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THE AMERICAN UNION.

A Weekly Newspaper of Current News, Literature, Poetry, Agriculture and Local Affairs.

VOL. X. DENTON, MD., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1869. NO. 21.

LATEST ARRIVAL
—OF—
Fall and Winter
GOODS.

H. BLACKISTON

Has just returned from the city with a large and well assorted stock, the largest ever offered by him in this town, consisting in part of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
For Men and Boys' Wear,
KERSEYS
Of Various Prices to Suit Purchaser,
ALSO,
Tweeds, Jeans,
COTTONADES,
Flannels, Domestics, Striped Cottons,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,
CALICOES, DELAINS
and nearly everything usually kept in a Dry Goods line in a country store;
Boots and Shoes,
A good stock, especially coarse boots and shoes for the winter,
HATS AND CAPS
Of the Very Latest Styles,
Queensware, Crockery, Stoneware,
A stock unsurpassed in the town,
GROCERIES,
A full stock,
Hardware of Different Kinds,
including
COAL-HODS, OVEF LIDS,
SPIDERS, SAUSAGE CUTTERS
AND STUFFERS.

All in want of goods will please call and examine the stock. I think I can suit you in price and quality. Call and be convinced.
Nearly all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

HAVING RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY OF
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Plain and Fancy
CASSIMERE COATS,
PANTS AND VESTS,
Together with an assortment of
OVERCOATS
At Extremely Low Prices.
—ALSO—
A Good Assortment of
UNDERWEAR,
SUCH AS
FINE SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
STOCKINGS,
Yarn and Cassimere Over-Shirts,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
COLLARS,
FANCY BOWS,
AND TIES,
All Equally Low as City Retail Prices.
...nd See for Yourself,
...d for ...erly occupied by Capt. A. ...ucted by
...M. L. TAYLOR.
T. H. Kemp. J. W. Kerr.

Choptank Nurseries,
DENTON, MD
KEMP & KERR, Proprietors.
APPLE TREES,
PEACH TREES,
PEAR (dwarf and standard)
PLUM,
CHERRY,
APRICOT,
NECTARINES,
and QUINCE,
SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
BLACKBERRIES,
BASPBERRIES,
GOOSEBERRIES
STRAWBERRIES
CURRANTS
and ...UBBERY.
OSAGE ORA...
For Sale at ... Prices.
For ...

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J. MARION EMERSON,
Editor and Proprietor.

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A failure to notify us of a discontinuance of the paper will be considered as a renewal of the same; and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at the following rates:

1 square (8 lines)	3 insertions	$1.00
1 "	6	2.00
1 "	12	4.00
1 "	6 months	5.00
1 "	12 "	8.00
1 "	for any less no. of insertions	1.00

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Notices of marriages and deaths inserted free, but all obituaries are chargeable at our usual advertising rates.

☞ All advertisements collectable on first insertion.

Job Printing.

Our office being supplied with a large assortment of JOB TYPE—and a press for the purpose—we are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work at short notice and on reasonable terms.

GEO. M. RUSSUM,
REGISTER IN BANKRUPTCY,
OFFICE FOR THE COUNTIES OF CAROLINE, TALBOT AND QUEEN ANNE'S,
DENTON, MD.
Continues to practice in the Courts of Caroline. jan1-y

ROBT. J. JUMP. WM. S. RIDGELY.
JUMP & RIDGELY,
ATTORNIES AT LAW,
DENTON, MD.,
Will practice in the Courts of Caroline and the adjoining counties. [ja16-y

DR. P. STACK,
DENTIST,
DENTON, MD.
Teeth filled, extracted and inserted, from one to an entire set. All plate work warranted to fit, but must be returned within two weeks to entitle the party to the benefit of the guarantee. dec19-y

BUY YOUR HARNESS
FROM THE SUBSCRIBER
IN GREENSBOROUGH
IF YOU WANT GOOD HARNESS,
AT A VERY LOW PRICE
oct10-y J. P. FIEROE.

M. M. ANDREW,
Successor to J. Thomas Jarman
Cabinet Maker & Undertaker,
GREENSBOROUGH, Md.
ALL work executed in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates. I work only for the cash and am therefore enabled to keep good my word. My12-y.

T. N. GOULD. I. R. DUKES. R. W. EARECKSON.
Gould, Dukes & Eareckson,
GRAIN & GENERAL PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No 102 Light Street Wharf,
Below Camden St., BALTIMORE.
Consignments of Grain and Produce solicited.
Orders for Guanos, Fertilizers and Groceries promptly attended to. [je14-y

GEO. W. SPURRY,
Manufacturers' Agent for
Mill Furnishing Goods
OF ALL KINDS,
AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Buckeye Mower and Reaper;
Cardwell's Thresher & Cleaner with Horse Power; Horse Rake;
Sweepstakes Horse Power and Thresher;
ic10-y Zell's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

J. ALFRED MAY, Elkton, Md. I. REYNER DUKES, Denton, Md.
MAY & DUKES,
Grain and General Produce
Commission Merchants,
No. 24 South Water Street.
Between Chestnut and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Consignments of Grain and Produce Solicted. Orders for Guanos, Fertilizers and Groceries promptly attended to.
Our customers can draw their proceeds or balance due them in Philadelphia, or by presenting accounts of sales or statement to I. R. Dukes (Gould, Dukes & Eareckson) No. 102 ..., Baltimore. [no4-tf

Select Poetry.

"The Master is Come, and Calleth for Thee."

Home! home! I hear Thee call me
To fairer climes than this;
No loss can there befall me,
To weak its boundless bliss.
Thy fountain flows forever,
The tree of life is fair,
Nor time nor change can sever
The Friend who waits me there.

O Thou, whose blood hath bought me,
This costly home of light,
Whose pierced hands have wrought me
My garments spotless white.
Guide now my journey onward!
Save me, O Christ, from sin;
Until that glad to-morrow
In thy blest realms begin.

What though my feet must wander,
In desert lands and bare,
My soul shall pause and ponder
The love that calls me there;
And if through tribulation
My lonely path must be,
Be this my consolation—
Dear Lord, I follow Thee!

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.

The omnibus was already crowded with a full complement of passengers, when a signal was made by a gentleman standing on the sidewalk. The driver drew up, and he, with a lady who was accompanying him, advanced to the steps.

"I am sorry to intrude," he said apologetically, observing that the omnibus was full, "but my wife being unwell, and about to take a journey, I fear we shall be too late for the cars if we stop to take the next omnibus." Then addressing a boy who sat next to the door, he said, "Would you be willing to take an outside seat, and give yours to my wife?"

The boy addressed scowled unpleasantly, and answered, "No, sir, I am not willing."

Instantly another boy sitting beside Geo. Douglass—for this was the name of the other—vacated his seat, and said, pleasantly, "The lady may have my seat."

"I am sorry to trouble you to get up," said the gentleman.

"No trouble at all, sir; I can take a seat with the driver."

Accordingly the stage was stopped, and Arthur Gray clambered to the top, where he found a comfortable seat, and really enjoyed his ride much more than George Douglass to whom the satisfaction of having asserted his rights was after all productive of very little pleasure. He was, moreover, indignant with Authur, for yielding his seat, being more than half conscious that, to the rest of the passengers, Arthur's conduct had appeared in a much more favorable light than his own. When they reached their destination, the boys resumed company, and George began to assail Arthur on the course he had taken.

"For my part," said he, "I don't believe in putting myself to inconvenience just to oblige a stranger. I think it's an imposition, their getting in at all when they saw the omnibus was full."

"But you know, George, the gentleman explained that he wished to get a particular train of cars."

"Then they might have stood up, and not tried to cheat the other passengers out of their seats."

"He was willing to, but his wife was unwell. That was the reason of their making a journey."

"Then if she wanted a seat she might have started earlier. Because people won't be in time, I don't know as I am bound to sacrifice my convenience to them."

"There might have been reasons that we don't know of for the delay. Besides, you know that at this time of the morning the omnibus is pretty sure to be full by the time it reaches the point where they got in."

"How much do you expect to be paid for defending them?" asked George with a sneer.

"Nothing at all," said Arthur with a smile. "But I confess I feel better satisfied with myself when I have done any one a favor, even at a little sacrifice on my part, than when I have refused."

"You must have a very tender conscience," said George, in the same disagreeable manner. "Thank goodness, I am not troubled in that way. I believe in standing up for one's rights. If we don't do it we shall be imposed upon at every step, just as you were this morning."

"Is that the way you look upon it?" asked Arthur.

"Yes," said George. "I think you allowed yourself to be imposed upon. Of course it isn't anything to me, if you like it, only I don't choose to follow your example."

"Then we will each follow our own way," said Arthur; "and that reminds me that I turn off here. Good-morning."

The preceding conversation will furnish a sufficient key to the respective characters of the two boys who have been introduced to the reader. George Douglass had a strong and offensive sense of independence which led to a constant jealousy lest his rights should in any way be interfered with. For this reason he resolutely declined making any personal sacrifices to promote the convenience of others, considering that he would thus be suffering himself to be imposed upon. The natural consequence was, that he had the reputation of being very disobliging, and was far from popular among his schoolmates.

Arthur Gray was the direct opposite of George in the points that have been mentioned. He was as obliging and popular as the latter was the reverse.

Time passed, and both boys left school.—They were now of an age to enter upon some business, and both decided to enter a store. So large is the number of boys, however, who are in pursuit of just such a situation, that they find it a matter of difficulty to procure them. Such was the case in the present instance. ... made diligent inquiry for ... being able to obtain such a chance as they desired. At length Mr. Douglass, in opening the evening paper, observed the following advertisement:

BOY WANTED. At the store of the subscriber. To the right one, good inducements will be offered. Applications received at the store, No. —, Washington street.
FRANCIS EGERTON.

"That will be just the place for you, George," said Mr. Douglass, laying down the paper. "Mr. Egerton's store is one of the principal ones in the city. It would be better worth while for a boy to enter that, even at a less rate of compensation, than a smaller one; he would be likely to learn more of business. You had better call there very early to-morrow morning."

"Very well, sir," said George; "I will do so."

George Douglass felt quite an earnest desire to succeed in this application, not only because it would be a good situation, but because his pride, of which he had a large amount, would be flattered by his being so successful, where others failed to obtain any situation at all.

Accordingly he started early for the city, and took his way at once to the store indicated in the advertisement. He entered the place, which, after the fashion of Boston stores, was narrow, but running back some distance from the front. He could see from the number of clerks behind the counters that a large business must be carried on in the establishment, and his desire of entering it increased. Going to the counter, he addressed one of the clerks:

"Can I see Mr. Egerton?"

"Yes. You will find him in the office, at the end of the store."

George followed the direction indicated, and reached the office, which was a little room partitioned off from the rest of the store.

He entered, hesitatingly, and glanced at a gentleman who was writing at a desk. The gentleman looked up as he entered, and George, somewhat to his dismay, recognized in him the same person he had refused to oblige in the omnibus some time before.

"I have come," he said, with some confusion of manner, hoping, however, that he should not be recognized in turn, "to apply for the situation which you advertise to be filled by a boy."

"It appears to me," said Mr. Egerton, quietly, "that I have seen you before. Were you not the boy who declined giving up your seat to my wife on one occasion?"

George did not answer, but looked very uncomfortable.

"I see that you are. I am afraid, my boy, you will not suit me."

George was turning away in disappointment, when Mr. Egerton called him back.

"I wish you," he said, "to understand why it is that I decline taking you. It is not merely from a motive of anger, because you refused to oblige me, although, under the circumstances, that might be supposed to disincline me to your application, but because it indicated a general lack of disposition to oblige. Now, in our business, or indeed, in any, it is a very important thing that those who are employed should be as affable and obliging as possible. One who possesses these qualities will sell from two to three times as much as one who is deficient. You understand, therefore, the reason why I decline to take you."

George left the store not a little crestfallen. On the way he encountered Arthur, who was entering on a similar errand. He nodded coldly, not feeling very social, and Arthur was a moment after in the presence of the merchant, to whom he modestly preferred his request. He did not recognize Mr. Egerton, but the memory of the latter was more faithful.

"I will engage you at once," said Mr. Egerton, promptly. "I see by your manner that you do not remember the favor you once did me in yielding your seat to my wife. That assures me that you are of an obliging disposition, and will make a valuable clerk."

Arthur's gratification will easily be imagined. He entered upon his duties at once, and at the present time is considered the most efficient clerk in the store.

George Douglass did not succeed in obtaining a place for some time. Now, at the age of twenty-one, he receives only one-third the salary which Arthur commands. He complains bitterly of this, but does not take the only means to remedy it—the cultivation of a disposition to oblige; which, perhaps, as much as anything else, is the true secret of success in life.

PRINTERS AND PARADOXIES.

A printer is the most curious being living. He may have a bank, quoins, and not be worth a cent; have small caps, and have neither wife or children. Others may run fast, but he gets swifter by setting fast. He may be making impressions without eloquence: may use the ley without offending, and be telling the truth; while others cannot stand while they set, he can set standing, and do both at the same time; have to use furniture, and yet have no dwelling; may make and put away pi, and never see a pie, much less eat it during his life; be a human being and a rat at the same time; may press a great deal and never ask a favor; may handle a shooting iron and know nothing about a cannon, gun or pistol; he may move the lever that moves the world, and be as far from moving the globe as a hog under a molehill; spread sheets without being a housewife; he may lay his forms on a bed, and yet be obliged to sleep on the floor; he may use a dagger without shedding blood, and from the earth he may handle stars; he may be a rolling disposition, and yet never desire to travel; he may have a sheep's foot, and not be deformed; never without a case, and yet know nothing of law or physic; be always correcting errors, and be growing worse every day; have embraces, without having the arms of a girl thrown around him; have his form locked up, and at the same time be free from jail, watch-house, or other confinement; his office may have a hell in it, and not be a bad place after all; he might be plagued by the devil, and be a Christian of the best kind; and what is stranger still, be honest or dishonest, rich or poor, drunk or sober, industrious or lazy, he always stands up to his business.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS.

The brain is the great centre of the nervous system. From it passes a double set of nerve lines which divide and subdivide until they pervade the whole fabric. One set goes to the surface of the body, and there collects impressions of the surrounding universe; its gradations of heat and cold, of light and color, and of melody, and all its multiform contacts; these, in the shape of sensations, pour along the sensory filaments to the great nervous centre and seat of consciousness. The other set of nerve lines goes to the muscles, and it is along these that the will transmits its orders to the instruments of motion, and thus commands the movements of the body. The brain is thus a focus into which, for each living man, a universe is gathered and reproduced; it is also the source and spring of every form of human power.

In this narrow chamber, which is so small that a man's hand may cover it, what grand events transpire. Within its walls occur the sublimest order of phenomena. The thoughts that have revolutionized the world originated here! Every achievement which sheds glory upon our race, projects which involve all nations in their operations, which radiate impulses to the end of the earth, and send undulation of power down the current of time for thousands of years, originate here!

Acts that bless mankind in their beneficence, as well as those that darken it in the shadow of their malignity, alike have originated here! Nay, did not all inventions and discoveries, all arts and literature, and civilization itself come into existence in the human brain?

It is customary to point to the heavens as the sublimest object that can engage human attention; and certainly, the contemplation of its magnificent scenery, must ever awaken the profoundest wonder. Those ponderous revolvent orbs, sweeping through the shoreless amplitudes, as if hurrying down to the vortex of chaos, and yet returning through their grand celestial circuits, with the punctuality of the All Controlling; those gorgeous galaxies of stars thick strewn through the skies, and sunk so deep in the abysses of space as to be brought down to our gaze only through telescopic enchantment—what are they all but symbols of the Infinite, fit and awful emblems of eternity? And yet these heavens are duplicated in the brain of the astronomer.

JOSH BILLINGS ON HORNETS.

The hornet is an inflamible bug, sudden in his impreshuns and hasty in his conclusions or end.

His natral disposishen iz a warm cross between red pepper in the pod and fusil oil, and his moral bias iz "Git out ov mi wa."

They have a long black body, divided in the middle by a waist-spot, but their phizikle importance lays at the terminus of their subbub, in the shape of a javelin.

The javelin iz always loaded, and stands ready to unload in a minit's warning; and enters a man az still az though it waz litening, and az full ov melancholy az the toothake.

They bild their nests ov paper, without enny windows to them or back doors. They hev but one place ov admission, and the nest iz in the shape ov an overgrown pineapple, and iz cut up into just az many bedrooms az there iz hornets.

It iz very simple to bild a hornet's nest ef you kan, but I will wager enny man three hundred dollars he kant bild one that he coul sell to a hornet at half-price.

Hornets are az bizzy az their second cousins, the bee, but what they are about the Lord only knows. They don't lay up enny honey nor enny money; they seem to be bizzy only just for the sake ov working all the time; they are always in az much ov a hurry az though they waz going for a doktor.

I suppose this uneasy world would grind around on its axle-tree onst in twenty-four hours even if there warn't enny hornets, but hornets must be good for something, but I kant think now what it iz.

IN VIRGINIA there is a reminiscence of a couple who many years ago called on a parson and requested him to marry them.—"Where is my fee?" said the functionary.—The parties who were to unite their fortunes found, upon cosultation, their joint amount to be twenty-seven cents. "I can't marry you for that sum," said the irate old gentleman. "A little bit of service will go a long way," suggested the male applicant. "Ah, no," said the parson; "you don't pay for the size of the pill, but for the good you hope it will do you." The lass, intent on marriage, began to weep, but the parson was inexorable, and the couple turned sadly to depart. Just then a happy thought seemed to strike the forlorn maiden, and she turned and cried, through her tears—"Please, sir, if you can't marry us full up, won't you marry us twenty-seven cents worth? We can come for the rest some other time." This was too much for the parson. He married them "full up," and they went on their way rejoicing.

YOUNG LADY (to Fred with thin legs) "Fred I always admired your courage; I knew when I first laid my eyes on you that you were brave to rashness."

Fred (coming up smiling) "Oh, don't my dear. Why do you say that."

Young Lady—"Why any man has courage who can trust himself long at a time on such legs as yours."

ONE of our Methodist exchanges says:—Take your religion with you to the sea-shore, the springs, and the mountains; retain its spirit, and in order to do this, jealously maintain its form. Too many of us are like the little girl who at the close of her evening prayer one day said: "Now, good-by, God; good-by, Jesus Christ, I'm going to Boston to morrow."

Lawyer, (to his young Clerk.)—Well Sir, did you present the account to the Defendant?

Boy.—Yes Sir.

Lawyer.—And what did he say?

Boy.—He told me to go to the devil, Sir.

Lawyer.—And what did you do then?

Boy.—Why, then, Sir I came to *you*.

The Farmer's Column.

Winter Feeding of Milch Cows.

In the winter feeding of milch cows there should be the utmost regularity and cleanliness. Be particular and give plenty of feed, and to those cattle which are in a full flow of milk, warm food should be given. Care should be taken as regards the temperature of the water they drink, for it has a very damaging effect to drive out a freshly-caived cow, in a cold winter day to drink out of an icy trough, pond or brook. When a cow is in the first flush of her milk, she should be provided with warm shelter, warm "slops," at regular hours, say three times a day, and on pleasant days an hour or so of exposure to the sunshine, the noonday sun being generally the best time for this purpose.

We think that the water for milch cows should be as near the temperature of the stable in which they are kept as possible. A very good plan, and one which is being generally introduced into the improved dairy barns, is, that of having the water rest on the floor within reach of every cow. It being a well known fact that the drier the food the more water the animal will consume, so it stands to reason that if the water is so placed that all of the animals can get at it at will, the more advantageous it will prove.—As regards to the feeding of milch cows in winter, it has been fully proven that light meals, which carry a large admixture of brau, are far preferable to the heavier grained feed of great fattening properties. Under the head of light meals most suitable for the purpose of feeding to milch cows, comes bran, which in itself is an excellent condiment, coarsely ground buckwheat, and brewer's grains, if they can be got. Where a herd of milch cows are kept, a steaming apparatus is indispensible. By its use a great mass of coarse material can be made available, which would otherwise be unserviceable and worthless.

There is nothing worse for milch cows than stout timothy, being little better than rye straw, if the seed is allowed to form. It is said by many that a milkman's haying should commence a fortnight before grazing and close a fortnight earlier. By so doing, what he may lose in weight he will gain in succulence, and that is what promotes a quick flow of milk. Clover, when carefully and judiciously cured, is the best hay for milch cows. June grass from old meadows is excellent, and red-tops, or as it is commonly termed, herds-grass, is very good.—*Rural American.*

A Huge Farm and How it is Worked.

The Cincinnatti *Gazette* has the following: "What do you say to a corn-field in Benton county, Indiana, of 7,000 acres, in good condition and growing splendidly? It is to be found on the farm of Adams Earle, esq., who resides in Lafayette. Messrs. Earl & Fowler have 30,000 acres in Benton county, in one body, well watered; and with permanent improvements, having 140 miles of hedge fence and 65 miles of board fence, 30 dwelling houses for tenants, three blacksmith shops, etc. To cultivate the corn land 169 one and two-horse plows were kept daily in use, and on the pasture lands 4,100 head of cattle are now feeding for the New York market, and will be shipped this fall by rail. Messrs. Earl & Fowler give their personal supervision to the farm, besides attending to their separate interests, the former a jobbing merchant and the latter a banker. With the late improvements of farm machinery and harvesting implements, they are enabled to keep the model farm in good condition, and from present appearances the balance sheet will be on the right side, as heretofore."

Bitter Butter.

"G. W. S.," of De Kalb Co. Ill., writes: I have just finished churning for my wife, and the butter churned is quite bitter; the cream was bitter as well as the butter. She keeps the milk in the cellar. When the cream is skimmed it is sweet. She has to set it by the stove in order to become sour, and as it becomes sour it also becomes bitter. Can you tell the cause and remedy?" In all probability the cream stood to long before it was churned. At this season it is not worth while to keep milk in cold cellars.—The cream rises much better if moderately warm; a temperature of 60° is about right. Keep the cream-pot covered with a towel, and at about the same temperature. Stir the cream as often as new is added. Keep both milk and cream where they will not absorb kitchen or other odors, especially smoke of wood fires or of burning grease, and churn as often as once a week. See that the cows have salt and do not eat decayed turnips, turnip leaves, or cabbages. Sound turnips and cabbages impart very little flavor, especially if fed at milking time.—*Amer. Ag.*

ALDERMAN MECHI writes to the London *Times* that he shall hereafter arrange to make his hay by furnace heat. The apparatus consists of a coke furnace, and a fan by which the heat is driven through a small chamber filled with grass. In fifteen minutes it is converted into hay, sweeter and greener than sun-drying; it works in all weathers, and dries grain, corn and roots as well.

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