MADAME BONAPARTE. The legitimate wife of the youngest brother of the great Napoleon outlived everything except the memory of the famous people with whom and the historic events with which she was connected in her youth. When she was born Louis XVI, was still King of France, and only the incipient mutterings of the revolution had been heard; the future Emperor, who was to bring her so much of trouble, was completing his military studies in Paris, and the independence of the American Colonies had just been recognized. And she died only yesterday. Jerome Bonaparte, who married her at 19 and lived to be 76, has been dead nearly twenty years. All the actors in the great wars of the | over-crowded. Practically, there is no anchor-French Emperor, every character in that grand and startling drama of which he was the hero. appear now to belong almost to ancient history. Elizabeth Patterson, the lovely Baltimore girl who fascinated the young lieutenant of the French navy, was married twelve years before the battle of Waterloo. Napoleon was then only First Consul, and had not the power to discrown European monarchs and set the members of his family in their places. A quarter of a century of the life of Madame Bonaparte was one long romance, the persons in which are now dust. She had nearly reached Ten throne; she was hardly a middle-aged woman enther the fabric of her enemy's might crumbattled and he died in exile; she had seen other

Balticrones and dynasties pass away and a new orld grow up around her. It is almost idle now to say that she was person of remarkable force of character. Her strong will was displayed in her union with Jerome Bonaparte against the opposition of her family. William Patterson's fears ran in the same channel with the warnings conveyed in the anonymous letters that so curiously were unearthed seven years ago from a heap of rubbish. He had no liking for the "French fop," as some of these writers—perhaps disappointed suitors of the beauty-called him. But they did not do Jerome justice. In battle, on to the new grounds, but the difficulties are not sea and on land, he proved that he had courage

enough for anything save resistance to his imperious brother. In that respect he fell short of the intrepidity of his wife. Robert Patterson was in Paris, striving to obtain from Napoleon the recognition of the marriage, while Jerome and Elizabeth were preparing for the voyage to Europe. Whatever hopes may have been entertained that Napoleon would relent, they were dissipated finally by the publication, by his authority, in all the

were a queen with what grace she would reign," the courtly Talleyrand said; and Madame de Stael complimented her. It was an indicacepted an annuity from him, and when Jerome caused his disapprobation to be conveved to her. she retorted that she preferred shelter under

the wing of the eagle rather than under the wing of the goose. It is not improbable that Napoleon regretted what he conceived to be the necessity his towering schemes of ambition placed him under to compel the separation. To Gortschakoff, who was a budding diplomat when she was in Europe last, is attributed the saying that had she been near the throne, "the allies would have found it even more difficult to dispose of Napoleon." As an admitted member of the imperial family Napoleon might have received from her the most valuable sympathy and support-more than he ever got from his kinsfolk. In 1849 she wrote: "I have ever been an imperial Bonapartist, quand meme, and am enchanted that the prestige of the name has elected (to the has my most ardent wishes for an empire."

presidency of the second republic) a prince who But all these are matters of the past. For fifty years Madame Bonaparte has pursued a quiet life, strangely contrasted with the romance of her earlier career. Her life was, in one sense, blasted at its outset, but under a blow that would have crushed almost any other woman her indomitable spirit still survived. Chroniclers will continue to write of her for these many days to come; her career will be told over and over again, and the curious will wait with anxiety to see whether the personal reminiscences which she is said to have committed to paper will ever be permitted to see the light.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY.

The question of ventilation of the public schools is one that has long harassed the minds of commissioners, and the best method of supplying a fair quota of fresh air to a room full of school children has by no means yet been settled with any degree of satisfaction. Just now the School Board requests of the City Council an appropriation of \$6,000, with which it is proposed to ventilate every school house in Baltimore in which no ventilation arrangements were made by the thoughtful officials who superintended their construction. The amount is truly a small one, comparatively speaking, and could the ventilation be effected at this price the Council should certainly grant the appropriation. But the method of ventilation proposed seems so ridiculous and nonsensical that the expenditure of one solitary cent for it would be an outrage upon the pub lie treasury. It is no patent ventilator of one man's make or another that is laid before the asked to report in favor of the \$6,000 appro-

priation, but simply a device or discovery, the credit of which, it is believed, belongs to a South Baltimore school commissioner. The ventilator is a simple board a foot or more in be stillich is to be nailed across the lower window Tranes in such a manner as to leave an inch or ited i of space between the window pane and the furthard. Now, this certainly has the merit of \$2,8 heapness, and as these boards are expected to cercost but twenty-five cents apiece, 24,000 of wathem could be purchased for the \$6,000, and th'all the schools in Baltimore could be well supplied. It seems to be a matter of considerable surprise that in all these years that the subject of ventilation has been discussed and re-discussed by professionals and experts all over

this great world of ours, no one but a South Baltimore school commissioner should have discovered that a perfect system of ventilation could be secured by simply nailing a strip of board across the lower part of the window. The plan proposes that after the board is nailed on and paid for out of the city treasury, the school teacher, when the air of the room becomes foul, shall raise the window to such a height as she thinks best, and at the same time shall lower it slightly this arrangement is one on which all interests this arrangement is one on which all interests at the top. The air outside is to enter at the will be likely to harmonize, and it ought to be lower part of the window, hit the board and the top of the window, and in this way curthe room. It is difficult to see what particular

by it be given an upward tendency, which shall shoot it into the room at an angle of 45 degrees. At the same time, air is to enter at rents are to be created which shall ventilate improvement the board is over the mediaval system of ventilation by opening the window at the bottom and the top. If the Council is very desirous of spending \$6,000 upon the public schools, and finds the city treasury so full that such an expenditure is necessary, perhaps it would be well to divide up the amount among the public school teachers, to pay them for the trouble of opening and shutting the windows. But it is said that this board ventilator has been tried in a South Baltimore school, under the charge of the South Baltimore school commissioner, and that the boys in the school think it's just splendid. It gives for the state legislature, and he was deteated by the them plenty of cool air, and when it gets too reold the teacher can close the window. That bu this plan will furnish plenty of cool air is doubtless true, but that the board has any merits as a ventilator does not follow. It's a very simple matter to supply a school room with an abundance of cool air; it's an entirely different matter to ventilate a school room in a proper manner and with a due consideration. for the health of pupils. Window ventilation

experts, and all the devices that have been offered to this end have signally failed. Great difficulty must always be experienced in ventilating a building constructed, as are most of our school houses, with small regard for hygienic laws; but this last board ventilator, while it might, if adopted, create a small rise in the lumber market, can only prove a failure in its results and end in a waste of \$6,000 by

the city. ACCOMMODATING COMMERCE. For some time past it has been seen to be nevitable that new anchorage ground in the harbor should be provided to meet the wants of the growing commerce of the port. The comparatively narrow and irregular strip of water extending from the line between Lazaretto point and Fort McHenry to Light street has been encroached upon by the extension of piers so greatly that it is now dangerously age room at the present time further up than the hollow between Locust Point and Federal Hill that is suitable for vessels of even moderate size, most of which when not at their berths are confined to what little space there is on either side of the channel. What we have gained in wharf facilities has been taken from the anchorage grounds, and the Port Warden's lines have more than once been re adjusted to accommodate craft at their moorings. No further change in that direction is possible, so that in looking for a new location the attention of the Council and the committees of the Board of Trade and Corn and Flour Exchange has naturally been directed

toward the Middle Branch. Although there was at first some objection to establishing anchorages on the other side of Fort McHenry, on account of its remoteness from the wharves and elevators in the improved portion of the narbor, the personal inspection made by the ommittees mentioned seems to have caused them to acquiesce in the selection. There is plenty of deep water in the Middle Branch and petroleum shippers have already seen its advantages and transferred much of their

It will doubtless be somewhat inconvenient at the start to carry the bulk of the shipping likely to last long. The development of South Baltimore must be materially aided when the Middle Branch is made the anchorage for a considerable proportion of incoming and outgoing vessels that are waiting for wharves or o go to sea. One result would be that the construction of piers and docks would follow upon the opening up of that water front to commerce, decidedly to the relief of the pressire existing in the Northwest Branch and the Basin. The industry consequently created on

There is rather an incitement to congratula

tion in the fact that we are compelled to look after additional facilities for our commerce. tion of her temperament that while she In the past Baltimore has not been slow to scorned Jerome for his cowardly abandonment | furnish what was needed in that respect. The of her, she had ever the highest appreciation of energy and capital so devoted have been rethe daring and ambition of Napoleon. She ac | markably productive, and the promises of the future grow brighter daily.

A BAD MOVE. The assumption of the Evening News that THE AMERICAN has attacked the security of the city's productive investments is not warranted by anything we have said. We believe they are all good, but nevertheless we hold that the policy of drawing upon the sinking fund to meet current expenditures is "to be condemned as tending to weaken the city's

credit." If the News will look at its own figures, whose accuracy, so far as they are transcribed from the official reports, we do not impugn in the least, it will see that \$8,577,016 of the debt is set down as being borne by railway and turnpike bonds and stocks. It is not at all likely that disaster will overtake these securities, but, as the French proverb says, "it is the unforeseen which happens." Everyone knows that the failure of the revenues from these sources would greatly disturb and distress the finances of the city of Baltimore, and, as we before declared, this is a contingency that will present itself to investors when they see the fund specially set apart for the payment of the city's loans at maturity laid hold upon for current expenses, and it will undoubtedly tend to weaken the city's credit. Every reader

of THE AMERICAN knows that we have no hostility to Mayor Latrobe's administration, and we sincerely regret that he has made what we consider a great blunder, and which will be so recognized by himself before long. The City Council is willing to do anything save retrench and economize. Under Mayor Vansant's administration the favorite mode of keeping down taxes was to run up floating ing fund, and we do not doubt for a moment

debts of millions and then issue funding loans Mayor Latrobe's method is to raid on the sinkout that the City Council will eagerly avail itself of the way of escape he has pointed out. Only when no more funding loans can be issued and the sinking fund is exhausted will there be any genuine economic reform in the city government, unless the taxpayers oust the taxeaters from control.

THE latest phase which the labor question has ssumed in Baltimore is the strike of the colored od-carriers which is promised for Monday next if employers do not consent to pay them \$1.50 per day on and after that date. These hod-carriers say that with present prices they receive only from 62 cents to \$1.25 per day, and do not average more than three and a half days' work per week. It is doubtless true that a colored hodcarrier or any other man will find it difficult to has them, on \$2.17 a week, or even on \$4.371/4 a Council Committee on Education, who are week, which is the maximum, according to the hod-carriers' scale. At the same time, it is very doubtful that the strike will be of any benefit to the hod-carriers or their families. Labor strikes in Baltimore, as in every other part of the world, have signally failed of success, and have generally reacted to the discomfiture and increased suffering of the strikers. Now that the spring is opening and building is beginning in many parts of the city, it would be well for the colored hodcarriers to think at least twice before taking a step which may lead them into a greater dilemma

than they are at present. THE location of the anchorage grounds of vessels lying in the harbor has become a very important question, now that the shipping of this port has increased so largely. There should be strictly defined areas, so located as to obviate so far as possible any risk of collision, and at the same time allow free access to all the wharves. For coastwise trade the bight at the foot of Federal Hill and the one east of Fell's Point afford convenient localities, and give satisfaction to all interests. The point of contention is the space between Locust Point and the Canton side. present the channel is frequently obstructed by the congregation of vessels in this quarter, and it is now proposed that outward-bound vessels that have taken on their cargoes shall anchor in the outer harbor, southwest of Fort McHenry, so as to restrict the inner anchorage ground to vespromptly embodied in the harbor regulations.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Six of the present members of the United States Senate are Virginians by birth, and all Dem-The New Orleans Times proposes to let the negroes go if they please, and fill their places with white or Chinese labor. Mayor Cooper's work for Mr. Tilden in New York city is not panning out well. The Sun calls it "the petty tactics of a silly man."

Mr. Eaton, who used to denounce nepotism most vigorously, was hardly appointed Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee before he made his son the clerk. The New York Express (Tammany organ) declares that Governor Robinson has disgraced the office to which he was elected by the Democrats, and is doing his utmost to disrupt the party. The Democrats of Providence, Rhode Island, nominated a negro barber, James Jefferson, Republican vote. That was the expectation of the Democrats when they placed him on the ticket. A. Y. Harper and W. H. Kernan are the

names of the inspired idiots who edit the Okolona

(Miss.) Southern States. The first is an ex-Confederate and the second a recent importation from

Mr. A. B. Magruder, formerly of Baltimore, but now residing at Winchester, has published an article in the American Law Review supporting the decision of Judge Rives that colored men must be placed on juries when any of their own race are on has been pronounced impracticable by the best trial.

THE TRANSFIGURATION MR. MOODY'S SERMON AT THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Scene that Peter, James and John Saw on the Mount-We Shall Recognize Our Friends in Heaven-The Glory of

The audience at Mr. Moody's meeting vesterday fternoon was larger than at any one of the three eceding meetings this week. Ex-Governor Swann, Skipwith Gordon, Mr. Jesse Tyson and a good many more well-known citizens occupied seats on the platform and were in the inquiry room. The sermon was on "The Transfiguration," a difficult subject, ably and beautifully handled. "We read," said Mr. Moody, plunging at once into Scripture, as is his way, "In the seventeenth chapter of Matthew his way, "In the seventeenth chapter of Matthew that evangelist's account of this remarkable occurrence. In the last verse of the preceding chapter, Jesus said to the apostles, 'Verlly I say unto you, there be some standing here which shall not taste of death till they see the Son of Man coming in His Kingdem.' Now, a great many are puzzled to acount for that statement, but you know you are not to pick out a single verse here and there and consider it all alone by itself. You must read right along in the next chapter, and you will see that the promise was fuililed, for three of those who were standing there did see the Son of Man as He is in His kingdom. They saw Him transfigured in His glory. Just before that, when He told them of the sufferings He was to undergo, Peter undertook to rebuke Him, because he did not like to hear about that. But, my friends, we have to understand that we cannot get the glory without some suffering. If any man will come, says Jesus, let him take up his cross and follow me. It is a settled fact that we cannot get the new life except by going the way of the cross. I am continually being asked what it is to be a Christian. It is simply to take up our cross and follow Christ. All who shall save their life, it is said, shall lose it. What have any of us, I'd like to know, if we haven't this Christ-life in us! What are riches or honors compared with that? Why, life becomes a mere empty bottle, and ti's only a question of a little time when it is going to be broken, after being pretty well kicked around. When Christ comes again in His glory, in His kingdom, when He becomes again transfigured, He will reward every one according to their works.

You know Christ selected Peter, James and John as three witnesses to three great truths. Under the that evangelist's account of this remarkable occur-

THREE CHOSEN WITNESSES.

You know Christ selected Peter, James and John as three witnesses to three great truths. Under the Jewish law it was necessary that there should be three witnesses to establish any testimony, and as the Gospel was being preached then to that nation, Christ seems to have carefully regarded the requirement. The twelve were nearer than the disciples, and so there were three of the twelve who were nearer yet to the Son of God, and these three most faithful ones he selected. So, when He went into the house of Jairus and raised his daughter from the dead, Peter, James and John were there. On this mountain, when he revealed Himself in all His glory, they were there. And yet again, in that garden agony before His crucifixion, when He sweat drops of blood, they were with Him still. Thus we see that there are three things with which the true and near disciple of Jesus Christ has to be concerned, and they are respectively suffering to be concerned, and they are respectively suffering power and glory. We must expect to suffer. We may catch a glimpse of glory in conversion, and the power may come with it or soon after, but we must expect suffering as well. We are not told what mountain it was that Christ was transfigured on,

expect suffering as well. We are not told what mountain it was that Christ was transligured on, and I presume it was purposely omitted as best for us not to know. It says that Jesus took-them up, and "His face did shine as the sun, and His raimont was white as the light, and behold, there appeared, unto them Moses and Elias talking with Him." You see, here was a glimpse of what was to come in the final triumph. Perhaps it was just to settle forever their doubts about His divinity that He took them up there and disclosed Himself to them in this way. He wanted to demonstrate to them that He was what He claimed to be. Elijah, you know, represented the prophets and Moses the law, and both of these great men came as it were to lay down their commissions to Jesus Christ, in whose person they were fulfilled. What a council it was, to be sure. Doesn't it tell us very plainly that death don't end all? that there is a life beyond? The apostles had never seen Moses or Elijah, and yet they recognized them from what they had read of them the moment they laid eyes on them. There was Moses, who had been dead 1,500 years, and Elijah, who for upwards of 900 years had been living in Heaven, and yet John and the other two recognized them the minute they saw them. They were still the same. We read in the 22d chapter and 32d verso of this same Matthew that "God is not the God of the dead, but of the living." Christ would not admit that Abraham and Isaac and Jacob were dead, because he knew they were alive in heaven. Elijah represented the saints who are to be chaaged in the twinkling of an eye at Christ's coming, and caught up with Him into the clouds. Elijah, who never died, was typical of that class. Moses represented the dead saints, who will then appear resurrected. Thus we see Christ's kingdom first disclosed then on Mount Transfiguration. Oh, it is a consoling hope, a blissful relief that we will the publication, by his authority, in all the Paris papers of a cred issuit to the Baltimore grid. His infegure for the establishment of the property of the imperial throne were on the eve of fruition, the imperial throne were on the eve of fruition, the content of the property of the imperial throne were on the eve of fruition, the property of the imperial throne were on the eve of fruition, the property of th

every few days some one who has been in the church is dying. It seems to be nothing but dying, dying, dying. You cannot pick up the newspapers any morning without reading "Death of a well-known citizon," "Death of a prominent business man," "Death of an estimable lady," and such headings. My friends, isn't it true? One of your ministers told me the other day he had attended over one hundred funerals in the last twelve months. What madness it is for us to be thinking of nothing else but money and having a good time when directly we will be in eternity! We'll all soon be away from here. One by one we are stepping out. Where are we going? What is beyond? Think, my friends; think seriously. what is beyond? Think, my friends; think seriously.

We see, as I say, that Moses and Elijah hadn't lost their identity. As their personality was revealed to the apostles, so I think we will have a wide knowledge hereafter of the personages of the past. Oh, yes, my friends, we may reasonably hope that we will see and know our friends in Hoaven. This is strengthened by what it says in the 13th chapter and 28th verse of Luke. We talk about the glory of man but it worl; he a clerometance to the glory of

man, but it won't be a circumstance to the glory of Jesus Christ in His coming. I tell you there isn't much glory down here. It's all glitter and tinsel. much giory down here. It's all gitter and thusel. There is a good deal of sham about it. I think, too, that we will enjoy our friendships up there a thousand times more than we do down here. There will be no separation there, you know. Do you know that council on Mount Transfiguration was the most important ever held? The late council of representatives of nations at Berlin was nothing compared with this. Note the anxiety of people to hear about our national council now, which is trying to sentatives of nations at Berlin was nothing compared with this. Note the anxiety of people to hear about our national council now, which is trying to stir up a bitter sectional feeling between the North and South—a most disgraceful thing, as if it wasn't peace we wanted more than anything else. Well, there was Moses, the greatest law-giver the world has ever known, and Elijah, who in his time was the most powerful man that walked the earth, for even the king dreaded him and did his bidding. He stopped the rain and called down fire from Heaven. Then there was Peter, the Pentacostal hero, and John, the beloved of God, and his wonderful brother James. Christ was there, yea, even God the Father. What did they talk about? Was it steam and electricity? Not at all. That would have intorested only a portion of mankind. They talked of something in which all the world had a deep concern. They talked of the impending death of Jesus Christ. They spoke of His decease, which was to be accomplished at Jerusalem. Ah, my friends, that is something that will never grow old. No wonder Peter didn't want to leave then. I wouldn't if I had been there. Let us think of it now. It was Christ's death, not His life, that they talked about, and it is by His death that any and all of you may be saved if you only will.

Maryland Institute Meetings. The Gospel temperance meetings at the Maryland Institute continue to be crowded, and the conver-sions seem to increase with every meeting. The night meetings in various churches also deepen in Interest, AtStrawbridge Methodist Church last night Mr. Brooks, ason of Mr. Chauncey Brooks; Mr. Wood aard, son of Mr. William Woodward, and Mr. Joseph ward, son or air. Within woodward, and are Joseph Price, the representative of one of the oldest Baltimore families of Friends—all'spoke in recommendation of the Gospel as a sure panaces for the profitiess pleasures and gross errors which beset the lives of young men, especially in great cities. Although it was the first attempt of either of these gouldemon they have the preselves as

FIFTEEN YEARS. Judge Pinkney's Sentence of Philip Johnson

for Murder-His Remarks. Philip Johnson, who, by agreement of counsel, was convicted on Tuesday last of murder in the second degree for strangling his paramour, Anna Maria Hopkins, was yesterday morning brought into the Criminal Court for sentence. A recommendation to the mercy of the court, signed by seven of Shott, one of the prisoner's counsel, added an earnest personal appeal to the same effect; while conceding that drunkenness, in the eye of the law, was no excuse, he hoped it would be regarded by the court as a mitigation of the crime, "and that the stern hand of justice might be tempered with mercy." stern hand of justice might be tempered with mercy."

Judge Pinkney, addressing the prisoner, said that he had listened attentively to the appeal of counsel, and had carefully read and considered the recommendation of the jurors, and proceeded to say: "You have been tried for the murder of a woman of your own color, with whom you lived, not united in the holy estate of matrimony, but as your concubine; though even in that character she had the right to look to you for protection from any assault upon her—a right which would have been accorded by any one possessing a spark of real manhoud. But on that dark and stormy December night, you committed the awful crime of which you have been convicted. No one was prosent when, under the influence of your unbridled temper, you took the life of a fellow-being. No eye, but that of the Almighty, saw the deed. You have had eloquent counsel, who defended you ably and faithfully, and then assented to a verdict of murder in the second degree. Under the common law of England the penalty for marder was invariably hanging, but a quality of mercy has been incorporated into the statutes of this state, and has changed the penalty, in the lower degrees of the was invariably hauging, but a quality of nerry has been incorporated into the statutes of this state, and has changed the penalty, in the lower degrees of the crime, to confinement in the penitentary. I think it mercy enough for you that the law changes the penalty from capital punishment to confinement in the penitentiary, and to that you will be sentenced. There you will have no woman to share your couch, nor deep draughts of whiskey to drown your guilty conscience in momentary forgetfulness. I do not desire to consign you to hopelessness or despair. There is One to whom you can look and hope for mercy; but, if you fall to repent of your many misdeeds, you will, like all unrepentant murderers, from Cain to this time, go down to endless punishment in the bottomless pit. Let this serve as a warning, though it is from the judge who sentences you. Deferring to some extent to what has been said by your counsel and the recommendation of you. Deferring to some extent we want has said by your counsel and the recommendation of some of your jury, I will shorten your sentence somewhat, otherwise I would have given you the somewhat, otherwise I would have given you the full extent of the law. I sentence you to fifteen years' confinement in the penitentiary."

Johnson, during the Judge's address (which he delivered in his most impressive manner), sat gazing stolidly at him with a faint expression of mixed anxiety and distress; when the heavy penalty of fifteen years was pronounced, his countenance suddenly fell. It was said that he did not expect more than five years or at most ten.

than five years, or at most ten. THE THEATRES.

"Pinafore." The splendid production of this opera, which in reases in popularity every day of its life, will coninue at Ford's through next week, as the manage ment will be unable to present it in Baltimore again this season. The reception this week has been hearty and enthusiastic, and last evening the audi-ence was very large. A matince will be given this afternoon, and Wednesday and Saturday of next week. Mr. Greensfelder, who has made such a hit as Dick Deadeye, will have a benefit on next Friday night.

Holliday Street. The last performances of Mr. Josh Hart's Novelty Combination take place at Mr. Albaugh's Holliday Street Theatre this afternoon and evening. All the stars will appear in their specialties, and the crowded houses which have greeted the performers every night this week will not be wanting at the final presentations. On Monday next comes Mr. Jos. K. Emmet in bis "New Fritz." The Last Vanderbilt Suit Discontinued.

New York, April 4.—This morning order was entered before Judge Lawrence, in the Superior Court chambers, discontinuing the suit of Mary A. Laban (now Berger) vs. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Louisa M., his wife, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, Sopha G. Tarrance, Ethelinda V. Allen, Maria Louisa Clark, Emily A. Thorn, Eliza Osgood, Catharino La Fitte, Cornelius Vanderbilt Cross and Emma M., his wife, Sopha Maria Norman Cross, Ethelinda Horton and Frank A. Vanderbilt. This suit was brought for partition of real estate of the late Commodore among the widow and heirs-at-law on account of undue influence and fraud, and for accounting by Win. H. Vanderbilt of real estate left in his hands by decedent, and moneys and conveyances left to him, and also for receiver. The Last Vanderbilt Suit Discontinued.

ANNAPOLIS MATTERS

The Maryland-Virginia Boundary Line—Cou of Appeals Decisions, &c.
[Special Correspondence of The American.] THE GREENBACK ELEMENT COMING Annapolis, April 4,-Governor Carroll has eived the following letter from Governor Holliday, peeches by Weaver, De La Matyr, Jones To His Excellency John Lee Carroll, Governor

To His Excellency John Lee Carroll, Governor of Maryland:
Sir-Your communication and enclosure in relation to the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia of March 10, 1879, was received. Since that time the General Assembly of this state has passed a similar law to the one you sent me, seer-tified copy of which I herewith transmit. Under its terms I have appointed George H. Bagrode, of Onancock, Accomac county, Va., commissioner, When you have appointed the commissioner for the State of Maryland, will you be kind enough to request him to notify Mr. Bagrode of his appointment, that they may at once enter upon their work? I herewith, also, enclose my application to the Secretary of War for one or more topographical engineers, as the laws provide, which, if you think it proper, can be forwarded at the same time with your own application. I am, with very great respect, yours truly, Discussion for the Democrats. Washington, April 4.—The House met an hour irlier than fts usual time of meeting, so as to give aat extension to the general debate. The first to ad who stated the question to be whether the House had e courage and determination to repeal pernicious ws or would falter and fail in its duty to the coun y. He admitted that under the present adminis-ation no troops had been stationed at the polls, but no one could foretell whether the course of the last administration in that respect might not be followed in the next. He thought that the return of certain gentlemen to public life (meaning perhaps Senators Chandler and Logan) boded no good to the republic. In face of the disgraceful law which it was now proposed to repeal, the boasted freedom of America was a mockery and a He. In conclusion, Mr. Singleton stated (in reference to the supervisors' law) that party fealty taughthin to submit to party dictates. He therefore accepted the partial repeal of the supervisors' law, with notice to all concerned that he accepted it only as the first instalment of long-delayed justice to an oppressed people, and that he should in all time to come labor in season and out of season to secure the repeal of every line, word and letter of that law. ut no one could foretell whether the course of th be forwarded at the same time with your own application. I am, with very great respect, yours truly FRED W. M. HOLLIDAY.

Governor Carroll has written Governor Hollidar, that he will in a few days appoint Hon. William J. Aldylotte, of Worcester county, the Commissione on the part of Maryland. Mr. Aldylotte was on the former boundary commission. This commission simply to run the boundary line as agreed upon by the two states in the late arbitration consented to by Congress. ion and out of season to secure the line, word and letter of that law. THE PARTY OF THE CENTRE. The next speech was made by Mr. Weaver, o Iowa (one of the Greenback representatives). He deprecated the keeping open of sectional animosi terday by Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, as to Providence guiding the Democratic party as of old, the chosen people through the desert, and suggested that the gentleman confounded the two things—and that it was to the army of Pharaoh that the Democrati party was to be likened. He predicted that in 1880 the Democratic candidate for the presidency, would instead of reaching that goal, meet his doom as Moses had met his on Mount Nebo. Unless that party would give relief to the country in financial measures it would have forfeited its opportunities for victory in 1880. He raised a laugh by describ

simply to run the boundary line as agreed upon by the two states in the late arbitration consented to by Congress.

The vacancy upon the bench of the Court of Appeals and in the circuit occasioned by the death of Judge Stewart will have to be filled by the Governor, who will take no action in the matter until he has been officially informed of the fact, and has heard the wishes of the people of the judicial district.

Judge Miller delivered the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of Widener and Brown vs. Fay, administrator of Devecmon. Mr. Deveemon was a trustee for the sale of certain property, and, after making several attempts to sell the estate, died before it was accomplished. Widener and Brown were then appointed trustees, and succeeded in selling the property at \$10,050. On application the Circuit Court allowed the administrators of Devecmon \$400 for the services that he had performed as trustee. From this order Widener and Brown appealed. The Court of Appeals approves of the law of the case and equity of the amount, and affirms the order below in favor of Devecmon and remands the case. Horatio Tydings, Thomas and Arthur Boone, L. Jenkins and Lewis Davis on Saturday last captured two foxes near Curitis Croek, after a run of six hours. They propose to show the Elkridge Club how to hunt if they will come down to that section.

Martha Brooks, colored, living near Waterbury, atta quarter of a pound of cheese on Tuesday night and died in three hours from cramps. She had been indisposed for some time.

There were five marriage Heenses issued to coldisposed for some time. There were five marriage licenses issued to colored people during the month of March in this bounty, and four to whites. N. E. Berry died near Annapolis last night, aged xty years. A few flakes of snow fell here to-day. A few liakes of show fell here to day.

Mr. Augustus Farrell led in the Social Life Temperance Club walking match. He made 10 miles 5 laps and 36 feet in two hours, 37 laps te the mile. The walk continues two hours to-night.

The walking match between Andrews, of Philadel-The walking match between Andrews, of Philadel-phila, and Wilson, of Baltimore, of twenty-six hours, will begin to-night. The United States steamer Tallapoosa, Lieutenant D. G. McRitchie, commanding, arrived here to-day with the stores for this station. The Board of Public Works met to-day to discuss is expected that the work will be completed in two months. Joseph M. Marshall, of Annapolis, was awarded to-day the contract to repair the dome of the State House at eleven thousand some odd dollars. Ex-Judgo James W. Hunter, of the Orphans' Court, was taken seriously ill to-day.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.

Infringing on the Rights of Self-Government.

Letellier's Case Referred.

OTTAWA, ONT., April 4.—In the House of Commons last night an exciting debate arose on the subject of Lieuteant Governor Letellier's dismissal. Sir John A. MacDonald, in making the long-expected statement concerning the case, stated that the Privy Council had waited on his Excellency and informed him that slince the vote of the House of Commons censuring Lieut, Governor Letellier for dismissing his ministers, the usefulness of that official was gone, and that he ought to be removed. His Excellency stated that, in view of the fact that any action taken in this case would form a precedent for the future for all the colonies of the empire, he would remit the advice of the Privy Council, with all the papers and correspondence, to the imperial author lites for their consideration.

Mr. Oolimet characterized the action of the Governor as unconstitutional, and as an infringement on the principles of constitutional government in this country. He argued that if the Governor Gen-

on the principles of constitutional government in this country. He argued that if the Governor General had the right to reserve a decision notwithstanding the advice of his constitutional advisers on a matter like this, purely affecting the local administration of the country, he might do so on the tariff question.

Other speakers followed, strongly censuring the course of the Governor General.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, next obtained the floor, anxiety and injury to the material interests of the country, congress had assembled in extra session to discuss two important appropriation bills, appropriating about \$46,000,000 for the support of the government to decide on, it followed that dismissal of all other officials must be left to the same authority.

The motion to adjourn was carried, and then there broke up in the same confusion and gathered in knots on each side. A consultation of the opposition leaders was held, and great excitement seemed to prevail in the House. the Mail, government organ, commenting on the seems in the House, concludes as follows: "It is, of course, impossible not to recognize the serious nature of the case in regard to the relative positions out would content themselves with an inflexible

REVENGE OF AN ACTRESS.

Jealous Marion Ward. Recollections of the unavenged Nathan murder in New York were revived yesterday in that city by an occurrence at the Coleman House. Washington Nathan, the son of the murdered man, while visit-Nathan, the son of the murdered man, while visiting Alice Harrison, an actress from California, was interrupted by the entrance of Marion Ward, another actress. The latter upbraided Nathan for descring her for another person, and charged Miss Harrison with being a party to the alienation of his affections from her. Nathan ordered her to leave the room, which increased the fury of the actress, and she quickly drew forth a pistol and fired it so close to Nathan's overcoat that the powder burned the cloth. The ball entered the neck beneath the left ear, and passed around, without penetrating deeply, and lodged in the heavy muscles on the right side. A second shot was fired at her rival, which failed to take effect. As the wound of Nathan was not considered serious, an effort was made to keep the matter quiet, and would probably have been successful but for the ubiquitous reporters hearing a whisper that led to a development of the whole affair. Miss Harrison had bearded at the hotel for two weeks, but at the time of this occurrence had her trunks packed preparatory to leaving for a Boston engagement, and the visit of Nathan was a parting one. Marion Ward arrived at the hotel at midnight on Wednesday, with her mad, and registered as Miss Zuland, of Philadelphia, though she afterwards called herself Mrs. Barrstt. It is evident that her object in stopping at the hotel was to avenge herself ng Alice Harrison, an actress from California, was

parlor until she had ascertained that Nathau was there by means of her maid, who opened the door oom. The rival queens of the stage both left the hotel, and unless the wound of the gay Lothario should prove serious, the officers of the law will probably let this attempt at a tragedy pass off as

Ruth Ann Cope, late of Philadelphia, bequeathed \$55,000 for benevolent purposes.

The Dartmouth boys wish Secretary Evarts to deis in 85 poor neutri mark to may die betore a verdiet in his case is givon.

Madame Gerster makes her last appearance in America this afternoon at the New York Academy of Music, on the occasion of a benefit, as Amina in "La Sonnambula." Wm. H. Vanderbilt is said to have contracted for twelve thousand tons of steel rails in England at a price thirty per cent. greater than they could be made in this country. Governor Fenton is still in Rome, having been detained there by the illness of his daughter, who at last accounts was slowly recovering from an attack General Beauregard laughs at the story that he offered George D. Prentice \$500,000 or any other sum to keep his paper (the Louisville Journal) neutral during the rebeillon, and says he never met Mr. Prentice until two or three years after the war closed.

Ex-Senator Sargent will not go to sea, his health having been recovered, but he is on his way, for business purposes, to California, where, on the account of his fight for the anti-Chinese bill, he is William Dawson is the name of a poor Quaker shoemaker in Spiceland, Ind., who is an excellent astronomer, and has made his own telescope, constructed his own observatory, and for twenty years has furnished the Smithsonian Institution and the Moteorological Bureau with valuable statistics and observations. shoemaker in Spiceland, Ind., who is an excellent astronomer, and has made his own telescope, constructed his own observatory, and for twenty years has furnished the Smithsonian Institution and the Mcteorological Bureau with valuable statistics and observations.

The father of Professor Sumner, of Yale, was an English mechanic, who, it is said, could neither read nor write when he came to this country. Fifteen or twenty years after he was called, his honor, one of the best read men in Hartford. Prof. Sumner is now engaged in writing a history of political parties in this country.

Ex-Senator Latham, of California, has recovered from a long illness, and is back at his home in California. Mr. Latham was a very radical Democrat while in the Secuate, and from his peculiar temperament and luxurious tastes felt a profound sympathy for Southerners. Among the "show places" of California his country house is not gaudy, but tasteful. He is now at the head of a powerful San Francisco company, organized for the purpose of lighting that city with electricity.

Little pigs in gold and silver are now worn by everybody in Vienna as jewelry. Pins, charms, bracelets, stick-handless—everything is for the member of the tribing and the rest of the world naturally followed the lead. The fashion has come from Germany, and was introduced to commemorate the happy escape of the Emperor William from all the risks and dangers he has lately run, and his "Schweins' gluck," or pigs' luck—meaning splendid luck—as the German phrase goes, in coming out of its so all well.

Not long since three young Pittsburgers invested

ing out of it so all well. Not long since three young Pittsburgers invested in the Havana lottery, two buying full and the other a half ticket. A few days since they were greatly thrilled by a telegraphic despatch, informing them that one of the tickets had drawn \$24,000 and the other \$12,000, and the half ticket \$3,000; while on inquiring how to enjoy their fortunes they found the despatch was bogus, and wrath ruled supreme. ALL HONGRABLE MEN.

You say that we ought not to be alarmed—that you are good men and honorable men. Certainly, you are honorable men individually. A neighbor of mine-once had a promise from every director of a bank that they would discount his note, and yot his note was rejected. Then, said the gentleman. "Individually, I have the highest respect for you, but collectively you are a set of scoundrels." [Loud laughter and applause,] Are you going to impair the credit of the federal government in the fluancial style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudiated or scaled down? Is that the style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudiated or scaled down? Is that the style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudiated or scaled down? Is that the style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudiated or scaled down? Is that the style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudiated or scaled down? Is that the style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudiated or scaled down? Is that the style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudiated or scaled down? Is that the style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudiated or scaled down? Is that the style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudiated or scaled down? Is that the style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudiated or scaled down? Is that the style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudiated or scaled down? Is that the style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudiated or scaled down? Is that the style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudiated or scaled down? Is that the style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudiated or scaled down? Is that the style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudiated or scaled down? Is that the style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudiated or scaled down? Is that the style of some of the Southern states whose debts are repudia ALL HONOBABLE MEN. Headache, whether arising from Indigestion or Nervousness, thoroughly units any one for attention to business or any other active effort. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills always cures this distressing disorder, giving prompt

friends of the Greenback persuasion. It looks hopeful to you that you have come into your heritage at the same time that this "rag-tag and hob-tail" of all financial elements has also got a foothold. Gentlemen, in all frankness I warn you against some of your friends. There are men in the North to-day who walk around with prone head, ponderous brow and solemen utterance who say they are statesmen, and who tell you that the North will stand by you. Gentlemen, I tell you that "they cannot deliver the goods." [Loud laughter and applause.] But perhaps it may be that some of these Northern fellows suppose they can carry enough votes out of the depths of the great cities to help to give you national control. Is that the great hope of the Damocratic party—that it may contain within its ranks a little portion of the North? These are the things, gentlemen, which make us anxious. We have been openly told here that you are going to wipe from the statute books every vestige of legislation that was put on during the war. I knew it. I have always stated that you would do it. I thought that I knew the South. I thought that you would wipe out all that legislation.

In conclusion, gentlemen, if in the legislation of the past we have done anything wrong, it has been from zeal, which I hope God will pardon for liberty. and Wright-Sound Doctrines from Haw-

the past we have done anything wrong, it has been from zeal, which I hope God will pardon for liberty, freedom, justice and a free ballot. [Loud applause.] freedom, justice and a free ballot. [Loud applause.]

NO TROOPS AT THE POLLS.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, was the next speaker. He could see no reason why the House should hesitate in its purpose to pass the present bill. There was nothing in the Constitution to prevent it; there was nothing in the rules of the House to prevent it. Who had a right to say that the rules of the House were not right? If the President votoes this bill it must be on its merits. And what were those merits? They took away from his excellency the right to preside with his troops at the polls. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Gentlemen said that there must be no coercion of the President. What right had the President to ceercing? It was coercion one way or the other. The President demanded unconditional supplies. Congress said: "We will give you the army, but you must keep that army from the polls." [Applause on the Democratic side.] The only question was: "Was that right!" What was right? He would formulate it: Right equalled power plus duty. If it was the power of Cougress, and it right? He would formulate it: Right equation pour plus duty. It it was the power of Congress, and it was its duty to do what it was now doing, it was bound to stand there forever. [Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.] Gentlemen on the other side had said that they would newer yield. He would tell them that in the

Gentlemen on the other side had said that they would newer yield. He would tell them that in the conflict between power and liberty. If power would not yield, liberty was just as firm. [Applause on the Democratic side.] This method of putting legislation on appropriation bills might be inconveniout, but when victous legislation had been passed which imperilied the liberty of the people, the House was bound to say that it would appropriate ne money until that victous legislation was repealed. In this country Congress had the right to say how the President should use his troops raised under the authority of Congress. The army would die on the 30th of June unless Congress restored it by legislation. Congress would restore the army after the 30th of June without giving to the President the power to keep the troops at the polls. It was not a question of repeal; it was a question of enactment. Shall Congress appropriate the money to keep up an army and to allow them to be used as keepers of the polls? No! A thousand times no! Never with his consent. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Would Congress give money for the support of an army to be used as keepers of the polls at so-called free elections? That was the whole question. If his aspirations and hopes, his dreams and visions could be breathed, feeling as he did the sear and yellow leaf was approaching, that the evening of his life was coming to its close, he might then, with humble reverence, repeat the prayer, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes hatn seen the sulvation of my people's liberty, and seen restored the grand and noble system of the Constitution of our foretathers." During the course of his speech Mr. Tucker was frequently interrupted with applause, and at its conclusion was warmly congratulated.

At this point the general debate closed, and the bill was considered under the five minute rule.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, declared that if Congress should adjourn without passing some measure of relief for the country it Congress should adjourn without passing measure of relief for the country it would make the measure of relief for the country it would make the reatest mistake in legislation that it had ever comnitted. The people would sconer or later have th

It would be indecent for any of us to speak of what the executive intends, for none of us has the right to know that. But you in advance proclaimed to him

to know that. But you'n advance proclaimed to itin that if he dared to exercise his constitutional power it would refuse to vote the supplies of the government. In other words, that it would starve it to death. And that is the proposition. The gentleman from Virginia says: "Unless you let us append a condition, which is to us a redress of grievances, we will let the army be anulhilated on the 30th of June next, by lack of food and supplies." That is fair in argument. That is brave. But what is the "grievance" of which the gentleman complaints? A law—a law of the land; a law made by the representatives of the people; made through all the proper forms of consent known to our Constitution. We will debate that question in the forums of every man's mind. If what the gent our Constitution. We will debate that question in the forums of every man's mind. If what the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Blackburn) calls "the return of the Democratic party to its birthright" (changed to "heritage" in the record) is to be signalized in its first great act by striking down the grand army of the United States, the people of this country will not be slow to understand that there are remulatences about that army which the genare reminiscences about that army which the gen tleman would willingly get rid of. [Loud applause the Republican side and in the galleries. In the course of further remarks Mr. Garneld ex pressed his willingness to help the Democrats so of the army at the polls if a bill for that purpos

application of the legislature or executive.

Mr. Baker, of Indiana, offered an amendment to the amendment making it unlawful for any person to have on his person froarms, bowie knives, clubs or bludgeons in the vicinity of a place whore an election is being held.

The Chairman, in ruling out Mr. Baker's amendment as not germane to an army bill, encountered a good share of opposition from Conger, of Michigan, against whom he threatened to call in the services of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to which Conger replied with defiance. Finally, however, angry passions subsided, the committee rose, and the House, after ordering all debate on the bill and amendments to close at 12:30 to-morrow, took (at 5:10) a recess till 11 to-morrow.

THE COURT DOCKET.

ORIMINAL COURT. Hon. Judge Pinkney.—The cases assigned for trial in this court yesterday were disposed of as follows: Ellas Dorsey and John Sullivan, larceny of a carpet, pleaded guilty, and sent to jall six months each; Thomas Leddy, larceny

CITY COURT—Hon. Judge Garey,—Gambrill Sons & Co. vs. The Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company; before reported; on trial. Assignments for to-day: The pending case, motions

with? If so, then they should oring into the house an independent bill for the repeal of this election law; let the House vote upon it; let the Senate vote upon it; let the Fresident veto if it he would, and let Congress then try to pass it over the Precident's veto. And if it failed to do so, then the Democratic party to the better the state the issue on its should repeal to the state the issue on its should repeal to the state the issue on its should repeal to the state the issue on its should repeal to the state the issue on its should repeal to the state the issue on its should repeal to the state the issue on its should repeal to the state the issue on its should repeat the state that it is a mistake? It obedienes to what mysterious plan or conspiracy was it that Congress when every man of them said that he regrets it and that it is a mistake? In obedience to what mysterious plan or conspiracy was it that Congress when every man of them said that he regrets it and that it is a mistake? In obedience to what mysterious plan or conspiracy was it that Congress when every man of them said that he regrets it and that it is a mistake? In obedience to what mysterious plan or conspiracy was it that Congress when every man of them said that he regrets it and that it is a mistake? In obedience to what mysterious plan or conspiracy was it that Congress when every man of them said that he regrets it and that it is a mistake? In obedience to what mysterious plan or conspiracy was it that Congress when every man of them said that he regrets it and that it is a mistake? In obedience to what mysterious plan or conspiracy was it that Congress when every man of them said that he regrets it and that it is a mistake? In obedience to what mysterious plan or conspiracy was it that Congress when every man of them said that he regrets it and that it is a mistake? In obedience to what mysterious plan or conspiracy was it that Congress when every man of them said that he regrets it and that it is a mistake? In obedience to what myst

CIRCUIT COURT FOR HOWARD COUNTY.—Hon. Juages Miller and Hayden,—ELLICOTT CITY, April 4.—Rissell and Alvergin vs. The West Fayette Street Saving and Building Association No. I of Baltimore; submitted to and tried before the court. Geo. A. Buckey vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Rallroad Company; for damages in November, 1875, by running into a drove of horses at Winans' Arch, between Relay House and Baltimore; tried by jury, John F. Hardey, foreman; on trial at adjournment of court. The following nationally live under the scentre of the Czar of Russia: Russians, Little Russians, White Russians, Poies, Finns, Estons, Sameyeds, Laplanders, Ostlaks, Tunguz, Yakutz, Kamtchadales, Tartars, Bashkira, Kirguiz, Kalmuks, Tcherkessi, Ossettini, Lesguini, Armenian, Lithauer, Tchuvashi, Ugalengi, Coloshen, Tchukchi, Grusini, Koriaki, Eskimos, Yucagniri, Lopari, Truchmen, Korels, Vaguls, Tchapogiri, Tchechenzi, Gypsies, Hebrews and Mennonites. Each of these speaks its own language, which is foreign to all the others.

Continental newspapers report that about a fortinght ago, on a Sunday, the inhabitants of the village of Vratshevo, in Russia, burned a woman, one of their neighbors, as a witch. They are said to be quite satisfied that they acted right. They kept the woman in her house, closed all the doors and windows by nailing beards across them, and then set fire to a heap of straw lying in one of the rooms. The house was soon reduced to a heap of ashes, in which was mingled the dust of the supposed witch.

Muskegon, Mich., August 27th, 1877. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dear Sir—Your Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets have cured me of the worst form of chronic liver complaint of ten years' standing. I had tried every physician of whom I could hear, and every remedy that was recommended, but gradually grew worse, until I could hardly move around. I did not expect to live thirty days, but, thanks to your remedies, I am now well and

Yours truly, MANLY MAXIN. No mirror ever yet threw back No mirror ever yet threw back
A more repulsive sight,
Than teeth that are decayed and black;
Or one more pure and bright
Than rows of pearls, that all may vaunt,
Who put their faith in Sozodon't. A homely, old-fashioned perfame It can be found in no purer form than in J. & E. ATKIN

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Drunken Stuff. Drunken Stuff.

How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bittes, made of Hops, ple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest in Morris & Henry's Untarrh Bemedy. This infallible cure for one of the most dangerous and annoying diseases mankind is afflicted with, though for a short time only before the public, has attained an extraor dinary popularity in the cities of Baltimore and Washing-ton. Our retail agents, Mesers. Coleman & Rogers, No. 176 Baltimore street, are continually receiving voluntary certificates of its great merits from many of our well

known citizens, as well as representatives of foreign gov-ernments. It never fails to bring about a cure. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents. Sold by S. S. Hance, 108 Baltimore street. A Fact that Seems a Miracle. George Addison Griffith writes that his niece, Mrs. 8 Lizzie Timanus, being drawn entirely out of shape by con tracted muscles, and unable to stand erect—the conse tracted muscles, and unable to stand erect—the consequence of severe rheumatism—used a bottle of Dr. Herndon's Gyrsy's Giff, was relieved in a few hours and stood and walked as erect as ever. It is the most remarkable medicine of the age—in fact, just what the world h swaited for. Sold by all live druggists. Tried and Not found Wanting. Few medicines have been warranted for over 31 years like Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, and never has call been made for to have the money refunded. As pa reliever, it stands first of all others offered to the pab as an internal remedy. It is perfectly invocent, and h for years been recommended by many of our most our nent physicians. All druggists sell it.

Price reduced to 25 and 50 cents. It comes graceful from any firm to decline the publica tion of testimonials, as so many fraud enterprises are backed by such frivolous notions. Such seems the opinion of Fieming Bross, Pittsburgh, sole proprietors of Dr. C. McLane's Crlebrated Vermifugh, which has received monial, and invariably speaks with positive satisfactory Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fevers, Constipa tion, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all Blions affections promptly, speedily and effectively cured by using J. M. LAROOUR'S Anti-Billous Bitters. 25 cents a package. or W. E. THORNTON, Proprietor, Baltimore, Md. For Broughin! Asthmatic and Pulmonary

\$1 a bottle. All druggists sell it. Blair's Pills .- Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. All Druggists have them. # Chew JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY TOBACCO. # 1 Special Notices.

BEEP MOCK'-PUHE MINERAL WATER. A. S. SHAFEK, General Agont, 49 North Charles st. Read what our Pruggists say—We unhestatingly state that the OSWEGO "DEEP ROCK" MINERAL WATER, since its introduction in the city of Baltmore, has met with larger sales and given more general satisfaction in its other way of the water street of the control We fully indorse the above: Hysore & Corning, Mosher and Bolton streets: Risk & Brother, 184 North Chacles street, successor to Isaac R. Beam; Andrews & Thompson, 166 Madison avenue.

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of business men is called to our facilities.

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166 W. BALTIMORE STREET.

DEPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND THANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFARIS, WASHINGTON, MARCH 26, 1879. OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed Proposis for Seef,
Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, &c. (as the
case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian
Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, will be
received until 11 A. M. or Monday, April 21st, 1879, for
furnishing for the Indian Service about 800,000 pounds
Bacon, 42,000,000 pounds of Beet on the hoof, 172,000
pounds of Beans, 52,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,700,000
pounds of Beans, 52,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,700,000
pounds of Com, 500,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,700,000
pounds Corn, 500,000 pounds Coffee, 8300,000 pounds
Flour, 125,000 pounds Feed, 300,000 pounds Hard Head,
100,000 pounds 180,000 pounds Bard, 1,630 barrels
Mess Pork, 185,000 pounds Side, 1,900 pounds Co.
100,000 pounds Sods, 1,112,000 pounds Co.
100,000 pounds Sods, 1,112,000 pounds Sugar, and
1,437,000 pounds West.

Also Hannets, West.

Also Hannets, West.

Also Hannets, West.

Also Pounds Head, 1,000 yards; Bay Yards, Denling,
14,680 yards; Cingham, 32,000 yards; Bowness, Denling,
14,680 yards; Cingham, 32,000 yards; Bowness, Denling,
14,680 yards; Cingham, 32,000 yards; Bowness, Hardware,
Medical Bupplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles,
such as Wagons, Harness, Plows, Edsker Forks, Goods, and
articles that may not be contracted for to be delivered at
the Agencies.

Bids Mest Be Made of the Magnettes of substates
supplies required for each Agency, and the Kinds and

DROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS GRAVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

QUARTEEMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, are hereby lavited for furnishing Headstones for Soldiers' Graves, in Private, Village and City Cemeteries, as provided by the law approved February 3, 1879, of which the following is an extract: proved February 3, 1878, of which the following is an extract:

"That the Secretamy of War is horeby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of Soldiers who served in the Regular or Velanteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been burned in private, village or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in National Military Cemeteries."
The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17,000. Specifications describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, and blank forms of proposals can be had on application in person or by letter to Captain A. F. Rick, W. F. L. A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C.
Specimens of the Headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office.

(AN WHITE MAISILE, of the grades named in the Specifications.

Proposals should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to the undersigned, at whose office they will be opened in the presence of bidders on MONDAY, June 16th, 1879, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS,

Ap1-60ty Quartermaster General, U.S. A.

Amusements.

A LBAUGH'S HOLLIDAY ST. THEATRE MATINEE AT 2.....EVENING AT 8.

BUSINESS AS LOW AS NOW. OUR ENTIRE

STOCK HAS BEEN GONE THROUGH

RED RIDING HOOD.

THREE PRIZES—CHAMPION BELT For State of Maryland and District of Columbia. FIREARMS, SEWING AGRICULTURAL &c., &c. A. & A. G. ALFORD.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE That Has Taken Place for Years.

Wholesale Stock at Retail Every Department Contains Some of these BARGAINS We do not ask more by the yard than the case price i We do not ask more by the yard than the case price in any instance.

Many articles sold far below their case value. An inspection all that is necessary to convince.

Check Musin 8 cents, former price 12½ cents.

White Pique 6½ " " " 15 "

A large lot High Colored Piatts 10c., former price 20c.

Fancy Dress Goods 10½c., former price 12½c.

Splendid Half-Wool Lustres 11½c., all choice shades.

Case Elegant Steel Mohairs 12½c., former price 18¾c.

Spring Shades Fancy Dress Goods 16½c., former price 20 cents.

o cents. Spring Shados Fancy Dress Goods 18c., former price 25c 4-4 Black Cashmeres 29 cents, former price 45c., a grea bargain.

44 Black Cashmeres 39c., former price 50c.

44 Black Pure Mohair, 100, pieces, never before sold over our counter under 314c., will be sold at 23c.

Black Pure Mohair, 100 pieces, 324c., which we sold at 50 cents.

50 conts. Bargain in Denims, Bleached and Brown Cotton, Wool, Flannels, Tickings, &c., &c. Baltimore and Holliday Sts. Just Received Spring Stock. GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS

G. S. Griffith & Co., 89 and 91 W. Baltimore Street, ARE DETERMINED
To Meet the Times, and Offer a Splendid Line of
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INGRAINS Together with NOVELITIES in fresh Fancy, White and Check MATTINGS. The tinest Assortment of OIL All of the above at iron 20 to 25 per cent. From regular prices. No flash advertisements, and LOWEST FRICES! Call and satisfy yourselves before buying.

PATENT FLOOR COVERING, LIGNUM! "Ne Plus Ultra" for Wear, Beauty and True Economy, FOR SALE BY G. S. GRIFFITH & CO., Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Etc.,



For Ladies, Misses and Children, are Superior to all others.

We manufacture them on five different widths, and can fit all feet. Every pair warranted to wear.

For Shoes of every description made to order, at short notice. The Latest Novelties in LADIES' FINE SLIPPERS, at tu.thasatu PELS' SHOE HOUSE, 59 N. Eutaw street.

WE HAVE RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIP CASPIAN A FRESH INVOICE OF

Black Cashmeres GRENADINES

GRENADINES JOEL GUTMAN & CO.

One-Price Silk and Lace House 30, 32, 34 & 36 NORTH EUTAW STREET. Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Fringes, MARABOUT TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS, ans, Pocketbooks, Jewelry, Linen Collars, Cuffs, Kid loves, Combs, Brushes, Elastics, Lisle Thread Gloves and Mitts. New Goods arriving daily. TRIBLE, 32 & 34 N. Charles Street. WILL OPEN THIS DAY—A CHOICE SELECTION of FRENCH IMPORTED DRESSES, MANTILLAS and WEAPS in every style and price. Walking Costs, Spring and Summer Ulsters, New Parasols, Lace Goods, Fans, Fancy Lisle Thread Hose, Silks, Gronadines, and all kinds of DRESS GOODS, LADIES UNDERWEAR, and a choice collection of PARIS NOVELTIES.

WAMSLEY & NEDWELL, 79 N. Charles street. TDWIN AKERS HAS REMOVED to No. 61 NORTH HOWARD STREET, near Lexington, where he will OPEN with a Large Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods and Notions. Auction Goods a specialty. ml29-64

Business Cards. Towner.Landstreet & Co GOODYEAR'S RUBBER HOUSE. RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, BELTING PACKING AND HOSE.

GOODYEAR'S RUBBER GOODS

Wholesale and Retail.
TOWNER, LANDSTREET & CO., 217 & 219 W. BALTIMORE STREET. JOHN C. GRAFFLIN & CO., Manufacturers of Every Description of

With every variety of

73, 75 & 77 South Street. SOLE AGENT for ALSEN & SON'S

PORTLAND CEMENT.
This is the Cement used at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Capitol Grounds at Washington, and for walks in our city squares. Sole Agent for "ROUND TOP" CEMENT. Manufacturer's Agent for Calcined Plaster and ROSENDALE CEMENT.

EMDIT.

Importer and Manuf. Agent, 61 S. Gay street, Baltimore. BENJAMIN F. BENNETT, HOUSE CARPENTER & BUILDER

Books, Stationery, &c. Fine Blank Books TO ORDER ... A SPECIALTY.

No. 44 Howard Street, near Pratt.

W. J. C. DULANY & CO. Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, 332 W. Baltimore Street, NEAR HOWARD

Housefurnishing Goods.

DECORATIONS OODS HAVE NEVER BEEN PRODUCED IN OUI

GLASSandCHINA GREATLY REDUCED

AND MARKED ACCORDINGLY.

FANCY GOODS REDUCED GREATLY

Kitchen Utensils, TIN WARE, &c., reduced greatly—in some instances LESS THAN HALF
the former price. We will sell a complete FRENCH
CHINA DINNER SET including Sonp Tureen, Covered
Dishes, Cups and Saucers, in all 127 pieces, for \$25. An
English Granite Dinner Set, (composed as above), splendid
goeds, white as China, with thin Cups and Saucers, for \$15.
Cut Fint Glass Table Set of 64 pieces, \$11. Cut and Engraved Flint Glass Table Set of 64 Piecos, \$15.
The Goods we are offering are excellent in quality. The
reduction is genuine, and no deception.

SAMUEL CHILD & CO Direct Importers of China, Glass, &c. MACHINES, No. 20 N. Charles Street WE GUARANTEE TO SELL ALL KINDS OF

> GOODS. China, Glass-Ware, Plated-Ware

10 PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY PRICES QUOTED OR ADVERTISED which must be sold before we return to our of

EDDY'S REFRIGERATORS. JEWETT'S WATER FILTERS. KNOX'S FLUTING MACHINES, &c

11 N. Charles Street.

HOTEL DESILES.

BAR HARBOR, MAINE.

BAR HARBOR, MAINE.

This New Hotel OPENS JUNE 15TH. Situation delightful. Commanding excellent view of Mountains, Atlantic Ocean and Islands of Frenchman's Bay.

Location central. Few minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and forty rods from Postfilice and other hotels. Charges moderate. Terms given on application to ap8-6t!

E. G. DESILES, Proprietor.

Hop Bitters. VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for Hop Bitters will Cure You If you are simply ailing if you tool week, and districted, without clearly knowing why.

Hop Bitters will Revive You. If you are a minister and have overtaxed your elf with your pastoral duties; or a mother, worn out with care and work,

Hop Bitters will Restore You. If you are a man of bust-ness, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties; or a man of letters, tolling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will Strengthen You. If you are young, and suffering from any indis-retion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case.

If you are in the work-shop, on the farm, at the lesk, anywhere, and feel that your system need leansing, toning or stim ulating, without into xi Hop Bitters is What You Need. If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nervensteady, and your faculties waning. eady, and your faculties waning.

Hop Bitters will give you New Life

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief. For sale by all Druggists. mh7-eoD&Wlm Insurance Statements.

OF NEW YORK. December 31st, 1878 ASSETS.
Value of Real Estate and Ground Rents owned

Surplus as regards stockholders.. TOTAL INCOME. \$379.932.21

TOTAL EXPENDITURES. 639,798.85
188 policies in force in Maryland on 31st December, 1878, insuring. 364,810.00
24 policies written during the year 1878, insuring. 52,700.00 incuring Premiums received on Maryland business in 1878,

STATE OF MARYLAND,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, COMMISSIONER S OFFICE,
ANNAPOLIS, MD. February 22, 1879.
In compliance with Act of 1878, Chapter 103, 1 hereby certify that the above is a true extract from the statement of the BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, to December 31st, 1878, now on file in this Department.

MESSER, HINES, mb22-law3w
Insurance Commissioner. THOS. G. DEFORD, Agent. Il North St.

Incorporated 1807. This Company INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE in the City or Country on the vertex

tions of property.

This Company also issues Perpetual or Permanent Polcies. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: WILLIAM G. HARRISON, President.
Wilson, T. King, Brune, William W. Taylor, George L. Harrison, W. C. Pennington, H. Jenkins, W. C. Pennington, B. Albert Vickers, Weomer, Samuel K. George, J. Scarroll.

NATIONAL OF BALTIMORE,

HENRY M. BASH,
J. W. JENKINS,
WM. WOODWARD,
E. J. CHURCH,
GEORGE SMALL,
HUGH SISSON,
H. C. LANDIS Secretary. FIRE INSURANCE.

A SSOCIATED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPAN Office, No. 4 SOUTH STREET.—Insures property Office, No. 4 SOUTH STREET—Issures property or out of the city on favorable terms,

JOHN CUSHING, Presiden DIRECTORS,

Jacob Trust, A. Rieman, Francis Burns, Francis Burns, Francis Burns, S. B. Caugly, James Whiting, James W. Films, J. S. George, Capt. Alex. Jones, E. K. Schaefler, JOHN C. BOYD, Secretarial

> Steel Pens. Steel Bens,

Doors, SASH, BLINDS, LUMBER, LIME, And Building Materials generally.

GEO. O. STEVENS, 4 Light street.

Called Mary Control of the Control o

relief after the first dose.

the temple of Amorican liberty. The new patty, which was the only healthy and growing party in the country, wanted no soldiers at polls, wanted no test-coath for jurors, and was opposed to the concentration of power in the hands of the Appropriation Committee. His speech is a great success, and was occasionally applauded on both sides.

Mr. De La Matyr, of Indians, another of the Greenback representatives, took the floor, and with a tone and manner smacking more of the pulpit than of a political or legislative assemblage, addressed the House. He said: I shall detain the committee with but few words, I shall simply condense and emphasize what my friend from Iowa (Mr. Weaver) has so fully elaborated. I have no aspiration to engage in this inglorious debate. I dosire, rather, to entermy carnest protest against its whole spirit and manner and purpose. Its only redeeming feature is the ability it has exhibited. It has coviously been a desperate effort to revive a dead and buried issue. Its main result has been the uncovering of putrescence. There is no mistaking its ultimate design, which has been to rekindle the fires of sectional hate, and thereby turning the attention of a suffering people from a most victous system of financial legislation, which has paralyzed their industries, loaded them with debts and brought them to poverty and want. It must have been the inspiration of that motive which in the exuberant imagination of the most gitted leader of one extreme of this body transformed a worthless chip into a diamond of purest water and measureless value. If I know anything of the drift for public sentiment, this wanton

ing how the two political parties in the House, after waging a bitter partisan war during the week, met together every saturday and voted like brothers to capt over the session till

voted like brothers to cape over the session till Tnesday, so as to prevent in party of the Gentre' from introducing measure of financial rollef. The old parties, he said, were powerless to give rollef. They were parties of blood, and (as David, being a man of blood, was not permitted to build the Temple of Jerusalem) they would not be permitted to build the temple of American liberty. The new party, which was the only healthy and growing party in the country, wanted no soldiers at polls, wanted no

THE HOUSE DEBATE.

INTO PROMINENCE.

ley and Garfield-Mr. Tucker, Closes the

of these statutes in controversy, and the modifica-tion of that one, is that they are serving to fan the fires of sectional strife, which every interest of the nation demands should be extinguished. I am de-

THE SPEECH OF THE DAY.

that the appropriation bills must fail.

The Republican members of the House had a right but would content themselves with an inflexible, unvarying "nay" to the end of the chapter, and that they would appeal to the country, but it was right that members should examine with extreme vill be last to imagine that the crown, to which our care the whole ground on which the question stood oyalty is owing, will ever attempt to lessen or rethat there should be no false pride and no factious

to the House on this occasion. The Constitution and laws did not require a member of Congress to yote a lie under penalty of stopping the government. No, there was always a loophole, always a means of escape, so that every member of this legislative body and the executive might not according to his sense of duty. If that was not so, then the government would be a most infamous despotism. The proper and constitutional escape was that the Lemroper and constitutional escape was that the Dem-erats on one side should vote as they pleased and

ocrats on one side should vote as they pleased and that the members on the other side should vote as they pleased, and that the President should act as the thought right. If the proposition to repeal the law were put in a separate bill, and if the President should veto that bill nobody would be compelled to sacrifice his convictions in the matter. The bill would simply fail, and after a short time there would be an appeal to the people. would be an appeal to the people. AN ISSUE FOR THE PEOPLE.

AN ISSUE FOR THE PEOPLE.

He asked the other side of the House whether the pending Issue was a good one for them before the people? Was it a nice thing to go to the hustings with? If so, then they should bring into the House an independent bill for the repeal of this election law; let the House vote upon it; let the Senate vote upon it; let the President veto it if he would, and let Congress then try to pass it over the President's veto. And if it falled to do so, then the Democratic party should take the issue on its shoulders, should put it on its flag and should go to the people in 1880. Were they afraid to do that? Was there any necessity between now and 1880 for forcing this bill through by revolutionary process? Why was this great Democratic party compelled in some mysterious way to bring this revolutionary measure to Congress when every man of them said that he re-

Nauman vs. Elizabeth Everett and William Ever-ett; action of trespass to recover damages for clos-ing a right of way; damages laid at \$5,000; verdict for defendants. The court adjourned until Monday. Assignments for that day; Johnson vs. Mayor and Chy Council of Baltimore; Cochran vs. Farmville Insurance Company; Pierco vs. Jones, and Nos. 43, 48, 51, and 57, to 69, inclusive.

271, 276, 162, 200, 171, 207 and 202, trial docket.
Court of Common Pleas-Hom. Judge Broom.—
Mispelliorn vs. The Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, of York, Pennsylvania; before reported; not concluded. The court will sit to-day in cases assigned on the law docket. Assignments for Monday; Nos. 2,710, 2,028, stets; 235, 237, 242 and 244, trials rials.
ORPHANS' COURT—Hon. Judges Poe, Lindsay and Carroll.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah Rosenberg, deceased, were granted to Lewis Rosen-berg. Letters of administration, d. b. n., on the es-late of Mary Brown, deceased, were granted to Geo.

LAST PERFORMANCES Josh Hart's Novelty Combination Bobby Newcomb (Me Artist Dancer), in new Songs and Dances; Scanlon and Grordn, the unapproachable Delineators of Irish Character; Misses Kate McDowell, Kate Castleton and Jennie Engle, the accomplished Vocalists; Miss Sitty O'Noil, the Champion Jig and Clog Dancer, Harris and Carroll, the Negro Character Artists; Fostette and Armstrong, Burlesque Artists; Frank Bush, Character Artist, and Herry Kernell, North of Ireland Dialect Comedian. MONDAY -- JOS. K. EMMET in his "NEW FRITZ." MATINEE

CANTATA OF THE FLOWER QUEEN:

Sonare Heal & Toe Twenty-Six Hour Walk CONCORDIA OPERA HOUSE,

IMPLEMENTS

BALTIMORE, MD ap6-sa&su2t, To the Ladies.

17 GERMAN STREET,

OUR IMMENSE

J.SETH HOPKINS & CO Summer Resorts.

Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION BROOKLYN LIFE INS. COMPANY

longing to the Company deposited in bank.. Premium Notes.... Premiums due and in course of collection, and gross deferred premiums less loading thoreus.

paid. \$95,680.00
Reserve as required by law 1,557,650.00
All other claims. 18,666.00

Total Liabilities.

Insurance Companies. Baltimore Fire Ins. Co. Southwest Corner of South and Water Streets.

David S. Wilson, Francis T. King, Wm. H. Brune, Herman Von Kapff, T. Robert Jenkins, C. Morton Stewart; B. F. Newcomer, Samuel S. Carroll. M. K. Burch, Secretary m,w,thasat

Fire Insurance Company . W. CORNER HOLLIDAY AND SECOND STREETS JOHN B. SKIDENSTRICKER, President.

Etna Insur. Co. of Hartford.... \$7,037,907.05

National " " 1,040,528.77

Springfield F. Ins. Co. of Mass. . 1,515,672.21
Germania Fire Ins. Co. of N. V. . 1,717,848.23 Royal Insurance Co...... 19,000,000.00 PROUD & CAMPBELL, Agents, cor. Holliday and Second Sts/

PEABODY FIRE INS. COM_{1v}^{Gay} Galloway Cheston, Enoch Fratt, Henry D. Harvey, John H. B. Latrobe, Jesse Tysum-Thomas Whitridge, Francis T. King, Francis T. King, KICHARD B. POST, Secre and

> IOSEPH GILLOTT'STE Sold by all dealers throughout the Wornimber, GOLD MEDAL, Paris Exposition, 1878. stimo-