American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1880.

The "UNION" is the leading newspaper of the county. It is taken by all the leading Merchants, Professional and business men of the county. It circulates extensively among our farmers and it is the object of the publisher to make it an indispensable necessity in every household.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL TAFT says he has "never known passion to rise higher, or imagination to be more fertile, than in the opposition to Grant.' This is singular. Senator Cameron, the other day, said Grant would be nominated without opposition.

MR. TILDEN is now reported to be confident of receiving the nomination at Cincinnati, and has decided not to withdraw his name. This information comes, like all the rest, from "the best authority," which, strange to say, is not Mr. Tilden himself.

SOME thirty-five thousand emigrants arrived in New York during the present month, and by next November it is very probable that the total will reach several hundred thousand. This will be a great temptation to somebody to engage in naturalization frauds.

THE steamer Tropic, which sailed from Philadephia, has on board munitions of war destined for the Cuban insurgents. The principal engine of destruction is a torpedo boat 32 feet long, 7 feet broad and built entirely of iron. It is to be propelled by a gas engine, and can be taken apart in a few hours and carried away in pieces. The Tropic is an old blockade-runner. Her crew consists of fifteen men, and the only Cubans on board are those interested in cargo.

IN an address in New York on Monday night before the Tammany Hall general committee, John Kelly said: "If the national convention thinks for one moment of nominating Mr. Tilden for the presidency, so sure as that nomination is made it will be defeated by the democracy of the country, as it ought to be. Let it go forth from Tammany Hall that we here say to the democracy of the whole country that if they make Tilden the nominee at the Cincinnati convention they must expect the united opposition of Tammany Hall."

THERE is a Miss Kline living near Black Rock, Washington county, who has been an invalid, closely confined to her bed, for twenty-one years, though but 24 years old. Her lower limbs have become mere skeletons, and since three years old she has not been able to walk. Otherwise her health is very good, and her face and rosy cheeks betoken perfect health and more than ordinary beauty. She appears contented, and bears her afflictions meekly, presenting an example of patience that the chronic grumblers over minor afflictions ought to witness and take a lesson from.

A New Party.

A movement, which is said to have distinct and definite aims and forming the nucleus of a new party, is reported to be on foot in Philadelphia looking to the overthrow of the third-term policy. A secret meeting, it is stated, has been held at which a delegation from New York was in attendance. At that meeting it was proposed to hold a public assembly at the Academy of Music at an early date, at which Charles Francis Adams was to be invited to deliver an address setting forth the object and aims of the new party.

VIRGINIA is the first in the field for the Presidential contest. Last week the Republican convention in session at Staunton elected a full electoral ticket. The nominations are as follows: First district, L. R. Stuart, of Richmond county; second district, declined to report; third district, John W. Poindexter, of Louisiana county; fourth district, William P. Austin, of Lunenberg; fifth district, Asa T. Whitlock, of Floyd county; sixth district, S. C. Allen, of Amherst; seventh district, E. W. Early, of Albemarle; eighth district, A. W. Harris, of Alexandria county; ninth district, H. H. Flannagan. The choice of election of the second district was remitted to a congressional convention of that district.

Udderzook's Confession.

After a lapse of five years we have the confession of Wm. E. Udderzook for the murder of Winfield Scott Goss. It will be remembered that a conspiracy was entered into between Goss and Udderzook to swindle five life insurance companies out of $25,000, and Udderzook fearing Goss, who was of dissipated habits, would expose the secret and implicate him, afterward murdered him near Jannerville, Pa. In the confession just published the mysteries surrounding the case are made plain and the whole story is given in detail. Udderzook closes his confession by saying "it was my intention to have this published immediately after my execution" but fearing his confession might have a bad effect upon the trial of A. C. Goss, he left it with his counsel, requesting that it should not be published for five years after his death. The five years having expired, J. F. Perdue, his counsel, has now given the confession to the world.

A DEMOCRATIC newspaper desires to know what Tilden has done to forfeit his claims to Democratic support since the exciting contest of 1876. Practically he has done nothing.—But a host of other aspirants have sprung up who desire to be counted in the race for office, and it is a scramble with these men who shall come out winner at the end. And then there is something less than a million Democrats who are holding to the ragged edge of office, expecting to be fed and clothed for the next four years from the national treasury, and these men are in favor of any man for President who will favor them, or upon whom they can rely for political favors. There is a variety of interests in the Democratic party to be satisfied. The wild hunt after office may be reckoned as one of the great disturbing elements. For twenty long and weary years an army of office-seekers have stood out in the cold until they have become politically starved and naked, and they now press their claims with spirit and vehemence. They desire a successful candidate, little caring what may be his opinions on national questions so they may be successful in his election. Hence, the opposition of Tammany in New York to the nomination of Tilden, has well nigh blasted his prospects at Cincinnati, for without the great State of New York Tilden has not even the ghost of a chance of occupying the Presidential office. If he can give assurance to the Cincinnati Convention of his ability to carry his own State, his nomination is assured. But John Kelley confronts him with 80,000 Democrats at his back, and these are impediments to his advancement. Mr. Tilden has done nothing but incurred the displeasure of Tammany and John Kelley, as its chieftain, stands ready to perform the last solemn rites at Cincinnati over the political grave of Samuel J. Tilden.

Tilden's Repeating Agent in Peril.

THREATS TO REVEAL DEMOCRATIC SECRETS.

Two attempts have been made recently to kill Eph Holland, the famous gambler and leader of the gangs of repeaters which carried Cincinnati for Tilden in 1876. On Friday afternoon Jake Aug, a noted keeper of a pool-room and a Democratic politician, shot at Holland on Vine street. Holland returned the fire, and both were arrested. At an early hour the next morning an attempt was made to assassinate Holland at his residence, on College street. His wife was sitting in the front doorway, and on the steps before her was Arty Duffy, one of Holland's friends, who was evidently taken by the would-be assassin for Holland himself. Two pistol shots were fired through an iron gate on the opposite side of the street. One of the balls struck close by Duffy's head, and the other a little further off. Holland was inside the door, and was not hurt. At the Congressional election in 1876, Tilden sent $7,000 to Hamilton county. It was consigned to Democrats of too high standing to personally engage repeaters and buy judges of election, and, accordingly, Holland was employed, the assurance being given him that if he got into trouble his influential friends would "see him through." Holland did the work, was found out, tried, sentenced and imprisoned for a year. He served out his time in Montgomery jail, and all attempts to get him to reveal the names of the persons who stood behind him failed. He has kept the secret faithfully, but of late has worked against the Democrats, and threatened to make disclosures. Since his change of front he has received notices warning him to leave the country, and he declares that a plan has been formed to kill him before the National Democratic Convention meets. He says he has some facts to relate when that body meets that certain Democrats of prominence are determined shall not be related. Futher events are awaited with interest.

Looking After a Fortune.

THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF LAND CLAIMED ON THE EASTERN AND WESTERN SHORES OF MARYLAND.

J. D. Pennell, Attorney, of Newburg, N. Y. and Seth E. Powell, of the same place, were in Baltimore last week examinng records in the Orphans' Court in reference to the estate of Thomas Powell, who died in Baltimore in 1776.

The papers which these gentlemen have in their possession show that Mr. Powell at the time of his death was in possession of 6,740 acres of ground, located in Baltimore, Queen Anne's, Worcester, Frederick and Talbot counties, independent of his other property. Their records also show that letters of administration on the estate were applied for in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city, in 1779, by United States District Attorney Pinkney, S. John Donaldson and Luther Martin, which were never granted from that time until the present. It is claimed that no disposition was ever made of the vast estate, which has remained in *statu quo*. The only way by which these gentlemen who are working up the case can account for the mysterious disappearance of the property is that about the year that Mr. Powell died there was a Chancellor Court in Baltimore, and all unclaimed property went into their hands. This court has long since been abolshed and the records have been sent to Annapolis for safe keeping, where these gentlemen went last week to ascertain if any clew can be had to the fortune. From there they will go through the various counties in which the property was situated, and then return to Baltimore and renew their search.

Mr. Pennell expressed the opinion that the property had been settled upon by squatters, and that some one was receiving the rents illegally. Mr. Powell who accompanies Mr. Pennell, is one of the heirs to the estate, being a great-grandson of the dead millionaire. Mrs. Amelia L. Thornton, or Baltimore, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Powell, who was lost at sea while returning from a pleasure trip to France, is also an heir.

Healing by Touch.

For some weeks past the people of Scott county, Virginia, have been terribly excited over the miracles which are alleged to have been performed by Richard Miller of that county. His fame has extended all over this section of the State, and hundreds of the afflicted are daily visiting him. Miller is a middle-aged man, employed as the keeper of McMullin's mill near Estillville. He is deeply religious, and claims to have had a dream a month ago in which the idea was impressed upon him that, with God's help, he could perform wonderful cures simply through faith. He says that the next day after the dream, after fervent prayer, he healed a sick man touching him. The intelligence of snch a miracle went all over the country, and the afflicted of all kinds came to him and were healed, it is said, by the simple touch of his hand. Yesterday G. N. Wertz, a photographer at Abingdon, visited Miller in company with a paralytic uncle, the seat of paralysis being in the mouth, and the man thereby was deprived of both speech and hearing. Miller looked at the afflicted man, and, after a short prayer, touched him and told him that before he reached home he would be well. Last night, as Mr. Wertz entered the door of his house, it is said that his hearing and speech came back to him, and today he is apparently hale and hearty. Miss Irene Newton, a beautiful young lady of Bristol, Tenn., helpless from rheumatism, was brought to Miller last week, and when an attempt was made to lift her in the carriage, she arose from the sedan chair without assistance, it is said, and declared that she was entirely well. One of the most wonderful of the alleged miracles of Miller was the cure of Mr. Peter Whitesell, who has been for some years afflicted with cancer. The cancer was touched and in three days, according to reports, had disappeared. The miracle worker is an exceedingly modest man, and always indignantly declines any compensation for his service, alleging that he is but the humble instrument of God. He takes no credit to himself, and the people in his section believe firmly in his miraculous powers.

QUITE a lively fight is going on among the Republican politicians on the Western Shore. The factions are arrayed against each other, and bitter invectives are being indulged in to the utter disgust of sensible men. The Fulton—Creswell—Thomas—Ensor—Ditty—Tylor chiefs are sowing the seeds of dissension and strife and doing their utmost to drive sensible Republicans out of the ranks or so paralyze their efforts as to render them powerless in support of the party. It is about time that these would-be leaders were put aside—made to take back seats until they know how to control themselves before they assume to lead the party. They are fighting among themselves as to who shall be sent as delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. If the delegates from the counties in the State Convention which meets at Frederick on the 6th of May wish to do a sensible thing they will send these gentlemen to the rear and send other good and sensible men as the true representatives of the party to the National Convention. This would be the readiest way to restore peace to the party.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 23, 1880.

After a very long debate, the Geneva award bill has been postponed indefinitely. The people who are most seriously dissapointed are the Insurance Companies who made money out of large premiums during the War, and now claim still larger profits to come from a division of the balance of the award paid by Great Britain. The whole debate seemed to turn upon this point, Senator Blaine leading against the Insurance Companies, and Thurman and Carpenter leading on the other side. Senator Blaine received a good many congratulations from men of all parties on his effort to have the ship owners reimbursed for their losses by the rebel cruisers. In fact, all concede that this debate developed his ability more signally than any other since he has been in the Senate.

The Democrats have again shown their weakness in the effort to check off debate on the deficiency appropriation bill which contained a clause relative to the United States Marshals. But yesterday they backed down and agreed to allow the Republicans one hour and twenty minutes for debate. The bill passed eventually. The Republicans propose to discuss everything that comes before them for action, and not be driven to vote upon any subject that is not intelligently understood by the country.

Political matters are getting very exciting now. The Republicans here universally regret the disorderly proceedings in Georgia and other Southern States, but there is no apprehension of trouble beyond the primaries. After the Chicago Convention all will unite to elect the ticket. I can say positively that the action of the Virginia Republican Convention in naming Senator Blaine for Vice-President is distasteful to his friends, and some of them regard it as a deliberate insult planned in Washington. They say he is the leading candidate for President now, and that is why the Grant men use his name in this way, hoping to keep their own candidate by so-doing. The Georgia Convention shows that Senator Blaine and Secretary Sherman as well as General Grant will get many delegates from the South.

The widow Olivers suit against Simon Cameron will be tried here in a few days unless it shall be settled. She sues for damages of $100,000 for breach of promise of marriage.

LEO.

The Killing of De Young.

FIVE SHOTS FIRED BY THE ASSASSIN—TAE REASON FOR THE DEED.

The Sunday papers contain the following facts with regard to the killing of De Young in San Francisco on Friday night:

Just before 8 o'clock in the evening Mr. De Young entered the business office of the *Chroincle*, on the ground floor, corner of Kearney and Bush streets, and stood talking with some gentlemen leaning against the counter. Directly, the door opened, I. M. Kalloch, son of the Sand-Lot Mayor of San Francisco, entered, and drawing a pistol, without, as far as can be learned, speaking a word, began firing at De Young. The latter ran through the gate of the counter to the desk inside Kalloch firing at him as he ran. On reaching the desk, De Young turned to face his opponent with a pistol in his hand, when Kalloch, leaning over the counter, fired again, the ball striking De Young in the mouth. Kalloch then started for the door. De Young raised his pistol, as if to fire, but apparently his strength failed him, for the pistol was not discharged, and sinking backwards he fell on the floor. The by-standers ran to his assistance but the ball had evidently pierced the base of the brain, and in a few moments he was dead. As Kalloch ran out the door, he was seized by a citizen, and at the same moment an officer came up and took him in charge and conducted him to the city prison, where he was locked up.

The deceased lay on his back on the floor, face and breast dabbled in blood, eyes closed, and the face bearing a calm expression, as is noticeable in case of those dying from gunshot wounds. Only one wound was found on his person, although at least four shots were fired by Kalloch, two having pierced the glass door and partition of the office and the third lodging in the window casing.

Young Kalloch, the murderer, is a drunkard and has been on a debauch for some days past, drinking very heavily. He had made frequent threats of his intention to "fix" De Young. One of the immediate causes of the tragedy is by some believed to be the recent appearance in San Francisco of a pamphlet entitled "Only Full Report of the Trial of I. S. Kalloch on the Charge of Adultery." This pamphlet contained a portrait of Kalloch and the woman with whom he was said to be intimate, and pretended to give a full history of the affair. Its imprint was "Botson, Ederhen & Co., 1875," but it was generally regarded, with how much truth it is now impossible to say, that its reappearance was due to De Young, who went East some time ago to hunt up facts in the career of Kalloch.

Young Kalloch, on being arrested, was perfectly cool. He still carried the smoking pistol in his hand, which he surrendered to the officer on his way to the station house. He observed strict reticence, and on being shown to his cell positively refused to have any intercourse whatever with reporters of the press.

Democratic Views at the Capital.

Hon. Agustus W. Cutter, ex-member of congress from New Jersey, and the only Democrat who voted against the extra session last year, thinks the outlook for the Democracy is very discouraging. The extra session, he says, was the culmination of Democratic blundering, and the mistakes they made have not been rectified. The leadership in the House, particularly, he thinks, has fallen into weak hands. There is no guiding head cool enough to meet the tacticians of the other side. The country, he believes, is fast losing confidence in the majority in Congress, and the next election will not only result in the choice of a Republican president but of a Republican House of Representatives.

Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, the chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, is of the opinion that Grant will certainly be nominated, though not a strong candidate. "But," said he, "if our folks nominate Tilden, even Grant will have a walk-over." Mr. Buckner is very much disgusted with the party for the mistakes it has made, particularly in forcing the extra session and having to adopt the policy of silence this session. He does not believe it will be possible to finish the work of the present session before the 1st of July.

A WEALTHY DRUNKARD.—Charles G. Sisson, Jr., the son of the late President of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, since the death of his father, in 1874, has had an income varying between $12,000 and $15,000 per year. He has become so dissipated that a commission has decided that he is an habitual inebriate, and incompetent to manage his estate. The Orphans' Court of Bergen county will appoint a guardian for this victim to rum, though he has a wife and a daughter five years old. He has not only wasted his large income, but there are judgements amounting to $15,000 against his estate.

For the Union.

Our Public Schools.

Mr. Editor:—For a number of years past there has been a growing restiveness among the people of this county, and more especially among that class having children and wards to educate, respecting the management of our public schools. The summarized reports of receipts and expenditures for educational purposes, published in November or December of each year, in our county papers, giving the merest outline of the incoming and outgoing of the school fund, have been worse than unsatisfactory—they have been bewildering, and the report made more in detail, found embodied in the Report of the State Board of Education (very few copies of which of late years until last winter, have reached the county) were still more so. These reports gave rise to whispered charges of corrupt extravagance and malfeasance against the Board of School Commissioners of this county, and their published reports cited as evidence to prove the charges true.—The price of school books, fixed by the Board, and at which books were sold by the several commissioners, and also by the teachers in the county was a subject of almost universal complaint, and that coupled with the enormous aggregate loss to the county on account of books and stationary caused much unsavory comment. The few persons who were fortunate enough to obtain a copy of the Report of the State Board of Education, for the year ending Sept. 30th 1878, upon examining that offical document, found that our county Board had expended $930.64 of the people's money during that year for books and stationary, and notwithstanding the exorbitant prices at which these books were sold, only $215.78 was reported as the amount received for books within that year.

The people were astonished at the discrepancy and very naturally asked, "what has become of all the money we have been paying for school books?" "It can't be possible," they said, "that seventy five per cent. of the county are paupers, and, like beggars, have to be furnished with books by the county."

Up to this time the expenses for fuel, building new school houses, repairs, black-boards and stoves, and other incidentals, had not been carefully scrutinized, and therefore, but little was said about them—the people taking it for granted that the published statement in reference thereto were correct. Then the report for the year ending Sept. 30th 1879 was published, and through the kindness of one of the members of the House of Delegates from this county nearly every teacher in the county received a copy. The showing for our county therein set forth was if possible worse than that for 1878. Extravagance if nothing worse, appears to permeate everything connected in the remotest degree, with our educational expenses.

The amount paid for books and stationary, as shown by the last Report, was $1550.72, and out of that sum but $210.70 was reported as the amount received for books and stationary sold by the Board of School Commissioners and the various teachers throughout the county—the Commissioner of districts 4 and 5 in which are located 19 white and 7 colored schools, accounting for but $42.10 of that sum. A number of schools in these two districts are not credited with a penny for books purchased by the parents of the children attending them. The Report looks ugly—terribly ugly—and the more it is examined the less light it shows upon the subject it proposes to elucidate. For the reason given above, and after consulting with several large tax-payers who take a lively interest in our system of public instruction, I determined, some three weeks ago, to make charges through the press against the manner in which our school matters have been and are now being conducted. I have not one particle of ill-feeling against the Board of School Commissioners as a body, or any individual member thereof; but light is needed—the public demand it; and the accounts of the Commissioner of the 4th and 5th districts, who is also President of the Board, appears to look worse upon the face of the Report than the others. I therefore, select him as the proper party against whom to lay the complaint. I made these charges sufficiently specific. I suppose to be understood at a glance, and fully expected—nay, hoped—that the next issue of the paper would contain a flat and emphatic denial of every one of them, and a demand for a thorough and searching investigation into every item of expenditure in any manner connected with the public schools of the county. I was disappointed. The public was disappointed—sadly disappointed. Two weeks elapsed, and there appeared, appended to the letter of your regular Preston correspondent, (understood to be Dr. Stafford) a statement showing the average cost of running the schools in several election districts for the year '78 and '79, independent of the salaries of the teachers; which proves, if it proves anything, that his management of the public schools in districts 4 and 5 has been no better or worse than his colleagues. There is no word of denial or explanation.

The charges I made three weeks ago were either true or false. I believe them true, and I here and now reiterate them with all the emphasis that can be conveyed in words. If they are true, the President of the Board of School Commissioners is guilty of malfeasance—if they are false the public would be glad to know wherein they are so. In addition to the charges heretofore made, I here and now make the following, and demand that they be met: I charge that the gentleman who furnished wood for white school No. 3, did not receive the sum of $15.25 for the school year ending with September 1878, nor the sum of $14.38 for the school year of 1879, as charged in the reports for these two years. There are other expenses charged in the report to this school that might be investigated with profit to the tax payers. I charge that the gentleman who furnished wood to colored school No. 1 did not receive $19.50 for the same for the school year ending with September 1878, nor the sum of $8.00 for wood for the school year of 1879, as charged in the report for those two years.—No credit is given for books sold in the report, but books were sold, nevertheless.

I charge that $8.25, nor the half of it, was not paid for wood in white school No. 11, from Jan. 6th to Sept. 30th, '79, as charged in the report. Children used books in that school that were paid for, but the President of the Board has forgotten to state the fact. When these with the charges previously made are met and the discrepancies reconciled, I have others quite as grave yet to bring. X.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mister Editor of the Union:—All's as calm as a mill-pond around Slink Skin Corner. The fraid is got outen us. You see we wus fraid the judge mout say somthin' bout this voat-sellin' bisness to the gran jury, but he didn't. So, Mr. Printer, we jist holds our meetins reglar. We has got pooty well norganized (I believe that's what the big uns kall it) an we has a seckutive kommitty to tend to the big things, an one of the big things wus for em to tend kort, but it all went rite jist as we spected it would, bekase thar's allers more cry then wool after the lection, an we knowed that som other bodies didn't want that red string shooked at 'em, but I tell you Mr. Printer of them what made sich a fuss bout us pore loots sellin' our voats, had a bin sharp, they mout a cotched som uv us; they mout hev dited som uv us, an jist a got som uv the big uns to sware our karracters wus very bad jist afore the lection. An the states lawyer he cood jist hev jumpt to his feet when he axed questions and shookt his finger, an lookt wise at the jury an kinder solum at the judge an the witnis had to look very wise at the jury an jist move his hans an hang his hed, then pull it up an role his eyes an look kinder solum like at the judge an the audience then pull the mustash, an run thar hans over thar beards, an then ef som on the jury had the mullygrubs or had korn to plant, we wud hev bin a gone goslin' shure; but I gess as how they thot they'd want us next lection, so they didn't bother bout us, and they'd let us run. Thar ain't any use of them big fellers what rites sich nice letters fur the paper poking fun at Slink Skin Corner; we is the power of the kounty, an the big pollytishners knows it, an they isn't goin' to cut off their nose to spite their face. We is jist as good karracters as they is; if it's spectable to buy, it's spectable to sell; there is only one difference, them what buys ware good clothes, while we has patched ones. It hain't half as bad to sell voats as it is to sell whisky. When a feller sells whisky they go fur him every gate histed, but they daresn't go fur them what sells their voats bekase of they did an ugly kat mout git outen the bag and kick up a big fuss; ennyhow we isn't fraid enny more, an we will be all fixt up good by next lection, so bring long your barl of money. SCOOT.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face and an indescribable yearning to live and take an honored place in the world beside the companions of his youth. And somebody's mother is thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—when her heart and home will be left desolate—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's take this comforting word to the mother's heart *before it is too late*. Tell her that consumption *is* curable, that men are living to-day, aged, robust men, whom the physicians pronounced incurable at the age of twenty-five, because *one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease*. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a most efficient alterative for separating the scrofulous matter from the blood and lungs, and imparting strength to the system. It has cured hundreds of consumptives.

BALTIMORE MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—Per Barrel—	
City Mills	$6.50@6.75
Patapsco Family	7.10@0.00
Patapsco Extra	6.90@0.00
GRAIN—Per Bushel—	
Wheat—amber	$1.30@1.32
Wheat—red (new)	1.30@1.31
Wheat, Fultz,	1.25@1.27
Corn—white	51@52
Corn—yellow	48@49
Rye	79@90
Oats	41@42

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Commissioners' Notice.

OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, DENTON, April 14, 1880.

THE County Commissioners will meet at their office on Tuesday the 21st of April, inst., and every Tuesday thereafter until the 25th of May, for the purpose of making abatements and transfers, and allowing all legal claims against the county, and all other matters that may be required of them by law, after which time no deduction or allowances will be made for the present year. By order,

apr29-3w. M. S. MUTCHLER, Cl'k.

NEW MILLINERY

—AND—

Mantua-Making.

MISSES PRITCHETT & HOBBS wishes to announce to the public that they have just opened a new

Millinery and Mantua-Making Store

at Henderson, Md. Persons wishing anything in the above line are respectfully solicited to give them a call before going elsewhere.

Dress-Making a Specialty.

Place of business over the store of S. F. Ford.

apr29-tf. PRITCHETT & HOBBS.

Examiner's Notice.

WE, the undersigned having been appointed by the County Commissioners of Caroline county to examine and determine whether a new public county road shall be opened, beginning at the turn of the road at the West side of Louis Ward's farm and running in a straight line through the lands of Louis Ward, Daniel Gibson and John Satterfield; thence through the lands of John Maloney and A. Williamson, known as the "James Richardson Farm," until it intersects the county road leading from Burrsville to Concord at the point known as the old Quaker Church.

Notice is hereby given that we will meet at the beginning of the above named road on Monday, the 24th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of executing our commission.—The county surveyor will attend without further notice.

THOS. H. SLAUGHTER,
JAMES H. GARRETT,
JOHN RUSSELL.

apr29-tdm.

JACKSON'S

WOOD-BURNED LIME.

UNIFORMLY BURNED,

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

WHOLESALE AGENCY,

MARKET ST. WHARF.

RETAIL,

ORANGE ST. WHARF.

CHAS. WARNER & CO.,

Sole Agents,

apr29-y. WILMINGTON, DEL.

WHITELOCK'S VEGETATOR.

AMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE. W. WHITELOCK & CO'S TRADE MARK VEGETATOR BALTIMORE 160 THE CROP PRODUCER.

This article has for its base, BONES finely ground and thoroughly dissolved, and is so rich

IN FERTILIZING PROPERTIES

as to carry the Wheat through the severest winter; while other manures may produce a good crop of straw there is

Nothing on the Market

that will uniformly bring the same quantity of Wheat per acre.

Apply three-fourths only as much as of other brands.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Peruvian Guano, High Grade Pure Dissolved Bones, Acid Phosphate, very rich.

W. W. WHITELOCK & CO.,

apr29-6mos. 44 South St., Balto., Md.



J. HOPKINS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER AND DEALER.



GREENSBOROUGH, CAROLINE Co., Maryland.

HAVING BEGUN THE MANUFACTURE OF CARRIAGES AND LIGHT TWO AND THREE

SPRING DEARBORNS,

We would be happy to see any of our neighbors or others who contemplate buying or ordering We have on hand a stock of

Wilmington Carriages,

For sale low, or will EXCHANGE to suit buyers, if possible.

☞Give me a call. Can be found at Simpers' old Shop, near Satterfield's Mill.

J. HOPKINS.

mar25-y.

J. W. CHEEZUM & CO.

EASTON, Md.

We have now Opened our

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

Embracing a Larger Assortment

THAN USUAL OF

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