American Union

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning, June 24 1875.

A Noble Sentiment.

The Boston *Advertiser*, calling attention to the cordial feeling of reunion and good will between the sections manifested at the Bunker Hill Centennial, says:—"Ah! now, indeed, after so many years of estrangement and undreamed of perils and suffering, we see fulfilled that splendid and prophetic utterance of Abraham Lincoln in March, 1861: 'We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies—though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. *The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be by the better angels of our nature!*'"

Terrific Hail Storm.

The most terrific storm since 1844 visited Kansas city on Sunday night. It began about 9 o'clock and lasted four or five hours. The rain poured down in torrents, and was accompanied with a heavy high wind, hail and terrible thunder and lightning. Several houses in the city were struck by lightning and a number unroofed. Immense damage was done to the streets, and many cellars flooded. The storm extended over the country for an area of fifty or more miles to the south and southwest, but it is thought not to have extended far to the north. The damage to farms is very great, fences washed away and fields of corn on the bottom lands submerged and damaged. The railroads suffered severely. Three bridges were washed away on the Fort Scott Road, two on the Kansas Pacific, and six cars ditched on the North Missouri Road.

Democratic Nominations.

The democrats of Baltimore city, or at least one wing of the party, fearing that delays are dangerous, have hurried on the contest of political strife by nominating their legislative ticket, thus opening the fall campaign in the heat of summer. But why this haste, the people are left to conjecture, as the Republican party in that city will scarcely make a show of opposition. The more knowing ones of that party declare that this thing has been effected by a faction to secure influence in favor of of the nomination of Carroll for Governor and to induce the counties to come up to his support. Whatever may have been the object in view, they have made their nominations, but of the character of the candidates or their fitness for the positions named, those outside of the limits of that city know but little. The nominations are as follows:

First District—For Senator, John H. Cooper; for House of Delegates, Harry W. Rusk, August Berkemier, Charles R. Hamilton, J. J. McWilliams, F. S. Hoblitzell, John T. McGlone. Second district—for House of Delegates, Thos. Coburn, Wm. E. Stewart, Charles J. McAleese, John Gill Jr., H. B. Hart and H. E. Loane. Third district—For Senator, E. T. Joyce; for House of Delegates, E. J. Chaisty, M. S. Hess, B. L. Harig, E. W. Albaugh, Ed. Saunders, S. J. Fenton. In the second district there is no vacancy for Senator, the incumbent holding over.

Political Juggling.

The Baltimore *American* of Tuesday, noticing the movements of the dominant party in Maryland, takes occasion to remark, "The Gubernatorial canvass is getting warmer, and the friends of Hamilton, Groome and Carroll are hard at work in the counties. The latest talk is of a combination to defeat the Baltimore ring's movement in favor of Groome, under cover of the ostensibly Carroll delegation from this city, by the consolidation of Hamilton's friends upon a ticket which shall contain the name of Mr. Daniel Clarke, of Prince George's, for Attorney General. If Hamilton can come into the Convention with thirty-four votes and Clarke with twenty-four, the idea is that a compromise upon the two can be made, thus ensuring fifty-eight votes, which will be three more than the necessary majority. Kent and Dorchester are said to be playing close in this connection, with the view of helping to secure the Comptrollership for the Eastern Shore. Baltimore county holds back with the purpose of gaining the balance of power in the Convention. The delegation, under the manipulation of the Towsontown politicians, will cast complimentary votes for Judge Grason until the moment comes when its seven votes can be used to the greatest advantage; whether for Carroll, Groome or Hamilton will depend upon circumstances. It is claimed by Groome's friends that a large share of the Eastern Shore votes which have been named for Hamilton will go to Groome when the proper moment arrives, somewhat after the fashion in which the Baltimore delegation will desert Carroll for Groome when the decisive ballot is taken. It is a pretty game of wit and deception throughout, and, so far as we can tell now, it looks as if the result would depend upon sharp political management in the Convention."

THE DEMAND FOR WORK IN NEW YORK.—The various labor bureaus in New York are overrun with applications for work, with an urgency rarely if ever known before, and not only from one class of persons, but from all trades and all industries. The decline in foreign immigration for the time being is a positive blessing; otherwise the evil would have been immensely aggravated. The causes of this state of things are well understood, and have their proper explanation in the stagnant condition of commerce, trades and manufactuies, which still prevails. An effort will be made to forward to the West and Northwest as many able-bodied laborers as are competent to perform farm work and to assist in gathering in the coming harvest.

News and Other Items.

Last year's wine crop in France is valued at four hundred millions of dollars.

Several more indictments have been found against the members of the so-called whiskey ring at St. Louis.

On Monday both the introduction of the steamfire-engine and street railway cars was witnessed at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Steamer Wisconsin, which sailed from Liverpool, last week, for New York, brings one hundred Mormons, half of whom are Germans.

Boston has a tenement population of 55,000 persons, representing 13,000 families, crowded into 43,000 rooms in 2,638 houses.

Schoolboys will be pleased to learn that Miss James, a teacher in Pittsfield, has been fined $15 for whipping a scholar too severely.

The imports of railroad rails into this country in 1871 amounted to 750,000 tons. The imports this year scarcely exceed a hundred thousand tons.

The grasshoppers have nearly all disappeared from the country around Kansas, flying northward, and the farmers are busy replanting their fields.

Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, has been detailed by the board of bishops of the M. E. Church to preside over the Mission Conference of Germany and Switzerland, which meets at Heilbronn on the 25th of July.

John Deehan, of Brooklyn, N. J., has been arrested on the charge of having kicked and beaten his wife to death. One of the last requests made by his wife was that her husband might not be arrested.

It is said that some five thousand workmen have been discharged from the boot and shoe manufactories of Montreal this spring, owing to the depression in business caused by the importation of American work.

The importation of potatoes into Portugal and its dependencies from the United States and Canada has been prohibited by royal decree, for fear of the possible introduction of the Colorado beetle.

Johnny Steele, or "Coal Oil Johnny," as he was familiarly called, who squandered nearly a million and a half of dollars in riotous living in sixteen months, is said to be at present foreman of a gang of bridge-builders, at Des Moines, Iowa, at $1 75 a day.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that the utmost want prevails in the counties of Lee, Elliott, Pike, Floyd, Johnson, Carter, Magoffin, Perry and Letcher, Ky., and starvation stares the people in the face unless aid reaches them without delay.

The president of the New York police board tells the Assembly committee, which is investigating the causes of increased crime in that city, that the police force is by no means large enough to protect the lives and property of the citizens.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, since their incorporation, about six weeks ago, have received fifty complaints of ill-treatment.—These cases have been investigated, and in some instances the offenders have been brought to justice.

The officials of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and St. Louis, Kansas City and and Northern railroads met in New York on Saturday and consummated a working or traffic arrangement, which results in forming a through line from St. Louis to San Francisco.

Hon. T. G. Philips, the Republican nominee for Governor of California, is a wealthy farmer and a leader of the grangers of Pacific slope. He was a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was collector of port of San Francisco during President Grant's first term.

A movement is on foot in New York to eject John Morrissy from the Tammany Hall general committee on the ground that he has persistently opposed the policy of John Kelly and Mayor Wickham in the government of the local party, thereby disturbing its harmony.

There is a pretty general resumption of work in the Wilksberre mining region, notwithstanding the efforts of the leaders to continue the strike. It is estimated that the strike has caused a loss to that section alone of fully ten million dollars.

At a sale of thoroughbred horses and cattle at Toronto, on Wednesday, some of the choice breeds brought fabulous prices. A calf seven months old, "Airdrie Duchess," brought $18,000. A bull calf two months old, "Fifth Duke of Hilhurst," was bought for $8,000. Sale realized $80,000.

Mrs. Murry, who stabbed and killed Captain Joseph Green, in Newark, N. J., Monday night, with a pair of scissors, has surrendered herself to the police. Green and her husband was drinking together at a saloon, when she entered and told her husband to leave the drunken loafer, when Green retorted with vile epithets and she stabbed him.

Why Some People are Poor.

Silver spoons are used to scrape kettles.

Coffee, tea, pepper and spices are left to stand open and lose their strength.

Potatoes in the cellar grow, and the sprouts are not removed until the potatoes become worthless.

Brooms are never hung up and are soon spoiled.

Nice handled knives are thrown into hot water.

The flour is sifted in a wasteful manner, and the bread pan is left with the dough sticking to it.

Clothes are left on the line to whip to pieces in the wind.

Tubs and barrels are left in the sun to dry and fall apart.

Dried fruits are not taken care of in season and become wormy.

Rags, strings and paper are thrown into the fire.

Pork spoils for want of salt, and beef because the brine wants scalding.

Bits of meat, vegetables, bread and cold puddings are thrown away, when they might be warmed, steamed and served as good as new.—*Cottage Hearth.*

PROHIBITION NOMINATIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvania State temperance convention, which met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, nominated Dr. Robt. Audley Brown of Lawrence county, for Governor, and Elijah F. Pennypacker, of Chester county, for State treasurer. Dr. Brown represented Lawrence county in the House for three years, and then succeeded as State Senator from the Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong district, having served in the sessions of 1866-7-8, and is a man of high character. Mr. Pennypacker is a farmer and conveyancer by occupation, and a prominent and respected citizen. Referring to these nominations the Philadelphia Times says: "Unless all present signs are delusive they will poll from ten to twenty thousand votes—more nearly the latter we should guess than the former—and any man outside of a Philadelphia circle of jobbers can see with half an eye at whose cost this vote must be gathered, and just what this demonstration means. Doubtless many who would to-day vote the temperance ticket will swing back into their old party lines under the steady fire of a hot campaign, but never before did a temperance organization present such evidence of solid strength as that just launched into the pending political struggle."

The Keeley Motor.

ALLEGED POWERS OF THE MACHINE. WATER AND AIR AS FUEL—THE IMMENSE FORCE GENERATED — APPLICATION OF FORCE TO ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY THE PLAN OF THE INVENTOR.

"It is the greatest invention of this or any other age. It furnishes the power that will do the future work of the world—a power generated without expense, by a simple mechanical contrivance, without the aid of heat, chemicals or electricity.

The subject was the "Keeley Motor," and the speaker, a man who formerly acted with credit in public life in Washington, and has more recently gained a reputation for able literary works, not the sort of person at all to be carried away by enthusiasm for an impracticable invention or deceived by a mechanician's trick.

"Your faith in this marvellous thing gives me just a glimmering of confidence in it," I answered. "I shall no longer dismiss the extraordinary reports afloat about Mr. Keeley's machine as unworthy of notice. Pray tell me upon what information you base your belief that your friend has discovered a new and mysterious force?"

"Upon personal knowledge. I have witnessed his experiments for three years. I have not only seen the operations of this force, but believe I have some conception of the scientific principle that underlies it.'

"And do mean to say by passing a few gills of water through a collection of hollow cylinders and pipes, an expansive power greater than that of steam is created?"

"I do. Air and water are all that go into the generator, and with these materials, by means purely mechanical, a pressure of 1,000 tons is produced in less that ten second's time."

"You might as well tell me you have a combination of levers by which you can lift yourself over the *Tribune* tower in New York by your boot straps. What you say is absurd."

"That I admit," replied the advocate of the new motor. "All scientific men say it is impossible that the machine should do what we claim—but then it does it all the same. In ten minutes it will produce power enough to run a 15-horse power engine for 24 hours."

"Let me catechize you a little."

"Very well, but there are some questions I have no right to answer," said the gentleman with a positiveness that showed he meant to be on his guard.

"Is the expansive force a gas?"

"No; we call it a vapor. At low pressures, or rather on 'low lines,' as we say, for we have to coin expressions to apply to entirely new phenomena, it is opaque like steam, condenses to water as rapidly as steam, and has about the same specific gravity, but on high lines it is as dry as the atmosphere, invisible, tasteless, odorless and non-inflammable. It is also enduring, and has been kept in receptacles five weeks at a time without losing any of its energy. In fact it could be stored up for years and possess just as much energy when freed as when confined."

"What amount of pressure can be developed from a given quantity of water?"

"Three hundred tons from a single gill is a near enough approximation. Mr. Keeley has never ventured to extract the utmost possible force."

Pursuing my line of cross-examination, I asked if a look at the inside of the 'multiplicator,' as the force generation engine is called, would reveal the principle upon which it works.

"After you have examined it you would know no more than before," he replied.—"The vitality of the machine lies in a little apparatus which could be put in the waistcoat pocket, and as the principle governing its action is entirely beyond the present ken of science, an examination of the mechanical device would not be likely to give a clew to the secret."

"Have you any objection to telling what led Mr. Keeley to make the discovery?"

"No objections whatever. Some time ago, after many years experimenting, Mr. Keeley constructed what he called the hydro-pneumatic pulsating vacuo-engine;—an invention sufficiently wonderful in itself to have given him a world-wide reputation, but although a prodigious advance beyond the steam engine, it was as a dwarf to a giant relatively to the discovery to which its workings led. I first saw this engine in 1872, in the bath-room of Mr. Keeley's house on Ogden street, in this city, which he had turned into a workshop. It was a small verticle engine, of three-horse power, operated by the pressure of air and water in connection with a vacuum chamber and cylinder. The device for producing a vacuum and shifting its operation from the chamber to the cylinder and back, was of such ingenuity as to stamp Mr. Keeley as a man of the highest order of inventive genius. To set this engine in motion the first operation was to exhaust the air from a vertical drum with an air pump. Water was then let into the lower part of the apparatus from the hydrant through a small gutta-percha tube which had been cut in two and joined by a goose-quill, to show how small the stream was. Within three minutes the fly-wheel was revolving with extraordinary velocity. The motion of the piston was surprisingly regular and smooth, and there was no noise except a peculiar plunging sound as the piston descended into the cylinder. I was greatly impressed with this singular machine. The absence of fire and all the surroundings we are accustomed to hear, see and smell in connection with steam engines invested it with an almost supernatural character, and I had a half apprehension that it would walk off and strike me down or do some other desperate or devilish thing. While experimenting with this invention, Mr. Keeley discovered that he had invoked from water and air a power he had not dreamed of. He abandoned his original plans and began investigating the new spirit which he had summoned from nature's laboratory. At last he found out how to generate the new force, and tried to test its power. He applied it to a guage that measured 500 pounds to the square inch, but the unknown force broke it in pieces. Then he got a 2,500 pound guage, with no better success. Afterward he made a force-register, with compound levers, and found that his new power exerted a pressure of about 10,000 pounds to the square inch.

My informant went on to describe the inventor's efforts to subdue the demon he had raised and make it work tractably.—At first he had to take his multiplicator apart every time he made an expulsion of power. The first necessity was to make it automatic in its workings, so that it would furnish a steady supply of force. This was accomplished only very recently. An engine of peculiar construction, adapted to be propelled by the new motor, was next designed and made. When the apparatus was completed and worked satisfactorily, the next step was to build a larger one, to demonstrate beyond question the utility of the force to do the work of steam. On this Mr. Keeley is now engaged. The engine will be of 170-horse power. In a few weeks it will be completed, and if his patents in this and foreign countries are secured by that time, as is expected, a public exhibition of the motor will be given.

"Why surround the invention with such a vail of mystery?" I asked, after my friend had told all he was willing to tell.—"The secretiveness of everybody connected with the concern strengthens the suspicions of humbug to which their marvelious stories give rise."

"The discovery is of too great importance to be divulged until it has been protected by patents in every country in which it can be patented. The best proof to outsiders that it is not a humbug is that nobody is trying to sell any stock of the company which owns the invention.—Those who are so lucky as to possess the stock, instead of wanting to part with it are annoyed by the solicitations of parties who want to be 'let in.'"—*From the New York Tribune.*

Republican S. C. Committee.

The Republican State Central Committee for this State, without notification, assembled in the city of Baltimore last Thursday. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican voters of the various counties of this State are hereby directed to meet at their usual places on or before Saturday, September the 4th next, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent each of said counties in a Republican State Convention, to meet in the city of Westminster, at 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, September the 8th, ensuing, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket.

Resolved, That the Republican voters of the different wards of the city of Baltimore are hereby directed to assemble at their usual places of meeting on Thursday afternoon, September the 2d, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing five delegates from each ward to compose a City Convention.

Resolved, That the delegates so elected from the different wards shall meet in City Convention on Monday night following, September the 6th, at 8 o'clock, P. M., and elect twenty-one delegates to represent the city of Baltimore in the Republican State Convention, called to meet at Westminster on Wednesday, September the 8th.

Resolved, That the Republican voters of the different counties of the State and the city of Baltimore are requested to appoint from their respective counties and the city of Baltimore the requisite number of members to compose a new State Central Committee, at the same time and place they elect delegates to the State Convention, and that the names of said committee shall be transmitted by the Chairman of each of the county and city conventions to the President of the State Convention, who shall publicly announce to the Convention the names of said committee.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee so elected by the voters of the Republican party shall meet in the city of Westminster immediately after the adjournment of the State Convention, on Wednesday, September 8, for the purpose of organization and conducting the campaign.

The Mexican Drink "Pulqui."

In his book on Mexico, Bishop Haven has this description:

Old folks and children thrust under your noses, and would fain into your mouths, the villainous drink of the country—pulqui. It is the people's chief beverage. It tastes like sour and bad-smelling buttermilk, it is like that, but thin. They crowd around the cars with it, selling a pint measure for three cents. I tasted it and was satisfied. It is not so villanous a drink as lager, and London porter, Bavarian beer and French vinegar-wine, and Albany ale. It is hard to tell which of these is "stinkingest of the stinking kind." The pulqui is a white liquor found in the maguay, a species of cactus. It grows eight years uselessly as a drink. That year it becomes yet more useless by depositing in its center a bowl of this juice. If picked then, all right, or all wrong, rather. Just as this central bulb is beginning to swell with its coming juice it is scooped out, and a hole big enough to hold a pale is made in the bottom of the middle of the plant. Into this cavity for three or four months the juice exudes, and is taken out by the pale full daily. If the plant is left alone, the bulb shoots into a stock 10 to 12 feet high with a blossom. It is this blossom which is exhibited in our States as the century plant—a seven to ten years, and not a hundred years', blossom. Then it comes to seed and naught.

The chief traffic of the road is in carrying this stuff to Pueblo and Mexico. It lies at the station in pig skins and barrels, the pigs looking more hoggish than ever as they lie on their backs and are tied at each leg and at the nose, stuffed full of this foolish stuff. It ferments fiercely, and the barrels are left uncorked and the pigs' noses unmuzzled to prevent explosion. You will see the natives sticking their noses into the hog's noses and drinking the milk of this swinish cocoanut, even as they are dumping it on the platform. Never was like to like to more strikingly exhibited than in such a union of hogs and men.—Thousands of acres are set out with the plant, a few feet apart, in every state of growth, from a month to its octave of years, when it sees its corruption and the people begin theirs.

AN ODD ADVERTISEMENT.—In the *Enterprise*, published at Newtown, Bucks county, Pa., we find the following odd advertisement, under the head of "Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property:"

"Know all men (and consequently all women) by these presents, that I, Tom. Konigmacher, *alias*, 'the Devil,' as per that farseeing and discerning (like the rest of her sex) 'gal' of Newtown, County Bucks, State of Penna., and Dis united States of America, being of unsound body but of sound mind, notwithstanding the opinion some of the 'fools and blind' of this rotten organization—which for want of a better name I call Christian Civilization—to the contrary notwithstanding—will sell all my property, real and personal I am possessed of under laws of township Buckingham, County Bucks, State of Penna., with the exception of live stock."

Here follows a full description of the farm, implements, harness, household goods, &c. The Advertisement concludes thus:

"And a variety of articles used in the isolated household, 'The tomb of Love,' too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold to the highest and best bidder on the Sabbath day, the seventh day of the week and nineteenth of sixth month, (lovely June,) in the year of Jesus of Nazareth, eighteen hundred and seventy five."

GROWTH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The growth of Romanism in America is somewhat astonishing. In 1800 our whole population was 5,305,937, and the Roman Catholics not quite 9,000. In 1875 our total population is estimated at 40,000,000, and the total Roman Catholics at very nearly 6,500,000. In the past seventy-five years they have risen from one sixtieth of our total population to fully one-sixth.—In 1800 they possessed in this country one Bishop and fifty-three priests. They now have one Prince Cardinal, seven Archbishops, forty-two Bishops, three mitred abbots, three thousand and one hundred priests, sixty-five Roman Catholic Colleges, fifty-six convents of men, and one hundred and eighty-nine convents of women. Of their wealth we have no statistics sufficiently reliable to place in juxtaposition with those we have given, but it is known to be enormous, and completely at the control of the central power.

Earthquake in the West.

Reports from Urbana, Sidney and other towns in Southwestern Ohio state that about 11 o'clock on Friday morning there was quite a severe shaking of the earth in that region. In Sidney the greater part of the shelving in the drug store was thrown to the floor. A large number of buildings were shaken very perceptibly, cracking walls, and the inhabitants, alarmed, ran out of the houses into the streets. A large steam boiler was moved nearly a foot from its original position.

At Indianapolis a slight shock of earthquake was felt at about 8 o'clock. Buildings were shaken to a considerable extent and in some instances windows rattled.—The following reports will show the effect at various points in Indiana and Ohio: At Anderson, Indiana, a very strong shock was felt, shaking all the buildings in town. At Jeffersonville, Indiana, it was felt quite sensibly. At Vincennes, Indiana, the shock was very heavy. At Union, Indiana, it was slight. At Terra Haute, Lafayette, Peru, Logansport, Ko Komo, Argos and Richmond, Indiana, it was not felt at all. At Anna, Ohio, six miles north of Sidney, on the Dayton and Michigan railroad, it cracked all the houses, knocked down chimneys and disturbed goods on shelves in stores. At DeGraff, Ohio, the shock was very strong, jarring the buildings to their foundations. At Urbana, Ohio, buildings were swayed so that they could be seen to move.

At Chicago a slight shock of earthquake was felt in various parts of the city between the hours of 9 and 10 the same morning, but no damage was done in any quarter.

At Cincinnati the earthquake which disturbed the country north of that city was felt in different portions of the city, but in a slight degree only.

STURGEON AS SHAD PROTECTORS.—The fishermen along the Hudson having refused to remove their nets for twenty-four hours, once a week, in order to allow the shad a chance to move up the river where they are in the habit of spawning, Seth Green has hatched 40,000 young sturgeon, which he has placed in the river, and which number he intends to increase to three million. In three years' time they will have attained a large size, and will go through shad nets like an arrow through the air, and thus enable the other fish to move at will up and down the stream. Sturgeon were very plenty in the Hudson twenty years ago, selling for fifty cents to $1 each, while the present price in the New York and Albany markets is $3, and the demand is greater than the supply. Shad are now selling for a third of the price that they sold for before artificial propagation was introduced, and Mr. Green expects in three or four years hence the price of sturgeon will be reduced in a similar ratio. The sturgeon is valuable as food for the poor on account of its cheapness, while the spawn is used as *caviare* an epicurean delicacy, large quantities of which are annually exported to Europe.—*Rochester Express.*

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST TWEED.—Of the large number of indictments which have been found against Tweed, many of which were quashed or disposed of under the trial of the famous omnibus indictment, there remain in full force, it is officially stated, sixteen indictments for felony, seven indictments for misdemeanor, and one new indictment for conspiracy. In this new indictment he is jointly charged with Peter B. Sweeney with conspiring to defraud the city of New York. This makes twenty-four criminal indictments, exclusive of civil suits. Of these indictments the district attorney will probably issue bench warrants for each. The offenses with which Tweed is charged are forgery, larceny by trick and advice, (under the mock auction act,) getting possession of money or other property of value by obtaining an official signature under false pretenses, negligence of official duty, and conspiracy to defraud.

CARE FOR OPERATIVES.—One of the cotton-mills, at Lawerence, Mass., at least manifests an interest in the welfare of its employees which is worthy of imitation.—Already in the working machinery of the corporation, operating purely for the comfort and benefit of the employees of the mill, there are included a library, reading-room, and a relief society, from which sick or disabled operatives draw two dollars a week each. To these agencies there is to be added in a few days a hospital, specially designed and arranged for the care of operatives who are incapacitated by any physical cause for work. A matron has been selected to take charge of it, and patients are to be provided with medical attendance, suitable sick-room diet, the care of nurses, and all the attentions and pleasant surroundings that can minister to the restoring of health.

A REQUEST FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—The Treasurer requests that no legal tender or fractional currency be sent for redemption that will reach the Treasury between the 25th of June and 1st of July, except the remittances by National Bank on account of the five per cent, deposits, which should be forwarded as usual. This request is made in order that the notes and currency on hand be reduced to the least possible amount in anticipation of the count being made on the 1st of July.

PAPUA OR NEW GUINEA, it is expected, will soon form a part of Queen Victoria's dominions. It is described as one of the largest and finest islands in the South Pacific, its length being 1,500 miles, its breadth varying from 200 to 400 miles, its climate temperate, its soil productive, its harbors numerous and good, its natural productions (including gold) varied and valuable, and its native inhabitants resembling the African negroes being much superior to the aborigines of Australia.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$5.75@675
Patapsco Family,	$8.25@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	$7.50@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	130@135
" red,	127@130
Corn—white,	88@89
" yellow,	85@87
Rye,	100@105
Oats,	70@75

Special Notice.

To Freighters & Shippers of Grain &c.

THIS is to give notice, that we are still running the new and substantial schooner Pandora, and have not discontinued the freighting business as might be inferred by a notice in the American Union signed by T. D. Case & J. B. Draper, under the head of a disolution of Copartnership, but that we intend to continue the business at the old place formerly owned by T. D. Case, where we have every facility for accommodating the public—good wharf and granary, with freight room attached, to secure all perishable freight until called for. We hope to have the patronage of our old friends as heretofore, assuring them that we will do as well for them in prices as others engaged in the same business. All orders filled with care and fidelity when accompanied with cash, and no commission charged for buying.

6-17-3m. S. N. WEST, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Geo. T. Melvin, Agent

FOR FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD DISTRICTS OF CAROLINE AND TALBOT COUNTY.

The Political, Personal, and Property

Rights OF A Citizen,

Of the United States—How to exercise and how to preserve them. By Theophilus Parsons, LL. D.,

Containing a commentary on the Federal and State Constitution, giving their history and origin, and a full explanation of their principles, purposes, and provisions; the powers and duties of Public Officers; the rights of the people, and the obligations incurred in every relation of life; also, parliamentary rules for deliberative bodies, and full directions and legal forms for all business transactions, as making Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Notes, Drafts, Contracts, etc. A Law Library in a single volume. It meets the wants of all classes and sells to everybody. JONES BROTHERS & Co.,

6-24-1y. Philadelphia, Pa.

To Freighters.

CASE & DRAPER,

HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting the boating business are ready at all times to accommodate freighters and will use their best endeavors to give entire satisfaction. All grain will hereafter be freighted from Greensborough to Baltimore at 6 cents per bushel. From the Brick Mill Granary 5½ cents per bushel—from Smith's Landing 5 cents.

LIST OF BACK FREIGHTS.

Lumber, per thousand feet,	$1.50
Coal, per ton,	1.50
Bricks, per 1000 to Denton,	1.50
" " " " Grensborough,	2.00
Hogsheads, each	1.00
Coal Oil and Molasses barrels, each,	30
Salt, per sack,	20
Nail Kegs and small boxes	12½

When the cash is paid 10 per cent from the above will be deducted. All other freights at proportionate rates. All freights thankfully received, and all orders promptly attended to. T. D. CASE,

5-27-1y. JAS. B. DRAPER.

N. B. All orders for Greensboro should be left with H. E. Jarrell, and all orders for Denton with Thos. Lowe.

List of District School Commissioners.

THE following gentlemen were appointed, by the Board of School Commissioners for this county, at an adjourned meeting appointed May 25th, 1875, as District School Commissioners for the ensuing year.

First Election District.

MARYDEL, No. 1.
Wm. W. McKnett,
David R. Heather,
Simeon N. West,

COOL SPRING, No. 3.
R. A. Spencer,
Robt. B. Culbreth,
Sam'l. J. Jarman.

BEE TREE, No. 2.
Jas. Graham,
Thos. H. Smith,
Jas. Jones.

CASTLE HALL, No. 4.
Dr. A. Hardcastle,
Wm. Pennington,
Henry Culbreth.

Second Election District.

MOORE'S, No. 1.
Samuel Blank,
Wm. Hutson,
D. S. Moore.

WHITELEYSBURG, No. 2
Henry Marvell,
Geo. Porter,
Moulten Plummer.

GREENSBORO' No. 3 & 4.
Wm. C. Satterfield,
J. P. Manlove,
Dr. Geo. W. Betson.

BARCUS, No. 5.
Robt. Jarrell,
Abiel Bowen,
Edward V. Morris.

BRIDGETOWN, No. 6.
Dr. B. Evans,
Henry Hollingsworth,
Wm. Moore.

OAKLAND, No. 7.
Jas. A. Roe,
Jos. B. Orrel,
Trustin Pippin.

RIDGLEY, No. 8.
Isaac Sigler,
Sylvester Smith,
Henry S. Mancha.

Third Election District.

HILLSBORO', No. 1.
Hugh Duffey,
Jas. W. Holt,
Jas. Satterfield.

THAWLEY'S, No. 2.
J. W. Clark,
L. W. Jewell,
George W. Spurry.

LONG'S, No. 3.
R. C. Carter,
R. R. Emerson,
Denwood Long.

BOONSBORO', No. 4.
Wm. Wilson,
W. T. Swan,
—— Harlow.

SAULSBURY'S No. 5.
Ed. Saulsbury,
Henry Wilson,
R. O. Hicks.

DENTON, No. 6 & 7.
R. J. Jump,
Thos. Melvin,
Thos. F. Garey.

PINEY GROVE, No. 8.
A. J. Greenley,
Matthew Garey,
Charles Roe.

CHINQUAPIN, No 9.
Thos. Hardesty,
Wm. Sorden,
Wm. Webber.

CAMP GROVE, No. 10.
Wm. H. Dewecse,
A. P. Sorden,
Jas. W. Thawley.

WILLOUGHBY'S, No. 11.
Wm. S. Evitts,
Wm. Willey,
Aaron Willoughby.

ANDERSONTOWN, No. 12
Wm. Stevens,
T. Nuttle,
S. Andrew.

OAKS, No. 13.
T. H. Slaughter,
S. Hobbs,
Robt. Anthony.

HARRIS CHAPEL, No. 14.
Jno. R. Griffin,
Eli W. Gordey,
John B. Williams.

LIDENS, No. 15.
Shadrick Liden,
Clem. Noble,
Zeb. Fountain.

BURRSVILLE, No. 16.
Wm. B. Stephens,
Robt. H. Smith,
Wm. T. Harvey.

POTTER'S LANDING, 17.
Elias Williamson,
Gootee Stevens,
Thos. F. Johnson.

Fourth Election District.

HUNTING CREEK, No. 1.
John R. Wright,
Peter Carroll,
Wm. M. Towers.

POPLAR NECK, No. 2.
Willis Wright,
Saml. R. Buckley,
Peter Covey.

PRESTON, No. 3 & 4.
Dr. H. F. Willis,
J. B. Fletcher,
Wm. Sisk.

BETHLEHEM, No. 5.
John A. Dillen,
A. A. Griffith,
Jeremiah Nichols.

UNION GROVE, No. 6.
Jas. W. Harris.
Wm. Willoughby,
Perry D. Taylor.

LAUREL GROVE, No. 7.
Jacob R. Andrew,
Jacob Towers,
Elijah Dean

HARMONY, No. 8.
Daniel Sparklin,
Chas. McNash,
Thos. F. Corkran.

GRAVELY BRANCH, No. 9
Daniel Todd,
Elijah Towers,
Chas. H. Todd.

HOG CREEK, No. 10.
L. W. Robinson,
J. Andrew,
Jas. L. Payne.

Fifth Election District.

CONCORD, No. 1.
John Ahern,
Jos. Evergham,
Jas. Beachamp.

CHESTNUT WOODS, No. 2
Wm. Morgan,
Isaac Lehman,
Richard J. Willoughby

SMITHVILLE, No. 3.
Bennett Todd,
Wm. E. Liden,
Jas. L. Bullock.

FRIENDSHIP, No. 4.
Samuel Nichols,
John W. Todd,
John Smith.

MIDWAY, No. 5.
Jas. Nichols,
Jacob Smith,
John E. Nichols.

FEDERALSBURG, No. 6.
Dr. C. W. Jefferson,
Wm. H. Watkins,
Henry Mobray.

DAVIS', No. 7.
N. Davis,
Alfred Davis,
Albert N. Davis.

HOUSTON BRANCH, No. 8
John A. Willoughby,
Geo. N Newell,
Elisha Collins.

The Trustees, as required by law shall meet within THIRTY DAYS after their appointment, appoint a chairman to hold office for one year, and give notice of appointment to the Secretary of the Board of County School Commissioners. See School Law passed Jan. Session, 1872, as amended at January Session 1874. Chapter II, Sec. 3, and Chapter V, Sec. 1. GEO. F. BEAVEN,

6-17-3w. Secy. School Board.

NOTICE.

EDUCATIONAL.

A TEACHERS INSTITUTE for Caroline county will be held in Denton on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July. Prof. M. A. Newell, the Principal of the State Normal School, will be present. Attendance on the Institute is obligatory on the teachers who expect to be employed next year.

GEO. F. BEAVEN,

6-3-4w. Secretary &c.

20,000 ACRES

Stock Grain and Fruit Farms,

LOCATED IN CAROLINE

AND ADJOINING COUNTIES,

FOR SALE BY

WM. S. RIDGLEY,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

6-17-tf. DENTON, MD.

D. J. W. A. M.

H. BLACKISTON & SON

WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of their friends and the public to their large stock of

New Goods,

which has been selected with care to suit the times. We invite all persons to call and examine our goods and judge for themselves as to price and quality. We intend to deal justly with all who may favor us with their custom. We think that we can sell our goods as cheap as they can be found at other places. Call and see us, and we will show you our goods with pleasure. Our stock consists of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Groceries,
Ready-Made Clothing
Hats & Caps,
Boots & Shoes,
Hardware,
Glassware,
Queensware, &c.,

and many other things useful in families.—Country Produce or Money taken in exchange for goods.

6-17-tf. H. BLACKISTON & SON.

Caroline Co. Teachers' Institute,

At the Court House, Denton,

July 13, 14, and 15, 1875.

PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY MORNING.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Calling Roll of Members

Essay, Miss Mary E. Medford.
Discussion: Do the good morals of a community depend upon its intelligence?
AFFIRMATIVE:
Mr. Thos. C. West, and Mr. John F. Cowan.
NEGATIVE:
Mr. Jas S. Prouse, and Mr. Jas. E. Carroll.
Reading, Miss Mollie E. Cox

Tuesday Afternoon.

CALLING ROLL.

Reading, Miss Dora Powell.
Essay, Miss Ada Noble.
View's of teaching Arithmetic, J. E. Carroll.
Address, J. W. Bryant.

Wednesday Morning.

MUSIC.

Calling Roll.

Reading, Miss R. Satterthwaite.
Essay, Mrs. Carrie Mason.
DISCUSSION: Should corporal punishment be inflicted in the presence of the School?
AFFIRMATIVE:
Mr. James Swann, and Miss Lizzie M Carter.
NEGATIVE:
Mr. Wm Straughn, and Miss Georgie Park.
Address, Prof. M. A. Newell.

Wednesday Afternoon.

CALLING ROLL.

Importance of map-drawing in teaching Geography, Augusta Payne.
Reading, Miss Georgie Sorden.
Views of teaching reading, Mr. T. Smith.

THURSDAY MORNING.

MUSIC.

Calling Roll.

Essay, Miss Sallie Meloney.
Importance of example in speaking as a means of teaching the correct use of our language, Mr. R. O. Christian.
Views of the importance of mental Arithmetic Mr. James Swann.

Thursday Afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSIC.

Doxology.

The expression of views on these topics from others than those here named is desired. 6-10-2w

Cheap Boots & Shoes.

I HAVE just returned from the city with a large and well selected stock of

French Calf and Spanish Sole Leather,

for the purpose of manufacturing gentlemens Boots and Shoes in the latest styles and fashions.

A Fit Always Guaranteed.

I have now on hand a large stock of Childrens' and Boys' Gaiters and Shoes, which I am selling off at less than cost.

HARNESS.

I am manufacturing Harness at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms—repairing done at the shortest notice.

Thanking the public for the kind patronage extended to me, I hope by strict attention to business to merit and receive a continuation of the same.

6-3-y