

THURSDAY MORNING, May 20th, 1878.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.—Latest advices from abroad represent that a Congress of the chief European nations has finally been agreed upon to settle up or arbitrate upon the Eastern issues between England and Russia.

The only item of Congressional interest is the preparation of the Potter Committee for the commencement of its work of investigation. Secretary Sherman is reported to have found out that this affair is not the funny thing it appeared to be when he wrote his belting letter.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL PROSPECT.—It is safe to say that after the fourth of March the Democrats will have at least forty Senators, and the Republicans twenty-six, certain.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Grant family lose no opportunity of keeping the name of their hero before the public. They have lately received information, and duly announced it through the loyal press, that "the greatest of living Americans" has decided to spend two months in Paris, after which he will travel through Holland, Germany, Sweden and Norway.

IMPORTANT TO BE DONE.—Congress is reminded that the most important subject that could possibly be brought before it has hardly yet been touched, and there is danger that adjournment will come without its settlement.

A DISTINGUISHED MARYLANDER.—Hon. John A. McMahon, of Ohio, one of the committee to investigate the alleged electoral frauds, was born in Frederick county, Md., in 1833.

A FAILURE.—As a woman's hotel "Stewart's Home" in New York has proved a complete failure, and it is now quite probable the establishment will be opened as a public resort for both sexes.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has been lately interviewed by a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun on the subject of the proposed investigation of the electoral frauds as resolved upon by the House of Representatives and reports Mr. Stephens as saying:

"That while investigation merely for the purpose of putting formally on record testimony in regard to any frauds connected with the late presidential election might be tolerated, yet he regarded the present movement as most unadvised, unfortunate and mischievous. He held to the position that the question of the President's title is definitely and irrevocably settled by a tribunal entirely legal and constitutional.

"In his judgment, the decision having been rendered as stated, Congress can no more go behind or undo that decision than can any court in the country. Even the highest seat aside any act of Congress upon the ground of fraud in the election of those by whose votes the measure might have been passed.

"In this case it is well believed that enormous frauds were perpetrated in Florida and Louisiana, but Congress provided a tribunal, under the powers which it possesses for settling the questions which grew out of the disputed returns, and in his opinion Congress in doing so exercised its high functions in conformity to its power under the constitution.

"In providing for the electoral commission, therefore, it was executed, under the difficult circumstances then presented, a plain duty and after the decision of this constitutional tribunal had been rendered, Congress practically proclaimed Mr. Hayes President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1877.

The Democratic National Committee at their late meeting in Washington, had also the subject of the proposed investigation of the electoral frauds before them for discussion, and it will be seen from the views of leading members that Mr. Stephens in his reported interview, of he means to charge that it is the purpose of the Potter Committee to bring into question the title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency, is fighting supposititious windmills again, the only aim of the democracy being, as Mr. Potter himself most solemnly asserts and as the debates below conclusively establish, to drag forth to public gaze the tortuous means by which the presidency was stolen from its rightful owner by the Republicans and with a view to provide by timely legislation against their repetition by any and all parties hereafter.

Speaking to this point, Senator McDonald, of Illinois, said: "There could be no possible doubt of the deep and atrocious frauds and conspiracy by which the presidency had been given to the man who had been defeated at the polls. He was entirely in favor of the investigation which had

been ordered. He thought the frauds would be exposed, and the people made acquainted with them in all their details and all their enormity. Let them go to the country, and let the republicans be challenged to join issue and say whether they approve of deciding a presidential election in such manner. This far would he go, but no farther. He maintained that so far the title of President Hayes was concerned it was absolutely irrevocable; that no power existed in the federal government to assent to that title; that the constitution had left the election for President and Vice-President entirely in the control of the States, and that the federal legislative branch had to do with the matter to count the votes sent up by the States and declare the result.

"The President, he said, was a co-ordinate branch of the government, and Congress could no more undertake to assail his title than he could undertake to assail theirs. He dismissed as unworthy of consideration the pretense that Congress could establish a tribunal, or delegate any tribunal already in existence, to pass upon the title of a President after he had been declared elected in the mode provided by the constitution. He declared that there could be no conceivable combination of circumstances under which his assent could be obtained to any proposition attacking the title of Mr. Hayes. There was but one way by which President Hayes or any other President could be reached, and that was by the constitutional method of impeachment, and the very act of resort to impeachment was, of course, a full and complete acknowledgement of the validity of the president's title.

"Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, coincided fully with the views advanced by Senator McDonald. General Ransom said that Senator he felt a delicacy in addressing himself to this subject, because in the possible contingency of an impeachment he held that it would be proper for Senators to have expressed no opinion in advance on any of the collateral branches of the subject. But he desired to say that he was fixed and immovable in the opinion that no power existed anywhere to assail or question the title by which President Hayes holds his office, and it was impossible that he could be a party to any movement looking to such an end. He believed that in thus speaking he represented the voice of the South; that the South would view with distrust and alarm the indication of any purpose to reverse the verdict which placed Mr. Hayes in the chair of the chief magistrate. While this was the case he agreed that the frauds which had been practiced should be exposed.

"Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, and Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts, both spoke in a discreet and conservative style, and set aside for a moment all questions of a State Legislature, because of such undeniably proven corruption? In governments there must be limits to investigations of this sort and their effects. Under our constitutional forms regulating legislation, Federal as well as State, each house of any legislative body has the right to judge of the qualifications of the members. If one or more members come with a prima facie certificate and are sworn in, but afterwards are turned out upon the exposure of fraud, crime, or other disqualification, whatever act or measure or election may have been passed or decided while such persons were holding their seats can never afterwards be inquired into touching its validity, however monstrous may have been the fraud subsequently discovered to have been perpetrated, either in the election or by returning officers. Not very unlike is the present case of alleged frauds.

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sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States. After reading the certificates the President of the Senate shall inquire if objections are made. All objections must be in writing, and signed by at least one Senator and one member before the same shall be received. Objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision, and to the House for its decision separately, and no electoral vote or vote from any State shall be rejected, except by the affirmative votes of both Houses. If more than one return, or paper purporting to be a return, shall be received from a State, those votes only shall be counted which have been regularly cast by the electors who are shown to have been appointed. In case there shall arise the question which of two or more State tribunals determining what electors have been appointed is the lawful tribunal of such State, the votes regularly given of those electors from such State shall be counted those titles as electors the two houses acting separately shall concurrently decide in support of the decision of the lawful tribunal of such State so provided for by its Legislature. While the two houses are in meeting as provided for by this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer, except to either house on a motion to withdraw. When the two houses separately to decide upon an objection that may be made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes, such Senator or Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes and not oftener than once, but after such debate shall have lasted two hours the main question shall be put and decided at once.

THE EASTERN SHORE SHIP CANAL.—Senator Whyte, of this State, presented to the Senate, on Monday, the resolutions of the Legislature, suggesting aid from Congress in constructing the projected ship canal to connect the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. In presenting these resolutions Senator Whyte supported their object and said:

Of several routes proposed, the southernmost seems most practicable and valuable. It would begin about fifty-five miles from Baltimore, on the Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of the Choptank river, and by lines not necessary at this time to be specified in detail, it would cross the peninsula and strike Delaware bay about for miles above the breaker. This route would require not more than forty miles of canal proper. The distance from Baltimore to the Delaware breaker, descending Chesapeake bay and passing around Cape Charles and ascending the coast, is about 325 miles. By canal route such as I have indicated a vessel bound to Europe or to any point south of Cape Henlopen would save in distance from 180 to 190 miles.

READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY.—The practical result of the recent communication to the President and gathering of leading citizens has been the general awakening of the authorities to the necessity for being always prepared. In Philadelphia, for instance, the police force now drill weekly, and the field officers of the second brigade, National Guard, have received orders to have their men well in hand, so that in case of a sudden call they may be assembled promptly. The men are to be kept fully equipped, and in case of a call each man is required to supply himself with one day's cooked rations. Rosterbooks containing the names of the men in the various companies, their residences and places of business, are to be kept in public places at the armories, so there may be no delay in getting the men together in case of trouble.

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—Capt. S. D. Johnson, Chief of Bureau Records and Files and Mail, Messrs. J. H. Eldredge and Thomas B. Price, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Geo. A. Bartlett, Assistant in charge of Mail Room, and scores of other well known gentlemen in the public service after personal experience and observation have heartily endorsed Keller's Roman Liniment and recommended the same as an unequalled pain relieving and healing article.

TRADE DOLLARS.—The Secretary of the Treasury on the 15th inst., sent to the Senate a statement of the circumstances under which the coinage of the trade dollars was stopped. He enclosed a letter from the Director of the Mints stating that the coinage of these dollars was suspended for the reason that it was in excess of the demand for export, and also for the reason that owing to the decline in the value of silver and appreciation of United States notes, trade dollars were being placed in domestic circulation, contrary to the intention of the law authorizing their coinage.

The surgeon, as he is called, is quickly made an example of by the law, but the man who neglects his health and thereby jeopardizes his own life, is allowed to go free. If you are troubled with Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness or Liver Complaint, invest 50 cents in a bottle of Keller's Vegetable Life Drops, and thereby do your duty.

MARRIED.—On the 17th day of May, 1878, by the Rev. Father Vincenza, THOS. O. MATTINGLEY, to ANNIE E. CHESELDINE.

On the 27th day of May, 1878, by the Rev. Father Vincenza, F. LEE MATTINGLEY, to MARY E. GODDARD.

DIVINE SERVICE.—Methodist Episcopal Church, Sabbath, June 2nd. Joy Chapel, 10.30 a. m. St. Paul's, 3.30 p. m. Sermon by the Pastor. St. George's, 11 a. m. Sermon by Rev. J. C. Starr.

SAMUEL BURNS & CO., (late of BURNS & SLOAN, dissolved.) No. 104 Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE.

Building, Cabinet and Wheelwright, LUMBER, Sash, Doors, Felloes, Bricks, &c., &c. REDUCED PRICES.

May 30, 1878—9m. Collector's Sale. LOCAL DOTTINGS.

By virtue of authority vested in me as Collector of Taxes for the 1st Election District of St. Mary's county, I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash on the premises, in said 1st district on THURSDAY, the 20th of June, 1878, between 1 and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following property, to satisfy State and County Taxes due for the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, to wit:

A tract or parcel of land, situate in the 1st Election District of St. Mary's county, called "Birch Neck," or by whatever name or names the same may be known, containing seventy acres, more or less, and assessed in the name of Susan Fields. Due for State tax for 1873, \$ 60 Due for County tax for 1873, 2.94 \$3.54

Interest from 1st of Jan. 1874. Due for State tax for 1874, \$ 84 Due for County tax for 1874, 3.15 \$3.99

Interest from 1st Jan. 1875. Due for State tax for 1875, \$ 80 Due for County tax for 1875, 3.22 \$4.02

Interest from 1st Jan. 1876. Due for State tax for 1876, \$ 60 Due for County tax for 1876, 4.27 \$4.87

Interest from 1st Jan. 1877. Due for State tax for 1877, \$ 60 Due for County tax for 1877, 3.81 \$3.41

Interest from 1st Jan. 1878. The above real property will be sold by the Collector as authorized by the Act of 1874, chapter 483, and the proceeds will be applied to the payment of the taxes for the above years, with the interest and all costs that may accrue under the sale.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York.

St. Mary's Horses. Contrary to expectation, neither Derby nor Joe Alston put in an appearance at the late meeting at Pimlico, both of them being out of condition. This was ascertained at Benning's Park on Saturday previous to the Baltimore races. In the second race at that meeting, Indian, mile heats, all ages, Dalgatian, Swanson, Indian Boy and Joe Alston started. In the first heat Dalgatian got away first, Joe Alston second, Indian Boy third and Swanson last. Joe Alston went to the front but was passed by Swanson at the quarter-pole and winning by two lengths. Time 1.51. The second heat was also won by Swanson. Time 1.52. The third race was one of two miles for all ages. The starters were Warthen, Tom Bacon, Durby and Burgo. Burgo took the lead and held it, winning easily with Tom Bacon second, Derby third and Warthen 100 yards behind. Time 3.51.

Attempted Escape from Jail. Morris Combs, a colored man, a short time ago committed to the county jail made an attempt last Wednesday morning to escape therefrom. He took advantage of the Jailor's temporary absence, who was engaged in painting in the Court Room, to make his attempt, but the wife of the Jailor, hearing unusual noises in the cell, informed her husband, who immediately repaired to the jail and frustrated his designs. Combs had succeeded in burning the sill of the window, and was engaged in removing the bricks from below when he was overheard. He evidently did not know of the construction of the jail or he would not have attempted to escape in this way. The walls are mainly of iron. He made no resistance when discovered, and was placed by the Jailor in irons to prevent any further attempt.

"The Delinctor." From the publishing House of E. Butterick & Co., No. 555 Broadway, N. Y., we are in receipt of the June No. of the Delinctor, a monthly magazine, illustrating European and American Fashions, which contains representations of all the latest styles and novelties in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fashions, subscription price \$1 per year. We are authorized by the publishers to say to our lady readers, that they will send to each of them, gratis, the June copy of the "Delinctor Metropolitan Fashions" upon the receipt of a postal card containing the lady's address.

By virtue of authority vested in me as Collector of Taxes for the 5th Election District of St. Mary's county, I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door, Leonardtown, on TUESDAY, the 25th of June, 1878, between the hours of 12 o'clock, m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following property, to satisfy State and County Taxes due for the years 1876 and 1877, to wit:

A tract or parcel of land, situate in the 5th Election District of St. Mary's county called "Part of Indian Creek and Woodbury," or by whatever name or names it may be known, containing three hundred and ninety-six acres, more or less, and assessed in the name of Fantina Thomas. Due for State tax for 1876, \$ 8.30 Due for County tax for 1876, 57.98 \$66.28

Interest from 1st of Jan. 1877. Due for State tax for 1877, \$ 8.56 Due for County tax for 1877, 54.07 \$62.63

Resurrection of St. Mary's Waters. We learn from the last issue of the Alexandria Gazette that on Monday next, the 3rd of June, proximo, some forty or fifty of the cadets from St. John's Academy, under the command of Maj. Henry W. Newby, and accompanied by the principal, will leave on the steamer Mattano for Oolton's wharf, St. Mary's county, Md.; whence they will proceed to the residence of Dr. R. P. Blackstone, where barracks have been secured. There they will remain until Thursday afternoon, enjoying themselves in salt water bathing, fishing, crabbing, &c. They will take the Mattano on her downward trip that afternoon, and proceed to Leonardtown, where they will stay until the boat leaves next morning on her return to Alexandria.

County Commissioners. This body was in session on Tuesday last, prior to Allston, Alvey, Buckell, Parsons and Davis. The Board was engaged principally in settling upon some rules and regulations in regard to the repairs of the public roads, but came to no definite action, and referred the matter to the next meeting. The levy was closed and the county rate fixed at 98 cents. A commission of 10 per cent. was allowed Collectors on State Tax and 3 per cent. on County Tax. The Board appointed two appraisers to appraise the personal property now belonging to the Alma Brown, with instructions to appraise the same to the next meeting of the Board. In our next, after the books have been balanced up, we will give our readers a recapitulation of county expenses for 1877.

Court House Improvements. The Board of County Commissioners have made a small appropriation for repairs of the Court House, which have been needed for a long time. The work is now progressing and the interior of the building presents an improved and changed appearance. There is nothing which attracts the eye of strangers, and gives them an opinion of the energy of a people, more than the neatness and appropriateness of their public buildings. We think that money spent in this way is spent in the right direction.

Contemporaneous Announcements. Contemporaneous announcements are made by the Annapolis press that our old friend, James S. Franklin, has joined the Dashways and that Col. Himm, the well-known restaurant keeper of the same place, has closed his establishment for want of custom. Lieutenant, we hand in our checks. It is seven months to a day since we checked a drop and the Leonardtown bars are still in full blast.

Southern Maryland Railroad. Unless the sale of this property is stayed by an appeal, the Southern Md. Railroad will be knocked down at public auction on Wednesday next, the 5th of June. We predict the sale will not take place, however, and that the case will go to the Court of Appeals and that we shall hear more of it until about this time next year. We learn that the penalty in the appeal bond has been fixed at \$3,500.

We are Informed. That the great feature at the New York Price Cash Clothing House, No. 184 W. Baltimore St., this season is a White Vest, price \$1. All wool Casimere Pants \$3.00. Casimere Suit \$10.00. Fine French light shade Cheviot Suit \$14.00. These prices absolutely certainly commend themselves to all in search of bargains.

Marble Works. The marble works of the Messrs. Weinman & Son are one of the most attractive localities of Baltimore. In the area in which Statuary, Monuments and Headstones are displayed, the visitor will find some of the finest specimens of sculpture, in Italian and American marble, to be seen in the city; every style and size of monument will there be found. But the great specialty of these artists is the superior sculpture to which they are devoted. The Busts upon pedestals at this studio are unsurpassed for their like in the city. The finish and execution in line and lineament.—Catholic Mirror.

Wanamaker. This old and reliable ready made Clothing House is now offering for sale the best quality of Goods, made in the latest style. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Piece Goods for Order Work, always on hand, of every variety and of the best material. But one price, and that the lowest. If you wish to be satisfied call at WANAMAKER'S No. 106 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore.

NOTICE. TO ALL WHO IT MAY CONCERN. MR. P. H. J. READMOND, of Mechanicville, is not authorized to act as my agent. P. H. G. DAVIDIG, 36 W. Lombard St., Baltimore. May 30, 1878.

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JOHN W. TIPPETT, Late Collector 5th District. May 30, 1878—ts.