American Union

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

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Delaware's Public Schools.

This State although one of the original thirteen is very far behind her sister States in many of the improvements of the age and prominent amongst them is her public school system, if it may be worthy of that term. It is strange, too, that in view of the education of the youth depends so much of the good order and well being of society and the highest development of good citizenship, the authorities of that State, should until now, have neglected to provide a public school system for the thorough education and training of their juvenile population. The last Legislature made one step in the right direction by making provision for public schools, but further legislation is needed to perfect the work. A State Superintendent was appointed a few weeks ago under the provisions of the recent act who has just made a tour of the lower county, and his statement of the condition in which he finds the schools in that part of the State is anything but assuring. The Smyrna *Times* summarizes the result of that visit, by which it will be seen that the Superintendent has a task before him of no mean proportions and which will tax his powers of patience and endurance to accomplish. The *Times* remarks:

In Sussex county he learned that the public schools are not in operation more than four months in the year, in the aggregate, and he could but infer that they were most lamely conducted at best. Instead of there being a rush of candidates for examinations, of parties anxious to obtain situations as teachers, as is the rule in other States, he found an almost universal determination to evade the meetings, and as a result not enough candidates presented themselves to supply half the schools in the county. And of those who did present themselves, many came in a supplicating attitude—confessing their inefficiency, but asking a certificate as a necessity to their earning a living. Many teachers refused to apply because they did not consider themselves strictly in the business; they teach occasionally, when they want a job. He found others, regularly employed—as regularly as they could be—who, after entering the examining room, desired not to be examined in grammar, history, geography, &c., for the reason they were not in the habit of teaching those branches. The parents in the districts where they taught did not desire their children instructed in those studies, they said. One or two candidate could not tell who was Vice President of the United States, and in more than one instance candidates did not seem to know what was meant by the President's Cabinet. Does it not seem discouraging that parents should *wish* their children to receive no instruction in the language, history or geography of their country. And it is probable that such crude ideas should have prevailed if we had had the school system we really need.

One veteran teacher, we learn, of reputed proficiency, of whom it was boasted that he could "cipher clear through Greenleaf's arithmetic," was unable to answer most of the questions on science of numbers, and confessed he did not put those questions to his pupils. For instance, he would put a scholar through all the problems of interest, without teaching the scholar the meaning of the word "interest," or "per cent," &c.,—in short, without applying the printed questions of the book, or giving an analysis of the "sums," as laid down, and as is necessary to a decent comprehension of the science of figures. So in reading.—Most of the candidates confessed that they did not pay any attention to the first part of the "readers,"—to elocution, inflection, emphasis, punctuation, &c.,—and from the specimens in reading the Superintendent was fully convinced of the truthfulness of the statement.

Burning of a Church—Sixty-Six Persons Perish in the Flames.

The most terrible disaster in the history of Holyoke, Mass., occurred on Thursday night in the burning of the French Catholic Church at South Holyoke during the evening service, involving the loss of sixty-six men, women and children.

The exercise had nearly closed, and a vesper service was being sung, when the draperies on the altar caught fire from a candle, and the wall being low and the flames streaming up the building was set on fire. The audience numbering about seven hundred.

The people in the body of the church escaped, but on the stairway leading from the gallery human beings were packed in a dense mass struggling to escape as the flames rushed toward them. Many leaped to the floor beneath and were trampled to death. The gallery skirted both sides of the building, with only one entrance from the front. The scene was fearful in the extreme during the little while it lasted.

The exercises had already closed when the fire broke out. Immediately a panic ensued and the people rushed for the doors. The gallery had but one entrance from the front. On the stairway leading from the gallery the people were struggling to clear themselves as the flames rushed toward them.

The passage soon became blocked rendering exit impossible. Many jumped over the sides of the galleries on the crowd beneath, and a number were trampled on and killed. Many escaped through a door back of the altar leading to the priests.—The priest's exertions to keep order were fruitless.

The screams of the living and the moans of the dying made a deafening tumult above the orders of the pastor, who worked most heroically, and was personally instrumental in saving many lives.

GETTING READY FOR THE PEACH SEASON. The Old Dominion Steamship Co. is getting ready for the peach season. It has ordered thirty new cars and two more locomotives for the J. & B. R. R., and they are fitting up some of their steamships for service on the New York line. The Milford *News* also learns that they are constructing small, portable, truck cars, that will hold about one hundred crates and which can be easily run off and on, empty and loaded, from platform cars at the stations and the pier.

News and Other Items.

Baron Rothschild has purchased the great French race horse Bolard for $30,000.

The citizens of Savanah, Ga., are luxuriating on watermelons raised in that ivcinity.

Reports from several leading points in Michigan give encouraging accounts of the wheat and small crops.

The experiment of swimming across the English channel was accomplished last week by Paul Boyton, with the aid of his life-saving apparattus. He was in the water about twenty-four hours.

Some of the New York ice companies are selling ice as low as $1 50 per ton to purchasers of large quanties, and from 20 to 25cents per week to families and offices. All the companies have large supplies on hand.

The revival services by Moody and Sankey in London continues with undiminished success. A large force of police is required to keep a way open for the multitude attending the services.

The shad fisheries on the Hudson this year are an unprecedented success. At Barrytown, on Tuesday, the fishermen took 6,000 in twelve hours, where a few years since 600 would have been deemed a large haul.

The largest candle factory in the world is that known as the Price Company, having in its principal establishments at Liverpool and London, with a capital of $5,000,000.

An immense number of dead fish have been found in the Genesee river below Rochester, N. Y., which are supposed to have been killed by poisonous solutions draining into the river from paper mills.

Since 1848 San Francisco papers claim that fifteen hundred millions of dollars in gold and silver have been poured into the world's commerce from that port.

Count Corti, ex-Italian minister at Washington, is visiting Newport, and contemplates purchasing a cottage there.

It is stated that the Postmaster General will, on the assembling of Congress, suggest a modification of the present law governing newspaper postage.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that beet sugar is made in California at 7 cents per pound, including every expense. There are two beet sugar mills in the State.

There were 2,147 vessels built in the United States last year, 404 of which were steamers. The gross tonnage of these 2,147 vessels is 432,725, in round numbers.

A Kansas man killed two birds with one stone. While he was buying a lot in the cemetary and hiring his wife's grave dug, he proposed marriage to a widow who was having her husband's grave sodded.

It was an Irish Coroner who, when asked how he accounted for an extraordinary mortality in Limerick, replied sadly: "I cannot tell. There are people dying this year that never died before."

The will of the late John C. Green, of New York, disposes of $7,000,000. After making many personal bequests, Mr. Green gives the trustees of the College of New Jersey $100,000, and $50,000 to the Princeton Theological Seminary.

The sidewheel steamer Juniata, valued at $75,000 and uninsured; the sternwheel steamer, Mollie Elbert, valued at $35,000, half insured, and three empty barges were burned at Monongahela wharf, Pittsburg, Pa., last week. The total loss is estimated at $120,000.

A fire in Holliston, Mass., Wednesday night destroyed a large hotel, in the centre of the town, a livery stable and twenty other houses, clustered around the hotel. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

The marriage of Gen. Phil. Sheridan takes place to-day. It will be strictly private, and there will be no wedding tour. Bishop Foley will officiate.

A California company has gone extensively into the manufacture of paper barrels. Some of the barrels, containing sugar, have already been shipped to China and Japan, and they seemed as good when they reached their destination as when they started.

The small grain crops are more promising throughout the South than for many years, and more was sown than ever before.

A machine to operate against grasshoppers has been tried. It consists of a long iron cylinder, containing fire, which is passed over the ground and roasts the hoppers as it goes.

A Virginia widow rides with a leg on either side of the horse. People used to stop and gaze at her before she killed John Cass, but now her mode of riding is not commented upon.

Frederick Geill, a physician, has brought suit in San Francisco, Cal., against James Lick, the millionaire, for $53,000 and costs for medical services rendered during a period of twenty-two years, including board and lodging in plaintiff's hospital for 12 months.

Dispatches from large numbers of towns in Iowa show that there are no grasshopper ravages in that State, nor is any danger anticipated. Crops were never in better condition nor the prospects for an immense yield more auspicious.

Great swarms of chinch bugs were flying over Sedalia, Mo., a l day on the 14th inst. They came in swarms and filled the air for a while like fine snow flakes. The bug is black, about the size of a large flea, and has white wings.

Remarkable Surgical Case.

At the recent meeting of the Rensselaer County Medical Society, a doctor reported a case which goes as far to show the progress being made in the healing art as anything recently met with. Next to taking out the lungs and cleansing them stands the operation of cutting into a persons chest and through the wound made washing out the inside. Early in January last a little twain daughter of James Kelly of Troy had inflamation of one lung, and since then had been gradually failing. The physician soon became convinced that an accumulation of matter was taking place in the affected side, which unless removed, would cause death. Accordingly, about three weeks ago, with an instrument termed the "aspirator," a considerable quantity of pus was removed, but not nearly all.

The nature of the case being more fully revealed, it was determined to make thorough work; and, in a day or two after, three surgeons made a free bold incision between the ribs into the cavity of the chest, midway between the heart and the spine on the left side and evacuated about a quart of thick ugly matter. A double tube was then inserted into the opening made, and by means of a syringe fitted to it, the whole cavity was washed out with a disinfectant solution with just the temperature of the blood. This cleansing process has been repeated once in a day or two, and as the result of it the little sufferer who was so near death's door, is sitting up, eats well, and plays some, and the opening will soon be allowed to heal. Only four cases have yet been reported in this county in which this operation was adopted, but it is approved by the highest medical authority, and will undoubtedly be resorted to more frequently as it becomes more generally known, as a means of saving life.

A Letter from President Grant on the Third Term.

WASHINGTON, May 30—President Grant has written the following letter to General Harry White, president of the recent Pennsylvania republican State convention:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1875.—Dear sir: A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872 the press, a portion of it, hostle to the republican party, and particularly so to the administration, started the cry of Cæsarism and "the third term," calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believe to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority, as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule.

In fact I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met. But a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the State officers of the second State in the Union having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should now speak.

In the first place, I never sought the office for a second nor even a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by Congress expressly for me, for supposed services rendered to the republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until Congress might have consented to my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from the cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice.—Without seeking the office for the "second term," the nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories, selected by the republicans of each, to represent their whole number for the purpose of making their nomination. I cannot say that I was not pleased at this and at the overwhelming indorsement which their action received at the election following. But it must be remembered that all the sacrifice, except of comfort, had been made in accepting the "first term." Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slanderer had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding, though I admit to the light of subsequent events many times subject to fair criticism, that an indorsement from the people, who alone govern republics' was a gratification that is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now for the "third term." I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time, or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity, &c. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous.

The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even to re-nominate himself, is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible.—Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no one can force an election or even a nomination.

To recapitulate: I am not, nor have I ever been a candidate for a re-nomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it would come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise.

I congratulate the convention over which you preside for the harmony which prevailed and for the excellent ticket put in the field, which I hope may be triumphantly elected.

With great respect your, obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

To Gen. Harry White, President Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

Fight Between a Rat and a Snake

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says: "The existence of an essential difference between instinct and reason, and the unerring certainty of the former as compared with the progress of the latter, were till lately taken for granted. In the present day, however, a conviction seems to be dawning on the minds of many that it is well not to stake too much on the certain operation of instinct of any sort. An impetus will perhaps be given to this tendency toward caution by the action of a rat—not indeed, a seceder from the opposite camp, but a bona fide rat—who has declined to follow the course assigned to him by the best zoologists. This rat was destined the other day as breakfast for a serpent in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and was with this purpose introduced into the cage of the reptile. It was unquestionably the rat's duty, on being brought face to face with the serpent, to have become fascinated, and to have obeyed the instinct which is supposed to deliver 'such small deer' an unresisting prey to the destroyer. Far from fulfilling the duty traditionally incumbent upon him, this daring innovator flew at the throat of the snake and bit it so severely as to produce instant death, and a loss to the gardens of about 2,000 francs' worth of serpent. This unexpected result has, however, had the good effect of determining the managers of the Jardin des Plantes to feed their reptiles upon dead animals only, the 'fascination theory' having proved an utter failure."

The Bible Grows With One.

If you come to the Holy Scriptures with growth in grace, and with aspirations for yet higher attainments, the book grows with you, grows upon you. It is ever beyond you and cheerily cries. "Higher yet; Excelsior!" Many books in my library are now behind and beneath me; I read them years ago with considerable pleasure; I have read them since with disappointment. I shall never read them again, for they are of no service to me.—They were good in their way once, and so were the clothes I wore when I was ten years old; but I have outgrown them—I know more than these books know, and I know wherein they are faulty. Nobody outgrows Scripture; the book widens and deepens with our years. It is true, it cannot really grow, for it is perfect; but it does so to our apprehension. The deeper you dive into Scripture, the more you will find that it is a great abyss of truth. The beginner learns four or five points of orthodoxy, and says: "I understand the Bible; I have grasped all the Bible." Wait a bit, and when his soul grows and knows more of Christ, he will confess: "Thy commandment is exceeding broad"—"I have only begun to understand it."—*Spurgeon.*

Speech by Mark Twain.

At a recent spelling match in Harford, Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) being called on, spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have been honored with the office of introducing these solemnities with a few remarks. The temperance crusade swept the land some time ago, that is that portion of the land where it was needed, but it skipped Hartford.—Now comes this new spelling epidemic, and this time we are stricken. So I suppose we needed the affliction. I don't say we needed it, for I don't see any use in spelling a word right, and never did. I mean I don't see any use in having a uniform and arbitrary way of spelling words. We as well make all clothes alike and cook all dishes alike. Sameness is tiresome; variety is pleasing. I have a correspondent whose letters are always a refreshment to me, there is such a breezy, unfettered originality about his orthography. He always spells Kow with a large K. Now that is just as good as to spell it with a small one. It gives the imagination a broader field, a wider scope. It suggests to the mind a grand, vague, impressive, new kind of a cow. Superb effects can be produced by variegated spelling. Now, there is Blind Tom, the musical prodigy. He always spells a word according to the sound that is carried to his ear. And he is an enthusiast in orthography. When you give him a word he shouts it out—puts all his soul into it. I once heard him called upon to spell ourang outang before an audience.—He said, "O r a n g g e r, gor, oranger tang!" Now a body can respect an ourang-outang that spells his name in a vigorous way like that. But the feeble dictionary makes a mere kitten of him. In the old times people spelled just as they pleased. That was the right idea. You had two chances at a stranger then. You know a strong man from a weak one by his iron-clad spelling, and his hand-writing helped you to verify your verdict. Some people have an idea that correct spelling can be taught—and taught to anybody. This is a mistake.—The spelling faculty is born in a man, like poetry, music, and art. It is a gift; it is a talent. People who have this gift in a high degree only need see a word once in print and it is forever photographed on their memory. They cannot forget it.—People who haven't it must be content to spell more or less like—like thunder—and expect to splinter the dictionary wherever their orthographical lightning happens to strike.

There are 114,000 words in the unabridged dictionary. I know a lady who can spell only 180 of them right. She steers clear of all the rest. She can't learn any more. So her letters always consist of those constantly recurring 180 words. Now and then, when she finds herself obliged to write upon a subject which necessitates the use of some other words, she—well, she don't write on that subject. I have a relative in New York who is almost sublimely gifted. She can't spell any word right. There is a game called Verbarium. A dozen people are each provided with a sheet of paper, across the top of which was written a long word like kaleidoscopical, or something like that, and the game is to see who can make up the most words out of that in three minutes, always beginning with the initial letter of the word.—Upon one occasion the word chosen was coifferdam. When time was called everybody built from five to twenty words except this young lady. She had only one word—calf. We all studied a moment and then said, "Why, there is no l in coifferdam!" Then we examined her paper. To the eternal honor of that uninspired, unconscious, sublimely independent soul be it said, she had spelled that word "caff!" If anybody here can spell calf any more sensibly than that, let him step to the front and take his milk. The insurrection will now begin.

Tribute to Women.

The following beautiful tribute to women was written several years ago. It occurs in a tale of touching interest, entitled "The Broken Heart"—its author, Dr. F. J. Stratton:

Oh, the priceless value of the love of a *pure* woman! Gold cannot purchase a gem so precious! Titles and honors cannot confer upon the heart no such serene happiness. In our darkest moments, when disappointment and ingratitude, with corroding care, gather thick around, and even the gaunt form of poverty menaces with its skeleton fingers, it gleams around the soul with an angel's smile. Time cannot mar its brilliancy; distance but strengthens its influence; bolts and bars cannot limit its progress; it follows the prisoner into his dark cell, and sweetens the home morsel that appeases his hunger, and in the silence of midnight it plays around his heart, and in his dreams he folds to his bosom the form of her who loves on still, though the world has turned coldly from him. The couch made by the hand of the loved one is soft to the weary limbs of the sick sufferer, and the potion administered by the same hand loses half its bitterness. The pillow carefully adjusted by her brings repose to the fevered brain, and her words of kind encouragement revive the sinking spirit. It would almost seem that God, compassionating woman's first great frailty had planted this jewel in her breast, whose heavenlike influence should cast into forgetfulness man's remembrance of the fall, by building up in her heart another Eden, where perennial flowers forever bloom, and crystal waters gush from exhaustless fountains.

STAGNATION IN BUSINESS THE WORLD OVER.—It is poor consolation in adversity to know that we are not alone in our misery; such as it is, however, our iron manufactures may take it to themselves. The depression of the iron trade is general throughout the world. The production of pig-iron in Scotland was less in 1874 than in any of the last twenty years. At one time there were only thirty-two furnaces blowing out of one hundred and thirty-two erected, and the production was 400,000 tons less than in 1870. Russia, notwithstanding its activity in railroad building, imported only 5,221,000 pounds of rails, against 7,119,000 in 1873. In Prussia the large steel works of Krupp has discharged some thousand workmen, and the Borsig manufactory at Berlin—the most extensive in Germany—has had to protect itself by taking a similar step. Last month the largest Austrian manufactory of engines, Sigl, dispensed with two thousand hands, for the reason that it had neither orders nor sufficient working capitol. The Government, however, in true Australian fashion, remedied both misfortunes by advancing capital to the works, and by causing some of the railroads to give extensive orders for rolling stock.

CLOTHES PINS BY WHOLESALE.—Olean, New York, has a clothes-pin manufactory, of which the Olean *Times* says: "Monday of this week they turned out at this factory fifty-five bushels of pins. They measure sixty to the bushel, making a total of 33,600 clothes pins in ten hours. Mr. Latimer ran 600 pins in ten minutes. Some may wonder where all these clothes pins go to and where sold. They are as saleable as flour. Every pin made at this factory is shipped to one firm in New York. They are worth between one and two cents a dozen at wholesale, and retail throughout the country at five cents a dozen."

The Number of Eggs in a Hen.

A curious point of inquiry among zoologists has been, for a long time, how many eggs are there in the ovary of a hen? To determine this a German naturalist, a short time since, instituted some careful investigations, the result of which showed the ovary of a hen to contain about 600 embryo eggs. He also found that some twenty of these are matured the first year, 120 during the second year, 135 during the third, 114 during the fourth, and during the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth years the number decreases by twenty annually—it consequently following that after the fourth, or at most the fifth year, hens are no longer profitable as layers, unless it may be in exceptional instances. Some interesting experiments were also made a short time since in Germany, to compare the comparative fecundity of ducks and hens—that is, from which one of the two the larger number of eggs can be obtained in the same time.—For this purpose three hens and three ducks were selected, all hatched in February and nourished with suitable food. The following autumn the ducks had laid 225 eggs, while the hens laid none. In the next February the laying season began again with the ducks, and continued uninterrupted until August. They showed no inclination to set but became very thin, although they afterwards fattened up somewhat.—The total number of eggs laid by the hens amounted to 257, or 86 eggs each, and 392, or 131 each for the ducks. Although the eggs of the ducks were rather smaller than those of the hens, yet they proved to be decidedly superior in nutritive material, so that the superiority in productiveness was decidedly with the ducks. In regard to the means of possibility of deciding the sex of eggs much difference of opinion exists.—Bat M. Gezin, in a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, says on this subject that he is now able, after having investigated the matter carefully for several years, to state that all eggs containing the germ of males have wrinkles on their smaller ends, while female eggs are smooth at the extremity.

Accidents to Beer Drinkers.

The worst patients in the Metropolitan Hospital are the London draymen. Though they are apparently models of health and strength, yet, if one of them receives a serious injury, it is nearly always necessary to amputate, in order to give him the most distant chance of life. The draymen have the unlimited privilege of the brewery cellar. Sir Ashley Cooper was called to a draymen. He was a powerful, fresh-colored, healthy-looking man, who had suffered an injury in his finger, from a small splinter of a stave. The wound, though trifling, suppurated. He opened the small abscess with his lancet. He found, on retiring, he had left his lancet. Returning for it, he found the man in a dying condition. The man died in a short time. Dr. Gordon says, "The moment beer-drinkers are attacked with acute diseases, they are not able to bear depletion, and die." Dr. Edwards says of beer-drinkers, "Their diseases are always of a dangerous character, and, in case of accident, they can never undergo even the most trifling operation with the security of the temperate. They most invariably die under it." Dr. Buchan says, "Malt liquors render the blood sizy and unfit for circulation; hence proceeds obstructions and inflammations of the lungs. There are few great beer-drinkers who are not phthisical, brought on by the glutinous and indigestable nature of ale and porter. * * * * These liquors inflame the blood, and tear the tender vessels of the lungs to pieces." Dr. Maxson says, "intoxicating drinks, whether taken in the form of fermented or distilled liquors, are a very frequent predisposing cause of disease."—*W. Hargreaves, M. D.*

The Heaviest Man on Record.

The Wilmington (N. C.,) *Journal* says: "Darden Miles, probably the largest man on record, born in North Carolina in 1790, died in Henderson county, January 23d, 1865. He was seven feet nine inches high, and in 1845 weighed eight hundred and seventy-one pounds. At his death his weight was little over a thousand pounds. Until 1843 he was active and lively and able to labor, but from that time he has been compelled to stay at home or be hauled about in a two-horse wagon. In 1849 his coat was buttoned around three men, each of whom weighed more than two hundred pounds, who walked together in it across the square at Lexington. In 1850 it required twelve yards of cloth to make him a coat. His coffin was eight feet long, thirty-five inches deep, thirty-two inches across the breast, eighteen inches across the head, and fourteen inches across the feet and eighty-five yards of black velvet was requisite to cover the side and lid. He was twice married, and his children are very large though probably none of them will ever reach the weight of their father."

Well Frozen—Rough on the Deacon.

A certain deacon, who was a zealous advocate for the cause of temperance, employed a carpenter to make some alterations in his parlor. In repairing a corner near the fire-place, it was found necessary to remove the wainscoat, when low! a "mare's nest" was brought to light, which astonished the workman most marvelously. A brace of decanters, sundry junk bottles—all containing "something to take"—a pitcher and tumblers, were cosily reposing there in snug quarters. The joiner, with wonder stricken countenance, ran to the proprietor with the intelligence.

"Well, I declare," exclaimed the deacon, "that is curious, sure enough. It must be that old Captain B. left those things there when he occupied the premises thirty years since."

"Perhaps he did," returned the discoverer, "but, deacon, that ice in the pitcher must have been well frozen to have remained solid."

THE LAST.—Perhaps the last act in the Goss-Udderzook tragedy was performed yesterday by District Attorney Wanger, in the way of sending to Mr. David Mullin, at Cooperstown, Delaware county, a hunting case silver watch, which was the property of Winfield S. Goss. This memento of the bloody crime and the long and tegious trial was secured by Mr. Wanger, who hoped that it might be used to form a link in the chain of evidence, but such was not the case; it never was used. While boarding with Mr. Mullen, Goss, by way of giving security for his board bill, gave over this watch to Mr. Mullen. It is of the Ellery, Boston make, and lacks the face case, such having been removed, it is thought, because of its having some letters carved upon it. On the inside of the case of the winding side is scratched the name of John Albright. This watch is highly prized by Mr. Mullin, because of its association with one of the deepest plotted crimes in this country, and on no conditions will he part with it.—*Westchester News.*

THE GRASSHOPPERS IN VIRGINIA.—The Staunton *Virginian* understand that grasshoppers have made their appearance in comparatively large numbers in some sections of Augusta county, and have begun the work of destruction with an appetite that bids fair to devour grass, grain and foliage. The *Virginian* says the indications point to a very small harvest this year, and there is a general apprehension of a great falling off in the corn crop.

An Unfortunate Milker.

The Cleveland *Leader* tells the following: "A city chap from this town, spending a few weeks in the country with a farmer friend, asked to be permitted to abstract the lacteal fluid from the bovine group at eventide." As soon as the farmer found out that all he wanted was to milk the cows some night, he cheerfully assented, and with other members of the family seated himself on the barnyard fence to see the fun. Hardly had the tight pantaloned chap began to pull on the peculiar natural appendages which all who desire to milk must manipulate, (except milkmen who live near a pond,) when the patient cow looked around and saw the "what-is-it" at her side. Fetching him a wipe in the eyes with her tail, and at the same time projected her hind foot with lightning-like rapidity, and while the milker was balancing on his ear in a mud-puddle, the sportive cow sent the milk pail spinning after him. Owing to damages to his pants our hero was compelled to walk backward until he got out of sight of the farmer's daughters, and now says farming is a fraud.

WISCONSIN CRANBERRY CULTURE.—The recently formed Wisconsin Cranberry Company represents an extensive cranberry enterprise in that State. It is regularly incorporated, and has a capitol stock of $25,000. The lands of the company are situated in Jackson county, and comprise 1,405 acres in one body. This is a marsh, a small tract of which is covered with timber, the rest being well suited for the growth of cranberry. There is to be in one corner of this land an extensive building for the cleaning, sorting and packing of the fruit, and all parts of the marsh are to be made accessable from the building by railroads with ramifications. The marsh will be flooded from a neighboring creek by flooding dams. It is thought that the speculation will be an exceedingly profitable one, taking into considertion its cheapness, and likewise the fact that market for cranberries is opening in England, where, until lately, this fruit has been but little known.

IS HE RICH?—This is the question that floats around the circle of matrimonial ladies. Poor giddy fools, who seek happiness where there is neither brains nor morality—good sense or high honor. Yes; he is rich—he has strong arms, a pure heart, a clear head, a brave soul! "Aye; has he cash and bonds, real estate and stocks, for new bonnets, fine clothing, costly houses and elegant equipages are needed." Go to, you generation of vipers, you curses of humanity, who cannot make an honest man's life and fate your own, and with him toil and live, that happiness and virtue may dwell under your roof, be it, ever so lowly, that the next generation may if they will, be better than the present, and the world lifted and moved forward heavenward.

HOW THEY SHEARED THE SHEEP.—A few days ago the wife and daughter of the Sheriff of Berks county, caught and sheared fifteen sheep, without assistance from the so-called stearner sex and quite surprised the husband and father on his return home in the evening from his official duties to find the fair twain had completed a job that he was fearful he would not be able to get done at the proper time.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.75@700
Patapsco Family,	$8.25@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	$7.50@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	183@143
" red,	137@140
Corn—white,	83@84
" yellow,	80@81
Rye,	1140@115
Oats,	80@81

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED having a good team and a careful man in his employ is now prepared to haul Merchandise, Lumber, Bricks Lime and all other articles to any desired point. Terms reasonable. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

HENRY IRWIN,
6-3-3w. Denton, Md.

THOS. H. KEMP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

DENTON, CAROLINE COUNTY, MD.,

Will practice law in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Dorchester and Kent counties. Will be at his office in Denton every Tuesday and Saturday. At all other times at his residence, near Denton, on the road to Andersontown, and always prepared and ready to transact all business desired by his friends or the public, either at his office or at his residence. [6-3-75-tf

Disolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between T. D. Case, Simeon N. West and John T. Sangston in the boating busines was dissolved on the 1st of January last, by mutual consent.

Business will hereafter be conducted by Capt. T. D. Case and Jas. B. Draper. 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 attened 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.

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. WM. T. SHEWBROOKS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

Summer Goods

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I HAVE just returned from the city with a choice and well assorted stock of Goods suited for the present and approaching season. My stock of Calicoes 9 and 10 cents; Muslins for 6¼ and 12½ cents. Also, Ladies and Gents

DRESS GOODS;

Shawls for 60 cents and upwards—also, a large variety of Notions, Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes, to suit the trade. Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Groceries and Confectionery, in which I defy competion.

I mean business and will sell cheap for cash and on this line I propose to do business the present season.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchang for goods. Berries and other fruits taken in their season for goods.

Purchasers should not fail to call and see me as I will sell them bargains. My motto is, "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling." THOS. M. COOPER,
6-3-tf. Denton, Md.

PREPARE for the HARVEST of 1875!

You will need a first class REAPER and there is none made that will suit you as well as the No. 6 IMPROVED.

CAYUGA CHIEF Reaper and Mower, an entirely new machine with all the good points of the Old No. 2, and many new features including the Ledger plate of the guard incased gear Iron frame and Automatic Rake. We offer this machine to the public strictly on its own merits and will guarantee that it will do more work and better work in a given time with less expenditure of power than any machine before offered in the market. Be sure and examine our new machines before purchasing elsewhere.

In Threshing Machines

WE OFFER

THE RUSSEL,
THE PITTS,
THE PEERLESS,
THE DIAMOND STATE,
THE WHEELER MELLECK.

Knowing we can suit parties wanting separators of any class.

IN HORSE POWERS—We Have

THE PELTON, THE CAREY,
THE RUSSEL,

Both down and mounted and guarantee the prices and quality,

WE ARE SOLE AGENT FOR

The Wood, Tabor & Morse Agricultural ENGINE

which is so well known in this section as to need no description It is without doubt the best built and largest engine made for the money in the United States.

Horse Rakes--we have

THE TAYLOR,
THE PRALL, THE BOSS,
THE ITHICA.

In fact we have the finest line of Agricultural goods and machinery on the Shore and as we are agents direct from the manufacturers can give the best terms and prices.

We call attention to the

Milburn Wagon,

which we control and recommend to the notice of the farming public.

Always on hand a full stock of American and English

HARDWARE,
TINWARE &
STOVES,

WHEELWRIGHT and BLACKSMITH

supplies, Plows, Castings, Harrows and Cultivators, Cucumber Pumps, Terra Cotta Ware, Lime and Cement, Farm Machinery of all kinds repaired in the best manner and at the shortest notice. If you want anything in our line do not fail to give us a call as we will make it to your interest.

TUTHILL & AVERY,

5-27-tf. EASTON, Md.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of one writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Circuit Court for Caroline county and to me directed at the suit of Geo. W. Taylor against James T. Raughley and George W. Raughley, I have seized and taken in execution as the property of George W. Raughley, and will sell at public sale to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in Denton on

TUESDAY, 15th day of June,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. of that day all the said Geo. W. Raughley's right title and interests of in and to the following farm, tract or parcel of land, viz:—

All that tract or parcel of land, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, adjoining the Griffith Farm, Wm. P. Richardson and others and whereon Jonathan Evitts now resides, containing 530 acres, more or less, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Geo. W. Raughley, and will be sold on the day and between hours named above to pay and satisfy said writs together with interests and costs now due or to become due thereon.

I will also by virtue of the above named writ, sell at the Court House door in Denton on

TUESDAY, 15th day of June, next,

between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following named personal property:—all the said Geo. W. Raughley's right, title, claim and interest of, in and to 3 Head of Horses, 3 Iron Brake Harrows, one Carriage and Harness, one pair of Trucks, 1 Horse Cart, one pair of Timber Wheels and one Wagon, seized and taken in execution as the property of Geo. W. Raughley and will be sold at the time and place specified to pay and satisfy writs and costs with the interest now due or that may become due thereon. JONATHAN EVITTS,
5-20-tds. Late Sheriff.

NOTICE FISHERMEN.

Gilling Thread.

BANNER THOMAS' celebrated Silver Gray Gilling thread; Jno. S. Lee & Co. Delaware Thread, and other popular brands; Net Rope, hand and machine made, at lowest cash prices. J. W. CHEEZUM & Co.,
Dec17tf. Easton, Md.