American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1880.

The "UNION" is the leading newspaper of the county. It is taken by all the leading Merchants, Professional and business men of the county. It circulates extensively among our farmers and it is the object of the publisher to make it an indispensable necessity in every household.

The Combat Deepens.

If anybody ever soberly thought that either Grant or Tilden were going to decline, they have doubtless gotten rid of the notion by this time; or, if not, they ought to set these men down as the biggest fools that this century has brought forth. It is quite evident that the Republican party does not want Grant as the Presidential nominee, not, however, because they object particularly to Grant personally, but there is a wide-spread opposition to the third term, which thinking men are inclined to consider would make Grant a weak candidate. We are not one of those who join in a wholesale abuse of Grant for his short-comings during his previous term of office. He had his failings, was led by designing men at times, made some appointments that turned out bad; but on all important matters his record was good, and he met the approval and approbation of the best men in the country in every emergency where courageous action was needed.—But with the multitude of other eminent and respected Republicans who are fully qualified to occupy the highest office in the gift of the people, there seems to be no good reason why Grant should be foisted upon the party. It is alleged that "a strong man" is needed, but the advocates of Grant who have pointed to him as the "strong man," have failed in convincing the masses that he has elements of strength not possessed by the other parties prominently mentioned for the nomination. Can any one for a moment consider Grant a stronger man than Blaine? Has Grant shown himself a more stalwart Republican, a better citizen, or a wiser public servant than John Sherman?

Have not Edmunds and Washburne fully demonstrated their public spirit, party fealty and devotion to country to be equal, in all regards, to General Grant's? Why, then, is he the "strong man" rather than either of these we have mentioned? He has not shown his strength before the State Conventions, where the people and not the politicians have had control. Where delegates have been instructed for him, except in rare instances, it has been accomplished by the scheming and intriguing of the place-hunter and politician, and not because the mass of the people desired it. In fact, there has been so much log-rolling and wire-pulling for the "old commander" that the friends of the other candidates have worked themselves up into a nervous excitement over it, and threaten dire disaster if Grant should secure the nomination in this way. In fact, the feeling is becoming so warm between the friends and followers of Grant and Blaine that the nomination of either of them seems less likely than it did a week ago. The Republicans, if they would elect the next President, must have a candidate upon whom all members of the party can and will unite. If Grant should be the nominee, it is very questionable whether many of Blaine's ardent admirers would give him that cordial and hearty support that they would some other man who had not antagonized them so sharply. The Blaine forces in 1876 supported Mr. Hayes unitedly, and we doubt not they would give anyone, save Grant, the same united support now. But the Grant forces have fought them so hard, and between them there has been so much of bitterness displayed, that it would be more difficult for them to join in supporting him than any one else.

And the same thing is true of the Grant adherents should Blaine be the nominee. So we incline to the belief that the nominee at Chicago will not be either Grant or Blaine, but some of the lesser lights, who will receive fewer votes on the first ballot, but come in at the last with enough to carry off the prize.

THE State Conventions having nearly all been held, will afford the Republicans a little time for reflection before the meeting of the delegates in National Convention. The friends of each aspirant will have time to mature their plans, come to their sober senses and find out the wishes and learn the expressed will of the people. The fight has been factional and sectional. It is time now to bury family feuds, and take a broad and national view to the situation, to look beyond the narrow limits of State lines to the expansive field of the whole country.

Our interests are as varied as the climate in which we dwell. Local questions to a greater or less extent enter into national politics and are a source of irritation in all our deliberative bodies. But, with cool heads and wise councils, they ought to be settled in a peaceful and conciliatory spirit. We hope, therefore, that the short time intervening before the meeting of the National Convention will be employed by the leading and influential men of the Republican party in restoring peaceful relation to what has heretofore appeared to be a disorganized band ofpol itical stock-jobbers.

WITH all the shortcomings of Southern Brigadiers in Congress it may be marked of Wade Hampton that he holds to the code honor, "honesty among thieves." It will be remembered that at the time of the settlement of the gubernatorial imbroglio in South Carolina it was charged that a bargain had been entered into between Hampton and his friends with the administration in Washington, the terms being that Hampton should become Governor, and Kellogg should be admitted to his seat it the Senate. Subsequently Hampton has succeeded to the Senate, and now that Ben. Hill is moving all the powers at Washington to unhorse Kellogg, Wade Hampton comes to his rescue and boldly advocates his claims as the rightful owner to a seat in that body. He parts company with Southern Brigadiers on this question.

THE Constituents of Representative Martin have waited anxiously and in vain for that gentleman's name to appear as voting upon some one of the many questions that have arisen in the House. Whether he has been busy in the cloak rooms, or consulting with architects concerning his elevator, at the time votes were taken, we know not. Certain it is that his name has but rarely appeared, and he seems to have evaded the burdensome duty of voting until Saturday last. Then he deserted the cloak rooms, and the elevator was left to its own devices, while the honorable gentleman stepped into the House and voted in favor of an adjournment on the 31st inst. He is to be congratulated upon takidg the right side for his vote.

—Job Travers, oyster police captain, was tried in the Dorchester court last week for assault and intent to kill Sylvester Cannon, a dredger whom he was trying to arrest. He was convicted of assault and battery, and fined 10 cents by the Court.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May, 14, 1880.

There was a remarkable scene in the Senate yesterday. Wade Hampton made a speech against the unseating of Senator Kellogg, and dealt with his Democratic friend Hill very severely. To Hill insinuations that those who among the Democrats opposed his scheme were cowards. Hampton replied that he had fought side by side with many others who stood by the Confederacy, and they thought might be as brave as those who were at the same time seeking safety at a distance from the scene of War.

Hill and the threaters are feeling badly, almost as badly as when they are assailed by Blaine, who has been their only tenor heretofore. The opposition of Wade Hampton is a remarkable sign of progress, and Republicans may congratulate themselves that they have accomplished a great work of reformation.—Senator Kellogg will be undisturbed, and the Senate next year will probably have a Republican majority.

There is a great stir in the sporting World of Washington. Next week will witness a notable boat race on the Potomac between Hanlan and Courtney, and possibly Riley also will take a hand to give greater interest to the occasion. As this is an international affair, and has been long talked of extensive preparations are being made to accommodate the immense throng expected to witness it. Then there will be a remarkable series of horse races at the National fair gounds, and already many World famed horses are on the grounds in training. Altogether next week will be important in sports as well as in politics.

The political events which attract most attention here are the Conventions next week which are to decide the complexion of the Chicago National Convention. Last week and this week Mr. Blaine carried off the honors and the delegates largely. All eyes are turned on Illinois, and the Republicans are praying that the State Convention there will be a peaceable united body whoever may win. General Grant, Mr. Washburn and Senator Blaine all appear to have secured some Districts, and consequently will be represented by delegates in the National Convention if the State Convention acts in harmony with the usages of the party.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report a resolution in favor of adjournment on the 31st. Should this be adopted it will shut out all general legislation. But all the necessary business can be transacted previous to that time. LEO.

A Child Murdered.

A HEARTLESS MASSACHUSETTS TRAGEDY A STEP-MOTHER SUSPECTED OF A HORRIBLE CRIME.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 14.—Yesterday the dead body of a six year-old son of William F. Bromley, of Russell, Mass., was found in a small brook in the rear of his house. It was at first supposed that the child had fallen into the brook and been drowned. Subsequent events, however, have developed the fact that the child, beyond a doubt was brutally murdered, and the town of Russell is greatly excited in consequence. Medical Examiner Waterman made an examination this morning and found no water in the lungs. The skull was fractured by heavy blows which would cause almost instantaneous death. Mr. Bromley was married twice and the dead boy was by his first wife. He is a hard-working farmer, 30 years of age, and owns a little farm about a mile from the depot, and works for neighbors when needed. Yesterday he went away to work and returning at noon asked for Charlie. His present wife he married three years ago, by whom he has a child 2 years and another three months old. She said she had not seen the lad since 9 o'clock. Bromely searched and found the boy face downward in the brook ten rods in rear of the house, dead. Frightened and wild with grief, he ran for assistance to some of the men working in a field quite a distance off. They took the boy out and carried him to the house.

This morning suspicion was aroused that the boy was murdered and laid in the brook, as the head showed severe bruises. The autopsy showed this to be correct, and also on the throat were marks of a heavy pressure of fingers. In the barn close to the house blood was found on the floor, and yesterday the lad's hat was found half way between the barn and brook. It is evident that he was killed in the barn and carried to the brook by the murderer, hoping thus to give the impression that he had fallen from a tree into the brook and was drowned. The stepmother is suspected of committing the crime, numerous circumstances pointing to her. She has often severely whipped the boy, and he has told his playmates that his mother wanted to get rid of him. Mrs. Bromley is aged 22 years and is said to be very liable to fits of passion. The boy was bright and interesting, but rather stubborn from lack of maternal care in his earlier years. The medical examiner will report to the trial justice to night, and a warrant will be issued for Mrs. Bromley's arrest to-morrow. She is now watched, but neither herself nor her husband has been given reason to believe that she is suspected or under surveillance.

Whittaker's Guilt.

The investigation into the outrage on cadet Whittaker is rapidly drawing to a close.—Whittaker's position throughout has not been an enviable one. He was placed before the public as a guilty man, and he asked a committee to vindicate his innocence. When it was suggested by those in power at West Point that he had tied and mullilated himself in order to escape the disgrace of failing to pass his coming examinations, a howl was raised over the injustice of this improbable theory. The committee asked for was appointed, and experts were summoned to trace the writer of the mysterious note of warning. As a general thing, experts are noted for the fervor with which they contradict each other and the seemingly logical arguments which they bring to bear in order to support their respective theories. In this case they have examined many specimens of writing and are unanimous in the opinion that Whittaker himself wrote it. To prove the truth of this conclusion, it is shown that the note was written on a piece of paper torn from a sheet found in Whittaker's room, and on the remainder of which he had begun a letter to his mother. This leaves no doubt in the minds of an unprejudiced people. Whittaker had an opportunity to assist in the elevation of his race in public opinion. He has improved it by adding falsehood, deceit and disgrace to the incompetency which led to the commission of his crime. But his disgrace is not the downfall of his race. His success would be a stauding argument against Bourbon prejudice; his failure shows simply that the man selected for his task was not equal to it, either morally or mentally. Although the decision of the investigating committee has not been announced, there can be no doubt that Whittaker will be dismissed from the academy, upon the students of which he has endeavored to fasten the stigma of his own evil doing; and, in the face of the fact, no one can question the justice of such a proceeding.—*Wilmington News.*

John H. Foster & Co., grain merchants of Boston, have suspended. Liabilities about $150,000.

For the Union.

Public Schools.

Mr. Editor:—In the minds of those who have read the articles relating to the Public Schools "lately published in this paper," and have compared the statements therein made with the figures in the table of 'disbursements,' set fourth in the annual Reports of the State Board of Education, for the last three or four years, there is no longer any doubt in regard to the truthfulness of the charges, I have previously made; neither is there any doubt about the county, having sustained very many and very serious losses from her school fund, either through gross carelessness and wanton negligence, or by direct embezzlement on the part of some or all the member of the Board of School Commissioners.

If the statement made by the President of the School Board, when he was before the county commissioners, asking for the annual levy for educational purposes on Tuesday of last week, has been correctly reported, he then and there confessed—or to put it mildly—admitted that there had been some losses, both on account of books and fuel; and he proposed certain changes in regard to furnishing these items, in orders to guard against loss in the future. His explanation, on that occasion, of *how* those losses occurred appears to me to be both humiliating and unfortunate. Humiliating, because it compelled him to admit that he had allowed the teachers to go and lug off books belonging to the county and dispose of them, without properly accounting for them in their reports at the end of the term, thereby proclaiming his own neglect or stupidity. Unfortunate, because it slanders every *honest* man who has furnished wood for the schools in the 4th and 5th districts within the last three years, because he failed to name the individuals who have been so contemptibly mean as to receive pay from both the teachers and school commissioners for the same load of wood. I now mean business. I am representing the taxpayers of Caroline county, and in their name I respectfully ask the President of the School Board to name the teachers who have disposed of books improperly, and the exact amount the county has lost thereby. It is a question in which all are interested, and I hope it will be answered. If not by the President of the Board, then by all the teachers in the 4th and 5th districts—by each one sending the number of books with their respective prices, to the editor of this paper. In regard to the fuel a similar course is desirable. Shall we have the facts?

There are but few persons who believe that there has been any serious loss to the county through any dereliction of duty on the part of teachers. I have selected the statement of one for publication out of a number in hand, to show the public just how the book business is run, and has been run for the last five or six years in the lower end of the county. I will take for this week, school No. 7 district No. 4.

Books sold and accounted for during the school year ending Sept. 30th 1878, $24.63.

The amount received from this school by the county as given in report for same year $5.05.

Books sold and accounted for during the school year ending Sept. 30th 1879, $10.90.

The amount received by the county as per report $3.70.

The teacher adds, "Nothing to indigent children in the above two years. Quite a little loss to come from one school in two years, on acbount of a few books that were not given away, $27.98 is worth putting in one's pocket. Through whom did the county sustain the above loss? Look at your reports, taxpayers, figures are truthful.

The foregoing is a very fair average of what the county has been loseing on books in the lower part of the county, annually, from the school fund—the childrens' heritage. Now multiply this sum by the 26 schools in the Presidents two districts, and divide it by two and you have the annual loss from said districts, whith amounts to the neat little sum of $363,-74—on books alone, remember! "What will the harvest be," when all the expenses are considered! But I am not done with books yet. In fact I like to talk about books. The school Board, if their reports are correct, expended for books and stationary, during the years 1876, '77, '78 and '79 the sum of $4249.85 as follows:

1876,	$1024.81.
1877,	743.68.
1878,	930.64.
1879,	1550.72.

For the same years they report sales as follows:

For 1876,	$327.18.
" 1877,	262.22.
" 1878,	215,78.
" 1879,	210.70,

given to indigent children $101.29, on hand Sept. 30th 1879 not sold $1150,00, making a grand total of books accounted for in the four years the sum of $2267.18, which when taken from the amount expended the very trifling sum of $1982.68, and this loss is entirely independent on the profit at which the books have been sold. Is it any wonder our schools run but half the year? My letter is already too long, but permit me to ask, in conclusion, will our county commissioners tax our citizens for the purpose of raising money, when it must pass through such hands. X.

For the Union.

UP THE ROAD, May 17, 1880.

Mr. Editor:—There is a good deal of talk about the Presidential election to be this Fall, but not half so much as the skool law around our villedge. X maid his first reply for statements concerning our public skool moneys,&c., and our skool kommishioner won't or has yet failed to make statements satisfactory to our tax payers to show them that he is or has done the work according to law, &c. I don't see why the teachers do not come out and give these if our skool kommishioners don't; perhaps he is waiting for you teachers; if you don't it will look very dark on all sides. Oh, do come out and lets get right for the first time. Teacher letter skool No. 3 shows something wrong in me. His or her statement shows for 1879, fuel $8.00; other incidental expenses $140; books given away 25c; paid to kommissioners for books sold $4.65; total, $1430.—Our kommissioners report shows fuel $14.38; other incidental expenses $7.45; blackboard and stoves $3.10; cost of books 430; received for books 28c; total $29.51; difference $15.21. I do not understand Mr. E. how this is,though it may be all right. If our skool kommishioners will come out and learn me to add, multiply and divide, perhaps I won't have so much wool on my brains. So, come out, my old friend, lets hear from you; if you don't, I shall let X and all of his dogs or tax payers run you to the end. I shall have to close as our kommishioners had not money enough to run the skool long enough to educate me. I hope you and your many readers will forbair with bad spellin'. D.

POSTMASTER JAMES, of New York city, declines to be considered a candidate for the Postmaster Generalship. He has been a model postmaster; there has never been any occasion for special agents to haul him over the coals, and New York merchants do not want him to leave them to accept a Cabinet position at the fag-end of a presidential term.

Destruction Fire in Milton, Pa.

FOUR HUNDRED BUILDINGS BURNED.

MILTON, PA., May 14.—A fire broke out at 12 o'clock to-day in the car works, and, a heavy northwest wind prevailing, it was impossible to check the progress of the flames until the entire business portion of the town was destroyed. It is estimated that 400 buildings were destroyed, including all the churches. The fire burned over a space of seven squares in length and two in width. Assistance came from Sunbury, Danville, Williamsport, Lewisburg and Watsontown. Among the buildings destroyed are Lawson's machine shops, the armory, Academy of Music, Reformed, Presbyterian, Catholic, Lutheran, Baptist and Evangelical churches, banks, telegraph office, news-paper offices, Penusylvania Railroad depot, gas works and all the hotels. The only important business places saved are the rolling mill, nail works, Wilson's fly-net factory and the plaining mills; Several bodies have been recovered, but they are burned beyond recognition. Two hundred and fifty families have been rendered homeless, and are camping out in the fields. Supplies of provisions and clothing are needed at once. It is impossible to estimate the loss at present.

All the hotels, churches, two banks, the opera house, telegraph office, the Miltonian and Independent Weekly printing offices, all the business houses with two exceptions, and the depot were destroyed. The body of one man burned to a crisp was found. Two women and several children are reported missing. During the confusion many articles were stolen and carried away. One lady lost $60,000 in government bonds. The fire raged so fiercely that in the upper part of the town most of the people barely escaped with their lives. The wife of Dr. Cyrus Brown is badly burned and several others are known to be severely injured. The scenes was one of great confusion, hundreds of people pouring into town from every direction. The fire was gotten under control about six o'clock. The loss is variously estimated from one to two million dollars, but no accurate estimate can be given to-night. The mansion of ex-Gov. Pollock was destroyed.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 14.—The following dispatch has been sent to the mayors of the cities of this State: "The town of Milton has this day been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Three thousand people are now houseless, destitute of clothing, provisions and all the necessities of life. I would suggest that you call a meeting of your citizens at once, to furnish immediate aid to this stricken people.

"HENRY M. HOYT, Governor."

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE CONFLAGRATION—ADDITIONAL DETRAILS.

MILTON, PA., May 14.—This town presents a desolate appearance to-night, two-thirds of its houses having been destroyed by a fire which originated in the framing shop of Murray, Dougal & Co.'s car works, from a spark. The high wind that prevailed at the time caused the fire to spread rapidly, and defied all efforts to bring it under subjection. At three o'clock three hours after the fire broke out, half of the town was in flames. About five o'clock, when the flames had exhausted themselves, six hundred of the one thousand buildings in the town were a mass of ruins, and a loos, independent of the insurance, of one million dollars had been sustained.

All the banks, newspaper offices, hotels but one, churches but one, and all the business places but three were destroyed. The car works, keg factory and tannery, employing about six hundred men, were almost entirely consumed. The loss on these properties is about $200,000, and the insurance $140,000. The aggregate insurance on all the buildings and stock destroyed is over $500,000, and the entire loss $1,500,000. The fire extended over an area of a mile and a quarter. The loss in the destruction of churches is about $100,000, and in hotels $60,000. About one hundred business houses were burned. The property consumed was insured in about fifteen companies, mostly of Philadelphia. The Lycoming is the heaviest sufferer, its losses aggregating nearly $100,000.

To-night about fifteen hundred people are without homes, and many are camping on the island and fields near here. The rest are being accommodated by people in the town who have been more fortunate than they, and by residents in near villages. A local relief committee has been organized here, and provisions were distributed to-night from several points. Danville this evening sent a car load of provisions, and the people of Harrisburg have raised $1,200 for the sufferers, and to-morrow will furnish a car load of provisions John Angeny, an old man, was burned to death, having been found in an alley while the fire was raging. He had been overcome by the heat and rendered helpless.

For the Union.

Fifty Years of Life.

Well, fifty years ago the yo-hio was the west. Now the Buckeye state is an empire state within herself, and but a few hours travel will take one to her borders. Then fifty years ago a poor man's children was left out in the cold, so far as education was concerned, or at least, they were treated to the feast something like the inmates of an alms-house; but time at last sets all things right, and much that is now thought of as dangerous innovations, will, as the years roll around, become fixed facts.—He who is now called by the name of a dangerous "blatherskite" will be called by another name. Had some one come into the neighborhood where I passed my boy days and have said that in the year of grace 1880, men will have machines that will cut, rake and bind the wheat crop, and that men will speak to each other over a bit of wire, he certainly would have been set down in men's minds as a natural-born fool, or that he had dealings with the devil; nor am I joking about the matter strange as it may seem to the young, and vehemently as the older ones may deny it, a man who had ideas beyond his fellows was looked upon with the same pity and contempt as now; but thank goodness the door of thought and investigation and invention has been thrown wide open; thanks, ten thousand thanks, and all honor to the noble few who stood in the breach and championed a system of free education; imperfect thought it be. The farmer is wont to boast of his prodigious power. The pedantic brag of his influence, and the professional man proclaims his power,but let those who so loudly boast of their power look back over events, and see to whom we are indebted for the gigantic strides we have made in the past fifty years. 'Tis to the busy brain and deft hands of the artisan and inventor, that we are indebted for all our improvements. Money has of course played its part, but money cannot buy brains nor ingenuity, and without these two important factors, money could not have spanned a continent with a system of railways, nor brought the far-off Orient to our very doors by the flash of the electric current.—Thank heaven that I have been permitted to live in the age in which such marvelous changes have taken place. Industries which were scarcely born at my birth now has its busy thousands aiding and opening the way for other thousands to gain their daily bread; not only bread but the comforts and pleasures which a rational life demands; for as we progress in our mechanical development that which was deemed luxuries fifty years ago is now but a simple comfort of life. Though life's struggle has at times been rough, it is still pleasant to look back over the fifty years of life. True in these years men have been twice called to arms to protect their country's honor and her life. Thousands went down to death, that others might live. Hundreds fattened upon the miseries of the money. Perhaps it is so decreed. Others may be compelled to go down into the dark valley before the principles of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is fully understood; but the march of improvement must go on till the world acknowledges that the vital principles which a Divine power proclaimed years ago, is the one principle by which man must live, and then will come an age in which the principles of life, labor and money will be fully understood.

PARGETTER.

Our Progress.

As stages and stage routes are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts and are warranted to cure all irregularities of stomach, liver and bowels. Sold by druggists.

BALTIMORE MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—Per Barrel—	
City Mills	$6.25@6.50
Patapsco Family	7.35@0.00
Patapsco Extra	7.15@0.00
GRAIN—Per Bushel—	
Wheat—amber	$1.30@1.31
Wheat—red (new)	1.25@1.31
Wheat, Fultz,	1.25@1.25
Corn—white	54@52
Corn—yellow	53@54
Rye	90@00
Oats	44@46

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Pictorial Bible Commentator;

By Ingram Cobbin, V. D. M., with an introduction by Rev. Daniel March, D. D. Also, Hesba Stretton's "Wonderful Life" of Jesus Christ.—Over 450 Illustrations and Maps. Price, cloth binding, $3.75; morocco binding, $5.00.

HATTIE L. N. PURTE,
Andersontown, Md.
may20-1m. Agent for Caroline Co.

FARM FOR SALE.

COOL SPRING FARM, at Boonsboro, one mile from Ridgely Station, Caroline county, Md., containing 151 Acres. It has upon it

1,000 PEACH TREES,

and an abundance of other fruit. Good Dwelling House, Barn, Granary, Tenant-house, &c. For further particulars, address

H. S. MONTGOMERY,
46 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
may20-3mos.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of the power contained in a Deed of Mortgage made by William W. Sanders to William S. Ridgely, and by Wm. S. Ridgely assigned to the undersigned, I will sell at public auction in front of the Court House door in Denton, on

Tuesday, 15th of June,

next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., all that lot, tract, or part of a tract of land called

"SHERWOOD,"

situate in the Sixth Election District of Caroline county, and is the same lands conveyed and described in aforesaid mortgage, recorded in Liber J. W. T., No. 40, Folios 443, 444 and 445, one of the land record books for Caroline county, as by reference will appear. Said farm contains

88 Acres of Land, More or Less,

and is the same lands conveyed by deed from Wm. S. Ridgely and wife to Wm. W. Sanders, recorded in land record book aforesaid, and is the same premises now in the occupancy and possession of said Wm. W. Sanders.

This property is beautifully located and adjoins the lands of Wm. S. Ridgely, Joseph L. Patterson, Joseph L. Patterson, Jr., and others.

Good Dwelling
—AND—
Usual Outbuildings.

Terms of Sale.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the mortgage are: One-half of the purchase money in **Cash** on day of sale, balance in four months thereafter, credit payment to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by bond of purchaser with approved security.

J. W. BRYANT, Attorney. JAS. H. HOLMES, Assignee of Mortgagee.
may20-tds.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS



Fortify the System

And you are armed against disease. The finest tonic for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renders digestion easy and complete, counteracts biliousness, and keeps the bowels in order, and so genial and beneficent are its effects, that not only is the body invigorated and regulated by its use, but despondency banished from the mind.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. [may6-4w.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE STEAM SAW MILL

HAVING a custom trade of 300,000 feet per year. Is located at Denton Bridge, on navigable water, convenient for shipping lumber or rafting logs. The engine is a Stationary

25 Horse-Power,

with Return Tubular Boiler of ample capacity, has all the modern safety appliances, and will stand a steam pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch. The mill is an iron-frame, large Double Circular Saw Mill, with Carriage 40 feet long, 4 headblocks. There is also Saw-tables and a variety of saws for different purposes.

The whole is in first-class order, and would make a valuable attachment for a

Grist Mill

to parties whose streams fail in Summer, as it uses fuel very economically and has ample power to run two or three sett of burrs.

Will be sold at private sale very low and on very easy terms.

For further information apply to
ROBERT R. EMERSON,
or WM. R. EMERSON,
may13-tf. Denton, Md.



J. HOPKINS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER AND DEALER.



GREENSBOROUGH, CAROLINE Co., Maryland.

HAVING BEGUN THE MANUFACTURE OF CARRIAGES AND LIGHT TWO AND THREE

SPRING DEARBORNS,

We would be happy to see any of our neighbors or others who contemplate buying or ordering We have on hand a stock of

Wilmington Carriages,

For sale low, or will **EXCHANGE** to suit buyers, if possible.
☞Give me a call. Can be found at Simpers' old Shop, near Satterfield's Mill.
mar25-y. J. HOPKINS.

J. W. CHEEZUM & CO.

EASTON, Md.

We have now Opened our

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

Embracing a Larger Assortment

THAN USUAL OF

FINE SELECTED STYLES OF

CASSIMERES,

WORSTED and WOOL COATINGS, CHEVIOTS, &c., AND LADIES FRENCH COATINGS, ALL OF WHICH WERE SECURED BEFORE THE

LARGE ADVANCE IN GOODS,

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