American Union.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING::::February 24, 1870.

The Colored Man and his Real Friends.

Scarce had the ratification of the XVth Amendment become a fact in history than the Democratic press of Maryland suddenly ceased its blarney of "white man's degradation" and "negro equality," and assumed the task of convincing the enfranchised colored man that the Democrats have been his life-long friends, and that the "miserable Radicals" were only courting his favor for dishonest purposes. "By their fruits ye shall know them" is the maxim of Holy Writ, and by this maxim we intend to judge the claim of friendship to the colored man set up by the Democrats.

The day is not so far back in the dim ages of antiquity when these same Democrats exercised an absolute control over the colored man—a control as perfect and subdued as over the dumb animals of their flocks—but that that colored man can himself rise up and declare the merits of the claim to friendship set up. Many, aye, a *vast majority*, of the colored men of Maryland and the States further South bear living evidences of that *friendship*. Their backs yet show the ineffaceable traces of the slave-driver's whip, and their consciences are yet humiliated beneath the disgrace they were subjected to under the hammer of the auctioneer. Remembrances, too, of unrequited toil keep welling up in their memories, so that if they would join the right hand of fellowship with their former masters they could not in justice to themselves. Well, ah! too well, they remember the evil days of slavery—days when 'justice tempered with mercy" was denied them—days when they were driven to their daily toil like beasts of burden—days when the temple of justice was closed against them and a Democratic judge proclaimed that they "had no rights which a white man was bound to respect"—days when they could neither sue nor be sued, nor yet enjoy the proceeds of their own labor—days when they had no choice in the selection of those who were to rule over them, and when they were recognized and regarded only as chattles—we say they remember these things too well to entertain the idea, even for a moment, that the Democratic party is their friend.—They know their emancipation was accomplished against the will and the power of that party, and that a gigantic war was inaugurated to establish a Confederacy the corner-stone of which was to be slavery.—Had that war been successful, where would the colored man have been to-day? Toiling on in the cotton fields of the South without any hope or reward. And can the colored man, in the face of these *facts*, regard the Democratic party as his friend? No, a thousand times no.

But there is a party to which the colored man is bound by the strongest ties of friendship. In times past and gone it has been more than a friend, and to that party he owes his freedom—his restoration to inborn rights—his all. Even whilst toiling in the treadmills of the South, that party espoused his cause, and bound up his galling wounds with promises that he should yet be free. The emancipation and elevation of the colored man to the dignity of true manhood has been one of the cardinal principles of that party, and it has successfully fought the issue to the end. It has removed the manacles of slavery and opened the eye of the slave to the precious light of freedom—erected school-houses for the education of the colored man and his children—given him the right to testify in the courts—protected and maintained him in the South until he was able to protect and maintain himself—and last, and the crowning success of the whole, placed him on an equality with the white man, *before the law*, by conferring upon him the right of suffrage. This is friendship—real, true, genuine friendship, and such as his gratitude should lead him never to despise or reject. The party that has accomplished all this is the great, grand and glorious Republican party—a party the platform of which is as broad and comprehensive as the country itself, and the principles of which are as imperishable as the heavens. To this party the colored man owes his all; and it is not a debt of a few dollars and cents, but a debt of freedom, more precious than gold or silver, and of self-protection.

To the Republicans of Maryland the colored people should feel especially thankful.—Of their own free will they wiped out the blot of slavery, and that too in the face of business proscription and social ostracism.—There is not a man in Maryland to-day, who, since 1861, dared stand up for the colored man, but who has been mercilessly pursued by those who are claiming to be the colored man's friend. See to it, then, colored men, that you now stand by those who stood by you in your days of vexation and trouble.

We would not have the colored men of this county, or elsewhere, to cease all intercourse with the Democrats as men and citizens. On the contrary, we would have them labor for them, be obliging to them, and serve them in every manner which a business intercourse requires. But when it comes to voting, then discard them forever. Remember, it is yourselves who are in the ba'ance, and any achievements for the Democratic party is but one step towards the rescinding of the law which confers the elective franchise upon all men.

GOLD continues to decline. The latest quotation received is $1.17.

The County Expenses.

Another time-honored custom and privilege of the people has been swept away by the Legislature in its wild hunt after economy—that of having the county receipts and disbursements annually laid before them in their local papers. The act seems to be a special act for this county, but it may apply to other counties for aught we know. Be this as it may, it does not affect the propriety or wisdom of the measure in the least.

Like the law requiring the publication of the General Laws, the law compelling the publication of the county receipts and disbursements has been abused. In some counties, the charges have been unjust and beyond reason. But so far as Caroline county is concerned, the charges made by the publishers here have been only such as were a just compensation for the work done. No additional charge was ever made for the figure work contained in the levy list, although we were justly and legally entitled to make such charge, and there is but one instance where the amount of charge was in excess of three hundred dollars. This unusual charge was caused by a vast deal of court business and an increase in the road expenses for the year for which the charge was made.

If there is the least scintilla of wisdom in the repeal of this law, we fail to perceive it. With the law repealed, the people of the county are kept in total ignorance of the county's financial condition, and a door is opened for peculation and fraud on the part of the County Commissioners. Besides, if a citizen of one of the remote districts desires to ascertain the amount of his levy, or to inquire into the manner in which the public monies are expended, he must of necessity seek the county seat, or await the slow and tedious process of the mails. Even this is attended with expense to the individual, —a much greater expense than the publication of the levy list—for it can be annually laid before the people at their homes at a cost not exceeding five cents to each taxpayer. We feel sure that there is not a man within the limits of the county, unless it be the *limited few* who are controlling and directing county affairs, who would refuse to pay this paltry sum.

All banks and corporate institutions having a treasurer publish either quarterly or annual statements of their financial condition. But in a case involving the material interests of an entire county, all publicity is denied the financial condition of such county, and the tax-payer must meet the demands of the collector, made once a year, without the least knowledge of the manner in which his taxes are appropriated.

If the Legislature desires to economize, and if to that end it is necessary to lop off some of the printing expenses, there is an expense of less public benefit and one which can be better dispensed with than either of those against which the Legislature is making such a dead set—the printing of the journals of the two houses. We would not be understood as an advocate of the total abolition of this ancient usage. We believe that an official record of the proceedings of the Legislature should be made out, printed and filed in the clerk's office in each of the counties of the State. Our war is not upon a wise distribution of the journals of proceedings, but it is against the sowing of these journals broadcast over the State. Every mail brings fresh supplies to be handed to those to whom they are endorsed and by them cast aside.—Of what use are they? There is not a man in any county who has a complete journal at the close of the Legislature. Did a perfect journal reach every man, some few might preserve them, but this hap-hazard way of distributing them is no benefit to any one. There are also other kinds of legislative printing which could be done away with with credit to our legislators and advantage to the people.

Then let the Legislature first remove the stench under its very nose, after which it can with a greater degree of propriety remove the annoying odors from the distant fields.

The Bible in Public Schools.

Some time since an injunction was applied for in the city of Cincinnatti to restrain the operations of the resolutions of the School Board providing for the reading of the Bible in the public schools of that city. The injunction was granted, and the reading was dispensed with. The School Board, however, appealed from this decision to the Superior Court, where the judgment of the Court below was reversed, and its action rendered nugatory and void. In the decision rendered by the Superior Court it was held that a provision of the Constitution recognized religion and christianity, and acknowledged that religion and morality were necessary to good government; that the State used religion as a means to promote good government, and therefore the exclusion of all religious instruction from the public schools was contrary to the bill of rights.

A sensible bill of rights, we should say, but a still more sensible judiciary.

THE PRESIDENT has not yet proclamated the XVth Amendment, but is expected to do so about the middle of the present week.—The delay is caused by the tardiness in the re-admission of Mississippi. With that State the Amendment is ratified by the requisite number of States without counting New York, Georgia or Texas. If the proclamation is issued early enough, the first election under the Amendment will be held in Frederick City, (Md.), when it is hoped the Republicans will regain control of the city.—The first State election will be held in New Hampshire, which will be followed by Connecticut in April. It is estimated that the Amendment will add over a thousand voters to the latter State.

The Record Will Be Preserved.

The Senator from this county, Daniel Fields, desires to perpetuate the fact that the Democratic party has been a party of extravagance. Therefore, he offers a resolution that the fact that the printing of the Public General Laws of the last session of the Legislature, in Democratic newspapers, cost the State $31,030.25, be entered on the journal of the Senate. Of course the resolution was tabled. But, never mind, Mr. Fields, if your resolution did not meet the concurrence of the body of which you are an honorable member, the fact still exists, and the people will perpetuate it much more effectually than the journal could have done. Every time they put their hands in their pocket to meet the demands of the tax-collector they will remember that the amount they pay away is to liquidate this enormous and unjust printing bill of $31,030.25!

HOTELS.—In their appropriate place in this morning's issue appear the advertisements of two well-known Baltimore hotels—the Maltby and Buck's Hotel. The latter is conducted on the European plan—that is, you payonly for what you get. By this plan a person can obtain lodgings and board where he pleases. One thing which strongly recommends Buck's Hotel is the fact that our former fellow-townsman, I. A. Kirkman, is a clerk in this house. The Maltby is conducted on different principles, and is too well known to need any words of commendation from us. We recommend them both to the citizens of this county.

THE NOMINATION OF JUDGE PEARRE to the Circuit Judgeship of the Judicial District of which Maryland forms a part has been laid upon the table by the United States Senate in executive session. This is equivalent to a rejection.

The "Monarch."

The following is a description of the British iron-clad man-of-war "*Monarch*" which conveyed the remains of the late Geo. Peabody to this country and which is now lying at Annapolis, where she is creating a *furor* equalled only by the Great Eastern a few years ago:

The Monarch is a vessel of commanding appearance, of 5,098 tons. She is 330 feet in length, 57 feet 6 inches beam. Her battery is carried in two of Capt. Cowper Cole's turrets, with three chase guns of a less calibre mounted at the extremities and protected by an armored casemate. The weight of the hull, with skinplating and extra girdles included, is 3,074 tons; the other weights, boilers, machinery, spars, &c., amount to 4,632 tons. The hull, which is of iron, is protected by 7-inch iron armor on the most important parts, and 6-inch on the other parts, the plating being supported by 12 inches of teak backing with a 1½ inch thickness of skinplating and an arrangement of longitudinal girdles, which are worked at intervals of about two feet, thus forming a network of framing in conjunction with the strong vertical frames inside the skinplating which are about the same distance apart. This device has proved so satisfactory as regards the efficient support it gives to the armored side, that it has been adopted in all British ironclads built since the famous Bellerophon.—The turrets of the Monarch are 26 feet 6 inches in diameter, and are constructed on the same principles as her side armor.—The iron plating on the turret is eight inches in thickness, laid upon a teak backing of 12 inches, with an iron skin of one and a-half inches. Each turret is pierced for two guns, and near the port-holes the plating is increased to ten inches. The turret bed rests upon the main deck, additional support being given to the deck immediately beneath by a combination of iron pillars and supports.—On the main deck armor plated bulkheads are placed athwart the ship, inside of which are the turrets, engine funnel, and steering apparatus, the latter intended to be used when the ship is in action. These bulkheads are similar in their construction to her sides, with the exception that the war armor is only five inches in thickness, laid upon a teak backing of 10 inches, and the usual skin plating stiffened and supported by the ordinary longitudinal girders and frames. The entire central portion of the Monarch is thus inclosed and protected by shot-proof sides and bulkheads, which inclose the turrets and the ship's machinery. The turrets are thus deprived of their primary and supreme advantage—that of providing an all-round fire for the guns, and, more especially, a head fire. The deprivation, her builder says, is consequent upon the determination of the Admiralty to adopt forecastles, which are intended to keep the ship dry in steaming against a head sea, and to enable the head sails to be worked. It was to make up somewhat this loss of head-fire from the turrets that the two 6½ ton guns were put on the forecastle of the main deck. The forward turret guns are capable only of firing at an ang'e of not less than 10 degrees with the vessel's keel. The after turret lunettes are the same, and the 20 degrees lost is made up by placing a 9½ ton gun in an armored casemate similar to the forward one, which keeps the circuit of fire unimpaired, except in force, or rather weight of metal. The guns in the turrets are an unusual height above the water, the Monarch having a "freeboard of upward of 12 feet, which enables the guns to be fought at a height of 16 feet above the water. The bulwarks within the range of the turret guns are hinged, and when the vessel is cleared for action they are allowed to hang alongside of the vessel out of the way.

Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 17.—Another earthquake visited this city, to-day, causing hotels and public buildings to be vacated instanter. The streets were filled with people before the shock had hardly ceased. Fortunately, it occurred about the time of recess in the public schools; teachers managed to keep the children under control, though in one of the schools the misses created quite a panic. The custom house was uninjured but was soon emptied of its occupants. The cracks made by the October shock in some of the older buildings were widened a little, but no material damage was sustained.

—The rolling mill belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, at Reading, turned out last year seventeen thousand and thirty-seven tons of finished rails. The company made in 1868 about half this number.

PENINSULAR JOTTINGS.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

—The steamer Robert Collyer will be put upon the Little Choptank on March 10th.

—The fur business is less profitable this season than it has been for years.

—The wheat prospect is very flattering.

—The oyster trade in the lower part of the county is at a stand still.

KENT COUNTY, MD.

—Rev. J. Hough was lately visited by a surprise party with provisions for himself and family.

—A Farmers' Club has been organized in Chestertown. It is known as the Central Farmer's Club of Kent County.

—By the recent action of the Directors of the Kent R. R. the cars are not likely to run over the completed portion of the road for some time yet to come.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

—Pork has fallen in price at Princess Anne.

—Miss Anna Page, a well-known resident of Princess Anne, died suddenly in Baltimore, on the 7th inst.

—Rev. Mr. Carroll, of the M. E. Church, on Princess Anne Circuit, who has been severely ill, is recovering.

—The annual report of the School Board shows the receipt for April 20, 1868, to June 1, 1870, of $24,741.35, of which sum $16,001.84 was expended in salaries to teachers, and $2,-122.78 in building and repairing school-houses, and the remainder for incidental and miscellaneous expenses.

SUSSEX COUNTY

—The name of Andy post-office is changed to Roxana, and Hall's Store to Ocean View. No change in post-masters.

—The workmen on the J. & B. R. R. have received the advance in wages demanded, and resumed work.

—The funeral procession of the late George Sammons, in Milford on Thursday last, was one of the largest ever seen in that town.

—Collingwood Hallet, convicted at the late term of the Court with assault with intent to kill a colored boy, and sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and to 12 month's imprisonment, has just been pardoned by the Governor.

—The colored people in and around Milford cannot endure the idea of a Democratic darkey and one proclaiming himself such is usually severely handled.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

—A colored man who was arrested for breaking into the station house at Townsend, jumped from the train which was conveying him to New Castle whilst it was running at the rate of 15 miles an hour. He received no injury, but ran off across the fields.

—Wilmington is to have another telegraph, it being on the line of the new telegraph between New York and Washington.

—The beamsmen and tanners in Pusey, Scott & Co. and W. Jones & Co.'s morocco manufactories in Wilmington are on a strike.

—Daniel Finnegan, aged 5 years was drowned at New Castle on Wednesday last. He was pulled out by a young lady as he was going down the last time, but life was extinct.

—The Peninsula Machine Works at Middletown lie idle.

—A through passenger route to all points in the west has been opened via the Wilmington and Reading R. R. Travellers from the Peninsula can now save the trouble and expense of proceeding to Philadelphia in order to connect with a westward-bound train.

TALBOT COUNTY.

—T. K. Robson has been elected clerk to the County Commissioners.

—A chimney in the "Talbot House" took fire one day last week, but a heavy rain falling at the time no damage was done.

—An increase in the business of the Easton bank has rendered another clerk necessary, and Charles, son of Jesse Hughes, has been called to fill the position.

—There were in Talbot, in 1860, 6,689 colored people.

—The extra meetings in Easton have closed, with between sixty and seventy conversions.

—Small muskets have been received for the Easton High School.

—W. T. Harrison, of Mulberry Point, severely cut his foot with an axe a few days ago.

—There were three burials in succession in the St. Michaels M. E. church-yard on Sunday week.

—The *Urbana* will resume her trips to St. Michaels early in March.

—Talbot county has furnished $157.65 in aid of the Inebriate Asylum.

CECIL COUNTY.

—And now Rising Sun is to have a building association.

—A carriage was stolen from Morris Dunbar's livery stable, in Elkton, one night last week.

—Abraham Warrick, a colored man in the employ of Jos. Veach, got his hand caught in a corn sheller a few days ago, where it was so badly lascerated as to render the amputation of one finger necessary.

—A boy of North East had his foot crushed one day last week by a car wheel passing over it.

—Mr. Jacob Tome's gardener has disappeared. He was seen to leave the house after 11 o'clock at night, in undress, and proceed in the direction of the river. He was "non compos."

—The Elkton papers claim that Cecil county was the former home and birth-place of the following distinguished personages: Jno. Churchman, George Read, John Ewing, D. D., James Ramsey, Robert Leslie, Commodore Jno. Rogers, Jere. S. Black, N. C. Brooks, Emma Alice Brown, J. A. J. Creswell, David Davis, Dr. Benj. Brevard and J. McN. Alexander.

KENT COUNTY, DEL.

—Lorenzo D. Weeks has been appointed post-master at Houston.

—Nathan Anderson, a colored man, attempted an outrage upon the person of Miss Emma Flick, near Dover, on Monday week. She was returning home from noonday prayer meeting, when the man, in a nude state, ran up behind her, and putting his arms around her neck, proceeded to execute his fiendish design. Being a muscular girl, she successfully resisted him until her cries brought assistance in the person of a mulatto man who was at work near by. Anderson has been arrested and identified.

—Dr. Bonwill, of Dover, has discovered a new method of filling teeth—by electricity.

—Isaac Gunkle's barn, in Appoquinimink, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th. Loss about $700.

—It is estimated that at least 2,000 tons of fertilizer was used in Kent last year, at an average cost of $50 per ton, amounting to $100,-000.

—S. H. Mongar, whilst on his way home from Frederica on Tuesday night week, was assaulted by some persons with intent to rob.—Mr. M. drew his revolver, when his assailants fled. He fired three shots at them, but does not know that either took effect.

—An armed band of the style of citizens which Tennessee produces in abundance, recently surrounded the cabin of a colored man near Colliersville, in that State, and firing into it killed his wife and wounded him. Then they set fire to the cabin, and, but for being frightened off, would have burned alive its remaining inmates.

—Secretary Boutwell is opposed to any reduction of internal revenue taxation at present. He says that a portion of the public debt should be funded before any reduction is made.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League met in Washington last week. Ex-Gov. Newell, of New Jersey, was elected Chairman for the ensuing year. A report was read favoring a radical change in the reorganization of the Union League. The National Council assembled in the afternoon, Governor Geary presiding. Resolutions of Congratulation at the success of the Fifteenth Amendment, and urging Congress to recognize the beligerent rights of Cuba. The Council adjourned until December.

—The sale of a million gold on Thursday netted the Government $9,253.12 profit.

—General Spinner reports the wealth of the Treasurer's vaults as follows: Gold, $111,354,341; currency, $23,274,135,28; coin certificates, $48,156,600.

—Hon. Grayson Eichelberger, a leading member of the Frederick county bar, dropped dead in the street in front of his office at five o'clock on Thursday.

—The nomination of Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has been confirmed by the Senate.

The Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

By F. E. MARINE, Commission Merchant, *No. 53 W. Pratt St., Baltimore.*

BALTIMORE, February 21, 1870.

GRAIN—			
Wheat—white, choice	per bu.	150@	155
prime	" "	138@	140
red, choice new	" "	145@	
prime	" "	135@	140
fair to good	" "	123@	133
Corn—white, good to prime	" "	96@	98
yellow " "	" "	93@	
Rye—good to prime	" "	90@	96
Oats—common to prime	" "	52@	54
EGGS AND POULTRY—			
Eastern Eggs	per doz.	20@	23
Chickens, old	" "	500@	600
Geese	per piece	100@	125
Turkeys	"	150@	200
DRIED FRUIT—			
Peaches, peeled, bright	per lb	10@	15
" unpeeled, ½s	"	7@	7½
" " ¼s	"	8@	10
Apples, bright, sliced	"	7@	8
BEESWAX—			
prime	per lb.	34@	36
FEATHERS—			
Eastern Geese	per lb.	70@	80
HIDES AND SKINS—			
Country Dry	per lb.	16@	18
" Green	" "	8@	9
Sheep Skins	price	50@	75
Lamb "		25@	50
POTATOES—			
Carters,	per bus.	55@	65
Peach Blows	"	55@	65

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INFORMATION IN THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. How Teachers, Students, Retired Clergymen, Energetic Young Men and Ladies can make $75 to $150 per month during the Spring and Summer. A copy free. Send name and address to People's Journal, Philadelphia, Pa. fe24-4w

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE

FOR FAMILY USE—*Simple, Cheap, Reliable,* KNITS EVERYTHING. AGENTS WANTED.—Circulars and sample stocking FREE. Address HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO., Bath, Maine. [fe24-3m.

$732 IN 31 DAYS.

Made by one Agent selling SILVER'S PATENT BROOM. Over 50,000 now in use. Recommended by Hon. Horace Greeley and American Agriculturist. One county reserved for each Agent. C. A. CLEGG & CO., 38 Cortlandt St., N. Y., or 126 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. fe24-4w

THE AMERICAN FAMILY Knitting Machine

Is presented to the public as the most simple, durable, and compact and cheap Knitting Machine ever invented.

PRICE ONLY $25.

This machine will run either backward or forward with equal facility; makes the same stitch as by hand, but far superior in every respect.

Will knit 20,000 Stitches in one minute,

and do perfect work, leaving every knot on the inside of the work. It will knit a pair of stockings (any size) in less than half an hour. It will knit close or open, plain or ribbed work, with any kind of coarse or fine woolen yarn or cotton, silk or linen. It will knit stockings with double heel and toe; drawers, hoods, sacks, smoking caps, comforts, purses, muffs, fringe, afghans, nubias, undersleeves, mittens, skating caps, lamp wicks, mats, cord, undershirts, shawls, jackets, cradle blankets, leggins suspenders, wristers, tidies, tippets, tufted work, and in fact an endless variety of articles in every day use, as well as for ornament.

FROM $5 TO $10 PER DAY

Can be made by any one with the American Knitting Machine, knitting stockings, &c., while expert operators can even make more, knitting fancy work, which always commands a ready sale. A person can readily knit from twelve to fifteen pairs of stockings per day, the profit on which will be not less than forty cents per pair.

FARMERS

can sell their wool at only forty to fifty cents per pound; but by getting the wool made into yarn at a small expense, and knitting it into socks, two or three dollars per pound may be realized. On receipt of $25 we will forward a machine as ordered.

We wish to procure active Agents in every section of the United States and Canadas, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. Address,

American Knitting Machine Company,
fe24-4w Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

Auctioneering.

I wish to inform the public generally that I am an experienced auctioneer, and will challenge the county for my equal. Any one having anything in that line to do will do well to give me a trial. Best of references given.

I am also a House Carpenter and Joiner.

BY PERMISSION I REFER TO
Col. J. E. Douglass, J. B. Fletcher,
Dr. H. F. Willis.

May be found at house formerly occupied by Jno. D. Kemp, Denton, Md.
fe17-3w JOHN A. TODD.

OYSTER SALOON.

THE subscriber; having fitted up a saloon, announces his readiness to dispense

FRESH OYSTERS,

cooked in any manner or raw, and solicits a call from all lovers of the delicious bivales.

Families Supplied at Short Notice.

Saloon on Main street; opposite E. Pritchett's cabinet shop.
se30-1y JOHN E. WRIGHT.

BLACK, brown and smoke-colored Sinbad Hats at TODD'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



MALTBY HOUSE

BALTIMORE, MD.,

C. R. HOGAN, - - - - Proprietor.

Reduction of Fare.

In consideration of the general decline in cost of all necessaries appertaining to Hotel Keeping, the price of Board will be Reduced, on and after January 1st, 1870, to

$2.50 per Day,

Being determined that nothing will be left undone in the future to make the "MALTBY" what it has been in the past—second to none in the city. [fe24-y

Buck's Hotel,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

No. 34 West Pratt Street,

BALTIMORE.

Meals Served at all Hours, Day and Night.

THE BAR

Is Stocked with the Finest Wines, Liquors, &c., &c.

Board, per day,	$1.50
Board, per week,	7.00
Meals,	50
Lodging,	50

fe24-y

PROPERTY SALES.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

IN THE 1st DISTRICT AT PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of competent authority, the undersigned, will expose at Public Auction, in front of Jas. H. Willis' hotel, in Greensborough, on

SATURDAY, 5th day of March, next,

the following described real estate, situate in the 1st election district, adjoining the lands of R. [illegible]erdcastle, Luther Diggins, James H. [illegible] others, and within three miles of [illegible] Station, on the Md. & Del. R.R. [illegible] contains

300 Acres, More or Less,

but will be sold in two tracts, of 185 acres each, as follows:



No. 1.—The home farm —This farm has upon it a DWLELING in good repair, with two rooms below and three above, new kitchen and smoke house in good order and sufficent for necessary purposes. The outbuildings consist of a Barn, 28x30 feet, with corn crib and stables attached, all in good repair and nearly new. There is also upon this farm

AN ORCHARD

of 40 choice apple, and 140 young peach trees, all in thriving condition.

No. 2.—Adjoins No. 1, and has on it a dwelling with one room below and one above and in good order. It also has an orchard of 40 choice apple trees and 150 peach trees in a thriving condition and bear well.

The above land is drained by sufficient ditches which are well opened and in good order. The soil varies from a light to a black loam, and is well adapted to our usual crops of grain and grass, and can, by the use of lime, be made very valuable.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale are: One-third the purchase money cash on the day of sale; balance in instalments of 9 and 18 months, deferred payments to be secured by the bond of the purchaser. Stamps and title papers at purchaser's expence. J. W. BRYANT.
jan27-ts. Attorney.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, in equity, passed in a cause in said Court wherein E. S. Merrick, James Merrick and C. H. R. Merrick, administrators of James Merrick, deceased, are complainants, and Richard M. Legg and Mary J. Legg, his wife, are defendants, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in front of the hotel of Jas. H. Willis, in the town of Greensborough, on

SATURDAY, 5th of March, next,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., of that day, the following real estate, to wit:

All and singular that farm and tract of land situate, lying and being on the north-east side of the main county road leading from Greensborough to Bridgetown, adjoining the lands of Robert Jarrell, George Seward, Mrs. William M. Day and others, commonly called and known as part of

"Swan Brook,"

or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called and known, and whereon Richard M. Legg resided in 1869, and containing

220 Acres, More or Less,

being the same lands and premises which were conveyed by Dr. H. C. Comegys and Helen A., his wife, and J. Wirt Boon, to the said Richard M. Legg, by deed bearing date November 5th, 1859, and duly recorded in Liber R. J., No. 29, Folio 308, one of the Land Record Books for Caroline county.

The land is of good quality and susceptible of a high state of improvement; within three miles of the Md. & Del. R. R. and the town of Greensborough.

The improvements consist of a



Single-story Dwelling,

in ordinary repair, Stables, Corn House, &c.—Possession given Jan. 1st, 1871, and the purchaser entitled to the rent of the present year.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the Court, are: $1,500 in cash on the day of sale, and the residue in 12 months, the deferred payment to be secured by bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from day of sale. Upon the payment of the entire purchase money (and not before) the Trustee will execute a good and sufficient deed to the purchaser for the same. All title papers and stamps at the purchaser's expense.

PHILLIP W. DOWNES, *Trustee.*
J. W. LOOCKERMAN, Auctioneer. [fe17-ts

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3529-0034.jpg