American Union.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING:::November 24, 1870.

The War in Europe--Another War Imminent.

Numerous engagements between small bodies of troops on the North and East of Paris have occurred recently, but with no permanent advantage to either side. The French garrison at Montmedy made a sortie, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The French army of the Loire, under Gen. De Pallidine, attempted to form a junction with the forces under Count Keratry for the purpose, as is supposed, of moving on the Prussian forces around Paris and engaging the attention of the Prussians while Gen. Trochu should make a sortie from Paris in heavy force. Gen. De Pallidine, however, was attacked by a Prussian force hastily detached from the seige of Paris and driven back. So the only French army that has lately shown any energy has proved too weak to relieve the beleaguered city.

Another war, of even greater proportions than the present, is now threatened. Russia, which has for some time been restless under the restrictions of the treaty of 1856, by which the neutrality of the Black Sea was guaranteed, has notified the other powers that she considers the treaty in that respect (and in some others) as no longer binding but as annulled, for the reason that it has been violated repeatedly by the other Powers. Russia desires the unrestricted use of the Black Sea for her Navy (which is now large) and for other purposes. If she obtains this, her strength is greatly increased, and that indefinite *something*, known as the balance of power, is sadly disturbed. England, therefore, loudly protests against this action on the part of Russia and, though Lord Granville threatens war, Prince Gortschakoff, on the part of Russia, has replied to Lord Granville in a conciliatory but firm and decided manner. Both countries are hurriedly making preparations for war, which appears to be popular in each, although in England the opposition seems to be gaining strength, and there is some hope that the difficulty may be referred to a Congress of the Powers and amicably settled. Should war ensue, Turkey and Sardinia will necessarily become involved, and probably other countries. The contest will be long and destructive, as the standing army of Russia alone is represented to reach one and a half millions of men.

Protection vs. Free Trade.

The Cambridge (Md.) *News*, in commenting upon "The Past and Future" of that town, presents a statement of facts which is truly appalling. It says that there are less men prosecuting less branches of business and sustaining a less number of people than twenty years ago, while the business of the town is decreasing in the same ratio.

This example seems to us a fitting text for Tariffmen to contemplate, and an unanswerable argument in opposition to Free Trade. The inference, or moral, to be deduced from the example is, that mechanics and laboring men constitute the life and prosperity of a country, and their absence its declension and decay. It therefore follows that the greater the remuneration for labor, the better is the condition of the laboring man, and the better he is enabled to assist in the development and growth of communities. History and observation fully corroborate the statement that those communities in which mechanics do most abound are the thriftiest; and just in proportion to the independence of these mechanics do these communities flourish and prosper.—But, suppose we remove the tariff from foreign-made articles and allow them to come in competition with our own, we at once strike a death blow to the independence of our mechanics; for home-made wares must be sold at the same price as foreign-made, else the manufacture of the latter must be stopped and our mechanics be driven to engage in other enterprises. Even if continued, our rates of labor must be made to conform with the rates of labor in foreign countries, and the energies of our laboring men, the wealth of our nation, will be crippled and their progressive tendencies paralyzed. The example furnished abundantly proves that competition even between cities and country towns, afforded by steamboats and railroads, is disastrous to the latter; and if this be true in this instance how much greater will be the injury done our nation, more especially since the cheap labor of foreign countries will be brought into direct competition with the well-paid labor of our own, thus reducing each to the same level. The question resolves itself into this: Is cheap labor more advantageous to the development of a nation than well-paid labor? and the answer is to be found in the superior independence of the American mechanic over the mechanic of England and other foreign countries.

A CONVENTION to consider measures for encouraging immigration to Maryland is to assemble in Baltimore on the 13th of December prox. Each county in the State is requested to send representatives to the Convention, and we earnestly hope that Caroline will not fail to comply with the request. Let the Farmers' Club, at its next meeting, on Tuesday next, take the matter in hand and name delegates to the Convention; and having been named, let the delegates fail not to attend.

A Vermont girl wants to know if the woman's rights movement includes the right to do the courting. If it does, she is in for it, as the men in her vicinity are very bashful. There is something practical in that.

Who Are Their Friends.

The New York *Tribune* so justly answers this question, in reply to the *Express* of the same city, which paper was aggrieved at the spectacle of a nearly solid vote for the Republican party, and at the same time so fully answers the claims of Democrats to the friendship of the colored man hereabouts that we are impelled to give the reply a place in our columns. The *Tribune* says:

The so-called "Conservative" parties of 1860 were united by one common purpose—resistance to any restriction of the area of Slavery. In the Peace Congress, their ultimatum was—Permit Slavery to be extended over all territory south of lat. 36° 30', or we will dissolve the Union. And when the Republicans would not consent to such extension, they plunged the country into Secession and Civil War.

All through that War, Northern Democracy and Conservatism were more intent on the preservation of Slavery than on anything else. They denounced every anti-Slavery measure as in the interest of Disunion. Lincoln's Proclamations of Freedom were execrated by them as unconstitutional, revolutionary, and fatal to the Union.

At length, the Rebellion went down, carrying Slavery along with it, and Andrew Johnson undertook to reconstruct the Southern States on a White basis, with the more conspicuous Rebels disfranchised. At once, their Legislatures began to pass acts which deprived the Blacks of the most precious rights of manhood. They were forbidden to keep arms, in flagrant defiance of the Federal Constitution; they were excluded from juries; they were forbidden to give testimony in a case to which a White was party. "Conservatives" held county meetings and agreed therein to pay no black more than $10 per month, he boarding himself. Had not Congress upset these Legislatures, the Blacks would ere this have been reduced to a serfdom less bearable than chattel Slavery.

The Republican party interposed and saved them. It passed the Civil Rights bill. It nullified the Johnsonian reconstruction and replaced it by one in which the Blacks had a voice. It rendered Slavery henceforth impossible under our Federal Constitution. And finally it crowned the edifice, by imbedding in that Constitution a provision that every political right and franchise should be enjoyed by Colored alike with White citizens throughout every State and Territory of our Union. It is by virtue of this XVth Amendment that Blacks have just voted in most of the States of our Union.

From first to last, Democracy and Conservatism have fought against every step taken in this long and arduous struggle for Justice and Equal Rights. They insisted that Blacks should not be allowed to fight for the Union, but should be returned to the Rebel masters from whom they had escaped into the Union lines. They fought against Emancipation, Civil Rights, Reconstruction, Enfranchisement—everything that tended to unfetter the Blacks. They raised formidable riots in this City, and hunted every black to the death, as though he were a predacious wolf. They burned the Colored Orphan Asylum, throwing hundreds of Black children into the street for no offense but their color.

It seems but yesterday that Democracy insisted that blacks should not ride in our street cars, compelling a poor woman to walk and carry her infant through a driving storm to Harlem, instead of riding thither for seven cents. It still excludes them from every omnibus. To-day, Democracy denies to every Black man the privilege of driving his own cab or his own cart and gaining a livelihood by carrying for such as may choose to employ him. It will not let work at his trade of carpenter, mason, &c., but constrains him to be a servant and then taunts him with his servility.

In short, Democracy and Conservatism (self-styled) always and everywhere degrade, insult, and fetter the Blacks to the extent of their power, and then affect to wonder that they vote for the only party that has ever treated them as men. Would not even *The Express* despise and loathe them more intently if they *could* vote for the party that has always regarded them as brutes and treated them accordingly?

Mixture of Races.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, an intensely Democratic journal, is the author of the following timely article on the above subject. We commend it to those persons who are troubled by the disease known as "Negrophobia," and hope it will receive at least a careful perusal at their hands:

"It is a great mistake to assume that negroes generally, and especially the more intelligent half of them, want the social equality referred to in the foregoing item. If social equality means the blending and intermarriage and free association of the two races, there is not one sensible colored man or womam in a thousand who desire it.—They desire equality and equity under the law in all particulars, but they do not desire that the association of blacks and whites should be regulated by law, or that it should be controlled by any other decrees or influences than those which regulate the social intercourse of all people. Just in proportion as men and women are made independent by fortune, position or family connection, do they assert the right to select their own society. It is the privilege of the rich, the bold, the free, the talented, the learned and the capable to select their own associates. Whether they seek it or shun it, all tend to their due level. People may be good and clever in their respective fields of action and yet be very inappropriate companions. It is no legal question. Law does not reach it. Society leaves it where nature finds it. Just in proportion as men and women are free in choice will they choose their associates. Colored people do this among themselves. They have their grades and coteries, their festive messes and their social circles, just as distinct as they are found in any society. If all of the races were, as supposed, in eager pursuit and hot chase after social equality, they would begin by proclaiming and effecting it among their own people. No such purpose is declared; no such tendency is visible among them.—Circumstances, their habits, their instincts, their natural propensities, all forbid the infringement of the unwritten common law of nature and society.

"What makes this matter so great and so deceptive a bugbear is the misuse of the term. The whites have no aversion whatever to seeing colored people become their equals by any lawful means, equals in refinement, equals in education, equals in morals, equals in the possession and employment of all the fruits and gains of civilized life.—It is the social intermingling to which they are opposed, not because they are hostile to the colored race or envious of their progress, but because their own inborn propensities and all their tastes and traditions are adverse to it. Nature has ethical laws which forbid the blending of races, laws taught by instincts and made evident by the impulses of antipathy and antagonism. It is a decree of nature that races should remain distinct. None but demagogues and the quacks of legislation will ignore or violate it. Call it the social mixture of the races instead, and every sensible colored man and woman will oppose it likewise."

PENINSULAR JOTTINGS.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

—Rev. Chas. Beach has resigned the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Snow Hill.

—The Democrats drank whiskey and eat oysters at Corbin's yesterday in honor of their victory.

WICOMICO COUNTY.

—The Democratic jubilee has been abandoned.

—W. L. Birckhead's residence in Salisbury, was slightly damaged by fire one day last week.

—Wicomico boasts a turnip measuring 18¾ inches.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

—A fearful fire was raging in the woods in Bucktown district last week, without any prospect of being put out until rain fell. Men had to lead their horses for miles along the road, the smoke being so thick that the ditches could not be seen.

—The drouth in Dorchester continues, and more suffering is now felt on account of lack of water than in previous weeks.

—The Democrats had a torchlight procession in Cambridge on Wednesday night last.

KENT COUNTY, DEL.

—A partially insane woman living with J. M. Voshell, near Smyrna, hung herself with a towell fastened to some timbers on Monday week.

—J. W. Prettyman, of Felton, grew 48 bus. of Peach Blow potatoes this season from a single bushel of seed.

—The fly is cutting the wheat terribly in the neighborhood of Smyrna.

—Four more convicts escaped from the Dover jail on Sunday night week by slipping down through the cesspool under the jail.

CECIL COUNTY.

—Work was suspended upon the jail last week. It will be renewed in the spring.

—The contract for building a new bridge over the creek in Elkton has been awarded to L. W. Finley, for $3,300. The bridge will be of iron, and having a span of 106 feet.

—Geo. Harris has been again respited—this time until the 16th of December, when his sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life.

—Hart's M. E. Church, in Elk Neck, was dedicated on the 13th inst.

—The steamer Wyoming sunk in the canal at Chesapeake City on Friday last.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

—Muskrats are said to be numerous on the marshes.

—A silver brick from a mine in Nevada was on exhibition in Milford last week. It was valued at $1,182.90.

—Mr. Lowery, of Milford, has a pen of hogs which he regards as the finest on the Peninsula, and from what is said of them we would imagine he is about right.

—The remains of Alfred Hartwell were disentombed last week and removed to a resting place beside his friends in New York.

—Ben. Johnson is to be hung at Georgetown on the 16th of next month.

—A destructive fire has been raging in W. F. James' swamp, near Georgetown, for the past two weeks, doing much damage.

TALBOT COUNTY.

—Mrs. McNeal, widow of James H. McNeal, died suddenly of paralysis at her residence near Easton on the morning of the 16th inst.

—Dr. Chas. H. Rose has built a new saw mill in Chapel District, on the site of the one recently burned.

—A number of new buildings have just been erected in Easton.

—The November term of the Court began last Monday.

—A fair and festival to liquidate the debt resting upon the M. P. Church in Easton is this week in progress in that town.

—The St. Michaels and Easton mail line has been purchased by John W. Baker.

—Considerable damage is said to have been done the wheat in Talbot by the fly.

—The latest curiosity at St. Michaels is a four-legged chicken.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

—Gold fish have recently been caught in Appoquinimink creek.

—The Wilmington Board of Trade visited Salem, N. J., one day last week to arrange for the establishment of a line of steamboats between the two cities. The *Commercial* announces such a result probable.

—Court begun at New Castle on Monday.—The most important case will be the trial of Hugh Sweeney, charged with assault upon Wm. Q. Moore with intent to kill.

—Jessup & Moore, extensive paper manufacturers, in Wilmington, will dissolve partnership on the 1st of January.

—A gas flue exploded at the Edge Moor iron works on Friday while undergoing a trial for the first time.

—W. G. Jones, an undertaker in Wilmington, has buried 6,800 persons since he has been doing busines in that city—a greater number than there were inhabitants there when he began.

—The police have made a descent upon the shinney-players in the streets of Wilmington.

—E. B. Fraser has been appointed Justice of the Peace and Notary Public for New Castle county, vice Abraham Staats, whose term has expired.

The Official Result.

The following table, compiled from official figures in the office of the Secretary of State, shows the aggregate vote polled by both political parties at the recent election in Maryland:

Counties.	Republican.	Democratic.
Anne Arundel,	2,706	2,318
Allegany,	1,980	2,843
Baltimore city,	15,249	23,996
Baltimore county,	3,101	5,384
Calvert,	1,005	937
Caroline,	1,042	1,291
Carroll,	2,558	2,966
Cecil,	2,142	2,770
Charles,	1,593	1,545
Dorchester,	1,744	2,034
Frederick,	4,664	4,739
Harford,	2,674	3,000
Howard,	1,156	1,483
Kent,	1,689	1,874
Montgomery,	1,791	2,436
Prince George's,	2,221	2,220
Queen Anne's,	1,622	2,031
St. Mary's,	1,419	1,671
Somerset,	1,547	1,816
Talbot,	1,500	1,760
Washington,	3,284	3,756
Wicomico,	933	1,944
Worcester,	1,109	1,982
Total	57,729	76,796
		57,729
Democratic majority		19,067

Buffalo has fine sleighing.

The Fire Fiend.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN BALTIMORE—TOTAL LOSS $75,000, INSURED FOR $40,000.

A terrible fire occurred yesterday morning at 3.30 at the Tobacco Factory of F. W. Felgner, on Sharp street, No. 90 and 92.—The origin of the fire has not yet been discovered. It commenced in the third story of the building. The Fire Department was promptly on the ground and made every effort to stay the progress of the flames.

After it had burned about an hour, the adjoining warehouse on the north side, No. 88, owned and occupied as a general commission house by J. B. N. & A. Berry, without any visible cause gave way, and the gable end and rear wall tumbled in and fell on the roof of the adjoining house, owned and occupied as a residence and place of business by John O'Donnell and wife. O'Donnell kept a cake and orange shop. The roof of this house was crushed in, Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell both being up stairs at the time, and the occupants were caught under the roof.

Mrs. O'Donnell made her way to the front part of the house, where the gable-end had tumbled out and was called on to jump, and jumped into the arms of Sergeants Ressett and Mitchell and thereby saved her life.—Mr. O'Donnell was caught under the roof and had his leg broken in two places. He was rescued by the firemen and policemen. About three quarters of an hour afterwards the rear walls of Felgner's building fell in.—Charles T. Holloway, Fire Inspector, having reached the ground with his accustomed promptitude, was in the act of investigating the origin of the fire. John H. Hays, a member of No. 1 Truck, and Michael Nolan, the messenger of the Fire Inspector, were with Mr. Holloway in the building. They were all caught in the falling ruins. Nolan worked himself out. Holloway was taken out at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He displayed his usual fortitude, and directed the workmen in their efforts to rescue him; in fact but for his presence of mind in ordering the firemen to stop throwing water he would have been suffocated by the steam.

We now come to the saddest part of the story. Another one of the unknown benefactors of mankind has passed to his last account. John H. Hays, a fireman of more than a quarter of a century, whose life has been devoted to rescuing others, has at length become a martyr to the element he has been so long combatting. A hero has passed away whose name is worthy to be written by the side of *great* men. His body was recovered from the ruins at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after fifty cart loads of debris had been removed from around it.—His neck was evidently broken by the fall of the walls, and his body otherwise very much mutilated. His body was put in a wagon and taken to his home No. 51 Hillen street, where a large family remain to mourn over their irreparable loss.

Felgner estimates his loss at $35,000 on the stock and machinery and $10,000 on the building. He is insured in the Peabody on the stock and machinery for $4,000; in the Washington for $5,000; in the Fulton, of New York, on the stock for $3,000; in the Consolidated on the building $8,000; in the Firemon's on the stock $2,500; in the Hartford $2,000; in the Maryland for stock and machinery $5,000. O'Donnell was insured for $2,000 on the house and $350 on the furniture, in the Firemen's office. The Berrys were insured $3,500 on the house in the Potomac, and some other amounts (we could not learn what) in the Potomac and Consolidated on the stock. No. 94 was damaged to the extent of $400; it was not occupied, but owned by William Nicholson.—The loss will propably reach seventy-five thousand dollars. Late last night Mr. Holloway, though very much prostrated by the trying position in which he was placed, was doing very well, and it was the opinion of his physicians that he would be at his post again in a few days.—*Morning Bulletin of Monday.*

THE POPULATION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—It has been the fashion to assume that the Southern States had sustained such large losses of population during the war that little or no increase was to be expected by the present census. The following figures, taken from a contemporary, disprove this assertion and exhibit a very extraordinary increase under the circumstances:

States.	1870.	1860.
Alabama,	1,002,000	964,200
Arkansas,	486,103	435,450
Delaware,	125,000	112,216
Florida,	189,995	140,424
Georgia,	1,185,000	1,057,286
Kentucky,	1,323,264	1,155,684
Louisiana,	710,394	708,002
Maryland,	780,000	687,029
Mississippi,	834,190	791,305
Missouri,	1,703,000	1,182,012
North Carolina,	1,072,000	992,622
South Carolina,	735,000	763,708
Tennessee,	1,288,326	1,109,801
Texas,	850,000	694,215
Virginia,	1,209,607	1,596,318
West Virginia,	447,042	
Aggregate,	13,947,822	12,230,078
Increase.	1,717,749	

WHAT REVENUE REFORM MEANS.—The "Revenue Reform" movement resolves itself into this: Granting for the sake of the softheaded that free trade would be a blessing, and that the man who neglects his own family to take care of the widow across the way is a philanthropist, it still remains that the family must be supported in some shape.—We have a gold debt to pay. We get the gold on foreign imports. If we abandon them we must have a heavier internal revenue tax and assess that in gold. The further alterative is repudiation.—*Newark Advertiser.*

OUR DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS in other counties seem exceedingly anxious that colored men should be "faithfully indicted" for perjury. Had they have put forth even one-half the zeal they now manifest in the arraigning of their own friends for false swearing during the war their present action would be commendable; but as it is, it is contemptible.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21st.—Wheat dull; white 180 cts. for choice, 135@148 cts. for good; red, 150 cts. for good, 165@170 cts. for choice.—Corn firm at 80@81 cts. for white, and 83@84 cts. for yellow. Oats firm, with advancing tendency, 50@52 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21st.—Wheat firm, but demand light; Indiana red 137@140 cts.; amber 145@147 cts. Rye commands 93 cents.—Corn quiet; old yellow 90 cts.; new 78@80 cts.; mixed Western 83@86 cts. Oats unchanged; Western 54@55 cts.; State 52@54 cents.

ITEMS OF NEWS,

There have been snow storms in all parts of the North.

The Kansas Pacific railroad has reduced its fare to six cents a mile.

Plums are so plenty in Wisconsin that the farmers are making them into wine.

One million dollars' worth of gold has been mined in Hall county, Georgia.

Mount Katahdin, in Maine, has been covered with snow since October 21st.

The crown of England contains seventeen hundred diamonds, and is valued at $500,000.

The Philadelphians have paid for theatrical amusements this year, up to the first of October, $450,840.

A colored man, thirty-five years of age, formerly a slave in Virginia, has entered Rutgers College, New Jersey.

The English fleet comprises 466 vessels; the Italian navy, 106; the Austrian navy, 59, and the Russian navy, 310.

The official majority in Delaware for Ponder, democrat, for Governor is 2,479, and for Biggs, dem., for Congress, 2,424.

The Bremen ship Magdalene, from New York for Bremen, was recently captured by a French cruiser and taken into Brest.

A Harrisburg despatch says that Mr. G. Dawson Coleman will be the Republican candidate for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

It is announced from Washington that Mr. Garey will contest the seat of Judge Merrick in Congress from the Vth Maryland district.

The crop of sweet potatoes in many portions of Florida is unusually large. They are selling in Jacksonville at sixty cents per bushel.

The latest election returns from Nevada make the Assembly a tie, and give the Senate a republican majority of three.

Betsy Smock, colored, who resides at New Brunswick, is thought to be the oldest person in New Jersey. She has seen 108 summers.

The Mississippi Supreme Court has decided that railroads are liable for damages for carrying passengers beyond their destination.

A boy of seventeen years of age has been arraigned in New York, against whom indictments are pending for eight attempted homicides.

Thursday was observed by the Cherokee Nation as a day of fasting and prayer for protection against the United States government and its agents.

The valuable property in Montgomery county, Va., known as the Yellow Sulphur Springs, was sold on Saturday last to Mr. Lauriston Wade, of that county, for $25,000.

The board of health at Mobile, Alabama, have declared the epidemic of yellow fever at an end, and that it is now safe for absentees to return. The third consecutive frost has occurred there.

The death of W. M. Watt, of Philadelphia, a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, occasions a tie in that body. No election to fill the vacancy can take place until after the meeting of the Legislature.

At a rat and dog fight at Kit Burns's place, in New York, on Monday night, Bergh, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, made his appearance with a number of policemen, and arrested thirty spectators.

A letter has been received in Washington by a prominent official from General Schenck, in which that gentleman explicitly states that he shall take no steps towards contesting the seat of his successful competitor, Colonel Campbell, and that if it is contested it will be by the Republicans of his district.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

My Address in 1871:

WITH THE ITALIAN HOUSE OF

AGASS ET CIE

No. 81 Bulavart Mont Montra,

PARIS, FRANCE,

BY

Bulavart Le Saint Evengile,

FLORENCE, ITALY.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please make payment at their earliest convenience.

My successor will be J. CALHUNE NORTON, of Petersburg, Va.

CLOTHING SOLD VERY CHEAP.

HON. ET FIDES.

Dento, 24th, 1870 J. S. URICK.

Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between W. T. Hignutt and J. W. Stevens, of Bethlehem, under the firm of Hignutt & Stevens, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th day of September, 1870. All persons indebted to said firm will settle the same with W. T. Hignutt, and all demands against said firm are to be presented to him for payment. W. T. HIGNUTT,

no10-3w. J. W. STEVENS.

The Business will hereafter be conducted at the same place by W. T. HIGNUTT.

Road Notice.

We, the undersigned, thirty days after date, intend to petition the County Commissioners for Caroline county to lay out a new County Road, commencing at or near the road gate of John H. Powell and running thence through the lands of A. B. Roe, John A. Clough, Andrew Baggs and Robert Jarman until it intersects the County Road at Genn's Shop which runs to Goldsboro' Station.

A. B. ROE,
ANDREW BAGGS,
no17-4w. ROBERT JARMAN,

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass upon our lands or enclosures with dogs or gun, or traps of any kind, as we are determined to enforce the law against all offenders. JESSE HUBBARD,
WM. W. WILLIAMSON,
no17-3w. WM. H. AUSTIN.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing with dog or gun on the lands of the undersigned.

ROBERT B. LORD,
JOS. W. CONNELLY,
WM. COHEE,
no10-3t-* —— ISLER.

FOR SALE.

A small farm, near Denton, in a tolerably fair state of improvement and convenient to railroad and navigation. Lies immediately on the river and within one-half mile of steamboat landing. Will be sold *cheap*.
oct27-3w. J. H. EMERSON.

WANTED—AGENTS, ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the *"lock-stich"* (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. [se22-3m.

PROPERTY SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Valuable Real Estate.

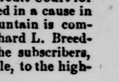
By virtue of authority contained in a Deed of Trust from Robert E. Hardcastle and wife, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the Hotel of James H. Willis, in Greensborough, Caroline county, Maryland, on

SATURDAY, 3rd day Dec'r, 1870,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable real estate, viz:

No. 1.—The Home Place, containing about 219½ acres, of which 73½ are well set in wood and timber and the balance arable.—Large two-story

Brick Mansion House,



with Barn, carriage, wagon and poultry houses, stables and sheds for cattle.—On this farm are

2500 PEACH TREES

of choice varieties, in full bearing, an apple orchard of 100 trees together with pear and cherry trees, &c. It is divided into five fields and is in a good state of cultivation.

No. 2 Contains about

212 1-4 Acres,

of which 126 acres are well set in wood and timber.

The improvements are a good



DWELLING HOUSE

with the necessary out-buildings, in good condition.

No. 3 Contains

111 ACRES,

30 of which are in wood and timber. It is divided into two fields and is under good fencing.

No. 4 Contains

82 ACRES,

of which 25 acres are in wood and timber.—This farm contains

1000 Peach Trees

of like quality with those on No. 1, and in full bearing. It is divided into two fields and is under good fencing.

The soil of all the above named tracts is black loam with red clay subsoil.

These farms are located within 2½ miles of Goldsboro', a station on the Maryland & Delaware R. R., and within 4 hours of Philadelphia and 8 hours of New York. The neighborhood is a thrifty, healthy and growing one, and rare opportunities are offered here for persons who desire to secure farms in the heart of the

GREAT FRUIT GROWING DISTRICT.

This property will be offered in parcels as above described and then in one tract, the highest bidder or bidders to be declared the purchaser.

Plats will be exhibited at sale. Persons desiring to examine the property will be waited on by Mr. George W. Kugler, living near the property, and any information as to title can be had from George M. Russum, Esq., Denton, Maryland.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money in cash on day of sale, and twenty per cent. additional on the ratification of the sale (about 1st of April, 1871)—the residue to be paid in three equal instalments of 12, 24 and 36 months, to be secured by the bonds or notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with surety or sureties to be approved by Trustee and bearing interest from day of sale.

JOHN W. CULLEN,
no10-ts. Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, in equity, passed in a cause in said Court, wherein William Fountain is complainant, and Philip Noble, Richard L. Breeding and others are defendants, the subscribers, as trustees, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY, 6th day of December next,

between 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House door, in the town of Denton, all the right, title and interest of the parties to said cause in and to that farm mortgaged by James L. Breeding to William Fountain, called

"Lloyd's Cear,"

situated in the 3rd Election District of Caroline county, adjoining the lands of William Fountain and others, containing the quantity of

150 Acres of Land, more or less,

about 125 acres of which is cleared and the balance in wood and timber.

The improvements consist of a one and a-half story



DWELLING,

Barn, Stables and other out-buildings. There is also an excellent apple orchard in full bearing.

This farm is situated in an improving neighborhood, convenient to churches and school, and is about seven miles from a depot on the Delaware R. R., and about 8 miles from steamboat wharf at Potter's Landing.

The soil is well adapted to the growth of grain, grass and fruits, and capable of being made highly productive with a little outlay.

Terms of Sale---Cash.

☞ Title papers and stamps at purchaser's expense. JUMP & RIDGELY,
no10-tds. Trustees.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, in Equity, passed in the cause of Senna Simpson and others vs. W. H. Embert and others, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell at public sale, in front of James H. Willis' Hotel, in Greensborough, on

SATURDAY, 10th of Dec'r next,

between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., all that Farm or tract of land situate in the 1st Election District of Caroline county, being the same lands of which John A. Roe, died seized, said farm containing

Eighty Acres, more or less,

and improved with a two-story Dwelling and usual out-buildings in ordinary repair, and an old Apple Orchard. This farm is situate 1½ miles from Bridgetown and 6 miles from Greensborough.

TERMS.—The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are: One-third of purchase money in cash on day of sale, balance in nine and eighteen months thereafter, purchaser giving note for deferred payments, drawing interest from sale, with security approved by Trustee. Stamps and deed at expense of purchaser.

J. W. BRYANT,
no17-ts. Trustee.

The Great Choptank



HOTEL,

ALEX. STEWART, Pro'pr.

DENTON, MD.

Is now open to the accommodation of the public. No pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

Comfortable stables and a No. 1 ostler.

Opposite the Court House.

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