THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

Friday Morning——Nov. 22, 1872.

The Next Legislature of Maryland.

The Radicals are already casting about and laying their plans to carry the next House of Delegates. This is taking time by the forelock and means business. A writer in the Baltimore *American* basing his calculation upon the recent election fixes the representation in the next House of Delegates at 59 Radicals and 23 Democrats—the Senate 12 Rads and 14 Democrats. The last Legislature was largely Democratic, but as the opposition carried this year seventeen of the twenty-three counties of the State, they have some show of reason for their calculation and will certainly succeed unless the Democrats take prompt measures to counteract their efforts. Most of the counties carried by them this year are as essentially Democratic as they were a year ago. A glance at the table, in another column, will show the vote in all these counties, and will also show that they were carried for Grant, not for any particular love for that gentleman, but because of the unpopularity of Greeley, who could not rally the masses. By the table it will be seen that more than *Ten Thousand* Democrats absented themselves from the polls, making no allowance for the increased number of voters who were put upon the registration lists. The number of Radical voters is increased nearly *Five Thousand*, leaving the State Democratic by a large majority. We have no fault to find with those Democrats who refused to support Greeley—they had a right to do so—but then, we can see no reason why they declined supporting their Congressional candidates. The Presidential contest being over, with all its drawbacks, let us now return to first principles and set about repairing the mischief done—if any—and of returning to the next House of Delegates a Democratic majority. This can only be done by union, concession, harmony; and by bringing forward the best men for places of public trust, and by giving them an undivided support. The time was when the Democratic party moved in unbroken column and rallied to the support of their nominees, and they will do so again when the bugle sounds to action.

We have no fear of losing the State next Fall if all do their duty—if the best men are brought forward for office—and all dissensions healed, as they ought to be. The Radicals have stolen the Democratic organization, and we must now learn a lesson from them—unite, and support our nominees. This done, the result is not uncertain—but contrariwise, and the State is lost. See to it.

The Future of the South.

Some of the Radical journals—now that Grant is secure for the next four years—are predicting that the South will find more favor at his hands, and even some Southern journals are more hopeful. We confess that to us the outlook is not so cheerful. It might be that Grant, if left to pursue his own counsels, may somewhat change his policy, but there is little hope with a President borne into power with the whirlwind of popular favor—surrounded by a Congress overwhelming in its majority—looking to recent results as an endorsement of all former acts, and surrounded by such men as Butler, Morton, Conkling, Nye, Blaine, Cameron, and others of that ilk—men who are to shape the legislation of the country, and in whose breasts dwell no feeling of sympathy for the down-trodden South. From such as these it is hoping against hope. Gen. Grant certainly has it in his power to make for himself a name that will live long after he has left the theatre of action, if he will cut loose from the bold bad men with whom he is surrounded and rise above the petty partizanship of the hour and take a broad and philanthropic view of the situation. It it took blood to save the Union from dismemberment it takes a love for that Union to cement it together. The simple act of grace—already promised—to grant amnesty to all without exception, is matter of small consequence to them and the country.—But there are hearts bleeding in the South, whose stay and prop are suffering in a Northern prison—sent there by merciless Judges and still more merciless juries—for alleged violations of the laws. Admitting their criminality true—their punishment just we never will—is vengeance to last forever? Here is room for the exercise of that clemency which, if exercised, will raise him higher in the world's estimation than ever was warrior's clad in mail.—Let him turn his eye to that Northern prison-house, and ask himself, "is there no balm in Gilead—is there no physician there?"

Let him withdraw his troops from the South and permit the people to enact their own laws and govern themselves in their own way, and the blessings of thousands will descend upon his head. Then will there be a restored nationality and the people of the Union go on prospering and to prosper.

So necessity whatever exists for the presence of troops at the South—they are doing no good, but are goading the people to madness either by the commission of some act of robbery or the apprehension of some unfortunate individual against whom some malicious person prefers an unfounded charge. These are the men these villains are now subserving and their presence is as hateful as it is unnecessary. There are no people in the Union more disposed to keep the peace and observe the laws than the people of the South, and yet there are no people who have suffered more, and upon pretexts wholly false or so exaggerated as to throw doubt upon the whole matter. Surely it is time to mitigate the severity of their punishment. Let us see if Gen. Grant has the magnanimity to lend to them a helping hand.

THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA.—The official vote of Virginia shows a falling off of 26,684 from the vote of 1869, when it gave Walker a majority of over 10,000. Grant carries the State by a majority of less than 2000. Enough voters in one county alone—Augusta—stay at home which would have given the State to Greeley. The same is true of Maryland, and in the Greeley carries the State by a small majority, voters enough stayed from the polls to have thrown the State for Greeley by a majority of thousands. It is simply ridiculous, then, to claim either of these States for Grant.

Prof. M. B. Sarra, of Baltimore, will sail during the present month from New York for the Island of Jamaica, West Indies, where, with several members of his family, he will pass the winter. His health has not been good for some time past.

NEW COUNTY.—At the late election, a vote was taken in Allegany county, Md., on dividing that county into two counties, under an act passed at the last session of the Legislature. The vote decided in favor of the new county, which will be called Garrett, after the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The town of Oakland, on the Allegany mountains, was selected as the county seat of the new county. Garrett will make twenty-three counties in the State.

LARGE TURNIPS.—The excellent lady, Mrs. Judge Bowie, left at our office, last week, four Turnips, each one of which weighed *Four and a Quarter Pounds!* They were of a fine variety and we return our thanks for the same. Mrs. B. is certainly a good judge of Turnips, and a better judge of the place to send them. She also presented us with a Gourd, from which, some day, we hope to drink to her health in the cold and sparkling water that is drawn up in "the old oaken bucket" that hangs at the well.

RELIGIOUS.—A series of services have been held in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this place, since Sunday evening last, preparatory to the visitation of the Bishop and the administration of the sacrament and the rite of confirmation. On account of the horse disease, Bishop Pinkney failed to attend, but will visit the Diocese some time next month.

ANOTHER.—The horse disease, or epizootic, as it is called, is abating in intensity in this county, and many animals have recovered and others are convalescing. We have heard of none dying, though great caution is necessary. Business on the line of the Canal has suffered, but was slightly improving at last accounts.

THE WHEAT.—We learn from intelligent sources that the Wheat is looking remarkably well in this county.

TO BE HUNG.—Barney Woods, convicted of the murder of Cheesemaw, is to be hung in Washington, on Wednesday next, and Charles Johnson, colored, for the murder of his wife, is to be hung on the 7th of December.

Gutman, at 117 Bridge street, Georgetown, D. C., is throwing a large stock of Carpeting, and other Dry Goods, upon the market, at greatly reduced prices. Particular attention is called to the advertisement in this paper. Persons in need of such articles had better call soon.

President Gorman, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, has determined to keep the canal open for navigation until he is compelled to close it on account of ice.

The London policemen are on a strike and thus far cannot be brought to terms.

Later accounts say that Gen. Beauregard beat that nigger for administrator of public improvements in New Orleans.

GRATIFYING.—It must be a source of gratification to every friend of Hon. John Ritchie to know that, notwithstanding all the assaults upon his character by unscrupulous men, that his competitor, Mr. Lowades, ran about three hundred and fifty votes behind Grant in Frederick county, several hundred behind Grant's vote in Washington county, and also behind in Montgomery county. The only county in which Lowades ran ahead of Grant was in Allegany county, and this fact we suppose was owing to the open desertions in that county of gentlemen who had formerly acted with the Democratic party. Lowades rode into office on Grant's back and Greeley's weight nailed Ritchie down.—*Frederick Citizen.*

WASTE NO CHARITY.—We only echo the opinion expressed by many, and, in some instances to their honor, by those who have been among the heaviest losers when we say it It will not be consistent with the self-respect and resources of Boston to allow itself to be the recipient of funds from abroad, tendered to relieve distress. The noble, prompt and numerous offers of such funds call for heartiest gratitude. But our case is not like that of Chicago; and we have ample means to take care of all the destitution within our borders. Help to revive business and give employment to the unemployed will, of course be welcome from any quarter; but it would be false pretence to allow the impression to prevail that we need money gifts for charity. For the credit of the city, and as a matter of just pride, our great calamity must not tempt us to accept sympathy in the form of material donations as if we had claims upon such benevolence, however liberally and kindly pressed upon us.—*Boston Transcript.*

GEN. LEE'S ROOM.—The Nashville Union and American says: A gentleman residing in this city, and who returned from Washington and Lee University, of Virginia, relates some pleasants facts connected with the last days of Gen. Lee. He says that the private room, in the University, which the General occupied, has been left just as it was when he went out of it on the morning he took to his bed, and from which he never arose. The General went into his room at the usual hour that morning, put on his slippers, took a seat near a window from which he drew the curtain partially back and began reading a copy of the Nashville Union. He had been complaining of feeling unwell, and after a short time he laid the paper on the table and left the room, never more to return. To-day the visitor to the University is shown the room, which he is allowed to enter, but is prohibited from touching anything. On the dust-covered table he sees the paper as it dropped from the hand of the chieftain, and near the chair, which is partly turned around, his slippers. The curtain is in the same position in which the General had placed it, and in the inkstand is the deeply-corroded pen, just as it had been left when last used. A guard is mounted at the door every day to see that nothing about the room is disturbed by any one visiting it.

DEATH FROM GAS FROM A LIME KILN.—Yesterday morning the workmen at the lime kiln of G. W. Bowen, Lower Canton, found the body of an unknown white man lying on the wall surrounding the kiln. He wore spectacles, and appeared to be about fifty-five years of age. Justice Swayne, of Baltimore county, was at once notified, and Constable August W. Ste summoned a jury of inquest, who, after hearing a statement of the case, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death accidentally from inhaling the gas of the lime kiln. The name and home of the ill-fated man could not be ascertained, and he was buried at the expense of the county.—*Balt. Gaz. 8th.*

BURNING OF A FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, belonging to the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church, was destroyed by fire on the 15th instant. Loss about $50,000; insured for $35,000, including $5,000 in the North American, of Philadelphia. There were about sixty young ladies in the college at the time, all of whom escaped with their wardrobes, and have been provided comfortable quarters by the citizens. This is the third time the college has been burned in nine years. Several persons were severely injured while endeavoring to save the building.

AN EPIZOOTIC WARNING.—A man, by the name of Becker, who resides near Quarryville, New York, owned a couple of horses that had the distemper. In cleaning out the manger, the other day, the virus came in contact with a flesh wound on his hand. In a short time his hand and arm became so terribly inflamed and swollen, they had to be amputated. Soon after the amputation he died. Persons owning horses cannot exercise too much prudence in this respect, as the matter from this distemper is risk poison to the human system.

POLITICAL.

Vote of Maryland.

We give below the vote of the State for 1872 as compared with that of 1871. The figures will be found useful for future reference. The result to some counties is astonishing, and furnishes their own comment:

Counties	1872. FOR PRESIDENT. Greeley (D. L.)	Grant (Rep.)	1871. FOR GOVERNOR. Whyte (Dem.)	Tome (Rep)
Allegany	2,695	3,301	2,711	3,541
Ann Arundel	3,349	3,546	2,703	2,403
Balt. city	24,694	19,524	22,874	14,767
Balt. co.	4,113	2,178	5,209	3,054
Calvert	692	1,070	1,073	908
Caroline	1,036	1,108	1,269	1,198
Carroll	3,508	2,587	2,858	2,588
Cecil	2,103	2,547	2,596	2,870
Charles	1,200	1,591	1,575	1,400
Dorchester	1,756	1,832	2,039	1,766
Frederick	3,870	4,924	4,671	5,068
Harford	1,958	2,119	2,555	1,891
Howard	1,197	1,304	1,497	1,153
Kent	1,023	1,638	1,907	1,698
Montgomery	2,121	2,949	2,257	1,840
P. George's	1,631	2,264	2,285	1,840
Q. Anne's	1,807	1,635	2,046	1,630
St. Mary's	1,140	1,536	1,512	1,404
Somerset		490 maj.	1,751	1,641
Talbot	143 maj.		1,703	1,569
Washington	3,203	3,539	3,740	3,652
Wicomico	1,496	1,083	1,630	1,006
Worcester	1,733	1,166	1,504	728
	64,998	63,053	73,908	58,810
	63,653			

Greeley's maj. 1,945.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st district—Wilson, dem., 875 majority.
2d district—Archer, dem., 302 majority.
3d district—O'Brien, dem., 1,329 majority.
4th district—Swann, dem., 1,202 majority.
5th district—Albert, rep., 720 majority.
6th district—Lowades, rep., 1,705 majority.

The Mask Off.

Under this caption, Forney's *Press*, the leading Republican organ published in Philadelphia, said, recently, in reference to the fraud practiced in Pennsylvania:

"When so large a majority was declared for the Republican State ticket on the 8th of October, we stated that we did not regard the result as fraudulent. Our judgment rested on the belief that Gen. Grant's prestige and the demoralization of the Democracy in consequence of the surrender at Baltimore, had done the work; but every hour's subsequent experience has proved a system of frauds unparalleled in the records of elections in this country. The last evidence is that revealed in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday last, reported at length in our local department. It does not depend on newspaper surmises, but is the result of an examination made on the authority of Judge Pierce, of the same Court, by a member of the Municipal Reform Association."

Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, than whom no man stands higher for integrity and purity of moral character, in a letter to Chief Justice James Thompson, who was defeated at the October election, speaking of the frauds in Philadelphia, says:

"My comfort is, and I think it ought to be yours, that honor, eminent fitness and noble manhood have been set aside by one of the most hell-born combinations that ever disgraced our once glorious old Commonwealth."

Radicals against Foreigners.

As the constitution, so-called, of the United States, now stands, Fred Douglass, or any other negro can be elected to the Presidency of the United States, and CARL SCHURZ can not.—Now it would seem that, if the politicians in Congress opposed to the Administration, have any adroitness, they can bring up the question of an amendment at the next session, in the respect indicated, so as to compel the Radical leaders to show their hands, and vote in favor of such a proposition or against it. They ought to be compelled to proclaim to the adopted citizens of this country that they intend them to occupy a lower political grade than negroes, and do not consider them as worthy of public confidence.

This is practically the position which our adopted citizens now occupy, and the responsibility for a further continuance of this monstrous state of things should be fastened upon the Radicals, to whom it rightfully belongs. The Democracy, it is well known, would vote to a man for an amendment to the constitution which would admit foreigners to the highest office in the government. The only champions of a policy which places Germans, Irish and others below the negro are the Radicals. They ought to be made to face the music. Our adopted citizens throughout the country have too much self-respect to sustain a party which deliberately places them in a political position below the negro.—*The Baltimorean.*

To regale what has been lost through faithless leaders we know is difficult, but not impossible, and the party should immediately set itself to work to regale the ground so foolishly and needlessly lost.

This may be done, and should be, by the substitution of true, unselfish men as leaders, in whom the party could place implicit confidence, and a return to the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. Upon the preservation, perpetuation, and success of these principles rest all the hopes of the friends of republican institutions in the country.

Upon these principles rest the whole fabric of our Government, and the issues which they give birth to are live vital issues, which can never die; they are the issues which must always exist between the friends of civil liberty and self-government on the one side, and the advocates of centralization and despotism on the other.

Let us then return to the faith of the true Jeffersonian Democracy; and with our feet once more planted upon solid ground, let us battle on for the right, for as God is just we must be victorious in the end.—*Jeffersonian.*

It is very clear that from the Pacific to the St. John's that famous "tidal wave" set back after the October elections, as if lashed by the furies. It has come upon us—

"As the winds come when forests are rended,
As the waves come when navies are stranded."

It is about strong enough, indeed, to topple over the ships and hopes of those who have more strength than is profitable—more power than is desirable for a well-governed party—more ambition than is safe—more leaders than places to hold them. We have before seen armies so great, and leaders so zealous, as to fall to pieces of their own superincumbent weight. We shall hope, however, for some steady men at the helm, and that the counsels of the better men of the party may in the end prevail.—*New York Express.*

GRANT'S RESERVES.—From Saturday night last until Monday night five car loads of colored voters passed through here from Washington, going South, to cast their votes in the Presidential election. These people were in charge of a Government official, and were of course going South to cast their votes for Grant. We do not report this in any partisan spirit, but only to show the spirit of the times. It is but a matter of course, and one that we are not at all surprised at, indeed we are not surprised at any thing that takes place in these degenerate days. Transporting voters into places where they are needed is, but a small part of the programme that is to be carried on in this age. A few years more and it will not even be necessary to do this.—*Mansfield Gazette.*

BEEF MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—New York, Nov. 18.—The dropsy, the new horse disease, has made its appearance in all the city car stables. Fifty per cent of the horses attacked are said to die, and the horses affected are mainly those worked while suffering from the epizootic. Stablemen are becoming alarmed.

The Titusville Robbery.

A special dispatch from Pittsburg, Penn., gives the following details of a villainous robbery in Titusville:

Titusville, in the oil regions, is in a state of excitement over a most daring robbery, which was perpetrated there on Friday night. While the family of John Watson, residing on the hill opposite the old Hinkly refinery, were at supper, a party of men, numbering five, entered the house, and approaching Mr. Watson with pistols in hand and masks on their faces, demanded his money. They cautioned the family not to make the least noise, telling them that it was their money they wanted, and that all must submit to be bound and gagged, and that if they made the least resistance they would call in the balance of the gang, who were guarding the entrance outside. They proceeded to handcuff the family, applying ser-irons to the men—John Watson and Archibald Stewart—the latter the son-in-law of the former, at the same time gagging them, and then tying the entire family together. They next ordered Watson to open his safe. The latter replied: "My money is all at Warren, deposited with my brother." They replied, "We know whom you refer to, but your money is in the house, and we must have it."—Watson thereupon, with the muzzle of a huge revolver placed against his ear, opened the safe, and something like two thousand dollars were abstracted. After the safe had been robbed the family were tied in a long row and compelled to follow the thieves down in the cellar, then up through every room in the house, and, at the peril of their lives, information as to where valuables were kept was demanded and given. After a thorough search the family were conducted back to the dining room. Mrs. Watson, Susan Stewart, and Archibald Stewart, were placed on a lounge, blindfolded, ironed, and gagged, and tied to the stove in such a manner that if they moved the stove would tip over on them. The fiends then left the house, having remained about an hour and a half, while the balance—nine in all—were standing watch on the outside. In the hurry to depart the lighted lamp was upset and the house set on fire.

The robbers then returned, and taking clothes from the wardrobes, threw them on the burning portion of the dwelling, and with the utmost difficulty succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Mr. Watson was severely burned, but the robbers made no endeavor to pull him from the flames. James Stewart, a member of the family, arrived home after midnight and found the family in a sorry plight. The irons on Watson cut him into the bone, and he was bleeding profusely. Those on the other members of the family were also very painful, and were taken off only by severing them with a file. The thieves had handcuffs for every member of the house, and their pockets full of handkerchiefs. They had also a plentiful supply of leg-irons. The police were notified, and at 2 o'clock this morning all the hotels in the place were searched and the town scoured, but no arrests have so far been made. The villains have so effectively done their work as to give no clue to their whereabouts. The greatest excitement exists in the oil regions over this devilish outrage. It is very evident that the party were aware that Watson had money in the house, as he had neglected to deposit a sum, the exact amount of which he does not know. None of the family were severely injured but Mr. Stewart, whose feet and hands are dreadfully burned by the upsetting of the lamp.

The Quagga, a Substitute for the Horse.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Probably most of our readers know no more of the quagga, than what they have learned by seeing its picture in the school geographies, or in books of African travel. Many naturalists think that Africa was the original country of the horse, and there is very little doubt that it was in Northern Africa that the horse was first brought under the subjection of man. In Africa, also, the quagga is found, and there, in like manner, it has been domesticated. The quagga has the form, light figure, and small head and ears of the horse. It is swift and strong, docile and obedient, and easily domesticated. It is capable of every variety of service performed by the horse, and naturalists say that, by a little care on the part of man, it might be rendered an exceedingly valuable beast of burden. It is about four feet high at the shoulders and neck, has slender legs and an ashlaine tail. It is an exceeding beautiful animal. Its neck and fore parts are dark brown, elegantly striped with broad black bands; it has a dark line on the back; its hinder parts are light brown, and it has white legs. Buffon believed that the quagga was originally a hybrid between the horse and zebra; but if this be so its hybridity has not interfered with its permanent powers of propagation. It has an advantage over the horse, in that its flesh is savory, though of rather coarse fibre, which makes it all the more attractive to the natives. The horse has been eaten, and, at the present day, is used for food to some extent in Paris; but horse meat is too rank for the palate, and the attempts of French *savans* to introduce it among the higher classes have not been successful.—There would be no such difficulty in regard to the quagga. Quaggas are found wild in large herds on the plains of Southern Africa; and though swift and alert they are not hard to catch. They could be brought to this country by the thousands in the course of a year or two. Some years ago an Englishman took a number of quaggas to London, and the people were delighted at seeing in the streets a team of quaggas harnessed to a curricule.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.—The *American Artisan* now has the floor on the subject of fire-proof buildings. Its plan is novel and simple, and it now remains for experts to pronounce on its effectiveness. The *Artisan* thinks that we should "make up the partition of walls of buildings in a manner analagous to sectional steam-boilers, and no fire would be communicated from one building to another. A thing so evident should have attracted the attention of architects long before this. In this way, iron, which by itself is not a fire-proofing material, can by the most economical use of water, be made to withstand the severest ordeal. The iron-clad water-spaces need not be more than one inch in thickness, and need never be subjected to a hydraulic pressure of more than three or four feet head. These walls can, therefore, be made of thin metal. They can be supplied with water from the common water-service, or from tanks placed at the tops of buildings. In case of fire, the turning of a single cock would supply them with water, and the temperature of the partitions could never rise above 212 degrees Fahrenheit till the water had boiled away. In this way, not a tithe of the water now vainly used to extinguish such fires as those of Chicago and Boston, would be needed to preserve a whole city.

A MARYLAND RAILROAD IN LITIGATION.—James B. Groome, of the Cecil bar, on Thursday last as solicitor of Messrs. John H. Wiggins and Alexander Dearborn, of Boston, holders of first mortgage bonds of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, Company, filed a bill of complaint on the equity side of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, asking for a sale of said railroad, and, pending the litigation, for the appointment of receiver, and for an injunction against said company, and the trustees under the mortgages given to secure its first and second mortgage bonds. The bill states the principal of the first-mortgage bonds to amount to $850,000; the principal of the second-mortgage bonds to be $150,000, and the principal of the State of Maryland's lien to be $140,350, and that the interest on these liens is in arrear for two and a half years. The bill charges that the affairs of the company either have been and are grossly mismanaged, or that its net revenues have been misapplied, and diverted from the payment of the interest warrants on the first-mortgage bonds of said company, to which payment they are pledged; that said company is hopelessly involved, and that a speedy sale of said railroad, with its equipments and franchises, is necessary to save the first-mortgage bondholders from irreparable loss. The Court set down the motion for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver for hearing on Wednesday, the 20th inst. The road runs from Clayton, Delaware, to Oxford, Md.—a distance of about fifty-four miles.—*Boston Journal.*

Returned Confederates.

The following letter from S. M. Felton, Esq., of Grayson county, Va., relating how two Confederate soldiers have just returned to their homes, appears in the last issue of the Wytheville, (Va.) *Enterprise.* The history of Pool is one of peculiar interest, replete with romance and sadness. Although, right of possession is a strong legal title, we think "the other fellow," in view of all the circumstances, ought not to deny Pool and his wife a happy reunion after their ten years separation. The letter bears date Summerfield, Grayson county, Va., November 1st, and is as follows:

Editor Enterprise—A man by the name of William H. Smyth, of Alleghany county, stayed with me last night, on his way home. Said Smyth was a Confederate soldier, in the 4th N. C. Regiment, Co. C. He was captured at the battle of Kernstown, and carried to Point Lookout, thence to Fort Delaware, and from there he was transported on board the U. S. gunboat *Cola*, commanded by Captain Winnette, on the Atlantic Ocean, where he and a man by the name of Alfred Pool, from this neighborhood, have been kept ever since—not even allowed to come to land. The boat was stove about the 1st of August last, and the crew, taken up by another vessel, was carried to West Point, and thence to Norfolk, Va., from which point Smyth and Pool made their escape. Pool has not yet reached home, from the fact that he was taken sick on the road with chills and fever. These men have been badly clothed, fed on army rations, and have never received one cent of pay for their ten years service to the United States.

Pool belonged to that noble company that went from this county—the "Grayson Dare Devils." He had but recently married when he went into the Army, and his wife gave birth to a child after he entered the service, which he has never seen. At the battle of Kernstown he was shot through the breast, and as no tidings ever reached his friends afterwards concerning him, he was supposed to be dead. His wife, taking this view of it married a second husband, and she and her new husband are living now within a mile of my house. The question now arises, when Pool returns whose wife will this woman be? It is an awkward predicament, to say the least of it, for a woman to be placed in.

Yours, truly,
S. M. FELTON.

THE CHICKEN EPIDEMIC.—The New York *Herald* speaks of the disease which has lately broken out among the fowl creation as follows:

Up the Hudson, and from the highlands and lowlands of this river back to the Susquehanna, and how much further we know not, a terrible disease has broken out among the poultry. Chickens are dying from it by the hundreds, and ducks, geese and turkeys in the market are said to betray evidences of the same malady. It appears to resemble the epizootic; the fowl affected has a running at the nose. But, in addition to this symptom of catarrh, the victim becomes dizzy, its head swells and it soon dies of cerebrospinal meningitis. From the latest information on the subject it appears that this disease is really assuming the form of a destructive pestilence among our domestic fowls. Should this pestilence continue to spread as rapidly as it has been developed, we can only hope that at least our beef, pork and mutton will be spared for Thanksgiving Day.

FORTY-FOUR CITIZENS INDICTED.—The Kansas *Times* of November 17th, contains a full account of the indicting, by the Grand Jury, of forty-four citizens of Cass county, Missouri, for being implicated in the Gunn City tragedy last April. In this affair the Judge of Cass county, County Attorney Hines, and a man named Datre, were taken from a train of cars by a mob and shot, for alleged connection with the fraudulent issues of Cass county bonds.

Thirty-six of the indicted men answered the sheriff's summons, and appeared at court in Harrisonville yesterday, where they were arraigned. They pleaded not guilty, and were released on bail to appear for trial in February. Of the eight other men, three were sick, and the remainder out of the State, but all will soon report themselves to the proper authorities.

Arrest of Conservative Legislators.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 17.—To-day, between Selma and Valonotown, Messrs. Morgan, Kundro & McNeil, Conservatives, who have certificates of election as members of the Legislature, were arrested by the united States Deputy Marshal. They stopped at Selma, and it is reported the marshal is to take them to Mobile. The marshal said that he had instructions not to take bail. The offense charged is some violation of the election law. This will make the political complexion of the Legislature doubtful on organization, as the conveying of the prisoners to Mobile will involve several days' delay. The Liberals and Conservatives would have a majority in the House if the arrested parties were allowed to take their seats. The Legislature meets to-morrow.

Special Notices.

A large supply of Goods suitable for the season consisting of Fine Black Dress Suits, Sacks, Frock and Wing Overcoats, Boys' and Youths' Suits, Beaver and Cassimere Suits, &c., perfectly fitting Shirts, one of the largest assortments in the country.

Tailoring Department on second floor.

Everything complete and first-class.

No charge for showing Goods.

GEO. C. HEYNER,
oct19 410 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED, on the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. F. MACKEY, Mr. ROBERT C. LESTER to Miss AMELIA GINGELL, all of this county.

MARRIED, by Rev. S. R. WHITE, on Wednesday, Nov. 20th, Capt. WM. RILEY LANDON, of Somerset county, Md., to Miss VIRGINIA, eldest daughter of S. W. Magruder, of this county.

MARRIED, on the 14th inst., by Rev. S. R. WHITE, Mr. JOHN W. BRIGGS to Miss MARY C. SPARROW, all of this county.

DEATHS.

DIED, on Wednesday the 20th of November, 1872, at his residence, about 2 miles from this place, Mr. SAMUEL WILLSON, aged about 45 years.

THE MARKETS.

	GEORGETOWN, Nov. 21, 1872.	
Flour,	Family	$8 50 a 9 50
	Extra	7 50 a 8 00
	Superfine	5 00 a 6 00
Wheat	White	$1 80 a 2 05
Wheat,	choice Red	1 90 a 1 95
Corn,	Yellow	70 a 0 00
	White	63 a 0 65
Oats		42 a 48
Rye		71 a 0 82
Eggs,	per dozen	30 a 0 35
Butter		25 a 35

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

THE COMMISSIONERS for Montgomery county will meet at their Room, in Rockville, on

TUESDAY, December the 3rd, 1872.

Per order:
JOS. A. TANEY,
nov 22—4t Clk to Commissioners.

HARDWARE.—Anything you want in the HARDWARE LINE, if it is in this town it is at
DOUGLAS BROS.
nov 22

GOOD NEWS
FOR THOSE
IN NEED OF CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF
CARPETS,
—SUCH AS—
Ingrain, Rag, Hemp, and Stair Carpets,
Which I will sell 25 per cent. less than any House in the District.

—ALSO—
A Large Stock of
DRY GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Such as—
Empress and Bairit's Cloth,
Medium and Low-Priced Dry Goods,
In all Colors and of Choice Styles.
Black Alpacas,
Black and Colored Velveteens.

—ALSO—
A Splendid Assortment of SHAWLS, extremely cheap.
Superior Bed Blankets and Spreads, at a great bargain.
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, very cheap.
White and Colored FLANNELS at prices we defy any house to beat.
In addition we keep a splendid Stock of—
MILLINERY GOODS.
All persons in need of the above Goods will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
At GUTMAN'S,
No. 117, Bridge Street, Georgetown.
nov 22—4t

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in said Court, wherein Sarah C. Hatton et al. are complainants, and Carrie V. Hatton et al. are defendants, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at Mitchell's Cross Roads, on the Washington and Brookeville Turnpike, on

Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All that tract of LAND situated in Montgomery County, Maryland, the property of the late Henry D. Hatton, (except 9½ acres, more or less, sold to John E. Trucks,) containing (clear of part sold said John E. Trucks)—

147¼ ACRES OF LAND,

more or less.

This property is located on the Old Bladensburg Road, leading from Mitchell's Cross Roads to Four Corners, half a mile east from the Washington and Brookeville Turnpike, about nine miles from Washington City, and about 1½ or 2 miles by public road from Knowles's Station on the M. B. Railroad, and adjoins the lands of Richard T. Mitchell, William B. Todd, and others. The property is under tolerable good fencing. About fifty to sixty acres are cleared and under cultivation, the balance well timbered with oak, chestnut, and pine.

The improvements consist of a small LOG HOUSE and Stable. Churches, schools, mills, &c. convenient. And its proximity to Washington over a first-class turnpike makes it altogether a very desirable piece of property.

TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the decree: One-third of purchase money cash on day of sale, or on ratification thereof by said Court; the balance in two equal instalments of one and two years from day of sale; said deferred payments to be secured by the single bills of the purchaser or purchasers, with security to be approved by the trustee, and to bear interest from day of sale; and on the ratification of said sale by the Court, and the payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before,) the trustee shall, by a good and sufficient deed to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, the property to him, her, or them sold, free, clear, and discharged of and from all claims of the parties to this cause, or of any person or persons claiming by, from, or under them, or any of them.

Conveyancing and stamps at cost of purchaser.

HATTERSLEY W. TALBOTT,
Trustee.

Any person desiring information in regard to the property will call on or address H. W. Talbott, Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., where they can see a plat of the premises, and which he will also exhibit to any one so desiring at time of sale.

nov 22—ts

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Great Falls Ice Company.

The STOCKHOLDERS of the Great Falls Ice Company are hereby notified to attend a meeting with the object of extending the Company's business, to be held at the General Office of the Company, No. 1,202 F street, in the City of Washington, D. C., on Monday, the 23d day of December, 1872, at 4 o'clock P. M. It is proposed to extend the business of the Company to the purchase and sale of wood, coal, lumber, and hay, and to the transaction of a general wharfage and hauling business.

JOHN VAN RISWICK,
President Great Falls Ice Company.

Attest:
J. C. WHITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.
C. H. Church, John W. Butler,
Geo. W. Cochran, John T. Given,
Jas. L. Barbour, F. Pillings,
H. E. White.
nov 22—ldr

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Examiners, by the Commissioners of Montgomery county, to ascertain whether the public convenience requires the opening of a road to commence on the road from Clarksburg to Turner's Mill at about one quarter of a mile from said village, and to run thence by the most eligible route through the lands of James W. Day, Obadiah S. Larton, Rufus King, Wm. Browning and Charles M. King and others, to intersect the road from Clarksburg to Damascus at or near the old Blacksmith Shop on the land of said Charles M. King—

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all interested that they will meet at King's old Blacksmith Shop, on *SATURDAY, December the 14th*, 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to execute the commission as aforesaid.

JOHNSON DENSON,
HORACE WATERS,
RICH'D R. GREEN,
nov 22—3t Examiners.

ESTRAY SHEEP.—Came to the subscriber's residence, on or about the last of September or the 1st of October, three SHEEP, two of them have motley faces and black legs, marked with a crop off both ears; the other a crop off the left ear; the other no ear mark. The owner is requested to come and pay for this advertisement and take them away.

ZACH. JONES,
near Damascus.
nov 22—3t

USE THE RED HORSE POWDER for all Diseases of Stock and Poultry.

Sure Preventive and Cure for the prevailing Horse Disease. Follow directions. Scatter freely about the manger. Full directions accompany each package.

A Few of the Many Orders Received.

SHAMKIN, MR. C. BROWN, DEAR SIR: Please ship me two gross Red Horse Powder, 20c size, and one gross 40c size, as soon as possible, as I am about out. I find your Red Horse Powder to give better satisfaction than any I have ever sold. I find it also a great medicine for chickens.
Yours, truly, W. R. KUTZNER.

PHILADELPHIA, MR. C. BROWN, DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have sold hundreds of gross of the celebrated Red Horse Powder to my trade, and in every respect it gave entire satisfaction.
JOHN C. HURST,
Wholesale Druggist, 825 Market st.,
Philadelphia.

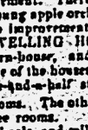
For sale by
D. F. OWEN,
Druggist, Rockville, Maryland.
nov 22—3tp

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in said Court, where Alvin Gilpin is complainant and William H. Stabler, adm'r d. b. n. of William Reed, deceased, and others are defendants, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, on the premises—

On SATURDAY, the 7th day of December, 1872, at the hour of 2 P. M.

That TRACT OF LAND on which the late Wm. Reed resided, containing 111 2-10 acres of land, more or less, subject, however, to the right of dower of Martha Reed, (aged about 70 years,) widow of said Wm. Reed. This property is located on Norwood Branch of Washington and Brookeville Turnpike, near Holland's Corner, and two miles from Sandy Spring; and adjoins the property of A. J. Cashell, Pennell Palmer, and others. This land is under tolerable enclosures, and is very susceptible of improvement. There is some timber on it, also a young apple orchard, and is well watered. The improvements consist of two



DWELLING HOUSES, Stable, Corn-house, and Wagon-house. One of the houses is a frame house, one-and-a-half stories high, containing five rooms. The other is a log house, containing three rooms.

Churches, schools, and mills convenient.

TERMS OF SALE prescribed by decree—One-third of the purchase money cash on day of sale, or on ratification thereof by said Court; and the balance in two equal instalments payable in one and two years from day of sale respectively. The deferred payments to be secured by the single bills of the purchaser or purchasers with security to be approved by the trustee, and to bear interest from day of sale; and on the ratification of such sale by the Court, and the payment of the wh