THE SENTINEL.

ROCKVILLE, MD.

Friday Morning.....Dec. 6, 1872.

Death of Horace Greeley.

Elsewhere in these columns will be seen the announcement of the death of this distinguished man, which occurred in New York on Friday last. But a few days ago he stood before the world the impersonation of genius and lofty integrity, and at the head of these columns his name stood as the candidate of a great party for the highest office within the gift of a free people, made so by a unanimity unprecedented in political annals; but now, a nation mourns a loss which has struck a responsive chord on another continent, and "he sleeps the sleep that knows no waking." His "busy life" is ended, yet he still lives in the memory of his countrymen long after his body has crumbled into dust. The public were not prepared to hear the sad announcement, as sudden as it was sad. The immense labor he performed during the late canvass—the sleepless vigils as he stood watch by the bedside of his dying wife, whom he tenderly loved, added to his sensitive nature, were too much—the strong man bowed—"the wheel was broken at the cistern." He worked hard, he worked too much, and had crowded into a life of sixty the labor of a hundred years. His last words were, "It is done!" when he passed peacefully away, and the "Founder of the New York Tribune" was no more.

His remains lay in state on Tuesday and thousands of sorrowing friends called to take a last look of the great journalist.

The funeral took place on Wednesday last, and was attended with more pomp and solemnity than was ever paid to any man in this country, with the exception of President Lincoln.

Minority Representation.

The cumulative system of voting is attracting attention in some of the States. In Illinois it has been adopted, and with success, and it is probable it may be adopted in Pennsylvania by the Constitutional Convention, now in session. The object of this cumulative voting is to protect the rights of minorities, for every body knows that majorities are tyrannical, though their right to rule is unquestioned. To furnish the reader with the idea of this system of voting we give the following in illustration:

Each voter has as many votes as there are candidates to be chosen, and may divide those votes equally or unequally among several candidates, or cumulate them—whence the name of the system—upon one. If, for instance, three members are to be chosen, each voter may cast one ballot for each of the three members; or two ballots for one member and one ballot for another; or all three of his ballots for one member alone. Thus, in a county containing 1,200 voters, and electing three members to the Legislature, where the political parties are divided in the proportion of 800 to 400, it is manifest that one-third of the voters of the county (400) would be without any representation to press their own peculiar views.—Under the cumulative system this minority could secure one out of the three representatives chosen, and thus the parties would stand in the legislative body as two to one, or in exact proportion to the relative number of voters by whom they were chosen.

Suppose the majority nominated three candidates, A, B and C; the minority only one, D. Each majority voter casting one vote for each of his candidates, and each minority voter cumulating his three votes on one candidate, the vote would be: A, 800; B, 800; C, 800, D, 1,200. Here D, the minority candidate, would be elected, and only two of the majority candidates take their seats.

This is the system. As to its practical working and fitness a remedy for the evil complained of, time must determine. Doubtless, the wire-pullers would soon find some way to counteract it, if it militated against their interest. A return to the old way of voting,—the viva voce system—which, in our opinion, is the only true way; though it might not secure the rights of minorities, would at least secure an honest vote, and that is more than has been done in many places within the past few months.

Personal.—We were pleased to receive a call, during the past week, from Dr. Ayer's traveller, who was in our town devoting his time and attention to the preparations of the great medicine man. This call has become a pleasant annual to us from the able and reliable business character of the accomplished gentleman whom this firm send out to transact their business. No house is better known or valued by the press for its promptness in settlement than the well established and popular J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., whose medicines have become a household necessity, and won the confidence and praise of all. Our own acquaintance with them has extended over a series of years, and we have invariably found them, their travellers and their medicines, worthy of the commendations they every here receive.—*Jackson (Tenn.) Tribune.*

American Farmer, for Dec.—Fitly closes the volume for the year with a number of great excellence, the contents varied and practical, the standard feature of this journal being its papers from eminent agriculturists of all section.

A leading article gives an account of a visit to the farm and Short Horn herd of the venerable James Gowen of Mt. Airy, Pa., long and widely known as one of the most successful of American farmers. The Live Stock and Horticultural departments are particularly complete. The publishers offer very handsome premiums for clubs for 1873, and promise the Farmer, which is the oldest agricultural journal in America, shall continue "like good wine to improve with age." Published by Samuel Sands & Son, Baltimore, Md., at $1.50 a year; or at $1. to clubs of five or more. Specimen numbers sent free.

Rev. J. O'Sullivan, of Westernport, Md., delivered a Lecture on Temperance in St. Mary's Church, in this place, on Sunday night last, to an attentive and crowded audience. The Lecture was well received and reflected credit on the speaker. He portrayed in strong terms the enormities of the great vice of the age. Other Lectures on the same subject are in course of preparation, and will be delivered, from the pulpits of the Baptist and Methodist Churches, on the evenings of the 15th and the 19th instant.

To the Printers of the United States.

We respectfully suggest to the Printers of the United States that as a last token of respect to the memory of one who was at once an ornament to human nature and to the profession to which he devoted the years of a "busy life," they, of themselves, have erected a suitable monument to the memory of Horace Greeley. Rising from humble obscurity to reach the topmost round in the ladder of fame, such mark of respect is worthy of the man, and the printers will take a melancholy pleasure in contributing the necessary funds. We throw out the suggestion to the press.

The Maryland Farmer.—The December number of this standard agricultural monthly is received, and as usual is well stored with matters of interest to every tiller of the soil. It treats on almost every subject affecting agriculture and its kindred sciences, such as Poultry, Mechanics, Live Stock, Horticulture. The next number (January) will commence its tenth volume, and we would advise our friends if they desire to subscribe to a first-class Agricultural Magazine, to send their names before the first of the year. It is published by Ezra Witman, Baltimore, and conducted by S. Sands Mills and W. W. W. Howle. Price $1.50 a year—5 copies or more, $1 each.

A Memorial Volume.—Editors of newspapers throughout the country are requested to mail to Ezra Cornell, at the Cornell University, Ithica, New York, copies of their papers containing eulogies, or other articles, upon the death of Horace Greeley, to be comprised in a memorial volume for the library of said University, of which the deceased was one of the trustee.

Acknowledgement.—We have received from A. B. Davis, Esq., a copy of his letters addressed to Gov. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, on the subject of a railroad connecting Washington with Harrisburg, Pa. This road is designed to extend from Washington through the counties of Montgomery, Howard and Carroll.

We return our thanks to Postmaster General Creswell for a copy of his Report.

The Electoral Vote.—The electoral college for the State of Maryland met at Annapolis on Wednesday last, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and after conferring together (and with the electors of other States by telegraph) cast the vote of the State for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Illinois, for President, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President. Appropriate resolutions were passed in honor of Mr. Greeley.

We notice that the Receipts of the Corporation of Rockville for the year ending June 1st, were $999.27, and the expenditures $520.27. There remains uncollected $406.73. Cash on hand $66.57. The statement is rather late making its appearance.

Cold Snap.—During the cold snap of last week, the Potomac, at Hamilton's Landing, was frozen over from shore to shore. The weather here was intensely cold, but of short duration. The weather prophets say a large crop of persimmons is indicative of a cold winter, and the crop is said to be heavy.

Epizootic.—Mr. Wm. Flack, of this place, has lost two horses, from this disease, within the past few days. Whether exposed too soon or not, we have not learned, but owners of horses should be extremely careful.

Circuit Court.—The Circuit Court for this county resumed its session on Monday last. The attendance is good and the Court is industriously engaged in pressing forward such business as is ready for a hearing. Several cases have been disposed of. The criminal docket has not yet been called. There are several criminals.

The sporting season terminated the last of November much to the relief of the birds and other game, many of which were badly frightened by the awkward shooting of some of the young shootists.

What Postmasters May Not Do.—Attorney General Williams has decided, in answer to a communication from the Postmaster General, that post office officials have no right to open or detain letters or other matters transmitted through the post office, though they may know that they contain obscene matter. The Attorney General adds that postmasters have no more authority to open letters (others than those addressed to themselves) than any other citizen of the United States.

Lumber.—That enterprising firm Willet & Libbey, Lumber Dealers, Washington, D. C., are offering great inducements to persons in want of Lumber. See advt.

Married on Compulsion.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 22.]

In the Circuit Court yesterday a petition was filed by W. H. H. Russell, attorney, in the name of Philip Boulo vs. Julia Boulo.—The prayer of the petition is to obtain a decree of divorce from the holy bonds of matrimony, entered into on the 20th of June, 1871, in the city of St. Louis. The marriage, it is alleged, was never consummated. And thereby hangs a tale. The parties are both young, high spirited, of Southern blood and birth, and one is beautiful. They were residents of the city of Mobile, and moved in circles of the highest respectability. An intimacy sprang up between them, which continued for a year and a half, when the young lady discovered that matters had proceeded too far. The lover, apprehending violence at the hands of her relatives, sold out his business and came to St. Louis. Here he opened a store, and is still thriving.

Last summer, while walking down Lucas Place in company with a couple of friends, he was met by a lady who was deeply veiled. He did not recognize her until she raised her veil, and then he was startled to find his Julia standing before him. She demanded an interview, and they took a ride to Lafayette Park. There, seated under the statue of Benton, under the shadow of green boughs, they talked over the pleasant hours they had passed together in their Southern home. The feelings of both had undergone a change, and but little of the old love was left. The object of her visit was to obtain reparation for the wrong she had suffered. She gave him to understand, in unmistakable terms, that unless he made her his wife within twenty four hours, he would be a dead man. She had come for this sole purpose, and was determined to accomplish her object. She did not care to live with him, and agreed to return to Mobile immediately after the performance of the ceremony. She had learned of the whereabouts of her whilom lover, and obtaining a letter of introduction from Father Ryan, the poet, to Bishop Ryan, had followed him to this city. There was resolution in her eye and in her voice as she spoke and the young man knew the consequences of a refusal. He consented. The twain went to the residence of Bishop Ryan, and the ceremony was performed without delay. The bride then departed at once for Mobile, and has never since seen her husband. More than a year has elapsed, and now the husband comes into court and prays for a divorce on the ground stated.

Death of Horace Greeley.

New York, November 29.—Horace Greeley died at fifty minutes past six o'clock this evening. He was conscious at the time, and his passing away was peaceful.

Horace Greeley was born February 3d, 1811, near a village which his ancestors named Londonderry, in the southern part of New Hampshire. His paternal and maternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent, rigid Calvinists in their faith, not wealthy, but honest, courageous and intelligent people. His boyhood was spent on a farm owned by his father, not celebrated for its fertility, but rather for the perennial crop of stones which the plough-share kept turning to the surface. He grew up as other boys of his time, a sturdy lad, whose muscles were strengthened and hardened by constant exercise, not according to the rules laid down in the hand-books of the gymnasium, but in the more invigorating and useful employments of chopping wood, picking stones, threshing rye with the flail, and kindred labors. Hop raising was in those days a profitable industry, and Horace seems to have enjoyed the hop-picking season with a zest that was not entirely consistent with his subsequent detestation. We quote from his "Recollections:"

"Hop-picking was the rural carnival, the festive harvest-home of those old times, answering to the vintage of Southern France or Italy. The hop matures about the first of September, when the vines are cut near the ground, the poles pulled up and laid successively across forked sticks, lengthwise of a large bin, into which busy fingers from either side rapidly strip the hops, each pole when stripped being laid aside and replaced by another. The bin having been filled, the hops are drawn to the kiln, wherein they are cured by exposure for hours to a constant drying heat from a charcoal fire below; after which they are pressed like cotton into bales so compact and dense as to defy easy disintegration. The pickers are mainly young women, daughters of neighboring farmers, and the older children of both sexes, while the handling of the poles demands masculine strength and energy. The work is pushed with ardor, often by rival groups employed at different bins, racing to see which will first have its bin full. The evenings are devoted to social companionship and rustic merrymaking; friends drop in to enjoy and increase the festivity, and if hop-picking is not now an agreeable labor, despite the sore eyes sometimes caught from it, then rural life in hop-growing districts has lost what was one of its pleasantest features half a century ago."

We cite this pleasant picture of hop-picking to show Mr. Greeley's thorough sympathy with rustic life, and as an illustration of how tenderly he cherished the memories of his humble home. The schools in those days were not what they are now, but such as they were Horace attended them in the winter, and profited by the instruction therein received. His first teacher was a cripple who did a great deal of flogging, but scarcely retained the mastery of the school. His next was a tall, muscular young man who rarely or never struck a blow, but governed by moral force. Separated from them by a period of fifty years, he speaks kindly of both; and in fact one of the pleasantest chapters in his autobiography is that in which he discourses of his schools and schoolmasters.

Mr. Greeley's father, although a man of excellent sense, had no great faculty for getting along in the world, and after cultivating his farm for some or eight or ten years, he found himself hopelessly in debt. His creditors seized everything, the Sheriff sold him out of house and home, and he emigrated to the State of Vermont in the hope of bettering his fortunes. Mr. Greeley writes:

"On the 1st of January 1821, we all started in a hired two-horse sleigh, with the little worldly gear that was left us, for the township of Westhaven, Vermont, where father had hired for sixteen dollars per annum, a small house, in which, after an intensely cold journey, we were installed three days later." We now made the acquaintance of genuine poverty—not beggary, nor dependence, but the manly, American sort. Our sum total of worldly goods, including furniture, bedding and the clothes we stood in, may have been worth $200; but as we had afterward to pay that amount on old New Hampshire debts, our material possessions may be fairly represented by '0', with a credit for $200 worth of clothing and household stuff. Yet we never needed nor ran into debt for anything, never were without meal, meat and wood, and very rarely without money. Father went to chopping at fifty cents a day, without repining or apprehension; and we children all went to school till spring, though there were no school funds in those days, and rate-bills for four children made quite a hole in a gross income of $3 per week. The bread of our class in this section was almost exclusively made of rye—Indian corn being little grown on the clay soil of Western Vermont—and, though there are always about six women alive who know how to make of rye the best bread ever tasted, our mother was not one of these, and never learned that admirable art. Then the clay itself, alternating with the weather from mire to rock, is not well adapted to bare feet; while the detestable Canada thistles, which infest every road and almost every field in Westhaven are not conducive to placidity of temper or propriety of speech. Having the sharp lances of these thistles dug out of my festered feet with needles was long my daily terror and my nightly torture; the tough, horny integument with which their rough excrescences had covered our naked feet rendering the dislodgement of the thistle-beards more laborious and painful than any soft-footed person can realize. I have never since been able to appraise stiff clay soils at their full value."

These passages from Mr. Greeley's biography sufficiently show the humble estate in which he was reared. But through all his rough experience he showed a manly self-reliance and independence which did not desert him to the day of his death. We look upon him with increased regard after reading this passage in his "Recollections:"

"The last summer that we lived in New Hampshire an offer was made by the leading men of our neighborhood to send me to Phillips' Academy at Exeter, and thence to the college, the expense being so defrayed that no part of it should fall on my parents. They listened thoughtfully to the proposal, briefly deliberated, then firmly, though gratefully, declined it, saying that they would give their children the best education they could afford and then stop. I do not remember that I had then any decided opinion or wish in the premises, but I now have, and from the bottom of my heart I thank my parents for their wise and manly decision. Much as I had needed a fuller, better education, I rejoice that I am indebted to schooling it none but those of whom I had a right to ask and expect it."

After three years of rough work in the woods in Vermont, Horace, then fifteen years of age, went into the office of the *Northern Spectator*, a small weekly newspaper, published at East Poultney, as an apprentice to learn the printing business. He had been a great reader from childhood,—and had profited by the instruction received in the country schools which he had attended, so that at the time of his leaving home he was generally regarded as a smart boy. Shortly after he went to his trade his father removed to Erie county, Penn., where in due course of time he became owner of two or three hundred acres of land, cleared off the heavy timber, and for the rest of his life was a plain, industrious farmer. Horace was left at Poultney.

"It was a sad parting," says he, "We had seen hard times together, and were fondly attached to each other. I was urged by some of my kindred to give up Poultney, where there were some things to be often not exactly to my mind, and accompany them to their new home, wherever, they urged, I could easily find, in its vicinity, another and better chance to learn my chosen trade. I was strongly tempted to comply, but it would have been bad faith to do so, and I turned my face once more towards Poultney with dry eyes, but a heavy heart. A word from my mother at the critical moment might have overcome my resolution, but she did not speak it, and I went my way, leaving the family soon to travel much farther and in an opposite direction. After the parting was over and I well on my way, I was strongly tempted to return, and my walk back to Poultney (twelve miles) was one of the slowest and saddest of my life."

From prominent newspapers, Republican and Democratic alike, come the most earnest and affecting tributes to the dead editor. We copy the following:

[From the New York World.]

We have really no heart for the duty which is laid upon us on this occasion. If our feelings would permit us to take the position of mere outside spectators, the fit thing for us to do would be to make a just, uncolored estimate of Mr. Greeley's character and career. But the circumstances of his death strike us as so inexpressibly tragic and affecting, that we have no command of our critical faculties. It is difficult to think of anything beyond the grief-inspiring spectacle of such a death following so swiftly upon the great eclipse and extinguishment of the hopes which Mr. Greeley had good reasons for entertaining during some stages of the recent, crushing contest. "The stars in their courses" seemed to fight against him. He returned from that fatiguing tour in the West, in which his faculties shone out in a surprising blaze of culminating splendor, to find his poor wife in the last stages of her long decline; and with a devotion like that which he felt in the days of their early, youthful love, before time and disease had impaired her beauty, or domestic trials had effaced the bloom of their first affection, he was constantly at her bedside, with the fidelity of a ministering angel, passing anxious days and sleepless nights which under less exigent circumstances, would have been due to repose after his recent exhaustless labors. The strain upon his physical endurance, and the more tremendous strain upon his quick emotional susceptibilities, was too much for him. The bow was not merely bent, but broken. The strength of a constitution never weakened by any other excesses than overwork gave way; the chances of life which belonged to him by hereditary longevity (both his father and grandfather lived to be upwards of eighty) were quandered, and the vessel so rudely tossed in these recent tempests wasthrown upon the beach an utter wreck. It is the saddest ending of a vigorously useful life that we have ever known.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Horace Greeley was in a certain sense beyond criticism. His aim was always high. His very errors resulted from his humanity. His own inconsistencies were explained by his readiness to forgive the inconsistencies of others. Even his ambition was the offspring of his toleration. Benevolence was the inspiration of his whole being. He could no more resist an appeal to it by a vanquished section than he could turn the beggar from his door. And so his weakness became his strength. It impressed millions with a belief in his personal integrity, and converted foes into friends. Conscious of his unsullied reputation, he was brave in doing difficult and unpopular things. But he had a mighty helper in the brain that fortified his heart.

He had a double shield in his generosity and his genius. How freely he gave to the suffering; how splendidly he wrote for the right. He fought with resistless force against oppression, though utterly unable to fight for himself. He was a thunderbolt against slavery, but a very reed in the hands of the politicians. The hosts he educated to oppose the rebellion were too strong for him when he tried to forgive the rebellion; and when he found himself misunderstood and even maligned by those who had been trained by his hand, and had willingly followed his teachings like a gospel—when defeat for the Presidency and death at his own fireside folded closely their black shadows around him—his honest nature gave way and his generous heart broke.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We take the following comprehensive synopsis of the President's Message from that useful paper the Baltimore *Sun:*

Not only has the past year, according to the President's message, been without any startling event, and with the exception of the Boston fire, without any marked calamity to cloud the general record of peace and prosperity at home and abroad, but the President has absolutely no special recommendations or suggestions to make beyond what have been foreshadowed in previous messages, for the immediate future. It is an echo in effect of the wish recently expressed by Prince Bismarck for the German Emperor and people, that history with them for awhile might stand still. The tone of the message itself is dignified and official, offering no contrast in this respect to other similar State papers of late years. Nothing of a personal character is obtruded, no allusion even being made to the fact that a presidential election has taken place within the past year. After the usual expressions of gratitude to the Divine Author of all our blessings, national as well as individual, the message proceeds directly to a review, equally gratifying and succinct, of the state of our foreign relations.

Appropriate congratulations are addressed to the national legislature upon the results of the Washington treaty—the award in favor of the United States pronounced by the Geneva tribunal and that of the Emperor of Germany in the matter of the San Juan boundary. Here again there is not a syllable to show that the award of $15,500,000 in satisfaction of the Alabama claims is not up to the full measure of the demands and pretensions of our government, but, equally with the decision of the German Emperor, it is accepted as entirely satisfactory. Thanks are awarded to the several powers and their representatives concerned in these acts of arbitration, and also to the counsel and agents of the United States, for the spirit and manner in which they have discharged the several trusts and duties confided to them. Immediate provision by law for the prompt distribution of the proceeds of the Geneva award among the parties entitled thereto is urged. The hearts of the two great nations will re-echo the hope expressed by the President that the governments of Great Britain and the United States may remain as at present, without a shadow to cloud their friendly relations.

Congress is urged to the passage of the supplementary legislation required to give effect to other provisions of the treaty, relating to the fisheries, &c., the parliaments of Great Britain and Canada having already passed laws to carry those provisions into effect. The appointment of a joint commission to determine the boundary between Alaska and the coterminous possessions of Great Britain, as also an increased appropriation in aid of the similar commission now engaged in running the boundary between the United States and the British possessions, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, are also recommended.

The suggestion is made that the International Statistical Congress should be invited to hold its next session, three years hence, in this country, and that the centennial celebration in 1876 would furnish an appropriate occasion for such meeting. The subject of the centennial itself comes in for appropriate mention in another portion of the message. An appropriation in aid of American exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition, to be held next year, is recommended, also that two vessels of war be commissioned to transport to Trieste and back articles sent from this country for exhibition.

Sympathy is expressed with Mexico in its efforts to maintain a stable republican government, and the revival of the commission heretofore appointed to inquire into depredations along the Mexican frontier is deemed desirable, with a view of removing existing causes of complaint.

Allusion is made to the disturbed condition of Cuba, and the belief confidently expressed that the abolition of slavery and the introduction of needful reforms into the local administration would not fail to advance the restoration of peace and order. The promulgation within the past few weeks by the home government of regulations designed to carry into effect the emancipation law of 1870 is hailed as an earnest of the good intentions of the present liberal government of Spain in this respect.—The owning of slaves in Cuba by American citizens is again adverted to as an evil requiring repression by law.

The failure of Venezuela to make provision for the satisfaction of what are known as the 'Venezuela claims' is again brought to the attention of Congress, 'for such action as may be deemed proper.'

In view of the growing importance of our relations, commercial and diplomatic, with China and Japan, it is recommended that provision be made for the support and education of at least four American youths in each of those countries, to serve as part of the official family of our ministers there, and to act in the capacity of interpreters and translators. More adequate provision than at present exists by law for the relief of shipwrecked and distressed American seamen in foreign countries is urged. At present persons in this situation must either throw themselves upon the charity of foreigners or be relieved at the private charge of our consular or other representatives abroad.

Passing from subjects connected with our foreign relations, the recommendations of the message will be found to conform to the opinion already expressed by us, that the present Congress, in its closing session, will not be called upon to perfect or adopt any important scheme of legislation. The more important topics of domestic interest alluded to in the message are brought forward more with a view to their consideration and discussion at the present session than with any expectation or desire, apparently, that anything immediate should be done. With respect to the all-important subject of the revenues and of taxation, the President plainly says:

'I would recommend that no more legislation be had on this subject, unless it be to correct errors of omission or commission in the present laws, until sufficient time has elapsed to prove that it can be done and still leave sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the government, pay interest on the public debt, and provide for its sinking fund established by law.

The preservation of our national credit is of the highest importance. Next in importance to this comes a solemn duty to provide a national currency, of fixed, unvarying value, as compared with gold, and as soon as practicable, having due regard for the interests of the debtor class and the vicissitudes of trade and commerce.'

In these two sentences the whole financial policy of the administration for the present appears to be summed up. It is one of 'masterly inactivity.'

A long list of special recommendations made by the Secretary of War is recited, and 'the favorable attention of Congress is invited;' the report of the Secretary of the Navy is more briefly referred to, as showing, however, the important fact that 'unless early steps are taken to preserve our navy, the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean of all the great powers.'

Suggestions are made for the encouragement both of inter-State and foreign commerce. In reference to the former, attention is suggested to the extension of the James River and Kanawha and the Chesapeake and Ohio canals, and the connection of the Mississippi Valley with the Seaboard at Charleston and Savannah, by the way of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers and canals, and slackwater navigation, to the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers. The project of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, on the United States side, is also referred to, and gratification expressed at the results which have already attended various works of river and harbor improvements.

In reference to our foreign commerce and shipping interests generally, the confession is made 'that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show an alarming falling off in our carrying trade for the last ten or twelve years, and even for the past year.' He does not believe that public treasure can be better expended in the interest of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade in the expenditure of $5,000,000 per annum for the next five years. But in our judgment the evil is one which requires a more radical remedy.

The modification, if not abolition of the coasting privilege, with a view to the correction of some of its more glaring abuses, is again urged upon Congress. The scheme of a government postal telegraph monopoly, which occupies so large a space in the report of the Postmaster General, and which is destined to excite a good deal of attention and discussion on the part of the press, is presented as a suitable matter for consideration and investigation by a committee or commission to be appointed by Congress.

The President justifies his action under the recent acts of Congress to enforce the rights of citizens to vote, and to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, known as (the bayonet-election and Ku-Klux laws,) and the necessity and salutary effect of those enactments. Referring to the numerous applications for pardons addressed to him in behalf of persons convicted under those acts, he states that his action thereon is not to be construed as indicating any change in his determination to enforce with rigor such acts, so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the peace of the country.'

Satisfaction is expressed with the results of the Indian policy inaugurated by the present administration, and a determination to adhere to it without any change, except such as experience may show to be necessary to make it more efficient. The ultimate removal of all the Indians into the territory south of Kansas, and the erection of a territorial government there for their protection, is suggested as the proper complement of the existing Indian policy.

The practical workings of the land office, the pension bureau and the patent office are illustrated by statistics collected from the reports of the heads of those departments. The near approach of the ninth census to completion is announced, and another census is recommended to be taken in 1875.

The condition of affairs in Utah is spoken of as unsatisfactory, and the attitude of the Legislature of that Territory as hostile to the government. A careful revision by Congress of the laws of the Territory, with a view to the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy, is recommended. Satisfaction is expressed with the working of the territorial government recently established in the District of Columbia, which may not be altogether shared by taxpayers and property holders in that District, although the further suggestion that the country at large should bear part of the burdens incurred by the present board of public works will doubtless command their heartiest approval.

The message finally concludes with a reference to the popular desire for civil service reform, and the need of further legislation on the part of Congress to render such reform permanent and effective. Upon the whole, as an exhibit of the material condition of the country and its relations with foreign powers, the message conveys a gratifying impression of rugged prosperity. In its recommendations it is singularly guarded and non-committal, studiously avoiding all exhibiting topics, and attempting the solution of none of the more difficult problems connected with the financial and business interests which are at present engaging the attention of thoughtful minds, and which are destined to enter so largely into the politics and statesmanship of the future.

Mr. James L. Jones, of King William co., Va., has raised a turnip this season that weighed a few ounces over twenty pounds.

One hundred and thirty-two cargoes of wheat have been sent from California to England since July.

A miser's first rule in arithmetic is addition, but his heirs generally begin with division.

A negro woman preaches regularly at a church near Goldsboro', N. C.

Congress.—This body assembled on Monday last. Beyond the making of motions, and drawing their per diem nothing has been done and nothing will be done until after the holidays. A carefully prepared synopsis of the President's message appears in this paper which we commend to the consideration of the reader.

After a long contest Hon. John Merrimon, late Democratic candidate for Governor of N. Carolina, has been elected to the United States Senate from that State, in the place of Pool, (radical.) Finding they could not elect Pool, the radicals united on Merrimon in order to defeat ex-Gov. Vance.

Miss Ida Greeley.—More than ordinary sympathy is felt for Miss Ida Greeley, who, in one short month, lost father and mother, and whose betrothed lover went down in the ill-fated Missouri.—*Wash. Star.*

LECTURES.

☞ THE Lecture on Temperance by S. R. White will take place on Sunday night the 15th inst.

By Rev. P. H. Whitney, on Thursday night the 19th inst., in their respective houses of worship. The public are invited.

dec 6—td

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. Hennig,

oct18 410 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

MARRIAGES.

Married, on the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Father John Foley, Jas. A. Bailey, formerly of Alexandria, Va., to Miss Alice M. Tabler, formerly of Montgomery county, Md.

Married, in Washington, on the 3rd of December, by Rev. Dr. Parker, Mr. Charles Sellman to Miss Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Franklin Veirs, all of Poolesville, Maryland.

OBITUARY.

Died, after an illness of several weeks, of some disorder of the stomach, Mr. Samuel Willson, in the 44th year of his age.

Though a great sufferer he bore his sufferings so patiently that it was not suspected, by those about him, until near his last, that there was any immediate danger of death.

Mr. Wilson was a most correct citizen, whose business life is a good example of integrity, honesty, industry, and economy, combined with marked success.

In early life, led by the pious influence of a holy, now sainted, mother, he gave attention to religion, was converted, and became a member of the Methodist Church.

During the late years of his life, he was deprived of the benefit of the public services of the sanctuary in a great measure by the loss of his hearing and yet he neither ceased to think on the subject nor allowed himself to ignore the claims of God and the soul. In his last hours he gave emphatic testimony to the importance of an immediate preparation to meet death and God, and declared that, though death had come sooner than he had expected, it did not find him unprepared. He prayed "Jesus thou son of David have mercy on me," and confidently bade farewell to earth and its scenes in hope of immortal life.

He leaves a wife and five children to mourn their untold loss, and to remember his untold gain, with the assurance that, if guided by the Bible through life, they shall meet him again, never more to be parted.

Died, on Thursday, November 28th, Jesse, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson, of this county, about 6 years of age.

Died, on the 4th instant, at her residence, Georgetown, D. C., Mrs. Dunlop, the widow of the late Judge Dunlop.

THE MARKETS.

Georgetown, Dec. 5, 1872.	
Flour, Family	$8 50 a 9 50
" Extra	7 50a 8 00
" Superfine	5 00a 6 00
Wheat—White	$1 80a 2.05
Wheat, choice Red	1 90 a 1 93
Corn, Yellow	57 a 0 00
" White	57 a 0 62
Oats	42 a 45
Rye	77 a 0 82
Eggs, per dozen	30 a 0 35
Butter	25 a 35

ADJOURNED MEETING.

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

TUESDAY, December the 17th, 1872,

Per order:

JOS. A. TANEY,

dec 6—tds Cl'k to Commissioners.

Postponed Sale.

OWING to the horse disease, I had to postpone my sale until WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER the 18th, when I will offer at my residence, Chapel Hill, near Sligo, my Farming Stock and Implements, consisting of:

7 Horses, 4 Cows, Lot of Shoats, 3 Wagons, 1 Cart, 1 Harrow, 2 Double-Shovel Plows, 2 Cultivators, Wheat Fan, Harness, Saddles and Bridles.

And numerous other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B.—Wishing to retire from county practice, I will sell on reasonable terms my Saddle Horse, Medicines, Instruments, and also rent my place of residence.

Dr. W. H. TAYLOR.

dec 6—td

LUMBER! LUMBER!

READ! READ!

WE are allowing a discount of 8 per cent. on all Cash Sales. Having determined to contract our system of credit and at the same time to keep up our large trade with us, we will in future make a discount on all CASH SALES of 8 per cent.

WILLET & LIBBEY,

Cor. 6th Street and New York Avenue,

One Square from old North Liberty Market.

Washington, D. C.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

dec 6 tf

ESTRAY SHEEP.

State of Maryland, *Montgomery County, Sct.*

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that on this 5th day of December, 1872, before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace of said State, in and for said county, personally appeared N. M. Perry, and made oath in due form of law, that he did on the 9th day of November last, take up as estray trespassing on his enclosures, six head of SHEEP, three have a crop off the left, and underbit in the right ear, one with slit in right ear, the other two have no mark, one of them white, the other five are black. Given under my hand.

dec 6—2tp D. H. BOUIC, J. P.

CHRISTMAS GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

Just Received by

POUIC BROS.

dec 6—1t

ORDER NISI.

JULIUS C. EASTWOOD, TRUSTEE,

vs.

WM. MUSGRIFF.

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, as a Court of Equity.

No. 206 Equity.

ORDERED by the subscriber Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, this 30th day of November, 1872, that the sale made and reported by Julius C. Eastwood, trustee in a deed recorded in Liber E. B. P., No. 9, at folio 243 &c., one of the land records for Montgomery county, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the first day of January next;—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Montgomery county, once in each of three successive weeks before the said first day of January 1873.

E. B. PRETTYMAN, Cl'k.

True copy—Test:

dec 6—3t E. B. PRETTYMAN, Cl'k.

FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to sell my FARM and MILL property on account of failing health, I will offer at private sale, some valuable implements, as follows:

One elegant Spring Wagon, one Clover Huller and Jack, 1 pair Fairbank's Platform Scales, 1 Pelton Thresher and Cleaner with Double Shaker, 1 Running Gear for 5 or 6 horse wagon, made in Berryville, Va., 2 sets of Double Driving Harness, 1 Sulkey, all in good order. Address

JOHN L. DE FIEF,

nov29-3tn Darnestown, P. O., Md.

ORDER NISI.

JAMES W. BURDETT,

vs.

EVELINE W. BURDETT AND OTHERS.

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County as a Court of Equity.

ORDERED this 8th day of November 1872, that the report of the Auditor filed in the above cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the thirtieth day of November 1872;—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published at Rockville in said County, once in each of three successive weeks before the said thirtieth day of November, 1872.

E. B. PRETTYMAN, Cl'k.

True copy—Test:

nov15-3t E. B. PRETTYMAN, Cl'k.

By SAML. H. GOVER & SONS, Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me from John C. Jones and wife, dated August 19th, 1871, and duly recorded in Liber E. B. P., No. 8, Folio 490, et al., one of the land records of Montgomery county, State of Maryland, and at the request of the party holding the note secured thereby, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in Montgomery co., Md., at one o'clock, P. M., on

TUESDAY, the 17th of December, A. D., 1872,

all that Tract or Parcel of Land lying and being between Rock Creek and the Brookeville road, and bounded on the north by the lands of Charles M. Keys, in Montgomery county, Maryland, and known as "Joseph Park," containing

88 Acres and 11 Perches

of land, more or less, it being the same land that was conveyed by Rev. John Carroll, of Baltimore, a Bishop of the Catholic Church, Notley Young and Robert Brent, Trustees and Executors under last will and testament of Daniel Carroll, deceased, to Charles C. Jones, by deed dated January 8th, 1801, and recorded in Liber J., Folio 370, etc., one of the land records of Montgomery county, Md.

Said property will be sold in TWO LOTS, and I will offer, first the tract of 44 acres, more or less, improved by a substantial frame dwelling house, and then the remainder, providing the first-named tract does not sell for enough to meet the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, which is $1,000, interest and cost of sale. This land lays within a few hundred yards of the Point of Rocks Railroad, and is exceedingly desirable. Full particulars on the day of sale.

TERMS, one-half cash, of which a deposit of two hundred dollars will be required on day of sale, on acceptance of bid, balance in 6 and 12 months secured by deed of trust on the premises. If the terms of sale are not complied with in 5 days from day of sale, the trustee reserves the right to re-sell the property by giving one week's notice, at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

All conveyancing at the purchaser's cost.

FRANK TRIGG, Trustee.

nov1-4ds Latimer & Creery, Salesmen.

[Washington Star copy.]