American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning, April 15 1875

Is Our Public Morals Improved?

On the 12th day of October last, the Judges of the Circuit Court for this county gave it as their deliberate judgement that the Local Option law was a valid exercise of the constitutional power of the Legislature of this State to prohibit the license of intoxicating or fermented liquors and that the people had a right to say for themselves whether the article should be sold in their midst or not. Since that time, the Court of Appeals have confirmed the judgment of our Court, and our people have heartily endorsed that opinion and the moral and religious sentiment of the whole county given it their unqualified assent.—Whatever may have been the individual opinions of the Judges of our Court upon this question, every fair minded and candid man cannot refuse to accord to them the very highest meed of praise for their unbiased and honest decision in the settlement of a question of the highest importance to the welfare of our people. Since they have occupied the bench, the judicial ermine has remained untarnished, and we have never yet, heard a breath of suspicion raised against them. We deem it proper here to say this much in favor of faithful and efficient judicial officers, and more especially to notice this fact, when in various section of the country there is so lax a condition of morals in those filling high and important public trusts.

But we started out to notice the improvement in public morals in this community and in our county. Our Grand Jury has just been in session, and it is here that twice a year all the crime of the county is unearthed and exposed to the public gaze through the administration of justice in our Courts. The sum total of their investigations, for the term just closed, is fourteen indictments, and when we enter into an investigation of the causes which led to the finding of these indictments, we learn that eleven of them were for a violation of the local option law, by former retail liquor dealers, and the three remaining ones, for some trifling offenses. Since the decision of our Court in October last, though the ardent may have been disposed of to a limited extent under cover, still there being but three indictments outside of the presentments made for the illegal traffic in whiskey, speaks well for the law, and now that its constitutionality is settled beyond cavil or controversy, we may expect still greater beneficial results. There is less drunkenness in our county now than was ever known before. When has a session of our Court ever been held in this town before the present, that we did not encounter drunken men at almost every turn, and vile language and profane oaths saluted ears polite at the corner of every street?—True, a few men have been noted recently who had imbibed somewhat of the ardent, but they were quiet and respectful. This we have no doubt will continue to be as long as the present stock of drunkards have an existence. The law cannot prevent men from keeping it in their own houses and drinking until they make beasts of themselves. But the law does protect our young men and our children, and throws around them a safeguard and removes the temptation out of their reach.

Another very strong argument for the local option law which is presented, and which should be noticed, is the almost entire absence of assault and battery cases in our Court. There was but two cases at the present term. Heretofore the first or second day of the term was occupied in hearing and determining cases of this kind. Now, the Court is scarcely troubled with them, and disturbances between man and man, or violations of the public peace, are very seldom witnessed. Our Courts are still occupied with business but it is principally civil business, and even much of this originated before the good effects of local option was felt in our midst. We doubt very much if ten years will erase from the dockets of our Courts all the cases which had their origin in whiskey. With these wiped out our Courts will have but little to engage their attention and our tax-payers relieved of a burden which was beginning to cripple their financial prosperity.

A Great Swimming Feat.

Some men take to water as naturally as a duck. This seems to be the case with Capt. Paul Boynton. His early life has been one of wild adventure and he has shown a great fondness for aquatic sports, especially for the art of swimming. Last Saturday, clad in his life-saving dress, he crossed the English channel, from Dover to Boulogne. The distance from Dover to Boulogne is twenty-seven miles in a direct line, but in order to counteract the currents, a circuitous route was chosen, and the distance made was about forty miles, which was performed in thirteen hours. He was accompanied during the trip by a party of enterprising journalists on board a steamer who laid a cable and sent back despatches for the press.

His dress is composed of a pair of pantaloons and a tunic made of India-rubber, furnished with five tubes which may be inflated at will. This dress, which may be donned in less time than it would take to put on a pair of gloves, will sustain a person in the water for an indefinite period, and at the same time keep the wearer perfectly dry.

Boynton carried with him during his experiment the centennial flag according to a promise made to Col. Forney, in London, in December last. Boynton has determined to repeat his attempt to swim across the channel.

Carruth, the New Jersey editor who was desperately shot by Mr. Landis, is evidently a joker. On Wednesday, pointing feebly to his head, he said: "Looks bad to be shot in the back, don't it?" and when a Mr. Paine came in he motioned for him to go away, "because" he said, "we don't want any more pain here.

Georgia Agriculture.

A recent letter from Augusta, Georgia, says a still more earnest effort than ever is this year being made by the planters of that State to quit buying their provisions in the West and raise them at home. To this end twenty per cent. more of oats, wheat, rye and barley was sown last Fall. At no time since the war has as much ground been devoted to these essential crops.—They will be ready for harvest the latter part of April and the first week in May.—Corn planting is about concluded, and should the season prove favorable, a much larger crop will be raised than any year since the war.

Prosperous South Carolina.

THRIVING VILLAGES THAT HAVE SPRUNG UP SINCE THE WAR—A CHEERING VIEW.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald* has become weary of the perpetual whining about the "prostrate State," and expresses its more cheering views as follows:

"We again assert, and defy truthful contradiction, that South Carolina is to-day a better State to live in than before the war; that its mechanics are better paid, better fed, better clothed than then; that its farmers are working with a good profit, and that for those who work there is a prospect of reward as certain here as in any State North or South. One day last summer we rode from Columbia to Augusta. In the seventy miles there is a dozen thriving villages. At every station were piled huge bales of cotton, barrels of turpentine and rosin, lumber, staves, railroad ties, and other evidences of productive labor. At every station the train put off dry goods boxes, bales, barrels, hogsheads, implements, &c., evidences of the cash and credit of the little communities. From the handsome stores came clerks and owners to get or to ship goods. On the porches and at the windows of the pretty residences were well dressed and happy-looking women and children curiously watching the train. In the streets the usual farmers' teams, and in the field were the colored laborers, of both sexes and all sizes.

A gentleman sitting near remarked as we left Batesville: 'How well this country looks! I can hardly believe we are in South Carolina.' When told that all these villages, all these thriving stores, these pretty houses, the railroad itself, were the growth of the few years since 1870, he was astonished. The traveller was a citizen of St. Louis, an ex-Confederate Captain and Democrat. He had read the report of the horrible rule of negroes and carpet-baggers, and had been convinced that the whole State was like a mildewed and blighted plant; that fruit an growth had stopped; that industry was paralyzed; that the lazy negro was eating the bread of idleness; that the disheartened planter sat in listless despair; that the bankrupt merchant looked upon his empty shelves and cursed.—Instead of this fearful picture of poverty and desolation, he saw a district that would compare favorably with any in the South—one not excelled in all the evidences of comfort and prosperity by any that he had seen in his long railroad tour. We continued our trip to Beaufort, and passed over the Port Royal Railroad, one hundred and ten miles, all built since 1870. Along the line we found, at Millet, Appleton, Beldock, Campbell's, Allendale, Hoover, Brunson and Varnsville, bright, active, pleasant, new towns. Instead of a ruined country we passed through what easily might have been taken for a section of Iowa or some other fertile Western State just springing into life under the inspiration of a new railway. Look also to the up-country. The Air-line Road, traversing the State from east to west, is doing the same thing for that section. Greenville and Spartanburg are no longer the sleepy towns of ante-bellum times. They are alive, and bid fair in ten years to more than double their population and wealth. The Chester and Lenoir and the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroads are pushing forward to open up still other productive tracts. These are not evidences of ruin, but are the certainties of progress and prosperity. In view of them we say let us stop whining and go to boasting. It will pay better and be more truthful."

A Lover's Revenge.

The Leonardtown *Beacon* of the 9th instant publishes a full report of the trial of James T. Graves, in the Circuit Court for St. Mary's County, on the charge of setting fire to a new dwelling house, owned by William Burch. The facts in the case, as developed at the trial, are somewhat extraordinary. Graves is a young man, who, up to the time he was charged with this crime, had borne a good character. He was greatly in love with a beautiful young lady named Estelle Guy, but her parents disliked him, and favored the attentions of William Burch, who was also a suiter for her hand. Graves was discarded, and it was generally understood in the neighborhood that Mr. Burch and Miss Guy were to be married. Burche's father built him a new house, into which he was to take his new bride.

In the meantime the rejected Graves took to hard drinking and became moody and morose. One evening about the time the house intended for the home of the beloved Estelle Guy was finished he mounted his horse, rode to Mechanicsville, purchased a bottle of coal oil, and then proceeded to Mr. Burche's new house. It was burned down that night, and those who first came to the fire smelled a strong odor of coal oil. Nobody doubted but that Graves had set fire to the house. The beautiful Estelle Guy died soon afterwards, it is said, of a broken heart. Graves was found guilty of the crime last week and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

AUTUMN AND REFLECTION.—Undoubtedly external circumstances and influences have much to do with moods of mind.—The Spring is full of hope; the intense heat of Summer leaves little room for anything else but the desire to keep comfortable; while Autum is especially the season for reflection, our thoughts become grave and solemn. We are drawing apace, and perceptibly, towards the close of another year, and we involuntarily asked ourselves what life consists of, for what purpose we live, and to what the journey so rapidly being traversed is to lead?

Yes, we ask, not alone what life is, but what death is, about future life, and where and when that future life is to be? Autumn speaks to souls in a voice to which it cannot but listen. It seems if all the dead whom we have known are silently beckoning to us now; but it is vain that we sigh or strive for an intelligible communication with them. We can only submit to the inevitable melancholly mood, and wait patiently for the day of great knowledge.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Benjamin Carmean, sawyer at Hastings & Co's new steam mill at Demalville, two miles north of Delmar, met with a remarkably narrow escape, a day or so ago. While adjusting the saw, some steam which had in some manner got into the steam chest in a quantity just sufficient to produce a revolution of the saw, gave it (the saw) motion, the teeth striking in Mr. C.'s clothing and stripping it from the lower portion of his body. Fortunately the force of the steam was exhausted before Mr. C.'s body was brought in contact with the teeth.

News and Other Items.

The first shipment of green peas from Charleston, S. C., to New York was made April 8.

James Whitacre, one of the oldest iron masters in Philadelphia, died in that city on the 5th instant, in the ninety-fourth year of his age.

The Danbury man who tried to start a meat market in lent is now traveling in Africa with a preparation for curing hair.

By a law of the recent Legislature of Delaware dogs are liable to tax for school purposes in Sussex county, at the rate of one dollar per head for males and two for females.

McLane Kemp, a bridge foreman in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, fell off the Bridge at Pugh's run, in Shenandoah county, Va., on Friday, a distance of sixty-four feet, but escaped fatal injuries.

Nevada brides won't stand much foolishness at a wedding. Recently while one of them was going up the aisle of the church stopped short and kicked all the skin off the shins of a groomsman who trod on her tail.

A prominent Detroit Universalist, some months ago, married a red-haired widow with four children, and last week remarked to a friend, "I was blind when I believed there is no hell. I see now."

The St. James Hotel in Jacksonville, Fla., has declared a dividend of 33⅓ per cent. for four months. The other hotels are also in a flourishing condition.

The Virginia Legislature has appropriated $3,000 for the purpose of providing artificial limbs, or commutation therefor, to the citizens of the State who lost limbs in the Confederate service.

The first compulsory education case came off in New York on Wednesday, and resulted in a boy and girl, who refused to go to school, being sent to one of the city reform schools. The parents are both drunkards.

The religious excitement produced by Hammond, the revivalist, in San Francisco is the greatest known on the Pacific coast.

A Richmond, Va., firm have received a letter from New Orleans which had been eight years, two months and fifteen days on the way.

Governor Dix denies the oft repeated assertion that Trinity Church corporation, N. Y., owns real estate valued at $60,000,000. He says its whole income has never exceeded, in any one year, 7 per cent. on $7,500,000.

Dan Rice has been engaged as ring director of "America's Ring Association," a show just organized in Cincinnati, at a salary of $10,000 for the season.

A terrific storm visited Little Rock, Ark. and vicinity on Thursday evening, uprooted trees and unroofed houses. A Mrs. Jones was killed and her daughters seriously injured. Seven houses were destroyed.

William Moore, an old English sailor, has just died at Fort Erie, Canada, at the remarkable age of one hundred and seven years. He was with Lord Nelson at the bombardment of Copenhagan in 1801, and at the battle of Trafalgar on the 21st of October, 1804.

James Coddington was arrested on Friday in New York while attempting to dispose of $10,000 bonds in SThe tate of New Jersey, which it is allegged were stolen from the treasury at Trenton. Coddington intimated that he had more of the bonds.

Officer Shelly has arrived at New York from Sherman, Texas, having in Custody Isaac Baxter, the confederate of John Van Velson, who last May robbed the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company of $83,000, and was captured three weeks ago in Denver, Col.

At Brownsville, Tennessee, Tuesday night, Robert Midley, county clerk, was shot and killed by two brothers, named Henry and Ely Bond. Disagreement in regard to the clerk's fees was the cause.—The Bonds surrendered themselves.

The United States District attorney, in obedience to a recent order of the government, has commenced a suit in the United States Circuit Court at Topeka against the Kansas Pacific railroad and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific railroad to recover five per cent. net earnings due the government.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has decided in favor of Thomas C. Jones, who was elected clerk of the Court of Appeals last summer, and whom the State contesting board afterwards decided was ineligible for the reason that he had accepted a challenge to fight a duel.

There is a small political storm in Chicago, owing to the position of the town clerk of South Chicago. He refuses to register certificates of those candidates declared elected at the muninicipal election, because of the frauds employed on that occasion, which, he says were enormous.

In the polygamy case on trial at Bever, Utah, Judge Boreman declares that poligamy committed prior to 1862 is punishable now; that bigamy is a continuous crime, and that the statutes of limitation do not apply. This is directly opposite to the charge of Judge Emerson, of the Salt Lake district.

An Omaha (Nebraska) dispatch states that the number of emigrants westward bound at the present season is unprecedented. Ninety-three hundred have left that place since March 1. Upwards of one thousand were delayed there Thursday for want of cars, but were sent out on special trains yesterday.

There are fears expressed that the Great Salt Lake of Utah will soon grow too large for its confines. Since 1821 there has been a steady rise, and it is eating under the land at a tremendous rate.

The white men arrested some time since in Todd county, Ky., charged with burning the house of a colored man and severely beating him, were tried in the court of that county last week. The prisoners put in a plea of guilty, and were sentenced to jail for four months. Two other white men pleaded guilty to having burned a negro church, and were given one year in the penitentiary.

ORIGIN OF GREAT MEN.—St. Andrew, apostle, was the son of a fisherman; St. John was also the son of a fisherman;—Pope Sextus V. was the son of a swine-herder—he was also one; Aristotle, of a doctor; Boccacio, of a merchant; Columbus of a woolcomber; John Bash of a fisherman; Diderot, of a cutler; Cook, of a servant; Hampden, of a carpenter; Talma, of a dentist; Gesner, of a bookseller; Salvator Rosa, of a surveyor; Euripides, of a fruit-woman; Virgil, of a baker; Horace, of a denizen; Voltaire, of a tax collector; Lamothe, of a hatter; Fletcher, of a chandler; Masillon, of a turner; Tamerlane, of a shepherd: Quinalt, of a Baker; Rollin, of a cutler; Moliere, of an upholster; Rosseau, of a watchmaker;—Sir Samuel Bowdith, of a silversmith; Ben Johnson, of a mason; Shakespere, of a butcher; Sir Lawerence, of a custom house officer; Collins, of a hatter; Gray, of a notary; Bettie, of a laborer; Sir Edward Sugden, of a barber; Thomas Moore, of a swordmaker; Rembrandt, of a miller;—Benjamin Franklin, of a chandler; Cardinal Wolsey, of a butcher: Napoleon, of a lawyer.

The Suits Against Tweed.

A notice of action was filed against Wm. M. Tweed in the office of the county clerk in New York on Thursday. The list of property embraces everything known to be in the possession of Tweed at the time of the ring exposure, and which he passed into the hands of other parties. Most of the property is said to be very valuable. The *Tribune* says every precaution seems to have been taken to protect the possible interests of the city in this estate, while care is also taken that the ends of justice shall not be defeated through a decision favorable to the defendant in the criminal proceedings now under review by the Court of Appeals.

The New York *Sun* says there was a rush of visitors to Blackwell's Island on Thursday to see Tweed. The ex-Boss declined to be interviewed on the subject of the suits recently instituted againt him. He seemed undisturbed by the action of the Governor. His friends were much alarmed. The action of the authorities regarding the suit that has been begun and the others that are to follow was kept very quiet. Private telegrams have been sent to Peter B. Sweeny, Richard B. Connolly, William Cooke and others, informing them of Ingersoll's release. Sweeny, it is said, is in Paris, and has changed much in looks. His hair and whiskers are nearly white. Connolly is in Italy, and is unknown by his neighbors.

A Rich Scene.

A retired clergyman sends us an account of a little affair that happened in his place. It appears that there was a young woman, a fine, spirited girl, engaged at a washtub opposite an open door. Just behind her was a young man, as is generally the case, and in the yard was an old buck that was allowed the freedom of the premises, which was not always the case, we are glad to say. Well, this buck came up to the door and looked in, and the young man, going close behind the young woman, pointed his finger straight at the buck, and the old fellow recognizing at once the pressing character of this mute invitation, put down his head and dashed forward, and the miserable man stepped one side and fled; the young woman, all unconscious of the arrangement, received the awful shock without warning, and passed over the tub; the air for an instant appeared to be full of slippers and wet clothes and soap and hot water and suds. The next minute the goat came flying out of the door at a dreadful speed, bald the whole length of the spine, and with a wild look in his eye. And for an hour afterward he stood back of the barn scratching his chin, and trying to recall all the circumstances of the unfortunate affair.

ANOTHER WHEAT CORNER IN CHICAGO.—A dispatch from Chicago announces another wheat corner in that city, there having been an advance of seven and a half cents per bushel since Monday, with the market favorable to a still greater increase. Within the last twelve days wheat has advanced eighteen cents in St. Louis and fifteen cents in Toledo. It is claimed that there is no more wheat to come, and that therefore the market must go upward. Several causes for this upward tendency are assigned, chief among which is the long and severe winter just ended. From every point reports are coming in. The winter wheat has been smothered. The sudden thaw and rains in the latter part of February, followed immediately by heavy sleet and intense cold, have been mainly instrumental in killing, or "smothering" as it is called, the great quantity of winter wheat planted all over the Western country. In some parts of the country the farmers are plowing up their fields sowed with wheat last fall. This is in the uplands. In the lowlands, where there is some moisture, there is hope of a partial crop, but not one-third of a crop exists in the entire Northwest.

A JEWISH LEGEND.—When Abraham set at his tent door, according to his custom, waiting to entertain strangers, he espied an old man stooping and leaning on a staff, weary with age and travel, coming towards him, who was a hundred years old. He received him kindly, washed his feet, provided supper, caused him to sit down—but observing that the old man ate and prayed not, nor begged for a blessing on his meat, he asked him why he did not worship the God of Heaven. The old man told him that he worshipped the fire only, and acknowledged no other God. At which Abraham grew zealously angry and he thurst the old man out of his tent and exposed him to all evils of the night in an ungarded condition. When the old man was gone, God called to Abraham and asked him where the stranger was. He replied, "I thurst him away because he did not worship thee." God answered him—"I have suffered him these hundred years, although he has dishonored me—and could not thou endure him one night?"

FRIGHTFUL FALL OF AN ACROBAT.—A portion of the entertainment given nightly at Miller's Winter Gardens, Philadelphia, has consisted of acrobatic performances by the Alfredo Brothers, and although some of the evolutions executed were apparently of a very dangerous character, they were greatly admired by the large audiences.—Friday night there was a benefit at the establishment, and some extra feasts were announced. During the performances on the horizontal bar, and while one of the men was swinging around at great speed, the bar suddenly broke in several places and the performer fell headforemost to the stage. He struck violently at the foot of a large figure which supports a chandelier. The unfortunate man was at once picked up and carried into an ante-room. He was in an insensible condition. An examination showed that he had a large gash in his forehead, that his nose was split and one cheek laid open. The injuries are believed to be of a serious character. The wounds were dressed by a physician, and the sufferer was conveyed to his residence in the neighborhood.

WHAT THE NATION DRINKS.—The imported brandies, wines, cordials, gin and other spirits for the year ending June 30th, 1874, had a value, duty included, of $6,300,000. They amounted, in all, to nearly 2,000,000 gallons. The domestic distillers furnished in the same year 65,000,000 gallons to the trade. The brewers added 9,000,000 barrels, or 270,000,000 gallons of malt liquors. The imported liquors cost the consumer about $12,000,000; the native liquors cost him about $200,000,000, and the malt liquors $200,000,000 more, a total of a little more than $400,000,000, or $10 to the head of the population. But as the number of those who drink is probably not more than 5,000,000, the amount for each is $80 per annum, $1.50 a week, 25 cents a day as the average. The sum looks large, but a "nation of drunkards" cannot be made on 25 cents a day. Consequently some drinkers must get more than their share.

SLEWED HIM.—A grocer on Gatroit street keeps "a little brown jug" near his cider barrel, and when he wants to do the fair thing by a customer, he mingles some of the contents of the aforesaid jug with the cider. He made a mingle yesterday for an old farmer, but got in a good deal of whiskey and very little cider. About an hour after drinking, the farmer was observed leaning against a fence, and was heard to soliloquize: "It's too late for sunstroke and to early to freeze to death, and I guess it's a touch of the shakin' ager."

An Extraordinary "Birth Mark."

About three months ago, in the edge of Russell county, Kentucky, a child was born into a family in which other children had previously made their appearance from time to time, all (except the last) being well formed and healthy. This is an unusual product of nature. The body, from the head to about the hips, is in form and color, with a few exceptions, very much like other white children; around the hips it is very black, its legs being like those of an ordinary child. The head is also spotted, and the hair upon it is as stiff as the bristles of a hog. The sex of the child cannot as yet be determined. The mother of the child gives the following explanation of the freak: A short time before the birth of the child, a vicious wild hog broke out of his pen, which was near the house, and with devouring intent immediately made at a child that was playing in the yard. The mother witnessed this scene, and so imminent was the danger that she was greatly terrified. She sprang to the little one's assistance just in time to save it from the furious animal. The hog was of that kind known among farmers as "listed," that is, having a stripe across his shoulders; the remainder of his body was spotted. The marks on the child correspond to these color marks on the hog. The hair on the child's head is simply a number of stiff bristles projecting out from the skin. Up to this time it has been healthy, and bids fair to grow up to youthood.

TWEED TO BE RELEASED.—The Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal on Saturday says: "The Court of Appeals, we are informed, has deliberated upon the case of William M. Tweed, and a decision has been reached.—It is favorable to the release of Tweed from imprisonment, on the ground that the legal power of the Judge pronouncing sentence was exhausted in the imposition of the first penalty pronounced against him, and that the cumulative sentence was without warrant of law or precedent. The position of ex-Judge Comstock in his argument before the court is in effect sustained. We are not appraised of the attitude of the several appeals judges on this question.—An announcement of the decision may be soon expected." Should this announcement prove correct, Tweed will be at once arrested under the new proceedings which have been recently instituted against him.

A MONSTER SHARK.—The London *Daily News* says: It will be recollected that, in a late issue, we announced the stranding of an immense shark at Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight. The skin of this huge fish has now arrived in London, having been purchased for the British Museum. The difficult operation of taking the skin off so gigantic a creature has been admirably carried out by Mr. Gerrard, Jr., whose ability in preparing skeletons for the British Museum is well known. Its total length is twenty-nine feet, its circumference fifteen feet at the largest part. Its teeth are exceedingly small, and not the least like the large white ivory teeth seen in sharks of museums; they are, on the contrary, very small and set with interspaces one from the other, and about the size of a cat's teeth.

A SQUARE ISSUE.—The New York *Sun* looks upon the testimony in the Beecher trial as the most astounding ever known in a court of law, and says that Mr. Beecher has squarely made the issue on the perjury of Tilton, Moulton and Mrs. Moulton, but thinks it wise to wait before arriving at any definite conclusion as to the verity or falsehood of either party. Says the editor: "There is a long and bitter fight yet ahead in Brooklyn, and no wise man will venture to prophesy whose funeral or how many funerals it will result in. A square issue has been joined with Tilton, Moulton and Mrs. Moulton on the one side, and Mr. Beecher on the other, and the party found guilty of perjury should receive every punishment that the law and public opinion can inflict."

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.00@6.50
Patapsco Family,	$8.00@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	$7.25@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	135@135
" red,	128@130
Corn—white,	90@91
" yellow,	91@92
Rye,	110@112
Oats,	76@77

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Citizen's Building & Loan Association.

THE REGULAR semi-annual meeting of Stockholders of the Citizen's Building and Loan Association will be held at the office of the Association, in Denton, on Tuesday the 20th of April, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—An election of nine Directors for the ensuing year will be held, and other important business transacted. JOSIAH WHITE,
4-15-1t. Secretary.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS of Caroline county will meet at their office in Denton on

TUESDAY, 13th of APRIL,

and every TUESDAY thereafter, until the 1st Tuesday in June next, for the purpose of making transfers and abatements, and making allowances against the county. Persons making application for transfers or abatements will be required to comply with section 15 of the act of December sessions 1874, Chapter 266, entitled a supplement to the act entitled an act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this State passed at March session 1841, Chapter 25. After said day no allowances, abatements or alteration will be made. A. P. S RDEN,
4-15-6w. Cl'k. to County Com

Maryland Steamboat Co. of Baltimore.

Spring Arrangement.



ON AND AFTER MONDAY APRIL 5th the Steamer

HIGHLAND LIGHT

will leave Denton every Monday at 12 o'clock noon, stopping at Potter's Landing, Gilpin's Point, and Hog Island; and leave Medford's Wharf every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.; stopping at Cabin Creek, Chancelor's Point, Shermans, Cambridge, Wallack's, Clora's Point, Oxford, Double Mills, and Easton; arriving in Baltimore early the following morning.

Returning, leave Baltimore from Pier 3 Light St., foot of Camden, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, P. M.—the Tuesdays and Thursdays trip terminating at Medford's Wharf, and the Saturday trip extending to Denton, making all the landings as above. Makes close connection with the Maryland and Delaware Rail Road at Easton, and the Dorchester and Delaware Rail Road at Cambridge.

Freight taken at lowest rates.
4-1-tf.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

1875. 1875.

SPRING.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

To the Citizens of

CAROLINE COUNTY,

THAT WE HAVE OPENED

THE SEASON OF 1875

With One Of The

LARGEST & BEST SELECTED

STOCK OF GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE

Easton Market.

WE ONLY ASK INSPECTION,

KNOWING THAT IN

QUALITY & PRICE

WE CAN INSURE SATISFACTION.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Some Beautiful Spring Styles

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CALICOS,

CASSIMERS,

A LARGE INVOICE OF

BLACK AND BROWN MUSLINS,

SHEETING,

TICKING,

&c., &c.,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

J. W. CHEEZUM, & Co.,

WASHINGTON ST., EASTON, MD

March11-tf.

GUARANTEE TO SELL BARGAINS TO THOSE WHO WILL GIVE THEM A CALL.

THE "LARGE STOCK" OF SPRING DRY GOODS HAVE JUST ARRIVED AT THE EMPORIUM OF

THOMPSONS & KERSEY'S, Easton, Md.,

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

Ten Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, near Federalsburg, on or about the 17th of January, 1875, a colored boy named Henry Clay Johnson, aged about 13 years. I will give the above reward if delivered to me but no charges paid. D. F. NOBLE.
March25-3w.

TUTHILL & AVERY

Wholesale and Retail

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