American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 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.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW YORK.

The Presidential Campaign.

A CALM AND TEMPERATE VIEW OF THE SITUATION AND THE PROBABLE RESULT.

There has been sufficient time elapsed since the nomination of the two leading parties of the country at Chicago and Cincinnati to arrange and shape the coming events of the campaign. Public sentiment has already crystalized and the leaders of both parties have sounded the toxin of war and the quiet voters are ranging themselves in the order of battle. Orators are on the hustings and the political journals are encouraging the faithful and urging the laggard to the front of battle.

Both parties have nominated gentlemen for the highest honors which can be bestowed, whose private life is unstained and untarnished by the wiles of the tricky politician. They are each in this respect above reproach and we regard the action of both conventions as an indication of a purer political atmosphere and a more sound and healthy condition of the body politic.

Though bitter and fierce was the war of rivalry between the friends of aspiring candidates, still amid the din of the conflict, threatening at times to burst out in open rupture, peaceful counsels triumped over the noisy and troubled elements, and upon the announcement of the nominations, Republican and Democrat, ranged themselves in line, and there never has been a time when we can remember, which in so short a space of time, the lines have been so sharply defined, and where the parties present such solid columns as is to be witnessed thus early in the campaign.

The Republican party, though divided on men, were a unit on party measures and the leading principles of their party. And whatever may have been their differences as to who should be the standard bearer of the party, when the name of Gen. Garfield was announced as the nominee, dissension and strife ceased, and opposing factions vied with each other in their enthusiasm and devotion to the great leading Republican principles of the grand old party. A key note was struck at Chicago which thrilled and electrified the whole party and wielded and united into one every division and subdivision of the party and it stands today a solid column against which the opposition will surge in vain. A united Republican party knows no defeat.

The Democratic party met at Cincinnati and following the lead of the Republicans, and profiting by their example for the sake of peace in their ranks, buried poor old Tilden as a disturber of their peace, slaughtered Hendricks and Thurman, passed by the claims of Bayard, regarding him as being too pure to be contaminated by the touch of a Democratic nomination, and selected to lead them on the political battle field, Gen. Hancock of the United States army, a man who upon the battle fields of the rebellion assisted in whipping them into submission to Federal authority and forced them to acknowledge the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land.

The action of the Cincinnati convention and the nomination of Gen. Hancock, although the real intentions of the convention were sought to be disguised, revives again the sectional issues of the war. In that convention a solid South threw its vote for Hancock and loudly cheered his nomination. Southern members pledged the electoral vote of a solid South in his support. It is evident the nomination of Gen. Hancock was intended with the solid vote of the South to secure enough electoral votes from what they considered doubtful Northern States to secure his election. Had they nominated Tombs or Hill, of Georgia, or Jeff Davis, their leader in the rebellion, the people of the great North and West could not have been deceived in their designs or purposes. But with Gen. Hancock they are holding out false lights. All the issues between the two parties are held in the back-ground, concealed from view, and the people are asked to look only to Gen. Hancock's military record, acquired chiefly in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by which refractory States were compelled to lay down their arms and obey the laws. This same party at the South who declared Gen. Hancock a "Lincoln hireling," "a cruel butcher," and an enemy to their pet schemes of Southern empire, will now gladly kiss the hand that smote them to secure by the ballot what they staked upon the bullet and woefully failed to accomplish.

But a solid South means a solid North and West. The Democratic party in their estimate of chances for the Presidency have reckoned among the doubtful States Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Indiana. These with the 138 electoral votes of the South form the basis of their calculations, which if correct and they should succeed would secure to them their coveted prize. But we think they are too sanguine in their calculations. While we admit that Connecticut, New York and New Jersey are closely contested States we deny that they are either Democratic or doubtful.—It is a well known fact that the full vote of either of these States, (and the same may be said of nearly all the Republican States,) is never polled at a State election. It is only when national issues are involved and the people aroused that the Republican party puts on its armor for battle. In the contest at the last election between Gov. Robinson and Mr. Cornell, the defeat of Robinson was supposed to have been brought about by Jno. Kelly and the defection of the Tammanyites, Kelly received about 70,000 votes, but it should be remembered because of divisions in the Republican ranks 30,000 votes of the young Republicans and Scratcher were cast for Gov. Robinson, thousands of others refused to vote, and yet Gov. Cornell was elected by a majority of 30,000, both branches of the Legislature was decidedly Republican and the majority on the State ticket reached 10,000. Now with the Republican party a unit in that State, no division in its ranks and the issues of a solid South presented as the wager of battle, there can be no doubt as to the result of the issues presented. The same may be said of Connecticut and New Jersey. Both of these States were Republican last year and there has been nothing to induce them to abandon their present Republican status. The only Northern or Western State that may be placed in the doubtful column is Indiana. If it had not been for the recent decision of the Supreme Court in that State there would have been no doubt of Indiana. The colonization of voters from Kentucky has more than once turned the scale in favor of the Democracy in that State. The Legislature at its last session attempted to correct the evil by an amendment to the constitution requiring a six months residence in the State and by holding the State and Presidential elections on the same day. The people adopted the amended constitution by 50,000 majority. Their action was contested before the Supreme Court, and their decision reversed the verdict of the people on the ground that because there was not a full vote cast, therefore it was not a full and fair expression of the will of the people. This decision leaves open the door for Kentucky colonization and repeating at the polls all along the Kentucky border and places Indiana in the doubtful column.

Though making no pretentions to political prophecy, we venture to predict thus early in the campaign, that the Hancock boom from this date will grow beautifully less, and before the Ides of November, will fizzel out, and that when the electoral votes are counted, the entire South, with her 138 electoral votes will count for Gen. Hancock, and the electoral votes of the North and West, (save those of Indiana which we give to neither party,) will be given to Gen. Garfield. We believe if the count could be made to-day such would be the result. It is a solid South against a solid North and West. The people must be blind if they fail to preceive it.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July, 2, 1880.

It is plain too see that the enthusiasm among Democrats over Hancock is dying out, and they begin to find that they still have differences to patch up, and sore heads to heal like other common people. They are, in fact, having trouble all around. In their National Committee they are all at sea as to who shall be Chairman and Secretary. In New York, the shouts of Tammany over Tilden's defeat angers and is arousing the resentment of Tilden's friends in spite of the hand-shaking at Cincinnati. In Indiana they are trying to combine the principles of hard and soft money so that conscientious Democrats can vote for Landers, a soft money man, for Governor, and for English, a hard money man for Vice-President.—But these things trouble them little compared to the fact they are now fast realizing that the campaign is not on the personal merits or record of Hancock and Garfield, but on the record and principles of the Democratic and Republican parties. This fact they seemed to have forgotten when they nominaied the union soldier. They seemed to think with him all their past would be swept away, that their history of disloyalty to the government, and violation of constitution would be forgotten, and they were very joyous thereat. Hancock may be a good man, but he has a bad crowd to back him, and as a man is known by the company he keeps, no Republican or Independent will vote the Democratic ticket becuase Hancock heads it. No Republican who has been such because he believed it was the safe guard of the Republic will trust the Democracy any more because Hancock is their candidate.

General Hancock is popular in the South. This popularity was won by his friendship for Rebellion in 1867. They have rewarded him by a Presidential nomination. But suppose Hancock should, like Tilden, in 1876, write a letter pledging himself to oppose Southern Claims payments. If he should how long would his popularity last. But Tilden found it necessary to so pledge himself, to gain support at the North. Hancocks silence on this subject leaves the North to infer he is willing to have these claims paid. It would be wise for General Hancock to give some public expression of his views upon this subject. Hancock has been stronger than he ever will be again.

The National Republican Committee is in session in New York, and will elect a Chairman to-day. The campaign will then commence in earnest.

Considerable stir was created among the politicians yesterday by Secretary Sherman's order assuming control of appointments, removals, &c. of minor officers in the Internal Revenue service. The order is a good one, and will promote efficiency in the Treasury Department. Any effort to give a coloring to it of opposition to or disagreement with, Commissioner Raum, is idle. The change which is merely a restoration of the former order of things, has been in contemplation for some time. LEO.

The Next Congress.

The control of the next Congress will be as ardently contested in this campaign as the presidential election. There is a chance of a political tie in the Senate. Of the twenty-five Senators whose terms expire on the 4th of March next, eleven are Republicans and fourteen Democrats. Of the seats vacated by Republicans there is no doubt that in the case of ten Republicans will again fill them; and of the fourteen Democratic seats vacated, nine are sure to be again filled by Democrats. The seats over which there will be a serious contest will be those from California, Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, and if the Republicans elect the senators from all these states, as they are quite likely to do the next Senate will stand 38 Republicans and 37 Democrats and one Independent (David Davis.) At present the Senate consists of 33 Republicans, 42 Democrats and one Independent. The chances of the Republicans for securiag control of the House of Representatives are much better. The House at present consists of 283 members, divided as follows:—149 Democrats, 132 Republicans and 12 Greenbackers. The Republicans must gain fifteen seats above their present number in order to secure a majority, and there are a large number of seats now held by Democrats elected by a small plurality, which, if a strong Republican tide sets in, will be secured. The next President will have a House of Representatives politically in accord with him.

THE New York *World* is now endeavoring to furbish up the old Credit Mobilier affair as a weapon of attack upon Garfield; but in 1873, when it had no electioneering duty of vituperation to perform, it could afford to be candid and honest, and so, in its issue of October 10, of that year, it made this admission:

"Senator Thurman lets up on Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, in this amiable way: 'Oakes Ames swore that Garfield got ten shares, and Garfield says that he did not do anything of the kind. There was a good deal of talk, but no proof against him, and I am compelled to say that Garfield got out of it better than anybody else, and, on the whole, there was not sufficient evidence to fasten the corruption at his door.' After considering all the testimony, on the whole, we concur in this view of Mr. Garfield's connection with the Credit Mobilier."

Garfield's Power.

A SCENE IN NEW YORK CITY THE MORNING AFTER PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

The following reminiscence of Gen. Garfield's power during the greatest crisis the country ever passed through was furnished us by a distinguished gentleman who was present and shows the intellectual and moral power of the Republican nominee for the Presidency over a surging and maddened crowd: I shall never forget the first time I saw Gen. Garfield. It was the morning after President Lincoln's assassination. The country was excited to its utmost tension, and New York City seemed ready for the scenes of the French Revolution. The intelligence of Lincoln's murder had been flashed by the wires over the whole land. The newspaper headliness of the transaction were set up in the largest type, and the high crime was on every one's tongue. Fear took possession of men's minds as to the fate of the government, for in a few hours the news came on that Seward's throat was cut, and that attempts had been made upon the lives of others of the Government officers. Posters were stuck up every-where, in great black letters, calling upon the citizens of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and neighboring places to meet around the Wall Street Exchange and give expression to their sentiments. It was a dark and terrible hour.

What might come next no one could tell, and men spoke with bated breath. The wrath of the workingmen was simply uncontrollable and revolvers and knives were in the hands of thousands of Lincoln's friends, ready, at the first opportunity, to take the law into their own hands, and avenge the death of the martyred President upon any or all who dared to utter a word against him. 11 o'clock a. m. was the hour set for the rendezvous. Fifty thousand people crowded around the Exchange Building, cramming and jamming the streets, and wedged in as tight as men could stand together. With a few; to whom a special favor was extended, I went over from Brooklyn at 6 a. m., and, even then, with the utmost difficulty, found way to the reception room for the speakers in front of the Exchange Building, and looking out on to the high and massive balcony, whose front was protected by a heavy iron railing. We sat in solemnity and silence, waiting for General Butler, who, it was announced, had started from Washington, and was either already in the city or expected every moment. Nearly a hundred generals, Judges, statesmen, lawyers, editors clergymen, and others, were in that room waiting Butler's arrival.

We stepped out on the balcony to watch the fearfully solemn and swaying mass of people. Not a hurrah was heard, but for the most part dead silence, or a deep, ominous muttering ran like a rising wave up the street toward Broadway, and again down toward the river on the right. At length the batons of police were seen swinging in the air, far up on the left, parting the crowd and pressing it back to make way for a carriage that moved slowly, and with difficult jogs, through the multitude. Suddenly the silenced was broken, and the cry of "Butler!" "Butler!" "Butler!" rang out with tremendous and thrilling effect, and was taken up by the people. It was the cry of a great people, asking to know how their President died. The blood bounced in our veins, and the tears ran like streams down our faces.

How it was done I forget, but Butler was pulled through, and pulled up, and entered the room where we had just walked back to meet him. A broad crape, a yard long, hung from his arm—terrible contrast with the countless flags that were waving the nation's victory in the breeze. We first realized then the truth of the sad news that Lincoln was dead. When Butler entered the room we shook hands. Some spoke, some couldn't. All were in tears. The only word Butler had for us all, at the first break of silence, was: "Gentlemen, he died in the fullness of his fame," and, as he spoke it, his lips quivered, and the tears ran fast down his cheeks.

Then, after a few moments came the speaking. And you can imagine the effect as the crape fluttered in the wind while his arm was uplifted. Dickinson, of New York State, was fairly wild. "The old man leaped over the iron railing of the balcony and stood on the very edge overhanging the crowd, gesticulating in the most vehement' manner, and next thing to bidding the crowd to 'burn up the Rebel seed, root and branch,' while a bystander held his coat-tails to keep him from falling over. By this time the wave of popular indignation was at its crest. Two men lay bleeding on one of the side streets—the one dead, the other dying; one on the pavement, the other in the gutter. They had said a moment before that 'Lincoln ought to have been shot long ago!' They were not allowed to say it again. Soon two long pieces of scantling stood out above the heads of the crowd, crossed at the top like the letter X, and a looped halter pendant from the junction, a dozen men following its slow motion thrsugh the masses, while 'Vengeance!' was the cry. On the right, suddenly the shout rose, 'The *World!*' 'The *World!*' 'The office of the *World!*' '*World!*' '*World!*' and a movement of perhaps 8,000 or 10,000 turning their faces in the direction of that building, began to be executed."

It was a critical moment. What might come no one could tell, did that crowd get in front of that office. Police and military would have availed little or been too late. A telegram had just been read from Washington, "Seward is dying."

Just then, at that junction, a man stepped forward with a small flag in his hand, and beckoned to the crowd. "Another telegram from Washington!" And then, in the awful stillness of the crisis, taking advantage of the hesitation of the crowd, whose steps had been arrested a moment, a right arm was lifted skyward, and a voice clear and steady, loud and distinct, spoke out:

"Fellow citizens! Clouds and darkness are round him! His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds of the skies! Justice and judgment are the establishment of His throne! Mercy and truth shall go before His face! Fellow-citizens! God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives!

The effect was tremendous. The crowd stood riveted to the ground in awe, gazing at the motionless orator, and thinking of God and the security of the Government in that hour.

As the boiling wave subsides and settles to the sea when some strong wind bears it down, so the tumult of the people sank and became still. All took it as a divine omen. It was a triumph of eloquence, inspired by the moment, such as falls to but one man's lot, and that but once in a century. The genius of Webster, Choate, Everett, Seward never reached it. Demosthenes never equaled it. What might have happened had the surging and maddened mob been let loose, none can tell. The man for the crisis was on the spot, more potent than Napoleon's guns at Paris I inquired what was his name. The answer came in a low whisper, "It is General Garfield, of Ohio.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S latest statement shows a reduction during June of the public debt of ten millions of dollars, and it would have been larger except for the extravagance of a Democratic Congress.

What Bull-dosing Done for Mississippi.

Mississippi, on a fair and full vote, would probably be Republican. The following little table of county returns in 1872 and 1876 tells a story that needs no explanation:

Counties.	Hayes.	Grant.
Amite	73	955
Lincoln	2	848
Madison	13	2,512
Scott	49	460
Tallahatchie	1	891
Yazoo	2	2,433

The vote for Gen. Grant in the six counties named above in 1872 was 8,129. Hayes' vote in the same counties in 1876 was 140. Facts are stubborn things. Comment is unnecessary

JOHN W. BRACK and Miss Elizabeth Morgan, of Jasper county, Missouri, had beed betrothed for some time, and the day was fixed for their marriage. Thomas Fremont, a rival, spoiled the arrangement by inducing the fair inconstant to elope with him on the wedding day. The deserted lover followed them for four days, and arrived at Shreveport,' Louisiana, on the same train. Attended by a policemen, he appeared before the eloping couple. Fremont, confident that he was the favored one, proposed to leave the question to the lady; and, to his surprise, she decided in favor of her betrothed, and the marriage took place immediately, Fremont retiring in disgust.

AN exchange says the honest Republicans will support Hancock. This is an admission that there are some honest Republicans and the inference is to be drawn that voting for Hancock makes them honest. The converse of this proposition must be true also, those who vote for Garfield are rogues, rascals and thieves. Such trashy arguments only prove the weakness of the party.

WEAVER, the Greenback nominee for the Presidency, has passed through Washington on his way to Alabama, where he proposes to commence the canvass. His dream is that in some of the Southern States the finance idiocy ticket will obtain votes enough to hold the balance of power in the Electoral College.

THE New York *Sun* is again protesting against the notion that Hancock will fight his way into the White House in case of a disputed election, which is a favorite idea of some other Demoraatic organs. "Let us conduct the campaign with as little nonsense as possible", says the *Sun*.

TAMMANY appears to consider that Hancock is putting on airs by keeping himself intrenched on Governor's Island. There is no chance there for the boys to ring in with him, and there is none of them that will vote more than twice for him unless he develops more congeniality.

DEMOCRATS make a vast mistake when they imagine that the compliments paid by Republicans to General Hancock personally are an indication of Republican party weakness. The truth is that Republicans can afford, by reason of the strength of their position, to be courteous and fair.

KEARNEY came near being mobbed on the San Francisco sand lots on Sunday. The throng that he had educated in ruffianism improved on the teaching, and made an example of their instructor.

A FATHER MADE HAPPY.—John B. Davison left Norwich' Conn., twenty-eight years ago, and went to sea. He landed in New York last week and at once directed his steps to the old home in Connecticut, from which he had received no news since he left it. In the house where his parents had once lived he found an oyster counter, and near by his father's sign-board, "W. P. Davidson, Shoe-maker." He entered the shop, found his father, bargained for a pair of boots and talked about the old man's son, whom he pretended to have known in Australia. The old gentleman was delighted to meet a man who had seen his boy, and talked vivaciously of him; and when the middle-aged man declared himself to be the son the father was not at first ready to believe it, but the proff was positive. The son had prospered in Australia, and had returned a rich man.

BURNING OF A BAGGAGE CAR.—The Baggage Car attached to the 12.08 noon, passenger train over the J. & B. R. R. from Harrington, was, with its contents entirely consumed by fire on Thursday, about two miles above Milford. The car contained the Baggage of sixty passengers, about 35 of whom were en route for Rehoboth. 35 trunks with their contents were consumed, and a C. O. D., package, containing the new instruments of the Milford Cornet Band, valued at $300. The fire was the result of a heated wheel box, or originated in sparks from the engine. The loss of Baggage Car &c., is estimated at $8,500. Mrs. Wm. Ford, of Wilmington, one of the Rehoboth Cottagers, was among the passengers, also Miss Mamie Butler, of the same city, and a Mr. Tolly, of Baltimore, each of whom lost all their baggage, and were in considerable trouble about their loss.—*Milford News.*

SHOT BY A POLICE OFFICER.—At York. Pa., Saturday evening, police officers David McCreary and George W. Powell had a fisticuff, growing out of alleged disrespectful remarks of the former about his superior officers. McCreary was placed in the guard house after the fight, but was released in a short time. Later in the evening McCreary and Powell met again, when the quarrel was renewed, and both men drew their revolvers and commenced firing. Powell was shot, the ball entering his left side, several inches above the hip and coming out on his right side. In iss course the ball struck a rib, changing its direction and preventing it from penetrating a vital part.

A PROSPEROUS FACTORY.—The gross earnings of the Augusta (Ga.) cotton factory for the year just closed were $968,182, and net earnings $157,471, which, after paying nine per cent. dividend for the year, interest, insurance, &c., left over $50,000 to be added to the surplus fund, which now aggregates $318,198. The mill was run with remarkable regularity during the year, stopping but two week days, Christmas and May-day picnic, and lost not one hour from derangement of machinery or other cause.

FROM WEALTH TO POVERTY.—Joseph Daws, now an inmate of the county poorhouse at Milwaukee, Wis., and decrepit and paralyzed, owned five banks before the war and was worth $6,000,000. He was the founder of the Pennsylvania Savings Bank in Philadelphia, and also owned a bank in Detroit. At the beginning of the war he lost $2,000,000 in a coal mine scheme in Logan county, Va. Other misfortune followed until he lost everything.

A SUCCESFUL EXPERIMENT.—The little steamer Anthracite, sailing under the flags of Royal Southern and New York Yacht Clubs, has arrived safely off Staten Island. She is a craft manned by a dozen men only, and was built to test a new system of steam propellers. She made the trip from Falmouth in 26 days, and it is claimed the total expenditure for fuel was not over two cents per mile.

THEFT IN A PUBLIC OFFICE.—A Columbia (S. C.) dispatch to the New York Herald announces the arrest on the charge of grand larcency of Alexander C. Laughlin, an expert in the office of Special Commissioner Cort, where bills of the bank of the State have been funding. It was discovered a few days ago that some of the packages were several hundred dollars short. An examination was made, and in many other packages certified by Laughlin to contain certain amounts were found large deficiencies.—It is feared the deficiencies will aggregate $100,000. Laughlin has been committed to jail in default of $50,000 bail. On the examination several bankers testified that Laughlin had sold them large amounts of bills recently.—Commissioner Cort, in whose office the alleged robbery was perpetrated, is the democratic nominee for comptroller general.

NOT A BEVERAGE.—"They are not a beverage, but a medice, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poor whiskey or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them.' —*Evening Express on Hop Bitters.*

Dr. PIERCE'S Extract of Smart-Weed is a compound fluid extract of smart-weed, or water-pepper, Jamaica ginger and other ingredients known to be efficacious in curing colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, blood-flux, and kindred affections. It also breaks up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks. Sold by druggists.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S friends should save a little of their hurrah business for later in the summer. The campaign has not yet fairly commenced.

BALTIMORE MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—Per Barrel—	
City Mills	$6.00@6.25
Patapsco Family	7.10@0.00
Patapsco Extra	6.90@0.00
GRAIN—Per Bushel—	
Wheat—amber	$1.15@1.23
Wheat—red (new)	1.12@1.18
Wheat, Fultz,	1.17@1.22
Corn—white	57@00
Corn—yellow	54@00
Rye	85@87
Oats	39@40

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS for certificates to teach in the Public Schools of Caroline county will appear before the School Board in Denton on Thursday, 22nd inst., for examination. By order of Board, GEO. F. BEAVEN,
jly8-3w. Sec'y.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS



Serve an Injunction on Disease

By invigorating a feeble constitution, renovating a debilitated physique, and enriching a thin and innutritious circulation with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest, the most highly sanctioned, and the most popular tonic and preventive in existence.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. [july1-1m.

Valuable Real Estate At PRIVATE SALE

NEAR DENTON BRIDGE.

ALL that lot of land lying and being in Caroline county, on Choptank River near Denton Bridge, containing one acre of land, more or less, together with the improvements thereupon, consisting of

CANNING HOUSE,

and all the machinery appertaining to the fruit and vegetable business. This property is most eligibly situated in every respect, with reference to the purposes of a fruit canning establishment. Terms Liberal. Address
apr22-tf. THIS OFFICE.

JACKSON'S WOOD-BURNED LIME.

UNIFORMLY BURNED SUPERIOR QUALITY.

WHOLESALE AGENCY,

MARKET ST. WHARF.

RETAIL,

ORANGE ST. WHARF.

CHAS. WARNER & CO.,

Sole Agents,

apr29-y. WILMINGTON, DEL.

WANTED.

1000 CORDS POPLAR WOOD AT

$3.50 PER CORD.

DIRECTIONS FOR CUTTING.

Sticks to be cut five (5) feet in length and none less than five (5) inches in diameter; that is to say, sticks from five to six inches in diameter not to be split; sticks from 8 to 10 inches in diameter to be split once, and sticks 12 inches and upwards to be quartered, all the bark to be taken off, leaving the sticks entirely clean.

Potter's Landing, B. G. STEVENS.
June 14th, 1880.

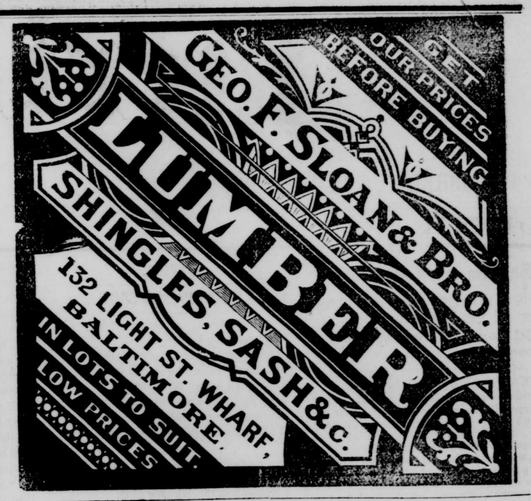
For Sale.

SCHOOL BOOKS and Slates, Early Rose Potatoes, Twine and Rope, Oakum and Tar. Red Safety Coal Oil, White Wash Lime, &c.
feb19-tf. H. BLACKISTON & SON.

BEST business you can engage in.—$5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

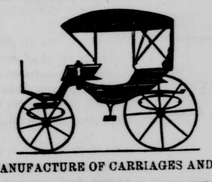
A NEW ARTICLE OF LAMP WICK justreceived and for sale by
H. BLACKISTON & SON.

TIMOTHY SEED in store and for sale at
B. G. STEVENS.



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,

And to which we wish to call your attention. We have added largely to our Stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

And are prepared to offer prices in BLACK SILKS, CASHMERES MOHAIRS and ALAPACAS, most advantageous to purchasers.

A full and complete Stock of Domestic Dry Goods.

Call and Examine our Stock when in Easton.

J. W. CHEEZUM & Co.,
mar11-y. EASTON, MARYLAND.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, &C.,

GO TO

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