American Union.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING:.....March 10, 1870.

THE SICKNESS and subsequent death of the editor's mother must account for all deficiencies in this week's issue of THE UNION.

The Close of Grant's First Year.

The quotations of Gold, which have been steadily and rapidly going down during the past fortnight, fell Friday last till the premium reached the vicinity of 113,—fluctuating the greater part of the day a few fractions above that point, but at one time striking a fraction below it. The quotation of Government bonds indicated, during the day, that they were on a verge of par in gold. most of the varieties being worth but little less than gold, while one variety was at a gold premium over its face value.

That the day of which we are able to chronicle these highly favorably financial facts was also the day that marks the termination of the first year of President Grant's administration of public affairs, is a circumstance which the country will not losesight of, and which the friends of the President will observe with unfeigned joy.

If the fall of the gold premium and the advance of the National credit affected only the Wall-st. speculators, who have been half-crazed thereby, the matter would not be worth much attention. But its relation to all our business interests and to all classes of our people—to producers and consumers, to farmers, merchants, mechanics, and laboring men of every order—is of such a nature as to make it of the highest consequence. For the last eight or nine years the business and labor of the country have been kept in a state of anarchy by the wide and incalculable fluctuations in gold and currency. Not only have values been deranged, but our legitimate industries have been thrown into a confusion that to many of them was destruction. There has been no possibility of remedying these evils until our money system was put in order—until our currency represented a fixed and determinate value, corresponding to the world's standard. It is because we now see a hope of speedily arriving at this desirable point that we find cause of congratulation in the movements which have lately taken place in our money market.

We take it of course that these movements are not in the nature of spasmodic fluctuations which may go the other way on any given day. If they were, they would be of advantage only to the speculators, and would continue to work the damage which the public interest have already suffered from previous fluctuations. But no one who has observed the course of things will believe that there is any more likelihood of gold returning to 130 than there is of its returning to 200. It has not gone down through speculative combinations, but through the operation of general causes that are not within the control of the Gold Room.

The downward movement of yesterday was accelerated by the circulation of an exhibit of our commercial exchanges, by which it appeared that the balance of trade against us during the second half of the last year was only about two millions of dollars.—Though we do not mean to accept the interpretation of this exhibit that was given by the *bear* operators in gold—though we do not admit that they took all the elements of calculation into account—yet its influence in Wall-st. indicates one of the great forces affecting the gold premium and the public credit. We must keep our commercial exchanges on the safe side. If our imports are double the value of our exports, we must make up the difference by exporting gold or (which is practically the same thing,) bonds; and our heavy exports of coin during past years have been one of the forces operating to the injury of our financial condition. The "street" understands this very well, as it has shown a hundred times over. And not to criticise here the exhibit used by operators yesterday, it remains a fact that our commercial exchanges are in better state at this time than they have been at any time since the years before the war. In the single item of cotton, we have an advantage in our exports greater than we ever had before; and it must tell more largely in our favor hereafter than it does even at the present time.

The things, however, for which the Administration deserves the highest credit in connection with the improvement in our financial condition are such as relate to the carrying out of Grant's policy of honesty and retrenchment. When, by his election, the country and the world received assurance that the financial honor of the Government would be maintained—when the policy of repudiation was spurned by the people, and Congress gave its pledge to support the public credit by paying the principal and interest of the debt in gold—the first great steps toward financial redemption were taken. When Grant announced his brief and simple policy for remedying the confusion of our financial state—when he began to carry out practically the programme he had announced—it was evident that we were about to take a long stride toward the settlement of our troubles. But a year's experience of this policy has gone far beyond public expectation. To say that the debt has been decreased during the year of his administration a hundred millions of dollars is to represent but a small part of what has actually been achieved. To say that during the first half of the current fiscal year the revenues were increased, by more faithful collection, at the rate of thirty millions a year over the previous year, does not indicate the actual result gained for the public Treasury. To say that the expenses of the Government have been vastly reduced and that the interest has been decreased by the diminution of the debt, is only to give a hint of the retrenchment that has been carried out. But these things have told with immense effect on our financial condition, and it is to the admirable policy and action of the Administration that we owe the improvement which is now going on to its consummation.

A Democratic paper recently took the trouble to attempt to show that neither Grant nor his policy deserved any credit for the brightening financial outlook. But Grant and his policy deserve the very highest credit. Suppose his policy had been of a different kind from what it has been. Suppose he had collected the revenues in the negligent manner of which we had so much previous experience—suppose the debt had been increased as it was in the latter part of Johnson's administration—suppose the wasteful expenditures of Johnson's time had been continued—suppose we were experimenting with the greenback theory and the repudiation fraud—does anybody suppose that our bonds would now be at or near par, or that gold would be quoted at it its present price, or that our credit would stand where it does abroad? To ask the question is to answer it, and to show the absurdity of the reasoning of the Democratic organ.

It is not by the display of any immense genius or of any gigantic and mysterious "plan" that these great results have been wrought. It is by the carrying out of a few simple principles, the principles of honesty and economy, which President Grant announced one year ago. There can be no more beneficent natural genius than is found in the power to perceive and enforce these principles. And having aided in the election of Grant, it gives us pride and joy to be able, at the close of the first year of his administration, to point the country to the results that have already been achieved—to speak of the growth of the national welfare, as shown in the financial improvement no less than in the consummation of the peaceful policy of reconstruction.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE BALTIMORE SATURDAY NIGHT.—It gives us pleasure to note the fact that the Baltimore *Saturday Night* comes to us in a much enlarged and improved form. It is certainly a valuable paper. Independent in politics, its columns are filled with choice literature, interesting facts and instructive reading. May the enlargement of its sheet be symbolic of its increasing patronage and usefulness.

Delaware Agricultural College.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES—IMPORTANT ACTION.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Delaware College, held at Newark, March 4th, 1870, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of Delaware College has placed the buildings and grounds of the institution in complete order in accordance with the agreement with the State of Delaware; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners created by the Legislature has reported the sale of a portion of the land scrip donated to State by the general goverment, and a prospect of the sale of the remainder at an early day, and that the proceeds of said sale so far as received have been invested, and the income of such investment is subject to the order of the Treasurer of Delaware College; and

WHEREAS, it is very desirable that the Institution be opened at as early a day as practicable; therefore be it

Resolved 1st, That Delaware College be opened for the reception of students in September, 1870

Resolved 2nd, That the committee appointed June 25th, 1869, be increased by the addition of (the President of the Board,) Rathmell Wilson, Dr. Henry F. Askew and Edward D. Porter, and that said committee be requested to prepare a plan for the organization of the Institution, have the same printed, and a copy forwarded to each member of the Board for examination at least one week before its next meeting.

Resolved 3d, That when the Board adjourns it shall be to meet again on Wednesday, May 4th, 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time the report of the committee shall be acted upon, the faculty elected and the organization of the College completed.

The following named gentlemen compose the committee under the above resolutions: Dr. L. P. Bush, John Hickman, J. Alexander Fulton, John W. Houston, Wm. H. Purnell, Rathmell Wilson, Dr. H. F. Askew, Edward D. Porter.

Attest: GEORGE G. EVANS,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

AUTHORITIES ON ADVERTISING.—"Without advertising I should be a poor man to-day."—*H. T. Helmbold.*

"My success is owing to my liberality in advertising."—*Bonner.*

"Advertising has furnished me with a competence."—*Amos Lawrence.*

"I advertised my productions and made money."—*Nicholas Longworth.*

"Constant and persistent advertising is a sure prelude to wealth."—*Stephen Girard.*

"He who invests one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising."—*A. T. Stewart.*

P. T. Barnum, the noted exhibitor, ascribes his success in accumulating a million of dollars in ten years to the unlimited use of printer's ink.

"A man who is liberal in advertising is liberal in trade, and such a man succeeds while his neighbor with just as good goods fails and drops out of market."—*Horace Greeley.*

There are gratifying indications that the Income tax will be largely modified, perhaps repealed, by the present Congress.—There is no good reason why it should not be wholly abolished, and there are many why, as the most obnoxious of our taxes, it should be the first to be swept away. Members of both houses of Congress are disposed either to modify or repeal the tax, and so anxious, indeed, for some action, that they are writing home to their constituents suggesting the pressure of numerous petitions.

GOLD closed on Monday at 112¼.

The Decline in Gold.

AN EARLY RESUMPTION PROBABLE—CHAGRIN OF THE WALL STREET GAMBLERS.

"During the day tumult reigned in the Gold Room. The thick, yelling crowd was thicker than usual and yelled louder, and every flushed and excited broker roared, gesticulated and danced, straining eye and ear, as if sure that nothing but the exertion of every power of body and mind would keep him from sinking under this terrible load of falling gold. The Gold Room has not experienced such a fervid sensation since that famous Friday, which it is to be hoped will ever remain unparalleled. Many small operators, including outsiders who had been tempted in by the prices of Thursday, are said to have been badly crippled yesterday, and some are likely to come to grief permanently if the decline continues. This fact will not in all probability materially decrease the satisfaction which all good people feel at the downward tendency which suggests so pleasantly the approach of the long wished for financial millennium—specie payments. Indeed, some leading retail houses were encouraged by the fall to make their change in silver. It is authoritatively announced that several other firms, both in this city and Brooklyn, propose to adopt this plan to-morrow. Silver is now worth about 1.10.

"These acts of small dealers and restaurants, however, will be looked upon rather as flighty, though shrewd devices to gain popular favor, rather than as indicating any permanent and settled resumption of specie as a basis of trade. But not so the action of the banks, some of the wealthiest and most prominent of which are earnestly considering the propriety of making an end of the unsettled condition of the monetary affairs by boldly proclaiming resumption. It was whispered on the street, yesterday, with much of a tone of authority, that in the event that no reaction occurred to day, the Chemical Bank would next week announce the resumption of specie payments. That wealthy, influential, and eminently conservative institution can well afford to lead off in such a movement. As a matter of fact, the Chemical never has suspended specie payments. It has no circulation of its own, and is not, therefore, affected by the fluctuations of currency. When the Government suspended at the beginning of the war, this institution, without any formal act or announcement of suspension, began paying out currency where it had before paid coin, and has continued to do so to this day. Of course, should it now return to specie, it must exact specie or its equivalent from its customers, or must make some special arrangements with them to protect itself from being made a mere medium for exchanging currency into gold at par, which no bank can afford to do so long as there is any premium on gold. But, most likely, their purpose is to merely proclaim resumption as a theoretical practice, which will not be without great influence.

"But several other banks, which really have circulating notes afloat, were mentioned as preparing to resume. Resumption by such institutions means the subsequent redemption of their notes in gold; and when that is proclaimed by a few of the leading banks, the whole question is settled. All similar institutions must follow the example or suffer a loss of credit. It is generally understood that most of the banks of the city have prepared themselves for such an alternative, and if any few resume all will follow the example. Thus it is possible that before another week rolls around we may be again gladdened by familiarity with hard money as a circulating medium, or that at least the currency afloat will represent, dollar for dollar, the real coin.

"The encouraging decline and fall in the price of the specie basis brings up the question of prices in general, and leads us to talk with renewed interest whether the prices of other commodities are undergoing a corresponding reduction, and whether the cost of the necessities of life now bears its proper relation to the great indicator of values. It may not be untimely then to compare some of the ruling prices of to-day with those of five or six years ago, not with the intention of making any broad generalization or of discovering occult principles—that would not be possible in a casual view of such an occult subject—but to give a clearer idea of the state of things at present.—When people have facts they like to construct their theories of themselves."—*N. Y. Tribune of Saturday.*

The Indians.

GEN. SHERIDAN DEFENDS COL. BAKER FROM UNJUST CHARGES.

Lt. Gen. Sheridan has written a letter to Gen. Sherman in reply to the recent charges made by Mr. Vincent Collyer against Col. Baker of slaughtering Indians, women and children, sick and well, old and young.—Gen. Sheridan says he will furnish the facts as soon as he gets Col. Baker's report, but in the meantime says:

"Why did not Mr. Vincent Collyer, in his letter, mention that Col. Baker had captured over one hundred women and children?—This he suppressed, in order to do injustice to that officer by deceiving the kind-hearted public. ° ° So far as the wild Indians are concerned, the problem which the good people of the country must decide upon is who shall be killed, the whites or the Indians; they can take their choice. Since 1862 at least eight hundred men, women and children have been murdered within the limits of my present command in the most fiendish manner, the men usually scalped and mutilated, ° ° ° ° women ravished sometimes ° ° ° ° in succession, then killed and scalped ° ° ° ° before and after death. I have myself conversed with one woman who, while some months gone in pregnancy, was ravished ° ° ° ° successively by different Indians, becoming insensible two or three times during this fearful ordeal, and each time on recovering consciousness mutely appealing for mercy, if not for herself, for her unborn child. Also another woman ravished with more fearful brutality. ° ° ° ° I could give the names of these women were it not for delicacy. It would appear that Mr. Vincent Collyer wants this work to go on. I mention these two cases especially because they came under my own personal examination, and can give them as an example of what has occurred to hundreds of others.

ANOTHER SEARCH FOR THE NORTHEAST PASSAGE.—Capt. C. F. Hall proposes to make another search for northeast passage. He intends to start with a 140-ton steam propeller, to be provided with sail. He will also have a topsail schooner of about 150 tons. His route will be into Jones's Sound, and thence by sea and land, as circumstances favor, to the pole. After taking his vessels as far as practicable, Capt. Hall intends to use dogs and sledges. Admiral Grinnel, of the Japan navy, and recently of the United States navy, will accompany Capt. Hall.

PENINSULAR JOTTINGS.

KENT COUNTY, DEL.

—Signor Blitz was in Dover yesterday.

—Sixteen criminals are confined in Dover jail.

—W. Offly, formerly of Smyrna, is now U. S. Assistant Marshal in Utah Territory.

—The furniture of the Delaware House, Smyrna, was sold at Sheriff's sale one day last week.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

—A bill has been reported in the Legislature to change the name of the town of Tabacco Stick to Bloomington.

—Daniel Lloyd, of Cambridge, has been appointed one of the grain inspectors at Baltimore.

—A burglar entered the house of Mrs. Georgiana Stewart, of Cambridge, one night recently, but was discovered and scared off before he could secure any booty.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

—A Mormon Missionary named Cannon is sojourning at Centreville, at the residence of Curtis Mousley, two of whose daughters he married.

—The Government clears over $9,000 a year on the Wilmington post-office.

—One of the Levy Courtmen of New Castle County, whilst visiting the Alms House, near Wilmington, last Wednesday, on official business, was hugged and carressed in the most loving manner by one of the female inmates, he having been introduced to her as a bachelor, in jest. The girl's insanity is over love affairs.

TALBOT COUNTY.

—The *Gazette* has not been sold out as has been currently reported.

—A little colored child living with Captain Seymour, at Trappe, was burned very seriously on Sunday week by her clothes taking fire.

—Thos. C Nichols has associated with him in the hardware business W. L. Taylor, and they have bought out the stock of Trippe & Mason.

—An effort, which is said to meet with considerable favor, is being made to locate the terminus of the Md. & Del. R. R. at Cambridge Ferry instead of Oxford. Col. Wm. Hughlett offers a fine farm to the company if it will make the change.

—A building association has been organized in Easton.

—Jas. E. Lowery's dwelling on Tilghman's Island, together with all the provisions and furniture, were entirely consumed on the 22nd ult. The inmates barely escaped with their lives.

CECIL COUNTY.

—Samuel Reed, near Rising Sun, has recently patented a new sash fastener, which is said to be better than rope and pullies.

—It is announced that the grading of the Columbia & Port Deposit R. R. will be put under contract as soon as spring opens.

—Last week the pole planters of the new Telegraph company reached Elkton, where they put their poles up without permission of any one. The Railroad officials pulled them down at once.

—Absalom McCauley was badly injured by falling from the cars at Elkton one day last week. He attempted to step upon the elevated platform used by the Express agent, whilst the train was passing, but missed his footing and fell to the ground.

—The revival at North East continues to increase in power and interest.

—The old board of Commissioners for Port Deposit has been re-elected.

—Jno. A. Langdon, proprietor of the Washington Hotel, Port Deposit, died suddenly on Wednesday week.

EXTENSION OF THE WICOMICO AND POCOMOKE RAILROAD.—The work of extending the Wicomico and Pocomoke railroad from the depot to the Wicomico river will soon be resumed. The grading is already completed to the proposed terminus, and we learn that the iron was received on Thursday last. The contract for building the bridge across the river has been awarded, and but a short time will elapse before the enterprise is fully consummated. A few weeks only will be required to complete the projection, provided those who subscribed for the purpose are prompt in paying their installments. A work that is calculated to add so much to the wealth and importance of our town should not be delayed, and we are glad to know that its final completion is so near.—*Salisbury Eastern Shoreman.*

COLLECTION OF PORT TAX SUSPENDED.—Having been so urgently pressed by a number of Western members of Congress, Commisioner Delano telegraphed on Saturday to collectors of customs to suspend the collection of the port tax until the first of June next.

The Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

By F. E. MARINE, Commission Merchant,
No. 53 W. Pratt St., Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 1, 1870.

GRAIN—			
Wheat—white, choice	per bu.	150@155
prime	" "	138@140
red, choice new	" "	145@
prime	" "	135@140
fair to good	" "	125@130
Corn—white, good to prime	" "	90@ 94
yellow " "	" "	94@ 95
Rye—good to prime	" "	85@105
Oats—common to prime	" "	55@ 56
EGGS AND POULTRY—		
Eastern Eggs	per doz.	@ 23
Chickens, old	" "	500@600
Geese	per piece	100@125
Turkeys	"	150@200
DRIED FRUIT—		
Peaches, peeled, bright	per lb	10@15
" unpeeled, ½s	"	7@7½
" " ¼s	"	8@10
Apples, bright, sliced	"	7@ 8
BEESWAX—		
prime	per lb.	34@ 36
FEATHERS—		
Eastern Geese	per lb.	70@ 80
HIDES AND SKINS—		
Country Dry	per lb.	16@ 18
" Green	" "	8@ 9
Sheep Skins	price	50@ 75
Lamb "		25@ 50
POTATOES—		
Carters,	per bus.	50@ 55
Peach Blows	"	50@ 55

SAML. H. FLUHARTY,
Carpenter & Undertaker,
FEDERALSBURG, MD.
Prices Reduced to Old Figures.
CARPENTERS' WORK
Done either by Contract or by the Day.
CARRIAGE REPAIRING.
For this department I have secured the services of an experienced workman, and shall be pleased to receive the carriages of my friends for repair.
All Work Guaranteed.
mar3-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS,
Operative in Caroline County, Md.
PASSED JANUARY SESSION, 1870.
Published by Authority.

AN ACT

To repeal Section 76, Article 6, Title Caroline county, Sub-title Elections, of the Code of Public Local Laws, and to enact the following sections in lieu thereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Section 79, of Article 6, Title Caroline county, Sub-title Elections, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following section be and the same is hereby enacted in lieu thereof.

SEC. 79. *And be it enacted*, That Caroline county is divided into five Election Districts, to be known respectively as district No. 1. or Henderson district; district No 2, or Greensborough district; district No. 3, or Denton district; district No. 4 or Harmony district; and district No. 5, Federalsburg district. District No. 1, or Henderson district, shall consist of the upper portion of what has heretofore been known as district No. 1, or the upper district of Caroline county, to begin for the boundaries thereof at the crossing by the public road of Long Marsh Branch, the dividing line between Caroline and Queen Anne's counties, and thence with said public road to Hollingsworth's corner, thence with the public road to Genn's Shop, thence with the public road to Old Town Branch, thence with the public road to Anthony's Mill, thence with the shortest line to Choptank River, thence with the river to the Delaware line, and thence with the boundaries of Caroline county to the beginning. District No. 2, or Greensborough district, shall consist of the remaining portion of what has been heretofore known as district No. 1, or the upper district of Caroline county; district No. 3, or Denton district, shall consist of what has heretofore been known as district No. 2 of Caroline county; district No. 4, or Harmony district, what has heretofore been known as dist No. 3, and dist No. 5, or Federalsburg dist., of what has heretofore been known as district No. 4. All elections for public officers shall be held in district No. 1, as constituted by this section, at Henderson; in district No. 2, at Greensborough; in district No. 3, at Denton; in district No. 4, at Harmony; and in district No. 5, at Federalsburg. Each and every one of said Election Districts shall be entitled to all the rights, liberties and privileges held, to be held, or possessed by the other, and this division and renumbering of Election Districts shall not invalidate the appointment of district officers heretofore appointed for the districts of said county by their former divisions and numbers, but the same shall be valid and effectual for said districts, by their former division and numbers until otherwise provided for by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved by the Governor Feb. 19, 1870.
mar10-3w

AN ACT

To repeal Section, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170 and 171 of Article 6, of the Code of Public Local Laws, Title, Caroline county, Sub-title Roads, and to substitute therefor the following:

SECTION 1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Sections 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170 and 171, of Article 9, of the public Local Laws, Title, Caroline county, Sub-title, Roads, be and the same are hereby repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof.

SEC. 162 *And be it enact by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That any and every person having a gate or gates on any of the Public Roads in Caroline county, or any of the Public Roads dividing said county from adjoining counties, be and he is hereby required to remove the same from any such public road or roads on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and that any such person failing to comply with the requirements of this act within the period herein specified, shall forfeit and pay for each gate the sum of fifty dollars and a like sum for every four months additional failure to comply therewith until the said gates shall be removed, to be recovered with costs, as other small debts are, before a Justice of the Peace of the county having jurisdiction of the case in the name of the State, one-half thereof for the use of the informer, the other half for the use of school fund of said county. In all cases when new roads are laid down in Caroline county, or dividing in any part said county from adjoining counties, there shall be no gates allowed on said new road.

SEC 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved by the Governor Feb. 17, 1870.
mar10-3w

AN ACT

To repeal Section 138 of Article 6, Title, Caroline county, Sub-title, Justices of the Peace and Constable, and to re-enact the following section in lieu thereof:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Section 138, of Article 6, "Tittle Caroline County" Sub-title Justices of the Peace and Constables, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the following section enacted in lieu thereof.

SEC. 138. *And be it enacted*, That there shall be the following number of Justices of the Peace and Constables for Caroline county. For election district No. 1, or Henderson district, one Justice of the Peace, and one Constable; for election district No. 2, or Greensborough district, one Justice of the Peace and one Constable; for election district No. 3, or Denton district, three Justices of the Peace and one Constable; for election district No. 4, or Harmony district, two Justices of the Peace and one Constable; and for election district No. 5, or Federalsburg district, two Justices of the Peace and one Constable.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved by the Governor Feb. 19, 1870.
mar10-3w

PROPERTY SALES.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of authority derived from a power contained in a mortgage from George N. Townsend to me, bearing date the 15th day of September, 1868, and recorded in Liber T. H. K., No. 33, Folios 67 and 68, one of the Land Record Books for Caroline county, I will offer at public sale, in front of Goslin & Bro.'s store, in the town of Federalsburg, on

SATURDAY, 26th day of March, 1870,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., all that tract or parcel of land lying in the Fourth election district of Caroline county, about three miles from Federalsburg, called

"BARNSTABLE,"

adjoining the lands of Jacob Covey and others, containing

100 Acres, More or Less.

Improvements are a SMALL DWELLING and OUTBUILDINGS.

Terms of Sale, Cash.

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
mar3-4w Mortgagee.

FENCE NOTICE.
Six months after date, the subscriber will break up and discontinue all division fences between his lands and the lands of Jeremiah T. Taylor. TILGHMAN HUBBARD of P.
Smithville, March 3, 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I was cured of Deafness and Catarrh by a simple remedy and will send the receipt free.
MRS. M. C. LEGGETT, Hoboken, N. J.
mar10-4w.

The New Article of Food.

For twenty-five cents you can buy of your Druggist or Grocer a package of Sea Moss Farine, Manufactured from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen, which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c., &c. It is by far the cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO.,
53 Park Place, N. Y.

PLANTATION BITTERS.
S. T.--1860--X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. For sale by all druggists. [mar10-6in.

FARMERS, Their sons, and others, can make money rapidly, selling the NEW ILLUSTRATED FARMERS' MANUAL, edited by GEO. E. WARING, JR., Practical Farmer and Author, and late Agricultural Engineer of N. Y. Central Park. The best book for farmers ever issued—All need it before planting. It is a sound, labor saving, money making book. Thousands have bought it, and thousands more want it. 15th Edition ready. Live agents wanted. Profits large.—A. H. HUBBARD, 400 Chestnut St. Phil. [4w.

The Great Medical Discovery!
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS.

More than 500,000 Persons
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?



They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving congestion, or inflamation of the liver and visceral organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. Send for a circular.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK

Made of *Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors*, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkeness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, *free from all Alcoholic Stimulents*. They are the *great blood purifier and life giving principle*, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these *Bitters* have been most successful. *Such Diseases* are caused by *Vitiated Blood*, which is generally produced by derangement of the *Digestive Organs*.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

In Billious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers these Bitters have no equal. For full directions read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Prop'r, 32 Commerce St., N. Y.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists, and general Agents, San Francisco and Sacramento, California, and 32 & 34 Commerce St., N. Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGIST AND DEALERS. [feb10 3m.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR
STRUGGLES and TRIUMPHS of
P. T. BARNUM.

Written by Himself. In One Large Octavo Volume—Nearly 800 Pages—Printed in English and German—33 Elegant Full Page Engravings.

It embraces forty years recollections of his busy life as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and Showman, and gives accounts of his Imprisonment, his Failure, his Successful European Tours, and important Historical and Personal reminiscences, replete with Humor, Anecdotes and Entertaining Narrative. No book published so acceptable to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents are selling from 50 to 100 a week. We offer extra terms. Our Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to Agents sent free.

J. B. BURR & CO., Publishers,
fe3-6w Hartford, Conn.

OYSTER SALOON.

THE subscriber; having fitted up a saloon, announces his readiness to dispense

FRESH OYSTERS,

cooked in any manner or raw, and solicits a call from all lovers of the delicious bivales.

Families Supplied at Short Notice.

Saloon on Main street; opposite E. Pritchett's cabinet shop.
se30-1y JOHN E. WRIGHT.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the undersigned are hereby notified that I have placed my accounts in the hands of Geo. M. Russum, Esq., for collection, and that, if not settled on or before the 1st day of April next, I shall be compelled to force legal settlement.
mr3-3w(J) JNO. D. KEMP.

MOGEE & KILPATRICK'S QUICK LIME by J. K. SAULSBURY,
my21-tf Ridgely.

BLACK, brown and smoke-colored Snbed Hats at TODD'S.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3529-0043.jpg