soul  
How many of life's broken dreams,  
Are the work of a pitiless Fate,  
Are due to my own futile schemes.

But never an answer is given,  
The days pass wearily on,  
I work with the same old patient faith,  
But the sweetest seems all in vain.

The pictures my dreams have portrayed,  
God pity me, then, I must bear  
The weariest and wearisome part,  
And weary and burdened, and worn.

Keep on in the wearisome way,  
Till life fall asleep by the portals of death,  
And waken in God's golden day.

## Original Poetry.

Written for the Advertiser.  
**"SOMETIME."**

BY AMANDA.

Oh! will it come? That beautiful time!  
That tenderest hour of the poet's rhyme,  
It floats through our dreams, fair offspring of  
Night.

Alluring us still, with its marvellous light,  
A will-o'-the-wisp, it gleams down our way  
With prophetic sweet, of a happier day,  
Mid labor unceasing, mid storm clouds of grief.

This beautiful dream, this marvellous light,  
And sorrow and toil, but things of a day,  
And hope seems the snare of the perilous way,  
For a beautiful rest will be ours "sometime."

Life's labor of love, may seem all in vain,  
Its fair-enclosed pleasures bring nothing but pain,  
We grope in the darkness, forlorn and distressed,  
Too proud to complain, too impatient to rest.

But down in our hearts, sleep this marvellous dream,  
To comfort us still, with its beautiful gleam,  
Mid labor unceasing, mid storm clouds of grief,  
We watch and we wait, with the fondest belief.

For that beautiful time that will come "sometime."

## A Sharp Temptation.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

Of "Fortune's buffets" James Watson  
felt he had borne his full share. Why,  
then, turn his back upon her favors, if at  
last she chose to offer them?

So James Watson asked himself, on  
finding that the pocket book he had just  
picked up contained a handsome sum of money.

"But it's not mine," he reflected, "and  
the owner may be discovered.

"Don't be a fool!" he answered to himself,  
with the customary rudeness of one  
getting the worst of the argument.

"It's not your business to look after the  
owner. Others have not dealt so justly by  
you, that you need put yourself out much  
on account of some other."

Bad reasoning, surely, but if James  
Watson yielded to it, it was not without  
palliation. The failure of his employer  
had lost him his situation, besides a considerable  
arrears of wages. The bank  
in which he had deposited his savings had  
broken, and at last the wolf was at the door.

He had been out all day seeking  
employment without finding it. At home  
he had left an invalid wife and a child  
crying for bread. To carry them nothing  
back but disappointment, he could not  
bear to think of. He had continued his  
search until hope had become hopeless,  
and was moodily bending his steps home-  
ward, when his eyes fell on a pocket-book  
at his feet, which he eagerly picked up,  
and which he found, on inspection, to con-  
tain a sum much larger than he had ever  
before possessed.

Having snatched his conscience into  
silence, James Watson hastened to seek  
the humble home he had a moment before  
sunk from entering.

"Dot any supper for Charley, papa?"  
were the first words that greeted him.

"Charley shall have a nice supper to-  
night," he answered, taking up the child  
and kissing him.

"Look here, Mary," he exclaimed, dis-  
playing his treasure before the astonished  
eyes of his wife.

"Where did you get it?" she asked, her  
pale face growing paler, and her voice  
trembling.

"Found it."

"Then it is not yours, James."

"Oh! the pretty money!" cried the  
child, clapping his hands—"but, papa,  
I'm so hungry."

The father caught up one of the bank

notes, and was hastening out, when his  
wife's thin hand was laid upon his arm.  
"Do not want what they may," she  
said, gently but firmly, we must not touch  
a cent of that money. It is not ours, and  
you see these papers which may lead to  
the discovery of the owner."

"A plague on the papers," he answered;  
"we are not bound to read them, and  
it is very easy putting it out of their power  
to tell tales."

He was in the act of flinging them into  
the fire when his wife caught his arm.  
"Listen to me, James," she said, look-  
ing appealingly into his face. Trial and  
privation I am ready to bear with you to  
the end; to lose faith in your honor I  
could not bear! It would kill me more  
cruelly than death."

Conscience had found an abler advocate  
this time than in the discussion  
which James Watson had lately carried  
on single-handed with himself.

"Put it by, Mary," he said, closing the  
pocket-book and handing it to his wife.  
"You are right. God help us!"

"Be assured he will, James; I feel it  
now more than ever."

"But that nice supper, papa," little  
Charley reminded, "when will it come?"

The poor father sank into a chair and  
covered his face.

"Charley shall have supper presently,"  
said his mother. "Here James," she ad-  
ded, "take this—it will supply our pres-  
ent wants, and let us commit to-morrow  
to God's mercy."

"What, Mary! your wedding ring? No,  
no!"

"For his sake," she said, pointing to the  
child, who was climbing his father's knee  
to renew his appeal.

Without answering, James took the ring  
and went out. In a short time he returned  
and Charley soon sat down to a supper  
in which the goodness of his appetite made  
amends for the plainness of the fare.

Next morning James Watson took the  
pocket-book to place it in trusty hands till  
the proprietor could be found. The pa-  
pers it contained were a sealed packet and  
some loose memoranda, which gave no  
clue to the owner. The gentleman in  
whose hands James placed it commended  
his honesty, and promised to advertise  
cautiously for the loser of the property.

While James was absent on his errand,  
an elderly gentleman called.

"Does James Watson live here?" he  
inquired.

"That is my husband's name," Mary  
answered.

"Is he at home?" asked the gentleman.

"He has gone out on some business,"  
said Mary, a little hesitatingly, for she had  
a misgiving that the gentleman's visit  
might relate to the lost pocket-book, and  
that if it still remained in her husband's  
possession, he might, in some way, be  
compromised.

"Sorry," said the old gentleman; "I  
wished to see him particularly. I'm a  
lawyer, you see," he added abruptly.

Mary was all in a tremble. She was  
sure now it was the pocket-book he had  
come about.

"But stay," said the old gentleman,  
jumping up, "is that your family Bible?"

And before Mary could answer he had  
the book open, and was closely comparing  
the family register with a memorandum  
he had taken from his pocket.

"Quite right!" he muttered to him-  
self.

"Now then," he resumed, "I have a  
most unpleasant piece of news to tell, and  
may as well out with it."

Mary trembled still more violently.  
Possibly James had been found with the  
pocket-book in his possession, and charged  
with stealing it.

"Your husband had an uncle Edward,"  
the stranger continued—a wild dog Ned  
was—in fact, we were a pair of wild dogs  
together, he and I. Well, he ran away,  
and was never heard of till after he had  
died a millionaire in a strange land. By  
his will, duly forwarded to me, and in  
which I am named as executor, the bulk  
of his fortune is left to his nephew, your  
husband, of whom, it seems, he had some-  
how gained intelligence.

Mary was too much agitated fully to  
comprehend the old gentleman's state-  
ment. She waited for him to continue.

"Now for the storm," said he. "By  
George I wish your husband was here!  
I'd rather face twenty men than one woman  
in such a case."

"I'm at a loss to understand you, sir,"  
was all that Mary could answer.

"You will soon," he returned; "the  
will's lost! Now you may think it makes  
but little difference, seeing the contents  
are known, which only proves how little  
women know of law. A will has no effect  
till it's proved which it can't very well be  
without being produced. 'How came it  
lost?' you were going to ask. Quite a  
proper question on cross-examination, and  
I take no exception to it. Well; it was  
dropped by my own stupid carelessness. I  
dropped my pocket-book somewhere yester-  
day—"

"And I found one," said James Watson,  
who had entered at this point.

"Found one?" cried the lawyer; "what  
was it like?"

James described it, stating accurately  
the amount of money in it.

"Confound the money!" interrupted the  
other—"were there any papers?"

"A sealed packet and some memoranda,"  
James answered. "But you can soon  
see for yourself that everything is right.  
I have just placed the pocket-book and  
its contents in the hands of a reliable per-  
son to be taken care of till the owner is  
discovered."

"Huzza!" cried the old lawyer, tossing  
up his hat. "You're an honest fellow,  
and deserve good luck."

When a few words of explanation had  
enabled James to comprehend the allusion  
to his luck, he blushed a little at the com-  
pliment to his honesty, which he felt was  
more due to Mary than himself, then  
turned pale as he reflected that but for her  
unswerving sense of right, his own hand  
would have committed to the flames the  
means of rising to affluence, from the  
depths of want, those for whom he would  
have periled life, and had so nearly per-  
iled honor.

The pocket-book and contents were  
promptly identified. In due time the will  
was proved, and James Watson, the hum-  
ble clerk, is now a man of wealth. Mary  
is as good and gentle as ever. But we  
doubt if little Charley's suppers are eaten  
with as keen a relish as when hunger  
sharpened appetite.

**The Pennsylvania Constitu-**  
**tion.**

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Con-  
vention has completed its work and ad-  
journed. The new Constitution makes  
many radical alterations in existing laws,  
especially those relating to the judiciary,  
elections, railroads, &c. It provides by  
the article on legislation that the Senate  
shall consist of fifty members, instead of  
thirty-three, as heretofore, and the House  
of Representatives of not less than two  
hundred members, instead of one hun-  
dred and one, as before. Under the new  
provision the quota of Philadelphia dele-  
gates to the Senate would be eight, double  
the present number, and instead of nine-  
teen members of the House of Representa-  
tives from Philadelphia, it is proposed to  
have thirty-eight. The term of service  
for the Governor of the State after 1878  
is fixed at four years, a year longer than  
the existing term. A stringent oath is  
provided for legislators, one feature of  
which is a requirement that the person  
taking the oath has not used corrupt in-  
fluences or means to secure his election.  
Special legislation on a long category of  
subjects has been prohibited, as also all in-  
terference with the affairs of munici-  
palities and counties. The article on  
railroads and canals requires the Legisla-  
ture to enact a free railroad law, and guar-  
antees protection for capital invested in  
this direction. It prohibits unjust and  
unfair discrimination in freight charges,  
and requires that such charges shall not  
exceed for a certain distance those charged  
for a longer distance in the same direc-  
tion. It also prohibits railroad companies  
from making more favorable terms for  
carrying of freights for transportation  
companies than shall be made with in-  
dividual shippers. The leasing of one  
road by a rival or competing company is  
prevented, and the system of issuing free  
passes over any road is prohibited except  
to officers, attaches and employees.  
Passenger railroad companies are not al-  
lowed to extend their tracks unless by  
consent of the city. The judicial article  
which has been the source of such conflict  
of opinion in the Convention, provides for  
an entirely new system of courts for the  
system. It proposes four Common Pleas  
courts, with twelve judges, each of whom  
is to rotate during the year into each of  
the courts. A remedy for the alleged  
overburdened condition of the docket of  
the Supreme Court is applied by the crea-  
tion of the two additional judgeships of  
the Supreme Court already alluded to  
twenty-one years. The article on election  
provides that there shall be a uniform  
registry law, applicable alike to all por-  
tions of the State. This article requires  
that in voting all ballots shall be num-  
bered as received by the election officers,  
and the number duplicated opposite the  
voter in the list of voters. The writing  
of the name on the ballot is left optional  
with each voter. Elections divisions are  
to be limited to two hundred and fifty  
voters, provision being that when the poll  
exceeds this number the division is to be  
divided. The tax qualification is contin-  
ued with regard to naturalization it is  
required that a foreigner must be natu-  
ralized for at least one month preceding  
any election at which he can vote. In  
various parts of the new Constitution  
provision is made for what is known as  
the limited vote system. This is particu-  
larly applicable to the election of county  
commissioners and county auditors, the  
method being to have three persons nomi-  
nated for county commissioners, and to  
allow a voter to vote for only two, thus  
giving a political minority at least one rep-  
resentative in the board. The legal rate  
of interest is to be increased from six to  
seven per cent. by the adoption of the new  
Constitution. In the article on education  
the Legislature is imperatively required  
to appropriate from the treasury of the  
State at least one million dollars every  
year for the support of the public schools.  
The same article renders women eligible  
to any office under school laws. A compre-  
hensive plan is also adopted, by which all  
applications to the Governor for pardons

are to pass through the hands of and be  
examined by three members of the Gov-  
ernor's Cabinet, and also the Secretary  
of Internal Affairs, who is elected by the  
people. No pardon can be granted except  
upon the recommendation exercise  
of Executive clemency is not to be obliga-  
tory. The special election for the new  
Constitution is to be held on Tuesday  
the 16th of December. It will be held  
throughout the State under existing  
election laws, except in Philadelphia,  
where, instead of the regular law, a special  
ordinance passed by the Convention,  
prescribing the manner of holding the  
election, is to take effect. This ordinance  
appoints five commissioners, by whom all  
the election officers of the three hundred  
and odd precincts of that city are to be  
appointed, and who also are to make a  
new registration of voters for this particu-  
lar election. The fact that the name of a party  
offering to vote is not upon the registry  
will not disqualify him if otherwise en-  
titled to vote. The elections returns are  
to be scrutinized by the commissioners,  
and finally by the Convention itself, at a  
meeting to be held for the purpose at  
Harrisburg on the 27th of December.

## Confession of a Murder.

CURIOUS STORY FROM STRASBURG.

The German Consul in Richmond, Va.,  
received from Strasburg, Germany, the  
confession of Herman Rudolph Wilhelm  
Vollrath, who accused himself of having  
murdered a man in King George county,  
Va., in April 1869. Vollrath was em-  
ployed by a fishing company on the Potomac.  
He says he was walking in the  
woods when he met a stranger, appar-  
ently Irish, who he asked for a light for  
his pipe. A conversation ensued, during  
which Vollrath saw the stranger's pocket  
book, containing a large sum of money,  
and on the impulse of the moment, at-  
tempted to rob him. Being resisted, and  
dreading the result of the escape of his  
victim, he drew a knife and stabbed him  
through the heart. He buried his victim  
returned to work, and conscience stricken  
threw the money in the river. He went  
to Germany, was conscripted in the army  
and is now in the military prison for a  
petty offence. The confession is volun-  
tary.

## Some Maxims.

Among sundry "Maxims of Garrison  
Life," in a volume now in press, which  
is designed especially for soldiers, we  
observe many points worthy of attention  
from every one, in whatever position he  
may be placed. For example.

Be sure not to overrate your abilities,  
but remember that your superior may at  
any time stand at your elbow.

Do not distrust others without a most  
just reason.

If you are married, respect no one  
socially who has not been duly courteous  
to your family.

Be decided, kind and polite in all your  
official and private relations.

Live within your income, and be just  
in all your dealings.

Be faithful to your friends, and cautious  
with your enemies.

Never allow yourself to be led in the  
bad habit of grumbling or fault-finding,  
but be pleasant, agreeable, and cheerful  
in all your duties.

Be careful, active, vigilant, and consid-  
erate in the execution of all your duties;  
and above all, be just to your inferiors.

If all persons, soldiers included followed  
these "maxims," the troubles of life would  
grow beautifully less.

## Fact and Fiction.

A correspondent of "Notes and Queries,"  
an English periodical, sends to that  
journal a communication in which he  
gives some interesting particulars in re-  
gard to "Dorothy's Hall," immortalized  
in Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby," and  
which is no longer a school. The writer  
says that Mr. Shaw, the original of  
Squeers, married a cousin of his father.  
Dickens, he says, was in the neighborhood  
only one day and got a great deal of gossip  
from a quondam usher of Shaw's and a  
bad lot who had been turned off for bad  
conduct. Shaw is said to have taken  
Dickens's caricature quite to heart, and to  
have become childish and paralytic and  
soon died. His wife died broken-hearted  
and the school went down fast. York-  
shire schools are said to be bad, but not  
as bad as Dickens made them. The great  
moralist said his description was not meant  
to apply to any particular man or school,  
but that it was a type of Yorkshire schools  
in general, which seems to be considered  
as true. There is a strong feeling of  
indignation in Shaw's neighborhood  
against Dickens, who is looked upon there  
as the author of his ruin, as of four other  
large schools in the village. So there are  
two sides to every story, and it is not  
always easy to decide which is fact and  
which is fiction.

The San Bernardino, Cal., Guar-  
dian reports the capture of a two-  
headed snake in that vicinity.

An editor once wrote: "We have re-  
ceived a basket of strawberries from Mr.  
Smith, for which he will receive our  
compliments, some of which are four  
inches in circumference."

## Useful Recipes.

**How to Keep Winter Apples.**—The  
way that most of the farmers save  
their winter apples is to hold them up  
like potatoes, or pile them up in a  
cave or cellar. By this method you  
not only lose much valuable time, but  
lose very many apples, and that what  
you do keep over winter are in a bad  
condition. Apples may be kept in  
barrels that are quite open, but the  
best and cheapest way is to keep them  
in crates and boxes made in the fol-  
lowing manner: The ends or head  
pieces should be ten or twelve inches  
wide by fifteen to eighteen long. They  
can be sawed or split. Nail your  
boards on the bottom and sides, leav-  
ing places for ventilation. Have your  
boards all the same length—about  
three feet. When you gather your  
apples from the trees put them in  
these boxes (be careful not to bruise  
them) and lay the boxes on each other  
in your apple house. Two men will  
handle these boxes with ease. You  
can look your apples over in these  
boxes at any time with but little la-  
bor. When you are ready to ship  
just nail a board over the top and  
you are ready. In this way you get  
your apples to market in good con-  
dition, and handle them but once.  
Keep your house as cold as possible  
at all times without freezing.—Ver-  
mont Farmer.

**COAL FOR UNHEALTHY PLANTS.**—A  
correspondent of the *Revue Horticole*  
states that he brought a very fine  
rosebush, full of buds, and after an-  
xiously awaiting their maturing, was  
greatly disappointed to find the flowers  
small and of a dull, faded color. At  
the suggestion of a friend he then  
tried the experiment of filling in the  
top of the pot, around the bush, to  
the depth of half an inch, with finely  
pulverized hard coal. In a few days  
he was astonished at seeing the roses  
assume a hue as brilliant and lively as  
he could desire. He tried the same  
experiment on a pot of petunias, and  
soon all the pale-colored ones became  
of a bright red or lilac, and the white  
ones were variegated with beautiful  
red stripes. Some of the lilac put-  
nias became a fine, dark blue. Other  
flowers experienced similar altera-  
tions; those of a yellow color re-  
mained insensible to the influence of  
the coal.

**STEWED OYSTERS.**—Drain the liquor  
from two quarts of firm, plump oy-  
sters; mix with it a small teaspoonful  
of hot water, add a little salt and pepper,  
and set over the fire in a saucepan.  
When it comes to a boil, add a large  
cupful of rich milk (cream is better).  
Let it boil up once, put in the oy-  
sters, let them boil for five minutes or  
less—no more. When they "ruffle,"  
add two tablespoonfuls of butter, and  
the instant it is melted and well  
stirred in, take the saucepan from the  
fire. Serve with oysters or cream  
crackers, as soon as possible. Oy-  
sters become tough and tasteless when  
cooked too much, or left to stand too  
long after they are withdrawn from the  
fire.

**RACHEL'S CORN BREAD.**—Three quarts  
of corn meal, one quart of wheat flour,  
two quarts water, two thirds of a cup  
of molasses, two cakes yeast, tea-  
spoonful of salt. We use the old-  
fashioned yeast cakes made from hops.  
Cover the cakes of yeast with cold  
water and soak till well dissolved.  
Mix the meal and flour, adding the  
molasses, yeast and salt, using the  
water hot; as may be without dan-  
ger of scalding the yeast. Knead  
thoroughly, place in a five quart pan  
which will be nearly full when the  
bread is sufficiently risen. Bake in a  
quick oven at first, and then an even  
baking heat, for four hours. It is im-  
proved by standing in the oven over  
night.

**NICE GRIDDLE CAKES.**—I have lately  
learned that good short-cakes—not  
the coarse kind—is better for griddle  
cakes than fine or even buckwheat  
flour. I make them as follows: Six  
cups rich buttermilk—lapped milk  
will do with a little cream—three tea-  
spoons even full of soda to neutralize  
the sour milk; a little salt, two eggs.  
Stir into this enough shorts to make  
a thin batter as for other griddle  
cakes, and fry as usual. Rubbing the  
griddles with dry salt and wiping off  
carefully before oiling will prevent  
trouble in turning. Corn griddle  
cakes and buckwheat cakes are very  
nice made in this way, though yeast  
is usually preferred for the latter—  
JULIA M. W.

**TO REMOVE TEA STAINS.**—Mix the  
roughly soft soap and salt—say a  
tablespoonful of salt to a teaspoonful  
of soap; rub on the spots, and spread  
the cloth on the glass where the stain  
will shine on it. Let it lie two or  
three days, then wash. If the stains  
are not all out, they will appear in the  
second washing. If the spots are  
wet occasionally while lying on the  
grass, it will hasten the bleaching.

**HOMINY CROQUETS.**—To a cupful  
of cold boiled hominy (small grain),  
add a tablespoonful melted butter  
and stir hard, moistening, by degrees,  
with a cupful of milk, beating to a soft  
light paste. Put in a teaspoonful of  
white sugar, and lastly, a well-beaten  
egg. Roll into oval balls with floured  
hands, dip in beaten eggs, then crumb  
or crumbs, and fry in hot lard.

**LARD FOR FOWL.**—Domestic fowls  
need more lard than wild fowls be-

cause they lay more eggs. The wild  
fowls lay a "sitting" and then in-  
cubates, while the domestic lays on in-  
definitely. Crushed raw bones are  
among the very best articles for sup-  
plying lime. The pieces of bones  
found in patent fertilizer preparations  
cannot be recommended as healthful.  
—Poultry World.

**APPLE CAKE.**—Two cups of stewed  
apples boiled in two cups of molasses.  
Drain off the molasses (for the cake)  
from the apples, add two eggs, two  
teaspoonfuls of soda, four cups of  
flour, one cup of butter, one cup of  
sour milk; spice to suit. Then add  
the apple (which was drained as  
above). The apples should be soaked  
the night before stewing for the cake.

















LEWEL MALONE, Editor.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR."

\$1 Per Annum in Advance.

VOLUME VII.

SALISBURY, WICOMICO CO., MARYLAND, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

NUMBER 8.

## Defaulters of the State.

STATE OF MARYLAND,  
Treasury Department,  
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

Annapolis, October 1st, 1873.

In compliance with Section 6, Article 69, Code Public General Laws, to wit:

"The Comptroller shall furnish each officer of the State whose accounts are in arrears, at least sixty days prior to a general election, a full statement of his accounts, and in default of his accounting for such deficiencies within thirty days, then it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to have published weekly for one month, in one or more newspapers in the several counties of the State and the city of Baltimore, the names and titles of said officers, with the amount of such deficiencies."

I herewith publish the following list, which embraces the names of all accounting officers in default to the State of Maryland, together with the amount of principal and interest due by each, as of September 30th, 1873.

LEVIN WOOLFORD, Comptroller.

NAME OF DEFAULTER.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.	TOTAL.
ALLEGANY COUNTY.			
Geo. W. Hoover, late Register Wills	\$ 1,293.41	\$ 453.69	\$ 1,747.10
" " " " " "	1,610.04	130.83	1,740.87
Geo. L. Layman, " Sheriff	715.00	77.23	792.23
James Williamson, " Collector.	48.67	1,114.28	1,162.95
John B. Robinson, " " "	823.94	34.77	858.71
Joseph B. Davis, " " "	823.94	36.66	860.60
AMNE ARUNDEL CO.			
Rich'd. I. Duval, late Register Wills	231.81	82.18	313.99
" " " " " "	1,923.50	320.07	2,243.57
E. W. Duval, late Sheriff	1,285.00	145.66	1,430.66
Henry Chas. " Collector	124.97	57.27	182.24
James Sanford, " " "	185.01	79.21	264.22
Wm. Glover, " " "	2,345.26	61.14	2,406.40
Ed. Baldwin, " " "	235.78	25.86	261.64
H. A. Harty, " " "	235.78	25.86	261.64
McCeney Clayton, " " "	439.92	92.71	532.63
Leander Warren, late Notary Public	213.06	78.89	291.95
Lewis Sutton, " " "	6,530.00	4,353.33	10,883.33
T. J. Atkinson, " " "	234.11	25.51	259.62
" " " " " "	5,350.29	2,058.72	7,409.01
L. G. Norwood, late Cl. Ct. Com. Pleas	1,438.13	8,184.36	9,622.49
Thos. H. Gardner, late Cl. Ct. Com. Pleas	12,750.00	8,315.00	21,065.00
Rich. France, late Lottery Contror	74.13	1.20	75.33
M. H. Clarke, late Ins. Hwy & Stray	4,000.00	160.00	4,160.00
BALTIMORE CITY.			
Francis J. Wheeler, late Sheriff	312.10	314.95	627.05
James Thompson, " " "	47.12	19.41	66.53
John K. Harvey, " " "	10.28	5.71	15.99
Nicholas Burke, " " "	5,649.06	2,915.58	8,564.64
William Rutton, late Collector	4,012.34	45.66	4,058.00
J. Dixon O'Dell, " " "	2,433.83	74.12	2,507.95
Abram Joseph, " " "	1,248.88	332.80	1,581.68
Nelson Cooper, " " "	3,602.91	72.00	3,674.91
T. F. Phil lips, " " "	2,391.72	72.00	2,463.72
J. W. McAuley, " " "	16,024.86	2,407.23	18,432.09
Ed. H. O'Neil, " " "	1,972.02	86.60	2,058.62
Marlin Conn, " " "	940.23	74.12	1,014.35
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THE ADVERTISER is published every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, in advance, if not paid within sixty days, \$1.00 will be charged. ADVANTAGES:—Five square inches of space, solid measurement, for one week, at the rate of \$1.00, and 25c for each subsequent insertion. Bills for advertisements due after first insertion. JOSEPH PATRICK, Editor and Proprietor.

## Salisbury Advertiser.



Saturday, Nov. 1, 1873.

For Comptroller,  
COL. LEVIN WOOLFORD.

For Clerk of Court of Appeals,  
JAMES S. FRANKLIN.

For Clerk,  
STEPHEN P. TOADVINE.

For Register of Wills,  
WILLIAM BIRCKHEAD.

For Sheriff,  
WM. S. MOORE.

For House of Delegates,  
HUSTON HUMPHREYS,  
JAMES L. BEDSWORTH.

For County Commissioners,  
WM. P. PRYOR,  
BENJ. W. TRUITT,  
EPI. W. DENNIS,  
GEO. A. J. HOPKINS,  
J. A. TAYLOR.

For County Surveyor,  
JAMES DISHARON.

Rally Democrats and Conservatives.

The Regular Democratic candidates will hold meetings in the several election districts of Wisconsin county, on the following days, to wit:  
Sharpsburg, Saturday, 25th inst.  
Waldersville, Wednesday, 22d.  
Lloyd's Improvement, Saturday, November 1st.

Meetings will also be held at other times and places, of which due notice will be given. The people are cordially invited to turn out and hear the issues of the day discussed.  
By order of the  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Who is Wrong?

The "Eastern Shoreman," in its last issue, tells us what Democracy means, which at this juncture of our country's politics, and on the eve of so important an event as a verdict of the people upon the issues involved, is a term of endearment to every freeman, and ought to be held in high repute by every Democrat. We only regret that in its application to the party our friends represent, instead of being a government for the people, it becomes a government of factions and imms. But upon these points we will not parley longer with our friends, it is a fact that can not be controverted, that the so-called reform movement, wherever it exists in the State, is a conspiracy against the very life and perpetuity of the Democratic party, which is really the only party in this country, that represents a Democracy, and he who favors their "Citizens Reform party," is in league with a crusade against its influence and power, not only in Wisconsin, but in the State. Are we not right in questioning our Democracy, when you espouse a cause that has for its object the destruction of the Democratic party? Do we not see the shining lights of Radicalism in Baltimore as well as here, goading you on with false promises, and using you as "cats paws" to build up their own power in the State, and elect Creswell to the United States Senate, and still you persist in casting reproach upon the very name of Democracy by calling yourselves Democrats. If you are true Democrats, and sincere friends in endorsing the Democratic State nominations, why will you under the disguise of Reform, seek to defeat that ticket? For your scheme of Reformation would, if it could, defeat both county and State nominations; We want no new name, and we want no party better adapted to subvert the real interests of the people of Maryland, or to meet the progressive necessities of the times, than the old Democratic party; a party that has made us what we are, politically and financially, that has purified the State of corrupt officials, that has infused life and health in our exchequer, that has enthralled our people of a reign of military terror, broken the chains that bound us, and made us freemen; and yet this is the party that is to be sacrificed for one called Reform, that has neither virtue nor modesty to recommend it. But our friends go further, they pretend to represent the people,

and lay claim to a monopoly of virtue and honesty and competency for their ticket. And how can they pretend to represent the people, when the fact is patent to almost every man, that outside of the Radical party, scarcely a corporal guard of Democrats attended their Convention, and that two or three weeks had been spent in their efforts to arouse enthusiasm, and flaming handbills had been posted upon almost every barn-door in the county; in the political history of this county there never has been a more complete abortion than this so-called "citizens reform Mass Convention" like Jacob's cattle, all colors were represented and from this nebulous matter sprung this progeny of purity honesty and competency the "Citizens Reform Ticket." In a cursory review of the last Editorial of our friends we are struck, amazingly struck, by this glittering bauble, "For already the glittering bauble of official patronage has been proffered as if we would but champion the first ticket, a 'thing so strange' were bold to think it. If not for holder still to disbelieve" we can only add in our rejoinder to this sweet morsel of "self constituted" emulation, that "Judging the tree by its fruits" our side made a very happy escape; but in all due regard to our friends' modesty, and imbued with a sense of our professional courtesy we can but express profound regret at their "indignant refusal." But if such a proposition was ever made we would like to know the man for he was certainly acting the despot or the fool, more probably the former; for spies only seek vulnerable points; no true or real Democrat would ever have gone to the "Eastern Shoreman" for help or counsel, for from the hour it changed hands, it has been known as having pinned its faith to an idol of its own creation, to have deserted its best friends, and gone over bag and baggage to a "government of the people," where the preponderating and purifying element of Radicalism will make the purification of the political atmosphere complete, we supposed by the elevation to office of the adjuncts of the "Shoreman" and themselves. The rejoinder of our friends to our editorial is not likely to win them adherents, their mere "ipse dixit" is not sufficient to controvert facts without proof, and as to the manner in which our Convention was held, and the "intimidation and threats" used in our primaries, they are as so many cunningly devised fables, which dissolve into gas when brought into contact with the light of truth, a mere "figment of fiction" which we suppose our friends introduced to give additional dignity to their faces, our Convention was called as prescribed by our Central Committee, and it conformed to a long established custom, to deliberate with closed doors, the people outside of the delegate Convention, did not desire to interfere with the work of their chosen servants; and that same people will show our friends on next Tuesday, how faithfully, honestly and satisfactorily those Delegates discharged their duty.

In conclusion we advise our friends not to be too progressive whilst chiding us for clinging to the old "landmarks," for behind those same old landmarks, the old guard of Ohio and Baltimore, entrenched itself, and overcame the enemy's hosts, sweeping away isms and reforms, like chaff before the wind. That same thunder will awaken Democrats everywhere, to a realization of the fact that the "old guard" will never surrender, so long as there is an "old landmark" left. As in Ohio and Baltimore, so here, new departures will be buried with the rubbish of the past, and Democracy and the Democratic party will survive the shock of contending factions, and remain to us and our posterity a political blessing.

The late Election in Baltimore shows that the Democracy is still alive in old Maryland and if we are true to ourselves an echo will go up in answer to the Baltimore victory, which will thrill the hearts of freemen all over our land, the eyes of the Democracy of the country are turned to Maryland in this contest, great anxiety is felt as to whether we are solo out by our once famed allies to J. A. J. Creswell & Co. and destined to be one of the corrupt big States or shall old Maryland rise superior to the leaches and vampires that would sap and destroy her vitals, while some of them profess to be her friends. Independent Democrats are the worst enemy of the good old commonwealth, they are the wolves in sheep's clothing, the coxcombs which are to sting her vitals and if possible sap her life blood they are the open allies, while the other and larger troops of consolidations are keeping up the rear of the guard army of the enemies of our party and State; let every freeman stand at his post next Tuesday, let his watchword be the old guard dies but surrenders never. The coalitionists are hard at work, their radical allies are planning their campaign and considering the material they have to work with they are doing gallant warfare. But all we want for the old Democracy to be true to itself and stand by its colors and never desert a post and victory is ours we have the numbers, we have the cause, why not the victory? we will have the victory if we suffer not ourselves to be hoodwinked by those who pretend to be Democrats, but never were, they are for self and when self is no longer the object of their pursuit they go no further, beware of pretended Democrats, again we say beware.

## A Last Word.

This is the last issue of our paper before the Election, that for years to come, must so gravely effect all the material interests of our people. By every consideration of their own interest, we urge the people to turn out en masse and rout their enemies horse foot and dragon, or long and bitterly will they rue their supineness our enemies are marshaling for the combat, and they have the combined Independent and Radical force under their charge. Their General the P. M. General is a skillful wily chap, and his Col., is quite a sagacious fellow. While his three Lieutenants, are doing all they can to be untrue to the hands of the enemy. While the spy is quite busy in his disreputable avocation having no business of his own to occupy his time he seeks to intermeddle with that of other people, and play the cats paw for those who not long since gave him the unenviable title of Squire. But things change and politics make strange bed fellows. But we say to the true and tried Democracy stand by your old flag, quit yourselves like men, be strong, and victory is ours. We shall certainly win if we are true to ourselves. We say in conclusion, stand by the old ship, remember that the eyes of our countrymen are upon us in Maryland, Baltimore has spoke, and Ohio has sent back the echo, and on Tuesday, next, a shout of victory will go up that will carry the news to Creswell, that Maryland is still free.

## Personal.

Miss Fannie Fisher, the accomplished North Carolina authoress, is engaged upon another novel. It is to be called "A Daughter of Bohemia."

Mrs. Theodore Macomber, in the 100th year of her age, died in Middleboro', Mass., on the 20th instant. Her sister, Mrs. Atwood, is now living, aged 104 years.

Queen Olga, of Greece, was recently mobbed by her enthusiastic subjects, who are colonized at Galatz. Her dress was torn from her and distributed in fragments, as relics, among her rough Hellenic lovers.

A match at chess, for \$10,000 a side, has been made between Dick Pearce and Mr. Gallagher, of Austin, Nevada. Five thousand dollars a side forfeit has been put up and the match will come off six weeks from next Christmas.

Mrs. E. C. Parker, who secured a judgment of \$19,500 recently against the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, for injuries received by a collision last year, seems pretty sure of her money, as the court has denied a motion to set aside the verdict.

Private letters from ex-Governor Hoffman, of New York, say that he was in Paris on October 9, in good health, and expected to start in November on a tour to Alexandria, Cairo, Thebes, etc., and afterwards to Jerusalem, Damascus and other places in the Holy Land.

Miss Dickinson missed a train in Vermont last week. By chartering a special train and steamer, and a fast horse, however, she came upon the stand a little before 9 o'clock, and delivered her lecture to an appreciative and applauding audience, who lost none of their desire by waiting an hour.

Dr. Nelaton, the eminent French physician, just deceased, has left a number of memoranda on the occurrences of his day, of which he was a close observer. His son intends to devote some of his inherited wealth to perpetuating the fame of the great surgeon by erecting a Nelaton Hospital for incurables in Paris.

The magnificent farm of S. C. Pomeroy, near Atchison, Kansas, together with his city lots, has been attached on suits brought by creditors in Topeka and elsewhere. "Troubles never come singly." To be attacked personally one day, and to have one's property attached on another, is getting one's fair share of trouble "all in a heap."

## A Hideous Business.

Among the special dispatches from Washington to the Baltimore Sun dated the 19th inst., we notice a small one, that after the execution of Captain Jack and his comrades the heads of Capt. Jack and Schenck were cut off, put into alcohol, and will be sent to Washington to adorn the Army Medical Museum. We hope this dispatch may not be true and that this reported hideous intention of the government may never come to pass. When the government captured Booth, his body was horribly mutilated and treated with great indignity, as well as the bodies of some of his comrades who were executed, and it is even now stated that Booth's heart is preserved in alcohol, and is in the Army Museum, at Washington. It is bad enough for the government to be compelled to hang Capt. Jack for the horrible crime which he committed, but we trust that in this christian age it may not be engaged in the fetish barbarism of keeping the heads of these unfortunate creatures to be worshipped by curiosity seekers. It is too small a business for a government like that of the United States.

SIGNOR FIGUERA has been appointed Ambassador at Washington. Figuera has been one of the numerous Presidents of the Republic, and is a man of ability, purity of life, and honesty of purpose. In Spain he was not strong enough for his position, and for a time was driven into exile. He has returned to Spain, we believe, only since Casaral has been the Chief Executive. There could not be a better appointment than Spain has made in Signor Figuera, nor a worse one than the United States maintains at Madrid in the person of General Sikes.

The majority of Hon. Wm. Allen last week elected Governor of Ohio, is now stated to be 763.

The number of hands reported thrown out of employment at the North by the partial closing of the mills is astonishing and shows how vast must be the industrial manufactures of that section. By the suspension of Garner & Co. ten thousand hands at Rochester and elsewhere are idle. And these men have no resources to fall back upon. The employer accumulates capital, and can bear a temporary cutting off of his daily earnings; but the laborer seldom saves more than a pittance—seldom, in fact, can, for although he may get good wages, the cost of living, of clothing, and all other necessities of life, is high in America. It may, it is true, be possible for the unemployed operatives of the North to get along for a short time; but if not relief is then afforded, there will be an amount of suffering among them this winter terrible to contemplate.

A curious complication in a jury trial has occurred in the case of the Cuban bank clerks in Brooklyn, New York, charged with stealing one hundred thousand dollars' worth of securities. The case had been tried; the testimony was all in the jury had retired to make up their verdict, when one of the jurors interposed an objection, and a very important one. He said he was "stone deaf" and had not heard a word. The fly in amber has long been a puzzle as to how he got there, but it is a trifle to the puzzling question as to how a juror, "stone deaf" got into that jury-box, and managed competently to stay there.

New York has for its sensation the trial of Stokes, the murderer, and of Phelps and Trinton, the defaulters. Gerald Massey, lecturer on Spiritualism, addresses his audience as "Friends of both sexes," and claims that spiritualism was in existence before the time of Moses. Max Strakosh and Max Maretzok are running rival opera troupes. Gough is lecturing, and the great Branum is still there, while Niblo's Garden is playing a "reconstructed"—it needs it—"Black Crook." So our friends of the metropolis amuse themselves.

If, as the New York Post affirms, the Democratic victories in Oregon and Ohio, and the diminution of the Republican vote in other State elections, were a succession of surprises to the Democrats themselves, they were, it must be admitted, surprises that will bear repetition elsewhere. Such surprises are like breaks of sunshine through piled up masses of clouds. They are—in politics as in nature—a relief to the pervading gloom, and they give, what all have been earnestly looking for, a promise of clearer skies and healthier weather.

From every portion of the country the telegraph brings the intelligence that workmen are being discharged, mainly because there is but little work to do; and in many instances large establishments keep their hands employed and have either reduced the hours of employment, with a corresponding reduction of pay, or they have reduced the wages 20 to 50 per cent. and run full time. Machine shops, etc., connected with railroads, are discharging more hands than any other branch of business.

One of the dense London fogs so well known from descriptions of old times and of the present now hangs over that city. It has continued for two days, and business is nearly suspended. Those who walk the streets do so with lanterns; accidents are of constant occurrence, and robberies more frequent than usual.

They have a summary way of disposing of inconvenient persons in Paris. Regnier presumed too much, and was instantly imprisoned. Later, General Bellemare wrote a letter to the Minister of War to inform him that if a monarchy was established he would at once resign. It took a very short time to tell General Bellemare that thenceforth he was on the retired list.

The Polar investigation drags its slow length along. Secretary Robeson now proposes to delay his report on the Polaris expedition until the three seamen, who are still absent, return home. Enough is known already, however, to set at rest the stories that were afloat in regard to the poisoning of Captain Hall.

THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO.—It is twenty years this October since the State of Ohio elected her last democratic Governor, before the election of Allen.—William Medill was the last of what was called the "old guard," and he was elected in October, 1853.

"Carry the news to Creswell" is the cry that comes from all over the State, as the glad news of the great Democratic victory in Baltimore is circulated from county to county. Good old Maryland is still safe from the clutches of the enemies of the country.

As the first step toward a return to specie payments, the Treasury Department proposes to pay out silver instead of greenbacks in all cases where silver is desired. Instructions are to be issued to the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer in accordance with this purpose.

## Now Advertisements.

PENINSULAR STOVE HOUSE!!!  
—:—  
GEORGE W. MCBRIETY, Prop'r  
MAIN ST.  
SALISBURY, MD.  
—:—  
At this Establishment may be found at all times a well selected stock of Parlor, Sitting Room and Cooking Stoves. Heating, tin and sheet iron work promptly attended to, and all work guaranteed.—Orders for stoves from abroad will receive prompt attention and such orders will be filled on as satisfactory terms as if the buyer were present. No charge for shipping goods. See call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. Stoves repaired attended to at short notice.  
[Oct-18-17]

## WM. E HOOPER & SONS.

Manufacturers and Dealers in  
TWINES, NETTING, CORDAGE,  
AND  
Woodberry Cotton Duck,  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
Office Corner South & Pratt Streets.  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
Oct-18-17.

## The Seed of Death

is iniquity," but the THOMAS M. SEEDS whose  
CHEAP HATS & CAPS  
go ahead everywhere, is to be found at  
NO. 41 NORTH SECOND STREET,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

## NOTICE!

Stockholders' Meeting!

The Subscribers to the capital stock of the "Atlantic Hotel Company," of Berlin Md., are requested to meet on  
SATURDAY, 25 INST.,  
at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the town of Berlin, to elect seven directors, and to organize said company.

LEMUEL SHOWELL,  
J. C. DIRICKSON,  
B. JONES TAYLOR,  
Commissioners.

Oct. 18th-21

RICHARD B. SMITH,  
(At Heron's old stand.)  
MAIN STREET,  
SALISBURY, Md.,  
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE  
DEALER

## BREAD, CAKES CONFECTIONARY AND ICE CREAM.

FRESH BAKED BREAD,  
Kept constantly on hand, and supplied to families at very reasonable prices.  
CONFECTIONARY AND CAKES,  
Of the choicest kinds, always in store and sold in quantities to suit large or small buyers, at prices that never fail to give satisfaction.  
ICE CREAM,  
Made from superior quality cream, supplied to families and parties throughout the town and country, in ice cream parlors, and in a commodious SALOON, where may be had the best ice cream in Salisbury, is constantly open for the accommodation of the people.

RICHARD B. SMITH,  
Salisbury, Md.

## FRENCH'S NEW HOTEL,

Cor. Courtland & New Church Sts.  
NEW YORK.  
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

RICHARD P. FRENCH,  
Son of the late Col. RICHARD FRENCH, of French's Hotel, has taken this hotel, newly fitted up and entirely restructured the same. Centrally located in the BUSINESS PART of the City.  
Ladies and Gentlemen's Dining Rooms attached.  
[June 21-1871]

## Worth and Beauty

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE  
AND THE CHROMO  
Yo Semite.

Having control of the magnificent OIL CHROMO, YO SEMITE, we are able to offer a combination of literary and artistic work of genuine worth, and at prices unprecedented.  
This fine copy of a picture of Nature's grandest work is not presented in the usual limited size of 14x20, but in the full size of 22x30, making a picture of very desirable size, in level.  
AN ORNAMENT TO THE ROOM  
graced by its presence.  
But few copies of this beautiful Chromo will be allowed to go to the retail stores, and those will be sold at their  
ACTUAL RETAIL PRICE, \$6.00,  
while if ordered in connection with our Magazine, both will be furnished for  
\$1.50.

As a Premium the picture may be obtained by sending us two subscriptions for the Magazine at \$1.00 each, or by subscribing for the Magazine two years in advance, at \$1.00 per annum.  
WOODS' HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE,  
S. E. SHUTES, Publisher,  
August-30-17.

## F. A. PRETTYMAN,

Commission Merchant  
and Dealer in  
FRUIT AND PRODUCE,  
234 North Delaware Ave.,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments of all kinds of Country Produce solicited.  
Returns will be promptly made as advised.  
Apr 19-3m

## MALTRY HOUSE,

BALTIMORE, MD.  
C. R. HOGAN, Proprietor.

## REDUCTION OF FAIR.

IN consideration of the general decline in cost of all necessities pertaining to Hotel Keeping, the price of Board will be Reduced and after January 1, 1870, to  
\$2.50 Per Day,  
being determined that nothing will be left done in the future to make the "Maltry" what has been its "past"—second to none in the city.  
[Jan 25-7]

## L. BEHREND'S,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in  
Foreign and Domestic  
DRY GOODS.  
New Goods opening at very low Prices.  
No. 61 N. Howard Street.  
BALTIMORE.  
April 12-3m

## THEODORE JULIUS, JR.

RICHARD M. ANDERSON  
ESTABLISHED 1854.

## Julius & Anderson.

SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS  
& GENERAL  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
NO. 426 SOUTH WHARVES,  
(NORTH SIDE OF LOMBARD STREET.)  
APR 12-2m  
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## THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT!

HARDWARE, STOVES, TIN & SHEET IRON WARE,  
SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA.

## THE BEST COOK.

PATENTED:  
JUNE 13th, 1871.

THE BEST  
Cooking Stoves  
Now in the Market.

Furnished with Reservoir when required.

For Wood and Coal. Nos. 3, 7, 8 and 9.

Plain & Beautiful Design, Reversible Centres & finished Workmanship.

Patent Feeding And Sliding Front Doors.

TIN-LINED OVEN DOORS AND PORCELAIN KNOBS.

Easily Managed. Simple in Construction. Sure Operator.

THE PLATES ARE HEAVY AND FLUES UNUSUALLY LARGE

FOR SALE BY  
H. S. BRENINGTON,  
SALISBURY, MD.

## SMITH & CO.,

OAK LEATHER & LIME,  
GUM BELTING AND PACKING,  
OF ALL KINDS, &c., &c.

## CASTOR OIL

DRESSING

For Oiling and Preserving Belts and Engine Hoses.

Lace Leather in sides,  
Machine Cut Lacings,  
Belt Collapsing,  
Belt Hooks,  
Blake Studs,  
Burr & Rivets,  
Belt Punches & Awls,  
Eagle Packing,  
Canvas Packing,  
Soapstone Packing,  
American Hemp Packing,  
Russia Hemp Packing, Italian Hemp Packing, White Waste, Colored Waste.

## SMITH & CO., 137 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ATTRACTIVE! NEAT! SUBSTANTIAL!

## Fall Styles Ready!

MEN'S  
YOUTH'S  
BOYS  
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All Purchasers of Good Clothing are  
RECOMMENDED  
to supply their wants for the Fall and  
Winter Season from the Magnificent  
Stock of Elegant All Wool Garments

NOW ARRANGED FOR INSPECTION  
In the Spacious Salesrooms of Oak Hall.

Prices Remarkably Low!  
Samples, with Easy Rules  
for Self-Measurement  
sent to any address when  
written for.

## WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,  
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts.,  
Philadelphia.

## JAMES CANNON,

DEALER IN  
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Ready-Made Clothing  
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Cor. Main and St. Peter's st.,  
SALISBURY, Md.

PLEASE call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

## BINGHAM & LONG

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF  
COUNTRY PRODUCE,  
NO. 318 N. WATER STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

## Saturday,

ANNOUNCEMENT.  
are hereby authorized  
McGraw Jones, as a  
of wills of Wigomio

Dr. BULLS COUGH  
recommended for  
Coughs, Colds, Croup,  
Whooping Cough, Is  
and acts like a charm

New POTATOES—  
presented us with  
Robert Disharoon  
white and half red.

LOCK UP.—Our  
have located a city  
Station House. Th  
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LEWEL MALONE, Editor.

"TRUTH WITH OUT FEAR."

\$1 Per Annum in Advance.

VOLUME VII. SALISBURY, WICOMICO CO., MARYLAND. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1873.

NUMBER 9.

## CARDS.

**JAMES H. HARRISON,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
SALISBURY, MD.  
Will attend promptly to all business connected with the law.

**H. L. AND COOPER,**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
SALISBURY, MD.  
Practice in the Courts of Maryland and Delaware.

**WILLIAM HUMPHREYS,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
SALISBURY, MD.  
Will attend strictly to all business connected with the law.

**LEWEL MALONE,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
SALISBURY, MD.  
Will attend strictly to all legal business entrusted to him, and to the sale of Real Estate.

**J. HOPKINS TAYLOR,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
SALISBURY, MD.  
Will practice in the Courts of Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
SALISBURY, MD.  
Practice in the Courts of Somerset, Worcester and Wicomico Counties.

**DR. E. W. HUMPHREYS,**  
PRACTISING PHYSICIAN,  
SALISBURY, MD.  
Office: Over Rider & Williams Store, cor. Main and Division Sts.  
August 17-72.

**E. STANLEY TOADVIN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
SALISBURY, MD.  
Office four doors from the PENINSULAR HOUSE.

**PENINSULAR HOUSE,**  
Main Street—Salisbury, Md.,  
**J. TRACY, Proprietor.**

**PENINSULAR STOVE HOUSE!!!**  
—:—  
**GEORGE W. MOSELEY, Prop.**

**MAIN ST.,**  
**SALISBURY, MD.**  
—:—  
At this Establishment may be found at all times a well selected stock of Parlor, Sitting Room and Kitchen Stoves, Ranges, and all work guaranteed. Orders for Stoves from abroad will receive prompt attention and such orders will be filled on as satisfactory terms as if the buyer were present. No charge for shipping goods. So call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. Store repairs attended to at short notice. (Oct 18-72.)

**THOS. H. KOONS,**  
(Formerly with G. W. B. Bartlett.)  
WITH  
**James W. Curley,**  
IMPORTER OF  
**Hardware, Cutlery, &c.**  
**No. 17 North Howard St.,**  
**Baltimore, Md.**  
**WHOLESALE**  
**Commission Dealers**  
IN PRODUCE  
**BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, POULTRY, &c.**  
**No. 10, Spruce Street.**  
Under Delaware Avenue Market,  
**PHILADELPHIA.**  
(May 10-73.)

**1873 Fruite Season 1873**  
**A. J. HARRINGTON & CO.**  
No. 7 New Faneuil Hall Market, West Side  
BOSTON MASS.

**COMMISSION & WHOLESALE**  
**DEALERS IN FRUITS & COUN-**  
**TRY PRODUCE**  
Strawberries, Peaches, Pears, Eggs, Poultry &c. Consignments solicited and returns promptly made on sale of goods, either by check or money order. Ship by Adams Express. (Lard and stearns placed furnished by W. F. Jackson Salisbury, Md.) (Elliott National Bank, Boston, Mass.)  
References: E. E. Jackson & Co., Salisbury, Md.,  
J. A. WOODCOCK  
GEORGE W. PATTON  
ELIHU J. PUSEY & others  
Apr 26-73

**G. FURMAN & CO.,**  
GENERAL  
**Commission Merchants**  
IN  
**Fruits and Produce,**  
**30, 75 & 76**  
**WEST WASHINGTON MARKET**  
NEW YORK.  
Apr 26-73

**WM. E. HARPUR,**  
No. 407 CHESTNUT STREET,  
Nearly Opposite the Custom House,  
**PHILADELPHIA.**

**POCKET & MARINE CHRONOMETERS,**  
AMERICAN AND SWISS OF ALL GRADES.  
**Ship Chronometers For Sale & Hire.**  
A full line of the celebrated perfected spectable and eye glasses, in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber and Shell Frames.  
Time Taken by a four feet Transit Instrument.  
Oct 14-73.

## WM. E. HOOPER &amp; SONS.

Manufacturers and Dealers in  
**TWINE, NETTING, CORDAGE,**  
**AND**  
**Woodberry Cotton Duck,**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Office Corner South & Pratt Streets,  
**BALTIMORE, MD.**  
Oct 18-72

**The Best of Death**  
is iniquity," but the THOMAS M. SEEDS whose

**CHEAP HATS & CAPS**  
go ahead everywhere, is to be found at  
**NO. 41 NORTH SECOND STREET,**  
**Philadelphia, Pa.**

**RICHARD B. SMITH,**  
(At Horner's old stand.)  
**MAIN STREET,**  
**SALISBURY, Md.,**  
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER

**BREAD, CAKES CON-**  
**FECTIONARY AND**  
**ICE CREAM.**  
FRESH BAKED BREAD,  
Kept constantly on hand, and supplied to families at very reasonable prices.  
CONFECTIONERY AND CAKES,  
Of the choicest kinds, always in store and sold in quantities to suit large or small buyers, at prices that never fail to give satisfaction.  
ICE CREAM,  
Made from superior quality cream, supplied to families and parties throughout the town and country, in lead cans.  
A well appointed and commodious SALOON, where may be had the best ice cream in Salisbury, is constantly open for the accommodation of the people.  
RICHARD B. SMITH,  
June 15, 72-73  
Salisbury, Md.

**FRENCH'S NEW HOTEL,**  
Cor. Cortlandt & New Church Sts.  
**NEW YORK.**  
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.  
**RICHARD P. FRENCH,**  
Son of the late Col. RICHARD FRENCH of French's Hotel, but (as on this Hotel, newly fitted up and entirely renovated the same. Centrally situated, in the heart of the city. 42-43 Ladies and Gentlemen's Dining Rooms. Attended by.

**Worth and Beauty**  
**WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE**  
AND THE CHROMO  
**Yo Semite.**  
Having control of the magnificent OIL CHROMO, YO SEMITE, we are able to offer a combination of literary and artistic work of genuine worth, and at prices unexcelled.  
This fine copy of a piece of Nature's grandest work is not presented in the usual limited style. It is a masterpiece of art, and is of a very desirable size, in itself.  
AN ORNAMENT TO THE ROOM  
graced by its presence.  
But few copies of this beautiful Chromo will be allowed to go to the retail stores, and those will be sold at a low price.  
ACTUAL RETAIL PRICE, \$6.00  
while in forced connection with our Magazine, both will be furnished for  
**\$1.50.**  
As a Premium the picture may be obtained by sending us two subscriptions for the Magazine at \$1.00 each, or by subscribing for the Magazine for three months at \$3.00 per annum.  
WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE,  
Newburgh, N. Y.  
S. S. BRUTER, Publisher.  
August 30-72

**F. A. PRETTYMAN,**  
**Commission Merchant**  
and Dealer in  
**FRUIT AND PRODUCE,**  
234 North Delaware Ave.,  
**PHILADELPHIA.**  
Consignments of all kinds of Country Produce solicited.  
Returns will be promptly made as advised.  
Apr 19-73

**MALTY HOUSE,**  
**BALTIMORE, MD.**  
**C. R. HOGAN, Proprietor.**  
**REDUCTION OF FARE.**  
In consideration of the general decline in cost of all necessaries pertaining to Hotel Keeping, the price of Board will be Reduced on and after January 1st, 1870, to  
**\$2.50 Per Day.**  
being determined that nothing will be left done in the future to make the "Malty" what has been in the past—second to none in the city.  
(Jan 25-7)

**L. BEHRENS,**  
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in  
**Foreign and Domestic**  
**DRY GOODS.**  
New Goods opening at very low Prices.  
No. 61 N. Howard Street,  
**BALTIMORE.**  
April 12-73

**Julius & Anderson,**  
SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS  
& GENERAL  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
NO. 426 SOUTH WHARVES,  
(NORTH SIDE OF LONGHAR STREET),  
**PHILADELPHIA.**  
Apr 10-73

## Circumstantial Evidence.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.  
On the 12th of September, 1868, a farmer's boy discovered on the banks of White river, about three miles north of the city of Indianapolis, the dead bodies of Jacob Young and Nancy Young, his wife, two reputable citizens of that place. The post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that Mrs. Young had been killed by a pistol shot, the ball entering the back part of the head and coursing upwards through the brain until it lodged upon the inner surface of the frontal bone. The ball proved to be a cartridge pistol ball. Mr. Young had been killed by a discharge from a double-barrelled shot gun, which was fired by his side, with one barrel exploded, the other barrel heavily charged with ten buckshot, and standing cocked. The position and course of the wound upon Young and his wife proved conclusively that they had been murdered. No pistol was discovered. The day after the discovery of the murder it was ascertained that the shot gun found by the dead bodies had been purchased from a pawnbroker in Indianapolis on the day of the murder. The gun was identified by means of a broken thumb and a peculiarity about the locks, and the man who had purchased it was accurately described by the pawnbroker and a negro servant who was present when the purchase was made. At the time of the murder a gentleman and his two children, who were fishing some distance below the scene of the murder, heard the report of firearms in the direction of the place where the bodies were found. Five minutes before the report was heard, the children saw the deceased and another woman walking on the sand-bar near where they were killed. A farmer and his son, driving along the road within a few hundred yards of the place, heard two reports, one loud like a shot-gun, and the other sharp, like a pistol, and so near together that it was difficult to distinguish them. A man and his wife, living a quarter of a mile from the scene, heard two reports, and a scream between them. The witnesses agreed that the time was about four o'clock, P. M. The horse and buggy of the deceased were found hitched in the road near by.

On examining the neighboring ground, the well-defined tracks of a woman, wearing a number three gaiter, making long steps, as if in flight, were traced from a point near the dead bodies, through the woods to a place where they intersected the track of a buggy, going in the direction of Indianapolis, and drawn by an animal wearing small-sized interfering shoes. The track of the woman and the horse and buggy were all accurately measured. These were the clues, and the question arose, Who brought the gun? Who was the woman seen in company with the deceased? Who drove the buggy in which the murderers fled from the scene of the tragedy?

The pawnbroker sold the gun at 9 o'clock in the morning. Between the hour of eight and nine, three applications for a second-hand gun had been made, at as many auction stores and pawnbrokers' shops, by a man having sandy hair and complexion, and at the third place he had inquired of a bright little girl who took him to the door, directed him across the street, and saw him enter the establishment where the gun was purchased, which, in seven hours afterward, had slain Young. Five witnesses identified William J. Abrams, a reputable carpenter of Indianapolis, as the man who purchased the gun. Mr. Abrams was arrested, and attention was then directed to the subject of the horse and buggy tracks.

The afternoon of the murder Silas Hartman had hired a horse and mare from a livery stable. The mare wore small interfering shoes, and a shoe taken from her feet was applied to the track made in the woods near the scene of the murder, and it fitted exactly. A plaster cast of the shoe was taken, and was compared with thousands of horse shoes, without finding one that would go into it. Hartman was lodged in jail.

Some farmers coming to Indianapolis the afternoon of the murder met Young and his wife going in their carriage in the direction of the place where they were murdered, with a lady sitting in the same seat with

Mrs. Young. A few rods behind the carriage Silas Hartman, driving the livery stable mare, was seen by the same parties. He was recognized, but when they attempted to speak to him he turned his head and drove by them without turning their salutation. Several of these witnesses testified that Nancy E. Clem, the wife of a leading gentleman in Indianapolis, was the lady who occupied the seat with Mrs. Young in his carriage. Silas Hartman, who followed in the buggy, was her brother. A close watch was placed upon Mrs. Clem's movements, but her arrest was delayed for three weeks. This delay in her arrest insured her conviction.

The confederate Abrams was in jail, and had difficulty in raising money to pay attorney fees. He sent for his brother, and directed him to go secretly to Mrs. Clem's house and get several thousand dollars, and to "tell her that the money must come."

The brother obeyed these directions, and Mrs. Clem, yielding to the demand, went into the cellar, where she had a package of bills concealed in a stove-pipe hole in a chimney, and gave Abrams the brother several thousand dollars, and told him to tell his brother in jail not to send for more money, as it would excite suspicion.

The murdered man was known to have had over seven thousand dollars on his person a few hours before he was murdered. On the day of the murder, Abrams, who purchased a gun, went to Mrs. Clem's house, from which she was absent a good portion of the afternoon, and remained there till she returned, and received a large sum of money from her immediately upon her return.

It was proved that Mrs. Clem offered her sewing girl \$500 if she would swear that she was at her home during the afternoon of the murder. By means of bribes and threats she procured her niece, her sister-in-law, and an Irish servant girl to swear before the Grand Jury that she was at home and at the house of her sister-in-law, next door, during that afternoon, and these persons afterward confessed their perjuries, and testified on oath that she had suborned them. She procured a book-peddler to swear that he had delivered a book to her in person, at her house, the afternoon of the murder, and persuaded a miller, who had delivered a sack of flour at her house on another day to swear that it was the day of the murder, and that he conversed with her at the very hour of the murder. She procured another man to swear that he met her in the Indianapolis Post-office, and accidentally trod upon her dress and apologized to her, the same afternoon. She procured two women to swear that they met her shopping in a dry goods store a few minutes afterward. Immediately upon her return from the murder she told a neighbor, who noticed her flushed appearance, that she had been at home canning grapes over the hot stove all the afternoon of the murder, the fact being that no grapes had been canned. And on her examination before the Coroner's jury before her arrest, she swore that she was at home at the time the murder was committed. On the day of the funeral of Young and wife she stood at the front gate as the procession went by, and said to a friend that she had no acquaintance with Young or his wife; the fact being that she had been visiting his house with her sister-in-law two or three times a week for months prior to the murder. In fact there was no end to the lies she told and hired others to tell for her.

When she was arrested she was wearing a pair of carpet slippers belonging to her colored servant, and not a slipper or shoe of any kind belonging to her could be found about her house. Inquiry was made at a number of the shoe stores in Indianapolis, and it was ascertained that a boy had sold Mrs. Clem a pair of No. 3 gaiters a few days before the murder. The boy was requested to get a pair of the same size of the same manufacture. They were procured, and a careful measurement showed that the heels were too deep for the woman's tracks in the woods near the dead bodies, but corresponded with them in every other particular. Upon this being mentioned the boy remembered that Mrs. Clem complained of the high heels when she bought them, and for a shoemaker, and upon

being directed where to go, started to have them altered. The shoemaker remembered that he had altered the heels of a pair of gaiters for Mrs. Clem, and upon being requested to alter the new pair in a similar manner he removed a portion of the heel just as the gaiters fitted the track near the dead bodies to perfection. The servant girl swore that she saw Mrs. Clem's new gaiters lying on a bed in the house a day or two before the murder; that she saw the same gaiters soiled and muddy on the porch the morning after the murder; that Mrs. Clem passed out by them upon the porch, and that they were never seen afterwards. It was also proved that Mrs. Clem was seen to go into the carriage with Young and wife as they were going in the direction where they were murdered the afternoon of the murder; and one witness, who had known her and her brother Silas for years, met them coming home in a buggy from the direction of the murder at a rapid pace, and swore that they refused to recognize him.

The most remarkable feature of the case, however, and one that has excited a curiosity that will never be allayed until the guilty parties confess and explain it, grew out of the secret and mysterious financial transactions which were carried on between Mrs. Clem and her victim, Young, and other prominent citizens of Indianapolis, for months prior to the murder, and up to the very day of its commission. Young, the murdered man, had been a porter in a hardware store, and was known to be poor. Suddenly he gave signs of wealth, improved his property, bought him a horse and carriage, quit working, and informed his employers that he was engaged in a business that was realizing enormous profits. He borrowed large sums of money at enormous rates of interest, invariably upon short time, and always repaid them before his obligations matured. He kept a large bank balance at one of the Indianapolis national banks, and established a credit that enabled him to procure the endorsements of some of the leading business men of the place. No one knew his business, and when asked by his employers what he was doing, he put them off with evasive answers. He was murdered September 12, 1868, and twenty-seven thousand dollars of his paper matured in bank on the 14th. This amount was paid by his endorsers. He was seen in a bank the day he was murdered with seven thousand five hundred dollars in his pocket, and one witness swore that Mrs. Clem said that Young had given her twenty thousand dollars on the morning of the day of the murder. The financial transactions of Young covered a period of six months, and during the whole time he was visiting Mrs. Clem's house as often as two or three times a week, and always when her husband was at his grocery store.

Mrs. Clem's husband never met Young and never knew that his wife was acquainted with him until after the murder. Mrs. Clem was also in the habit of visiting Young's house two or three times a week, in company with her sister-in-law, and when there she and Young would retire to an adjoining room, where they would be engaged in conversation and writing for a few minutes. When questioned by her sister-in-law about the nature of her business relations with Young she put her off with indefinite answers. Mean-while Mrs. Clem and Young both had plenty of money. During the same time the fortunes of her convicted accomplice, Abrams, who purchased the gun, began visibly to improve. He quit working at his trade, commenced loafing and borrowing money at high rates of interest, kept a respectable balance in bank, paid his bank paper promptly, and spent a good portion of his time visiting Mrs. Clem's house. But the strangest part of these transactions remains to be told. Dr. Duzen, a leading physician of Indianapolis and a man of wealth, had been acquainted with Mrs. Clem since she was a child, and had always been her family physician. Before her arrest Mrs. Clem had testified as a witness in the Grand Jury room, and had there positively sworn that she had never had any financial dealings with Dr. Duzen and that he would not testify otherwise. All the leading bankers in the city were examined and compelled to produce the bank accounts of Dr. Duzen, Young, the murdered man and Abrams Mrs. Clem's confederate. Mrs. Clem kept no bank account during these transactions.

A comparison of these bank accounts revealed the fact that there were the most intimate relations existing between them. When Dr. Duzen would check \$10,000 out of his bank, Young would make a deposit of the same amount the same day; and when Young would draw upon his bank balance, Duzen's would be increased to the same extent. It was the same with the bank accounts of Young and Abrams. Dr. Duzen swore in all the trials that he never knew or saw Young, and that he had never any dealing with him directly or indirectly. Duzen, however, had large money transactions with Mrs. Clem. She began by borrowing small sums of five hundred or a thousand dollars at a time for short periods of seven to ten days at enormous rates of interest,

invariably returning money with interest before due, and telling Duzen that she was engaged in large speculations with leading business men in Indianapolis, and that she would tell him all about it at the proper time. These loans increased until Duzen at one time advanced her over twenty thousand dollars, for which he took no receipt, note or memorandum. It invariably happened that the very day she would obtain the money from Duzen Young would make a deposit of like amount to pay off a note in bank.

As has been stated, \$27,000 of Young's paper matured in bank on the 14th of September, 1868. Four or five days before that time Mrs. Clem came to Duzen in great distress of mind, and as he testified, wept bitterly, and begged him to lend her \$22,000. Just at this time Duzen's bankers had become inquisitive concerning the use he was making of his money, and upon his refusal to tell them, they withdrew their accommodations. He informed Mrs. Clem that he could aid her no longer. Young evidently looked to her to provide the means to meet his maturing notes, and when she found it impossible to effect a loan from Duzen she found herself at the end of the rope. She was compelled to close the account, and catching the nearest way, she accompanied Young and his wife on their ride. Her brother (Silas) followed in a buggy with the gun purchased by Abrams. Young and his wife were murdered, and the murderers fled to Indianapolis in the manner described.

Mrs. Clem was first tried in the fall of 1868, and but for the obstinacy of a German juror, who stood out for conviction against eleven for acquittal, she would have gone scot free. Upon the second trial she was convicted and sentenced to the State prison for life. Her brother Silas (who had testified in her behalf, and had been detected in a dozen perjuries concerning his whereabouts on the day of the murder), committed suicide in jail the night of her conviction by cutting his throat with a razor. Abrams was then tried and convicted of murder in the first degree—the proof of the purchase of the gun by him a few hours before the murder being clear and conclusive; and his dividing the money with Mrs. Clem after the murder.

The supreme Court reversed the judgment against Mrs. Clem and gave her a new trial, upon a shallow technicality that led many ignorant people to believe that the Court had been corrupted. Her counsel took a change of venue, and she was tried the third time at Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana. That trial resulted in a divided jury. The fourth and last trial has just been concluded by a verdict of guilty, with a sentence of imprisonment for life. Thus has ended one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of the criminal jurisprudence of this country. We don't if even the celebrated Webster case furnished stronger illustration of the efficacy and reliability of a connected chain of circumstantial evidence. At first it was pronounced incredible that Mrs. Clem should have had any connection with the murder of her two friends, but little by little the truth came to light, until her guilt was so clearly revealed that no intelligent mind could doubt that after carefully considering the facts.—Bench and Bar for October.

**A word to Apprentices.**  
"Forfe" gives our youths the following advice: "Education is the basis of all success in life. It is much to your interest to recognize this fact as early as possible. Your shiftless, elder companions in the shop will tell you that affluence and ease result from mere luck. With display of dignified independence, they challenge your admiration for their manliness by proclaiming themselves as good as those persons whose apparent leisure, luxury and dress awaken a feeling of hostility, which they endeavor to intensify by the bitterness of comparison. As you have little intercourse with the world during the active hours of the day, unless warned by the voice of experience you are apt to imbibe these hurtful impressions, which indicate vindictive jealousy, the consequence of dense, willful ignorance. The senseless discord that destroys the identity of interest of capital and labor is born of such ignorance. Persons advocating these sentiments are generally men who ridicule the efforts of young mechanics desirous of self-improvement. They harangue in crowds at strike meetings and demonstrations, which they are pleased to consider, in spread-eagle phrase, the efforts of 'down-trodden working men to achieve their independence.' Drinking saloons are the chosen theaters of their worldly disaffection. They crave applause, and endeavor, by mock heroism, to entice you to places where lost time and squandered earnings are not the only expenses; for, under their tuition, the root of false principles is made to flourish in the soil of intemperance. Such influences should be shunned as carefully as we avoid a loathsome disease. Every man will gravitate to the sphere of life for which his acquirements fit him and neither higher or lower. Those sterling men round us, who represent the wealth and weight of a great people, are but reaping the reward of time well spent; and could retrace the

course they have pursued, we would find the student's lamp illuminating the hours that end days spent in exchanging follies. You may be told that many educated men achieve but little in the great struggle of life; yet would they not have done much less if they had been aided by the brute force of ignorance alone? We know of a man, now occupying a position of responsibility under the government, who, some years since, broke scrap iron with a sledge for a fund and axle for a day after day unsheltered from the weather; yet he found time to read at least one hour per day, as well as to educate himself in useful branches of learning. His first experience for mental improvement purchased a Webster's Dictionary, a year's subscription to a leading scientific journal, and a daily newspaper. He now owns a library which would do credit to a university, and he is known and esteemed by our most prominent citizens. A different course when a young man would have enrolled him in that army which stupidly drudges out a mere existence. As you value your future happiness, devote as much time as you reasonably can to education. Throw away your boxing gloves, for the exercise which they afford can be had from other sources, and without pernicious association. Let your shop mates dub you 'a flat,' if they choose, because you resign billiards, and know nothing of the mysteries of keno; and spend your evenings in the peaceful acquirement of knowledge, which brings length of days, and tranquility unembittered by the experiences of the mere sensualist."

**Sayings and Doings.**  
The Evangelical Alliance, whose recent session in this city brought together a great number of distinguished men from all parts of the United States and Europe is the most important religious council which has ever been convened on this continent. There is nothing sectarian about this great Protestant association. Its members work together in perfect freedom, yet harmoniously, notwithstanding the many creeds and nationalities of which it is composed. Its delegates are from all denominations, and came in the interests of a common religion from England, Scotland, Canada, Germany, France, Spain, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Turkey, Greece, Italy and India. The Evangelical Alliance was organized in London in 1846 by a convention consisting of fifty hundred members, representing fifty evangelical sects from every Protestant country in Europe and America. Successive meetings have been held at Paris, in 1855; at Berlin 1857; at Geneva, 1860; and at Amsterdam, 1867. The New York meeting ranks as the sixth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance. At the session in Amsterdam an invitation was received from the American division of the Alliance requesting that the next Conference be held in the city of New York. It was accepted, and arrangements finally completed for the delegates to meet here in 1870. The Franco-German war caused its postponement until October 2, 1873. The chief object of this Alliance is to promote sympathy of feeling and union of action among Christians, and it is believed that its influence will do much toward healing any divisions which may have hitherto existed among different denominations. The meetings of the Conference in this city were thronged with interested visitors. The number of actual delegates was about 340, among whom were many eminent divines whose reputation for ecclesiastical learning is world-wide. The ten days' session was introduced by a social reunion at Association Hall, where many of the meetings were held, and the final service was conducted in the Academy of Music, on which occasion addresses were made in several different languages.

When a man milks a cow he should not attempt to smoke a cigar at the same time. A young man out in the country tried it, and got along well enough until he lowered his head and touched the cow's flank with the lighted end of his weed. The next instant himself and cigar were dreadfully "put out." The cow introduced about two tons weight into one of her hind-legs, and then passed it under the milker's left jaw. When he ceased whirling around, and myriads of stars had disappeared, he said farming was the hardest work a man could put his hands to.

A Scotch parson had a farming neighbor who was in the habit of shooting on Sunday, but after a while this sabbath-breaker joined the church. One day the minister to whose church he belonged met a friend of the farmer and said, "Do you see any difference in Mr. P. since he joined the church?" "Oh, yes," replied the friend, "a great difference. Before, when he went out to shoot on Sunday, he carried his gun over his shoulder, but now he carries it under coat."

Singers often complain they are not in voice. Now what is always in voice? Why, invoice, to be sure.

Why is a wafer like Captain? Because it is the gobetween which keeps some attachment.



Salisbury Advertiser.



Saturday, Nov. 9, 1873.

To Our Patrons and the Public.

The high price of all kinds of material used in publishing a newspaper, as well as the cost of mechanical labor, compels us to ask of our friends a small increase of the subscription price of the ADVERTISER. We therefore announce that on and after the first day of January next, we shall put the subscription price of the ADVERTISER at \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance, and if not paid in 3 mos. from the date of subscription, \$2.00 will be charged. But all new subscribers, who take the paper before the first day of January, and pay in advance, only \$1.00 will be charged, and all old subscribers, who pay arrears before that time, will be entitled to the paper another year for one dollar. Send in your names, friends, with your dollars before the first day of January, and have the paper continued at the same old price.

The result of the election in Wicomico, last Tuesday, is not as satisfactory as we had anticipated, yet when we take into consideration the odds against which we had to contend we have come off more than conquerors, and our victory, though not a complete one, is still a cause for congratulation. Our opponents used all the means within their reach, and husbanded them to the best advantage. We had to contend against an expenditure of means hitherto unknown in this section of the country. Not less than six thousand dollars were expended in various ways to defeat our ticket, and the bulk of it was aimed at the three principal offices. Clerk, Register and Sheriff, while not a little was expended to defeat one of our candidates for the House of Delegates. Men of influence were bought in several districts, who were professing to support the regular ticket, and it was not until late in the day, after all the mischief had been done, that their action was discovered.

In addition to the vast amount of money which was used against us, promises were made the colored people which the promoters knew would not be fulfilled; such as being put on the jury, made supervisors of public roads, and having their children sent to the same schools with the white, &c., &c. Now, when we consider all that were arrayed against us, we have great reason to congratulate ourselves upon the result. We have to regret the defeat of our talented young friend Huston Humphreys, who made a gallant fight, and won for himself the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. It was against him that the opposition directed their chief force in some of the districts. In those very districts, too, where they were loudest in their complaints of the unfitness of our candidates. But their inconsistencies are without a parallel in the "History of Politics," and we leave them to the tender mercies of their friends to whom they have made promises, the fulfillment of which will take at least a life-time.

Views on the Late Elections.

We continue to give the results of the elections which took place on Tuesday, 5th inst., Maryland, New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Mississippi for State officers and legislatures; in New Jersey and Kansas for legislatures; in Illinois and Arkansas for several members of the legislature to fill vacancies and for local officers; in the third district of Massachusetts, the sixth district of New York, and the fifth district of Michigan for members of Congress to fill vacancies. The State of New York has the general reputation of a doubtful State. For five years preceding 1871 the democrats carried the State by majorities of from ten thousand to forty-eight thousand. In 1871 the Republicans had seventeen thousand majority, and last year more than fifty thousand. Now the scales seem to have been turned and the democrats are believed to have carried the State, though by what majority is not yet exactly known. No change was anticipated in the aspect of Massachusetts politics, and the republicans, as expected, have had, as usual, their own way. General Butler calculated to have a good many representatives in the legislature preparatory to his next year's canvass for

governor. The vote in Massachusetts has been light, and Governor Washburn has been elected by a diminished majority. Virginia has elected the conservative ticket by a heavy majority. The canvass in that State has never been approached before in excitement and interest since the great know-nothing contest in 1854. The majority for the conservative candidates will, it is believed, exceed those given for the present governor, Walker, in 1869. In that contest, two republicans, Walker and Lewis, were supported by the conservative party for governor and lieutenant governor H. H. Wells being the radical candidate. The conservative ticket was elected by a majority of about eighteen thousand. The conservative candidates on this occasion, Kemper and Withers, the nominees for governor and lieutenant governor, have been always identified with the conservative party, as has also been Raleigh T. Daniel, the conservative candidate for attorney general, whose eminent legal abilities ought to command such a mark of public confidence as he has now received apart from all political considerations. The New York Evening Post, shortly before Virginia election, remarked that "in Virginia the republicans appear to have been unfortunate in some of their candidates and in the manner of conducting their canvass. The signs indicate that they will be signally defeated," a prediction which the result has signally confirmed.

In Maryland the conservatives, contrary to confident anticipation of their adversaries, have held their own in regard to the State at large, though losing Prince George's, and perhaps some other counties. The State is still firmly in conservative hands, and there seems to be no inclination whatever to transfer it to any other. This result, which, in view of the radical defect of numbers in the radical party, might have been reasonably anticipated, is ascribed by some of those who are disappointed to the fact that they were denied influence in the councils of the republican party, the whole control of which is alleged to have been placed in the hands of a "ring" of office holders, and this corrupt ring is told, "if they can stand democratic rule we can." Thus we have the ludicrous spectacle of one set of representatives of the Maryland republican party, which undertook to vain since 1867, under democratic rule, to make the State republican, chucking over another set, who have been lately successful in getting the federal offices, because they did not unseat the democratic party. According to this authority, "councillors" of the republican party seem to be understood as those that hold office, and though democratic rule has prevailed during the counselling of both sets, those who are now out plaintively reproach the others as if it were different when they were in.

The returns from Wisconsin and Minnesota have been looked for with great curiosity, important results being anticipated from the new independent party. It is claimed that both the old conceded much to the new movement. In Minnesota, the republican State ticket headed by C. K. Davis, candidate for governor, is said to have been elected over the independent ticket, supported by democrats and republican farmers disaffected to their party. In Wisconsin, the victory is conceded to the independent ticket, supported by the democrats generally, the first democratic victory in that State since 1855. In New Jersey the legislature will be republican though by a somewhat reduced majority on joint ballot. In Arkansas, Michigan and Illinois, where local elections of greater or less importance took place, the republicans claim to have been generally successful.

It seems, however, to be conceded by intelligent leaders of the party in the country that on the whole elections so far as heard from are less favorable to the republican cause than was anticipated. On the other hand the New York Herald, independent, speaks of the result as a general republican collapse. It regards the late elections as drifting in the same general direction as the Ohio election, and as involving more than local issues and general public indifference concerning them, the developments of the financial pressure and the alarming tendencies of official corruptions awakening the public mind to the necessity of a change. The New York Tribune considers that "the large promise of the administration party a year ago has been utterly unfulfilled, and the honest masses, not ready yet in their disgust to go over entirely to the opposition, have contented themselves with a tacit register of their protest by staying at home and voting not at all."

WRECKED VESSELS.—The wrecks during October, of vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports of the United States aggregate fifty nine, the value of vessels, exclusive of their cargoes being \$718,000. There was one steamer lost, the Missouri, of Liverpool, which was on a voyage from that port to New Orleans. Three ships were wrecked, one an American vessel, the Elizabeth Kimball, of San Francisco. The other wrecks were six brigs, eleven brigs and thirty-eight schooners, of which two brigs and twenty-nine schooners were American vessels.

"Home Again from a Foreign Shore."—William Spencer, a colored man and a native of Milford, Del., left there some ten years ago and went to sea. The Milford News says: "His sailor life brought him after a time to the seaport city of Antwerp, Belgium, where he exchanged a seafaring life for a business on land. He married a Belgian lady and engaged in keeping a hotel in Antwerp, where he remained for several years. He finally sold out his business there, and yearning for his native land he returned to this country, bringing with him his European wife. He expects to make his home here in his native town. Mr. Spencer is a genuine black, and his wife a pure Caucasian."

"Poor Jim Wayne!" remarks an Indiana paper, "he has gone where bar-tenders don't scowl when a man fills the glass up."

## OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS

—FOR—

### WICOMICO COUNTY, 1873.

	Barren Creek,	Quantico,	Typhis,	Prichard,	Parson,	Dennis,	Knappa,	Salisbury,	Shilponton,	Total.
For State Comptroller,										
Levin Woolford, D.	162	148	189	286	278	90	151	157	347	1865
Henry Goldsborough, R.	126	139	286	97	94	46	97	21	124	1102
For Clerk of the Court of Appeals,										
James S. Franklin, D.	171	148	237	286	280	90	152	158	357	1936
J. P. Price, R.	123	139	273	97	94	46	97	21	126	1088
For Clerk of the Circuit Court,										
Stephen P. Toddvine, D.	103	130	228	209	197	94	152	132	276	1534
E. S. Toddvine, I.	194	160	285	181	172	43	97	47	218	1771
For Register of Wills,										
William Birkhead, D.	78	149	198	207	205	89	157	187	292	1550
Joseph Brattan, I.	210	140	313	183	167	48	92	42	196	1476
For Sheriff,										
William S. Moore, D.	75	118	205	201	200	89	182	211	275	1531
Levin M. Wilson, I.	221	170	303	192	177	48	117	38	215	1518
For House of Delegates,										
James L. Bedworth,	150	125	181	195	180	89	150	122	254	1499
Huston Humphreys, D.	98	127	186	202	198	87	147	133	267	1495
Wm. J. Leonard, I.	201	159	348	188	183	46	98	55	237	1595
Sam. B. D. Jones, I.	140	162	306	189	179	48	99	44	218	1460
For County Commissioners,										
Ephraim W. Dennis, D.	101	130	206	196	190	86	141	130	254	1435
William P. Prior, D.	100	129	197	196	188	80	145	134	247	1465
Benjamin W. Truitt, D.	115	154	211	196	192	88	151	129	266	1566
Geo. A. J. Hopkins, D.	100	131	189	198	192	85	150	123	256	1477
Josephus A. Taylor, D.	126	129	200	194	192	85	133	129	261	1503
John W. Laws, I.	185	147	304	198	185	50	98	50	231	1525
E. S. Adkins, I.	176	151	299	196	178	67	99	49	219	1498
Milton A. Parsons, I.	197	160	317	191	183	49	104	49	247	1572
Simon Malone, I.	187	158	300	190	182	47	121	49	233	1543
Geo. W. Robertson, I.	196	158	324	191	178	45	98	49	233	1549
For County Surveyor,										
James Disharoon, D.	100	126	203	187	157	84	148	133	236	1429
Sam. E. Foskey, I.	193	163	307	198	186	49	99	44	247	1560

The majorities are as follows: \*Woolford 762; \*Franklin 847; \*S. P. Toddvine 100; \*Birkhead 74; \*Moore 13; \*Leonard 96 over \*Bedworth, and 100 over \*Humphreys, \*Truitt 58; \*Parsons 69; \*Robertson 64; \*Malone 66; \*Laws 25; \*Foskey 131.

The \* stands for the Democrats.

The comments of the New York journals are very interesting. We summarize briefly. The "Herald" says: "Is it not apparent, we ask, that the public mind is at length awakening to the question of a change. May not these November elections, then, of 1873, be applied as a warning to the present dominant and over-confident Republican party?" The "World" says: "The success in Ohio made it certain that the Democratic party would maintain its organization. The great victory in New York, and the important gains elsewhere make it equally certain that the night is far spent and the day is at hand." The "Sun" says: "No one who has carefully watched the current of events for a week past could doubt that the tide was steadily turning against the Republicans." The "Times" consoles its readers with the idea that "if the Democrats have carried through their State ticket by a small majority, they have won a barren victory, as both branches of the Legislature remain Republican." The "Tribune" says: "The results differ widely from those of a year ago. Instead of a sweeping endorsement of the administration and the dominant party, there seems to be, if these results have any meaning, a wide-spread disaffection with both. It has not been manifested in any increased opposition vote so much as in the falling off of the Republican. General apathy is the proper definition of it. The large promise of the Administration party a year ago, has been utterly unfulfilled, and the honest masses, not ready yet in their disgust to go over entirely to the opposition, have contented themselves with a tacit register of their protest by staying at home and voting not at all."

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN TROUBLE.—A special telegram from Dubuque, Iowa, dated the 31st ult., to the Chicago Tribune, says: "The sheriff served notices on fifteen insurance agents yesterday, setting forth that suits had been commenced against the companies they represented for non-renewal of their certificates, as required by the law of the State. The following are the names of the companies and the amount each is sued for in not complying with the law: North American \$5,000, Equitable \$2,000, Guardian \$2,000, Connecticut Mutual \$10,000, New England Mutual \$20,000, Globe Mutual \$10,000, Travelers \$2,500, Republic \$15,000, Home \$5,000, Mutual \$10,000, Etna \$1,000, Charter Oak \$10,000, Phoenix \$15,000. Three fourths of this amount goes to the school fund, and the other one fourth to the person who filed the information."

HANDSOME PRESENT.—Governor Alexander R. Shepherd, of the District of Columbia, has presented to Rev. S. V. Leech, of the M. E. Church, Cumberland Md., a triple stained glass window for the adornment of the end of the audience room in the rear of the pulpit of his church. It cost \$150. The Governor was the schoolmate he thus gives a token of his friendship.

VERDICT OF A COLORED JURY.—At a trial of two negroes in Wilmington N. C., for the murder of a white child, a jury composed entirely of colored men acquitted one of the accused and found the other guilty of murder in the first degree.

A legal Attachment—Matrimony.

The alleged heirs of Anneke Jans have come to life again in the west. They have held a solemn meeting and appointed delegates to a national convention. They profess to be determined to bother Trinity Church, and foreign Powers holding this property, and give them no rest. A short summary of the state of the case was given at the meeting, and who are heirs was calculated as follows: The will of Sarah Weber sister of Anneke Jans, was proved A. D. 1810, and at that time the property amounted to £36,000, or about \$180,000. This sum was willed to the third generation, and in the meantime the Government of Holland took charge of it; and holds it still, subject to the claim of the heirs. The Government made no contest, but would pay it over to the proper parties. These proper parties must be the direct descendants of Sarah Weber. The will of Walford Weber. Sarah Weber, Sarah's grandson, was executed in the year 1700. His descendants alone inherit this money. Walford being the only heir, left two children—Walford, Jr., and Sarah, his sister. In 1697 Walford, Jr., married in 1706. Thus it would be seen they would have to prove a lineage of only about 167 years.

The Socialists in Spain are well named. They never murder less than four people at a time. This is sociality.

Why is a recruiting sergeant like the wind?—Because he blows where he listeth.

There is a time at which lamb becomes mutton; there is a time at which the mint-sauce of flirtation has to be discarded for the currant jelly of serious intentions.

How many of our older readers will remember Willis Gaylord and Louise Gaylord Clark. They were twin brothers. They seem to belong to an older generation. Willis Gaylord Clark died nearly thirty years ago, having written, during a short life of thirty-one years, many original, pleasant and humorous articles, some of which appeared in the old Knickerbocker Magazine. Of this magazine, Louise Gaylord Clark, whose death from a paralytic stroke is announced this morning, was for many years editor. He was the first in America to establish something of a personal intercourse with his readers, light, gossip and sociable. His "Editorial Table" and "Gossip with Readers and Correspondents," always "exhibited a lively sense of the humorous, a general appreciation of the pathetic, much knowledge of men and books, and an unbounded geniality, which expressed itself occasionally in quaint, but always in graceful language." The old "Knickerbocker" is but a name now, but its list of contributors was, in its palmy days, among the best in America.

Eloped With his Own Wife.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican states that a Lowell man has just eloped with his own wife. He deserted her for another woman seven years ago, and she went to California and got rich, and returning a few days ago found him repentant and quite tender toward her and her money so they met by appointment at the depot and eloped in due form, California being the objective point.

ONE-FOURTH of the working people of New Jersey, New Jersey, are said by the New York Herald to be idle. Three thousand seamstresses are out of employment there. In Philadelphia thirty-two thousand workmen, it is estimated, have been discharged. All the iron works in the country are curtailing their number of laborers; nearly all the cotton and woolen mills are doing the same. The railroads are using the smallest force with which they can operate. From one end of the country to the other our seeming prosperity has suffered a sudden and disastrous collapse—a sudden wilting. This may not be felt long by the richer classes, but to the poor it means a lack of work, money and daily bread—a foreboding present and a hard winter to face.

THE movement for the proclamation of a monarchy in France received its quietus when the last letter of Count de Chambord was made public. We are told this morning that the Orleans Princes will not accept the Lieutenantancy of the Kingdom, and that Legitimists, Orleansists and Imperialists have agreed to a prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. The term of the existing Assembly is also to be continued indefinitely. An attempt is to be made to arm the Government with dictatorial powers, and to prohibit elections for vacancies until the electoral law is amended. Any notion of this kind it is said, will be resisted by the Radical Republicans, who will demand immediate elections to fill vacant seats.

Glad to Hear It.

The New Haven Journal complains that the embarrassments in the mills and manufactories of that city have been greatly exaggerated. Business is dull, it admits, but things are not half as bad as has been represented.

BIG CITY APPROPRIATION.—The New York city appropriations for 1874, as fixed by the board of apportionment, are \$25,053,000; county appropriations, \$13,478,000; the total showing an increase of \$9,231,000 over last year.

SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Deputy Marshal Boshier captured \$75,000 in counterfeit \$2.50 gold pieces from a dealer in the metal in Chatham county last week. He had a trunk full of it.—Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Oct. 31.

The train has caught up with those cattle again," sleepily remarked a passenger on an Ohio railroad as he was awakened by the whistle of the engine the other night.

## Perfectly Mammoth PROCEEDING! ROAD.

WE HAVE HESITATED ABOUT DRINKING THE MARK, BUT THERE IS NO HELP FOR IT. WE HAVE OVER 1,000,000 DOLLARS IN MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, AND GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR, AND WE CANNOT AFFORD TO CARRY THEM, GOOD TIMES ARE COMING, But We cannot sell Winter Clothing in Summer Time, any more than people can wear Summer Clothing in Winter Time.

WANAMAKER & BROWN THEREFORE ORGANIZE AT OAK HALL AN IMMENSE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE. WE HAVE ACTUALLY MORE THAN \$1,000,000 WORTH OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, And now throw it on the Market to be Sold Immediately, at THE OAK HALL BUILDINGS, S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS. WE MADE UP THE BEST GOODS IN THE BEST MANNER, EXCEPTING TO SELL AT A PROFIT, BUT WE CANNOT STAND FOR PROFITS NOW.

A PLAIN STATEMENT FROM WANAMAKER & BROWN.

We know that the flurry in the money market is only temporary. The harvest throughout the country have been large, and business has been conducted, as a general thing on sound principles; it is only speculation that has brought about this state of affairs, which must soon subside, but this is the season to sell our Goods. Books, Machines, Furniture, etc., can be sold all the year round, but our goods are made up for special seasons, and so, without halting,

WANAMAKER & BROWN, ADOPT A WAR MEASURE, AND PUT IT INTO IMMEDIATE OPERATION.

SA SWEEPING SALE THAT SHALL CLEAR OUR COUNTERS. THIS IS GOOD NEWS TO THE MILLIONS OF CITY AND COUNTRY.

They will Gain the Profit from Our Necessity, but they generally patronized us in good times, and we are willing to give up profits now. We say without exaggeration that this is the best opportunity for buyers ever offered in America, beginning

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, and continuing rapidly Without Interruption until Further Notice, we will Sell for Ready Money the following:

FOR GENTLEMEN 4716 Blue and Black Dress Coats, 1716 Double-Breasted Street Coats, 5683 Beaver and Kersey Overcoats, 3123 Cashmere Business Coats, 3075 Pairs of Black Pants, 7214 Pairs of Cassimere Pants, 2506 Black and Blue Cloth Vests, 1709 Cassimere Vests, 1114 Chesterfield Coats, 1706 Beaver and Chinchilla Overcoats, 3213 Fancy Cassimere Pants, 2883 Fancy Cassimere Vests, 5813 Blue and Tricot and Cassimere Jackets.

FOR SMALL BOYS 4600 Pants to Match, 2317 Harvard Suits, 1361 Prince Albert Suits, 1137 Garibaldi suits.

FOR CHILDREN 2317 Harvard Suits, 1361 Prince Albert Suits, 1137 Garibaldi suits.

FROM THEOS. M. SEEDS' Plain and Fashionable HAT & CAP MANUFACTORY, No. 41 N. SECOND STREET, Philadelphia. [Oct. 11-17]

Wanted! Wanted! PURCHASERS for the following Nurserystock at the Willow Dale Nurseries: 20,000 Apple Trees 5 to 8 ft. 20,000 Peach Trees 4 to 6 ft. one year from bud, and budded on stocks raised from Natural seed. We can also supply a general variety of Nursery Products viz: Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruit and Flower Plants, &c. &c. We will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock, or send for price list and descriptive Catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. Packing done in the best manner either in boxes or boxes. Agents Wanted. Address RAKESTRAW & PYLE, Willow Dale P.O. Chester Co., Pa. Oct. 11-17.

MARVIN & CO'S FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE. 721 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA. 265 Broadway, New York. Oct. 11-17.

JOHN H. WILSON'S Central Order House... N. E. COR. EIGHTH & CHESTN'T STS. PHILADELPHIA. N. B.—Families Supplied. Oct. 11-17.

WINTER STORES. RYE WHISKY, \$4.00 a gallon. 11.00 a dozen. YELLOW SEAL SHERRY, In large bottles, \$11.00 a dozen. GOLD SEAL BRANDY, \$5.00 a dozen.

APPLE JACOB, JAMAICA RUM, SCOTCH WHISKY, CATAWBA WINE, OLD PORT WINE, CHAMPAGNES, SEIGARS, &c.

H. & A. C. VAN BEL, The Wine Merchants, No. 1810 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' FURS, Buffalo Robes, WHOLESALE & RETAIL AT REISKY'S, 287 ARCH STREET, Phila. Oct. 11-17.

BUTLER McCARTY & CO. WHOLESALE JEWELERS, No. 131 North Second Street, PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 11-17.

WATSON MALONE & SONS, LUMBER Commission Merchants, Laurel Street Wharf, WATSON MALONE, P. O. MALONE, PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 11-17.

IVINS & BRO. Manufacturers and Dealers IN FURNITURE, AND BEDDING, Large Stock—New Goods—Low Prices—Nos. 56 and 58 N. SECOND STREET, (below Arch) Philadelphia. Oct. 11-17.

CAMBRIDGE FEMALE SEMINARY, Cambridge, Md. Boarding and Day School for YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution offers advantages second to none in the State. The course of study is extensive and thorough. French, German, Drawing and Painting are in charge and experienced Teachers. Reference is made to Hon. W. G. Goldsborough, (Col. Frank Hays, Edmund Water M. H. James L. Hays M. D. A. H. Hays M. D. For catalogue apply to J. F. BAUGHER, A.M. October 18th 8m.

A FORTUNE—Now? By concentrating in stocks and gold. Capital, \$10 to \$50; will pay \$100 to \$1,000 a month. Full explanation sent free by HUBBELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 57 Wall St., New York. Box 2252.

Local Saturday

ALL KINDS neatly and expeditiously Comprising Heads, Cards, Blanks, Bills of

SALISBURY of the Salisbury meet in James Monday evening for the purpose

Our Town improvements Church Street We are glad in the right of the good work

The repairs are about complete on the water next week, and says he is now lent meal who to make it of

As a report Camden St. saw emerge a young couple made one old folks at without due would have all about it, months to co

The Camden hauled and other improvements The Messrs, ing the com houses in new man's new soon be com others in di and still we dwelling how

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NO. 618 N. WATER STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.



















