Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. DEVOTION TO PARTY NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year

BY M. FIELDS. ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1872. VOL. XVII.—NO. 47.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

RICH'D M. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROCKVILLE, MD.

Will practice in the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, and in the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

☞ OFFICE in the Court-House yard.
nov 24—tf

THOMAS J. PEDDICORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rockville, Md.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Real Estate. [jan 27—tf

R. ROSS PERRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Washington, D. C.

☞ Office, No. 5 Four-and-a-half street.
may 15—tf Residence, No. 413 F street.

SPENCER C. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rockville, Maryland,

Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery and Frederick counties.

☞ Office, directly opposite the old Washington Hotel. [June 12—tf

WILLIAM BREWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rockville, Md.

☞ Particular attention paid to conveyancing, and the sale of Real Estate.

☞ Office west of the Court House and one door north of the Presbyterian Church.
apr 19—tf

J. W. VEITCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rockville, Md.,

Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery and Frederick counties.

☞ Office, in the corner room of the old Washington Hotel. [jan 24—y

JOS. H. BRADLEY, SR. H. W. TALBOTT.

BRADLEY & TALBOTT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rockville, Md.

Strict attention given to all business entrusted to them.

☞ Office, directly opposite the Court House. [sept 2—y

GEO. PETER. JAS. H. HENDERSON.

PETER & HENDERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will practice in the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, and in the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

☞ Special attention given to examination of Title to Lands, Collection of Debts, &c.
oct 29—y n

SAMUEL H. BERRY. JOS. K. ROBERTS, JR.

BERRY & ROBERTS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Upper Marlboro', Md.

Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery, Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them.

☞ Will attend particularly the trial of causes in the Court of Appeals.
jan 3—y n

DR. GEORGE E. GILPIN
HAS REMOVED TO THE OFFICE one door north of the Presbyterian Church, and second door to the law office of William Brewer, Esq., Rockville, Md.
april 26—tf

DENTISTRY.
DR. F. H. MANNAKEE,
Surgeon Dentist, Mechanicsville, Md.

☞ All letters should be addressed to him at Olney P. O., Montgomery county, Md.
sep 29—y

DR. T. SOLLERS WATERS,
DENTIST,
No. 43 Hanover Street, BALTIMORE, Md

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.
nov 5—tf

JAMES W. BOSWELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Rockville, Md.

☞ Will attend to sales in any part of the county, and his terms will be such as cannot fail to please. All orders addressed to him, at Rockville, Darnestown, or Poolesville, will be promptly attended to. [dec 14—tf

UNDERTAKING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Rockville and vicinity, that he has bought the right, title, interest and good will of his father, in the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS, together with the Hearse, Wagon, &c. necessary for conducting the same, and that he will be prepared hereafter, upon the shortest notice, to accommodate all who may require his services. A liberal share of patronage is solicited.
W. REUBEN PUMPHREY,
Washington Street,
jan 10—tf Rockville, Md.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having located his place of business on the corner opposite Doub's Bros. Store, in ROCKVILLE, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared at all times to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as—

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Work, Roofing, Guttering and Spouting, Repairing Stoves, &c. &c.

Being a practical workman, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage, a liberal share of which he respectfully solicits.

TIN WARE,

of every description constantly on hand and made to order, at very low prices.

☞ SECOND-HAND STOVES, bought and sold, on liberal terms.
feb 23—1y HENRY VIETT.

HORO PHILLIPS,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
Manufacturer of Acids and Other Chemicals.

Horo Phillips' Super Phosphate of Lime.
" " Pure Phnine.

For Sale at
DEPOTS. { 110 South Delaware Ave. Phil'a. 95 South St., Baltimore, Md.
And by Dealers in General.
ap 5—7mo.

MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS.

86] GREAT BARGAINS [86.
—IN—
SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS
AND
MILLINERY,
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHEAP STORE OF
ANNIE YOUNG & BRO.,
No. 86 Bridge Street,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Opposite the Adams' Express Office.

WE are happy to announce to the citizens of Montgomery county that we have received and offer for sale at the lowest cash prices, the largest and cheapest stock of

DRY GOODS

to be found south of Philadelphia, among which will be found a full line of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, such as SILKS, in all colors, from the lowest to the highest priced; Grenadines, Berages, Alpacas, Mohairs, and all styles and qualities of **Black Goods**, in Silks, Satins, Grenadines, &c.

White Goods—In these we name Marseilles, Piques, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, plain, plaid and striped; Swiss Muslins, and a full assortment of plain and colored Lawns, from 12½ cents up.

Bleached and Brown Goods.—A full stock of Bleached and Brown Goods, ranging in prices from 8 to 22 cents.

Table Linens.—A large and complete line of Table Linens, Bedspreads, Towelling, Napkins, &c. Also a fine collection of Ladies' Wrappings for Spring and Summer, Hoop Skirts, Glove-Fitting Corsets, Bustles, and Corsets in all styles, at low prices; Nottingham Lace, Curtains and Tidys.

Also, a large supply of Prints, "Dolly Vardens," and everything pertaining to this line of goods.

Men's and Boys' Wear.—A good assortment of all Goods for Men's and Boys' Wear; the cheapest in the market.

☞ The best KID GLOVES for Ladies, from $1 to $1 50; Lace and Linen Collars and Cuffs, Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs, and a full assortment of Fancy Goods.

Parasols, Parasols.—We have in store the finest stock of "Dolly Varden" Parasols, and Walking Canes, Sun and Rain Umbrellas, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS!

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of this branch of our business, and have made extensive improvements since the close of last season. We name among the latest styles in **Bonnets & Hats**, "Dolly Vardens," St. Clair, Belle, Favorite, Sailor, Gazelle, Victoria, Daisy, Kirkwood, Saratoga, School Girl, Surf, Fanchette, and a large assortment of **Ribbons & Flowers**, which we will make up at the shortest notice and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

N. B.—We have the pleasure of informing the Ladies of Montgomery county that we have in charge of this branch one of the best Milliners and can guarantee good and fashionable work.

☞ Thankful for past favors we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and promise by strict attention to the wants of our customers to merit a full share of trade.
ANNIE YOUNG & BRO,
apr 12—tf Georgetown, D. C.

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
LADIES OF ROCKVILLE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

I HAVE RETURNED from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore with a beautiful assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

Hats and Bonnets,

Trimmed and Untrimmed, Flowers, Silks and Ribbons, and a regular assortment of

Fancy Goods,

Ladies' and Children's Parasols, at reduced prices.

I have on hand also a large assortment of Pompadour Braids, Chignons, Switches, Rolls and Curls. Corsets from 50 cents a pair upward. Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Ladies' and Gents' Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs. A fine lot of Lace and Linen Collars and Cuffs.

HOOP SKIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

I will also state that by buying at 111 Bridge Street, you can save 20 cents on every dollar of investment. Please give me a call and convince yourself of it.

☞ I have also on hand a large lot of TRIMMED HATS at 50 cents each. You will find an assortment of Goods at 111 Bridge Street which cannot be surpassed.

I have Buttons of every description, Silk, Pearl, Gilt, Bone, Agate and Glass.

Infants' Caps and Bonnets; old ladies' Dress Caps, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.—Country Stores supplied at Baltimore wholesale prices. Do not forget to go to
M. J. YOUNG,
111 BRIDGE STREET,
apr 26—tf GEORGETOWN, D. C.

OLDFIELD'S
Excelsior Pump.

THE undersigned has now on hand about 10,000 feet of White Oak Pump Stock, which has been in soak in Spring water a sufficient length of time to free it from sap.—Any Pump constructed of this stock is guaranteed not to give an unpleasant taste to the water. His arrangements for preparing Pump Stock in the above manner are most ample and complete, and he will always be prepared to put up the

EXCELSIOR PUMP,
At short notice.

Always on hand all kinds of Pump Fixtures, of the very best quality.

Common Wooden Pumps made on the premises where they are to be placed, when desired, at 50 cents a foot.

All Pumps constructed by the subscriber are warranted for one year. After the first year, they will be kept in order by him, for ten years, for the moderate sum of $1 pr year.

All Pumps put in and not proving satisfactory, will be taken out and the money refunded.

Orders by mail, or in person, attended to with promptness, and at moderate prices.

☞ For any further information, apply to Mr. J. Byers, Montgomery House, Rockville, Maryland.
WM. OLDFIELD,
PUMP MAKER.
ap19—1y Fountain Green, Harford Co.

A LARGE STOCK OF SAFETY LAMPS, just received by
dec 22 BOUIC BROS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC GENERAL LAW.

CHAPTER 244.

AN ACT to Authorize the Appointment of Weighers of Grain by the Governor.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Governor by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall, before the adjournment of the present General Assembly, biennially appoint one Weigher General and five assistant weighers of grain, in and for the city of Baltimore, who shall hold their office for the period of two years, from the first Monday in May next ensuing their appointment and qualification, and until their successors be duly qualified.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That every weigher of grain appointed under the provisions of the preceding section, before he proceeds to act as such, shall, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, take and subscribe the following oath, in addition to their oaths required by the constitution and laws, to wit: I, A. B, appointed weigher of grain, in the city of Baltimore, do swear that I will diligently and carefully weigh all grain that I shall be called upon to weigh, and that I will not receive, during the time I hold the office of Weigher General or weigher of grain, any fee or reward from any one directly, or indirectly, for the discharge of my duty, and that I will not buy or sell any grain, or act as agent for any one, or assist in the buying, selling or consigning any grain for any one during the time I shall hold the said office, and, in every other respect, fairly and honestly, without prejudice or partiality, will discharge all the duties of Weigher General or weigher of grain, to the best of my skill and judgment. So help me God.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the Weigher General, before he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall give bond to the State of Maryland, with two securities, to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties hereby imposed upon him.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That each assistant weigher shall give bond to the State, with two securities, to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, with a like condition as the bond of the Weigher General.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That in the event of a failure to perform any duties assigned the said weighers by this article, the said bond or bonds may be put in suit by order of the Comptroller, for the benefit of the State, and judgment rendered thereon as on other official bonds.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That all grain arriving in the city of Baltimore must be reported to the grain weigher's office whether by steamers and vessels of all descriptions, barges or canal boats, and it shall be the duty of the Weigher General of grain to have weighed all grain carried to said city for sale, except grain carried to said city on wagons, carts, railroad cars or through elevators; Provided, however, all grain sent to said city must be weighed by said Weigher General if the owners of said grain shall request it to be weighed by him. It shall be the duty of the Weigher General so proved to weigh all grain within, at least, two hours after the same is reported, and continue weighing until the weighing is completed, and for every failure to comply with this provision the said Weigher General shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace, in Baltimore city, one-half to go to the informer and the other half to the State, the suits to be brought in the name of the State. If any grain shall be brought by water to Baltimore, for sale in bags, the said weighers shall weigh the said grain on board the vessel or steamboat, without removing it from the bags, if the buyer and seller shall mutually agree.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That the Weigher General shall keep an office in some station in the city of Baltimore, convenient to the wharves or place where the trade in grain is chiefly carried on, and shall be in said office, except when upon duty weighing grain, from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 5 o'clock, P. M., ready to receive all applications for weighing and measuring, and to hear and determine all controversies between the buyer and seller, in relation to grain bought or sold as hereinafter provided, and in case of sickness or inability to attend in said office at any time, he shall appoint some one of the other weighers to attend to his duties in his absence.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That the Weigher General, whenever application shall be made to him by any party interested in any grain, to have the same weighed and measured, shall proceed in person or direct some one of the assistant weighers to proceed at once and weigh the same.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That the weigher shall carefully weigh and determine the weight of all grain; and for that purpose shall procure, at his own expense, suitable weights and scales for that purpose.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted*, That no weigher shall weigh grain after it has been once sold and delivered on its arriving in said city, nor shall he, during his continuance in office, buy or sell, either directly or indirectly, or receive any grain, by way of barter, loan or exchange, or in any way intermeddle with or buy himself in procuring to be sold or consigned to any merchant, or in loading any ship or vessel with grain, except the proper grain that may have been grown by the said weigher, under the penalty of two dollars for every bushel so bought or sold; and upon conviction for the offence, he shall be dismissed from his office.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted*, That if any weigher shall accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any gratuity or reward for anything done by him in pursuance of other than what is hereinafter allowed as his compensation, he shall, upon conviction, forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars, and ever after be incompetent to hold the office of weigher under the laws of this State.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted*, That each weigher shall make a daily return to the Weigher General of the number of bushels of grain weighed by him, and the Weigher General shall make or cause to be made an entry of the same in a well bound book, showing the number of bushels weighed and measured for each person, and the said Weigher General shall charge and receive one-fourth cent. per bushel for weighing, and shall charge one-fourth cent. per bushel for measuring—said one-fourth cent. per bushel for measuring shall be paid by the seller to the measurer, and the first named aforesaid one-fourth cent. per bushel for weighing shall be paid by the purchaser, to the Weigher General.

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted*, That the Weigher General shall make a return on the first day of every month, or within ten days thereafter, to the Comptroller, verified by affidavit before some Justice of the Peace, of the number of bushels of grain weighed, and the amount of money received therefor, and shall pay the amount thereof, after deducting necessary office rent, and the payment of the wages of not more than two clerks, at a salary of not more than six hundred dollars per annum for each, to the Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Comptroller.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted*, That the Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Comptroller, shall allow and pay over to the Weigher General and the other weighers one-fourth cent. per bushel upon all grain weighed by them; Provided, the same shall not amount to more than two thousand dollars in the aggregate, for any one year for their Weigher General, and the sum of sixteen hundred dollars for each weigher—it being intended hereby not to pay said officer in gross more than two thousand dollars to the Weigher General and sixteen hundred dollars to each assistant.

SUB SEC. 1. The said weighers shall carefully weigh one bushel in every sixty of wheat and one bushel in every one hundred of corn, rye and oats, for the purpose of ascertaining the average weight of the cargo or parcel of grain, and that in weighing grain sold, it shall not be necessary to measure sixty bushels of wheat, or one hundred bushels of other grain, before taking a draft for weighing; but it shall be the privilege of either party, at any stage of the delivery of the grain, to require that any intermediate draft shall be weighed, and if each party shall have caused an intermediate draft to be weighed, the average weight of the two drafts shall be taken as the accurate weight of the said sixty; or one hundred bushels, as the case may be; and in case only one of the parties shall require an intermediate draft to be weighed, then the average of said intermediate draft and the weigher's draft shall be taken as the weight of said sixty bushels, as the case may be.

SUB SEC. 2. The term grain used in this article shall be construed to mean wheat, rye, oats, corn, buckwheat and barley, and that the standard weight of wheat shall be sixty pounds to the bushel; rye and corn each fifty-six pounds to the bushel; and oats twenty-six pounds to the bushel; buckwheat forty-eight pounds to the bushel; and barley forty-seven pounds to the bushel; and in all contracts hereafter made, a bushel of either of said articles shall be determined by the said weighers respectively, unless the parties to any such contract shall otherwise expressly stipulate.

SUB SEC. 3. The amount to be so paid under the warrant of the Comptroller of the Treasury to the Weigher General and weighers, and for other expenses which may accrue under this Act, shall not exceed the amount to the credit of the weighing fund, as provided by law, and if there shall not be in the Treasury, to the credit of the said grain weighing fund, a sufficient sum after paying the expenses incurred under this Act, to pay in full the said salaries of the Weigher General and said weighers, then ratable deduction shall be made between the said Weigher General and said weighers.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted*, That if either the Weigher General or any assistant weigher shall fail or refuse to make the report and pay over the money required of them by this Article, or shall make a false report, on complaint of the Comptroller to the Governor, (and it is hereby made his duty to complain whenever either of said officers shall fail to do their duty,) the Governor shall forthwith suspend him from office, and he shall remain suspended until he complies with the provisions of this section; and if the Weigher General shall fail to comply for two weeks after the time provided for by this Article, he shall be dismissed from office.

SEC. 16. *And be it enacted*, That if the Weigher General, or any assistant weigher, shall make a false return, either in amount of weights or money received and paid over, he shall be liable on his bond and be ever afterwards incapable of holding any office under the Grain Laws of this State.

SEC. 17. *And be it enacted*, The Comptroller shall, whenever the Weigher General shall fail to make the return to the Treasurer hereinbefore required, send a copy of his bond to the State's Attorney for the City of Baltimore, to be put in suit, whose duty it shall be to proceed thereon, for the speedy recovery of the penalty thereof, as upon other official bonds.

SEC. 18. *And be it enacted*, That the Treasurer shall open an account with the grain weighing fund, and credit to said account or fund all money paid into the Treasury by the Weigher General, and the surplus of fees that may hereafter be received from any weigher holding office under the provisions of any other law, and pay the amount directed by law to be paid thereout, and charge them to said fund, and shall invest the balance remaining in the Treasury to its account, for the benefit of said fund, to be hereafter disposed of under the direction of the General Assembly of Maryland, for building a warehouse in the City of Baltimore for the accommodation of the grain trade of this State.

SEC. 19. *And be it enacted*, That the Weigher General may appoint as many assistant weighers and measurers of grain as the demands of trade require, and fix their compensations; *Provided*, it shall not be more than one-fourth of a cent a bushel—one-half to be paid by the buyer and the other half by the seller, and may dismiss them for neglect of or improper discharge of duty; but before said measurers shall perform any duty, each shall take an oath before some Justice of the Peace for the faithful and impartial performance of the duties of his office.

SEC. 20. *And be it enacted*, That no person except those appointed under this Article, shall weigh or measure any grain in the City of Baltimore that may arrive for sale as provided by this law, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for every offence, to be recovered in the name of the State, for the use of the informer, before any Justice of the Peace for the City of Baltimore.

SEC. 21. *And be it enacted*, That the Weigher General and the assistant weighers to be appointed by virtue of this Act, unless prevented by sickness or inability, shall attend to their respective duties in person, and not by deputy, under a penalty of five hundred dollars—one-half to the informer and the other to the State.

SEC. 22. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act passed the General Assembly of Maryland, at the January Session, 1872.
AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY,
Secretary Senate.
MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk House of Delegates.
Approved April —, 1872.
June21—1t

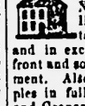
LARGE AND VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE,
NEAR ROCKVILLE, MD.

THE subscribers, as attorneys for the owner, offer at private sale, a valuable farm of—

229 ACRES, more or less,

lying about a mile from Rockville on the Darnestown Road.

This most desirable farm is in a high state of cultivation; contains about 50 acres of prime Chestnut and Oak timber; has water in every field; and fencing all in good order.



The improvements consist of a NEW FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, it being a Two Story Cottage, well finished in every respect, and in excellent condition, with piazza in front and south sides, and dry cellar in basement. Also a fine orchard of peaches and apples in full bearing, and new Barn, Stable and Granary.

The farm will be divided if preferred and any part sold.

☞ Title indisputable, and terms accommodating. RICH'D M. WILLIAMS,
Attorney at Law,
oct 6—tf* Rockville, Md.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this office.

Poetical.

The Little Boy That Died.

I am alone in the chamber now,
And the midnight hour is near,
And the fagot's crack and the clock's dull tick,
Are the only sounds I hear:
And over my soul in its solitude,
Sweet feelings of sadness glide;
For my heart and my eyes are full when I think
Of the little boy that died.

I went home one night to my father's house—
Went home to the dear one's all—
And softly I opened the garden gate,
And softly the door of the hall;
My mother came out to meet her son,
She kissed me and then she sighed,
And her head fell on my neck and she wept
For the little boy that died.

I shall miss him when the flowers come
In the garden where he played;
I shall miss him more by the fireside,
When the flowers are all decayed;
I shall see his toys in his empty chair,
And the horse he used to ride,
And they will speak with a silent speech
Of the little boy that died.

We shall go home to our Father's house—
To our Father's house in the skies—
Where the hope of souls has no blight,
Nor love broken ties.
We shall roam on the banks of the river of peace
And bathe in its blissful tide;
And one of the joys of life shall be
The little boy that died.

—*Dr. Chalmers.*

Selected Miscellany.

From the New York Times.

Murder Will Out.

On the night of the 24th of last November, a farmer named Dennison Miller was killed by an assassin. The deed was perpetrated in Miller's own house at a place called Greenfield, not far from Detroit. By the testimony of the murdered man's wife the facts were as follows: Mrs Miller heard a cat howling in the dining-room a little after midnight; she rose from her husband's side and went to let the cat out of the front door. When she opened the door for that purpose a man rushed past her without speaking and on into the chamber. She heard a quick scuffle, a cry and a heavy fall, and then the intruder disappeared, she knew not whither. Mrs. Miller found her husband on the floor, weltering in his blood. He was stabbed through the heart and never spoke afterwards. The alarm was given, and every effort was subsequently made to trace the murderer. He was not found, however, despite the most vigilant search and protracted enquiry, and after a time the case was set down as one of those destined to baffle human detection. The affair was a nine days' wonder, much talked of by the press and in society, but not the faintest clue was ever hit upon, and finally the subject appeared to die out and be forgotten.

Two or three weeks ago, however, events fell out that excited the suspicion of the sheriff of the county as to the identity of the murderer. Fresh study of the case revealed corroborative evidence of the truth of this suspicion, and at last the sheriff has been able to lay his hand on the shoulders of the secret midnight homicide, and to say "thou art the man." The case is one of the most singular in the annals of crime, and its history powerfully exemplifies the fact that the most ingenious and cool-blooded devices of which men are capable do not always suffice to shield them from the consequences of wickedness.

It now transpires that the assassin of Miller has never left the scene of his murder; that he is well known to the neighborhood, including Miller's family, and that he has continued on intimate relations with that family ever since the fatal night of the stabbing. His name is William Smith, and strange to say, he is but eighteen years of age. The cunning and deliberation with which he prepared to commit his bloody deed, and with which he sought to cover his tracks subsequently, are almost incredible. He had for some time been working with a neighbor of Miller named Maple. He slept in Maple's house, sharing a bed with his employer's son. Some days before the murder Smith bought in Detroit a small quantity of chloroform. This was to narcotize young Maple with before Smith should set out on his baleful errand—a part of the scheme that was successfully carried out.

After dark, but before going to bed, Smith placed a ladder against an adjoining roof in such a way that he could pass from the window of the room to the ladder, and so make his way to the ground. The house being locked up and others sleeping in it who might be disturbed by a person going through the entries within, the motive for this precaution becomes obvious. On the night of the assassination Smith waited until young Maple was fast asleep and then drugged him with the chloroform. He then descended by the ladder, and passed swiftly through the fields, under cover of a starless sky, until he reached the house of his intended victim. Finding no [illegible] to make the weapon, to let it be seen by several persons, and then to sell it to him (Smith) some days after.—Even this bold and hazardous scheme was put into effect; the peddler went his way from that part of the country, and had Smith remained quiet at this point he might have been safe to this day.

But the singular temptation came upon him, in fact, induced by previous impunity, no doubt—to go to a place called Dearborn and throw a train of cars off the track. In this attempt, when on the very point of success, he was providentially caught, and his capture suggested to the sheriff, the train of research that led to the identification of Smith as Miller's assassin. When asked what his motives were in seeking the destruction of hundreds who had never harmed him, the young scoundrel calmly made answer that he only wanted to see the cars plunge into the river! The cool diabolism of this reply led the sheriff, by a natural association of ideas, to ponder over the motiveless cruelty of the killing of Miller, and thus led up to the final result.

It appears that Smith has "influential friends," and that he was released on bail in $5,000 for his attempt on the passenger train; but on the very same night evidently resolved to console himself for this unreasonable interruption of his pleasures, he went off to a neighboring town called Ecorse, and playfully set a barn on fire. He was again arrested, and this time did not escape from custody until the whole list of his crimes had been brought home to him. The evidence was purely presumptive, but still very strong, when the sheriff felt warranted in suddenly charging the prisoner, point blank to his face, with Miller's murder.

The result was that Smith broke down—the excitement of the two arrests on the same day having apparently shaken his nerve—and confessed all. The youthful murderer is said to be extremely handsome and is pronounced by able medical men to be entirely sane. His incentive would appear to have been simply a furious, overwhelming passion for crime; and, considering his total unscrupulousness, his audacity and his great cunning, it is a fortunate thing that his career of guilt has been cut as short as it has, and that only a single life, so far as is known, has been sacrificed to his lust for crime.

A Laughable Love Story.

A rich old gentleman had only one daughter, possessed of high attractions, moral, personal and pecuniary. She was engaged and devoutly attached to a young man in every respect worthy of her choice. All the marriage preliminaries were arranged, and the wedding was fixed to take place on a certain Thursday. On the Monday preceding the wedding-day the bride and groom elect, who was to have received $20,000 down on his wedding-day, and a further sum of $100,000 on his father-in-law's death, (an event which would probably soon occur,) had a little jealous squabble with his intended at an evening party. The "tiff" arose in consequence of his paying more attention to a lady with sparkling eyes and costly ringlets.

The gentleman retorted, and spoke tauntingly of a certain cousin whose waistcoat was the admiration of the company, and hinted that it had been embroidered by the fair heiress herself. He added that it would be soon enough for him to be schooled after they were married; and that she had adopted the "breeches a little too soon. After the supper they became reconciled apparently, and the bridegroom elect, on taking leave, was kind and affectionate. On the next morning the swain regretted the angry feeling he had exhibited, and the cutting sarcasm with which he had given it vent; and as a part of the *amende honorable*, packed up a magnificent satin dress which he had previously bespoke for his beloved (which had been sent home in the interval), and sent to the lady with the following note:

"Dearest Jane: I have been unable to close my eyes all night, in thinking of our misunstanding last evening, pray pardon me; and, in token of your forgiveness, deign to accept the accompanying dress, and wear it for the sake of your most affectionate Henry."

Having written the note, he gave it to a servant to deliver with the parcel. But as a pair of pantaloons happened to need repairing, he availed himself of the opportunity (the servant having to pass the tailor's shop) to send them in another package to the tailor. The man made the fatal blunder! left the satin dress with Snip, and took the note and the damaged trowsers to the lady. So exasperated was she at what she considered a deliberate affront, that when her admirer called she ordered the door to be closed in his face, refused to listen to any explanation, and resolutely broke off the match.

A MINUTE TOO LATE.—There arrived at Fillard's Hotel, in New Albany, Ind., the other morning, from Salem, Ind., Mr. Lewis Thompson and Miss Alice Bell. Lewis and Alice have a history, as who have not? They have had a hankering for each other for lo! these many years; but cruel parents and relatives interfered to prevent the consummation of their happiness, and so they indulged in a couple of runaways, both times being overhauled and returned to their homes with a cruelty perfectly savage. Only a couple of weeks ago they attempted an escape, but were captured at New Albany and returned to their parental ancestors, the old folks on both sides being opposed to the match.

But love laughs at the ingenious artisans of the lock persuasion, and after pretending for a couple of weeks to be entirely simmered down, Lewis and Alice again eloped, and accompanied by a gentleman friend as a witness, arrived again in New Albany. No time was to be lost. License and a Justice of the Peace were soon procured and just as the Justice had closed the sentence, "I pronounce you man and wife," the father of Alice stepped into the room. Young Thompson looked at him in a quizzical sort of way, and merely remarked, "Four aces this time, old man." The old man did not rage, or rant or rise to explain. He did look mad, though, but said nothing.

At a school exhibition which came off a short time since, one of the little boys, who had a grudge against his teacher on account of a recent flogging, is said to have delivered this pointed oration:

"Oh Lord of Love
Look from above
On us poor little scholars!
We've had a fool
To teach our school
And paid him fifty dollars."

It struck the distinguished instructor who had struck the youthful poet-orator, like a forty-ton chunk of thunder from a cloudless sky, and more than brought down the house.

The editor of the Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* advertised that he would publish marriage notices for $1 each, or a kiss from the bride. A "lady of color" handed him her marriage notice the other day, at the same time tendering a smack from the lips of the bride. George Ballou, the editor of the *Gazette*, published that notice, as he alleges, free, and now he has changed his rates for marriage notices.

A NEW VERSION.—A boy in school was reading a lesson from the Bible in that deliberate fashion so usual with chaps of six, and when he came to the passage, "Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from guile," drawled out, with a decided emphasis:

"Keep—thy—tongue from evil, and thy lips—from—girls."

"Sal," cried a girl, looking out at the upper story of a small grocery, addressing another girl who was trying to enter at the first door, "we're all been to camp meeting and been converted; so when you want milk on Sunday, you'll have to come round to the back door."

A prisoner arraigned before a recorder in New Orleans was told: "I really don't know whether I had better fine you one or ten dollars; what's your idea about it?" Prisoner—"Your honor, all I have to plead is that you will not set down *aught* in malice."

A drunken man in Lafayette couldn't light the right lamp, though he used up all the teeth in his wife's hair comb for matches.—Since that night his own head has not required either brush or comb.

Caught Him.—A Missouri farmer attempted to smoke out a rabbit and burned up half a mile of fence and over a hundred apple trees. He caught the rabbit.

Grant's Nepotism—Relative Pardoned.

[Wash. Cor. N. Y. World, June 12.]

An extreme bad case of Presidential nepotism has broken out in Kansas, and from the circumstances alleged it is one of the worst that has been developed since the Grant family put on the robes of royalty. Some time ago Charles H. Hayden was indicted at Topeka, Kansas, for the robbery of the mails. The evidence against the criminal is said to have been ample, and the case was to have come on in the winter term of the United States Court, but the tie of consanguinity was established to the President's satisfaction, when the latter ordered Attorney General Akerman to direct the District Attorney of Topeka to discontinue the case upon the restoration of the amount stolen by the criminal. The following correspondence will further explain the character of this transaction:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, December 15, 1871.

Albert H. Horton, United States Attorney at Chicago, Kansas:

SIR: In pursuance of the request of the Postmaster General, a copy of whose letter is herewith transmitted, and of the direction of the President therein expressed, you will consent to the release of Charles H. Hayden, indicted in your district for robbing of the mails, upon the performance of the conditions expressed in said letter.

Very respectfully,
A. T. AKERMAN, Attorney General.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1871.

SIR: By direction of the President a nolle prosequi is granted in the case of the United States vs. Charles H. Hayden, indicted at Topeka, Kansas, for robbery of the mails, and you are hereby respectfully requested to issue the necessary order for his release, on the condition of his making full restitution of the money which it is charged he has improperly taken, upon satisfactory proof of the same. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

To Hon. A. T. Akerman, Attorney General.

One of the Presents.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes the following as the reply of General Grant to a present of $105,000 forwarded to him by Gen. Daniel Butterfield, then holding a commission in the army, and while holding it, appointed sub-Treasurer in New York, in which he was detected in fraudulent complicity in the great gold conspiracy, but was allowed to resign from the army without a court-martial. Butterfield, on the 15th of February, 1869, enclosed the gift in this form:

[Inclosure.]

Mortgage	$30,437 50
50,000 7-20 U. S. bonds, 1st series,	54,725 00
Cash	19,837 50
Total	$105,000 00

The reply of Grant was in these words:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1869.

DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 15th, inclosing me the handsome testimonial of the citizens of New York, with the names of all the too-generous contributors to it, is received.

Through you I wish to thank the gentlemen whose names you have enclosed to me, individually and collectively. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

At this time, Gen. Grant was President-elect of the United States. It would be interesting now to have a list of these "too-generous" givers, to see how many and what offices were given to them. Will some of the Grant organs furnish the information?

What a Grant Delegate Said.

In the Philadelphia correspondence of the *Tribune* we find the following, which we do not for a moment doubt expresses the honest convictions, not only of the delegate referred to, but of many others who recorded themselves for the renomination of General Grant:

A Western delegate said that inquiry had convinced him that a majority of the Convention was at heart opposed to Grant, and would rejoice at the nomination of almost anybody in his place, but that not a man would dare to start a movement against him. "It is the best put-up job I ever saw," the delegate continued. "I came here hoping to be able to organize a movement to lay Grant aside, for it is as certain as fate that we shall go to destruction under his lead. I find plenty of sympathy and dozens of men who agree with me as to the wisdom of finding another candidate, but no one has the courage to act. All say that everything is fixed by Grant's managers, and that any man who should show the least disposition to oppose the cut-and-dried programme would be choked off by the chairman or howled down by the meeting. I feel sick of the whole affair."

Another Prominent Journal Bolts.

The Syracuse *Standard*, edited by H. A. Burnum, heretofore a staunch Republican journal, refuses to support Grant and Wilson.

"If any time we have intimated that, under any circumstances, we could support General Grant for President, it has been upon the impression that some of his derelictions were susceptible of explanation, and that he would be placed upon a platform generous in its inspiration and broad in its scope. Now that his most gifted and ardent champions are obliged to confess the indictments against him sustained, and the platform upon which he stands fail to come up to the liberal standard of peace and good-will, whose adoption alone comprehends the prosperity of the republic and the supremacy of liberty and law, we should be without excuse if we sustained him. It needs but few words to declare our opposition to the reelection of President Grant under the unhappy auspices of the Philadelphia Convention. Thus conscientiously believing, proud as ever of the achievements of the Republican party, devoted as ever to the principles upon which it was founded and which have been stricken to the earth by those whom an untoward fate has lifted into its leadership, and deeply regretting the necessity which is upon us, we repudiate the action of the Convention and decline to support its nominees."

A NEGRO CONGRESSMAN'S WIFE.—Mr. Elliot has his wife here, a very handsome stylish woman with little negro blood in her veins, hardly enough to distinguish her from our own race. One day she entered the diplomatic gallery, where there were several wives of Congressmen, and a flutter was the consequence. Some left, and others informed the gentlemanly usher that he must never again subject them to the crushing indignity. Those who made the most fuss about it were the wives of the most Radical Congressmen.—*Washington Letter.*

SOLD FOR TAXES.—One hundred and six pieces of real estate in Norfolk were sold for taxes last week. They belonged generally to poor people, many of whom are thus rendered homeless, some of whom, says the Virginian, will probably have to go the poorhouse for shelter.

A woman in Kansas City made a fire in the stove, put her bread in the oven, and then made a half-hour visit to a neighbor. When she returned the bread was burned, and so was the house.