American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning, March 11 1875

Civil Rights.

The passage of the Civil Rights bill by Congress is causing considerable feeling throughout the country. In no section is it giving satisfaction. Even the colored population do not regard it as calculated to promote their welfare, and if the more sensible and discreet of their race could control those less informed and possessing less judgment there would be but little trouble with the law itself, for it would remain a dead letter on the statute books. There can be little trouble so far as the principles of the law is concerned. The people would regulate that matter to suit their own tastes. But it is the penalties imposed by the law where the trouble arises.—Any and every worthless fellow in the land may force himself into public conveyances, places of public amusements and hotels, for the purpose of recovering those penalties, and thus by annoying and expensive litigation ruin and destroy the business of good and useful citizens.

The law has been in operation but a week, but in that time it has worked only evil to the hotels of the country. They have been forced to change the base of their operations and map out for themselves a new system of business operations. The hotel proprietors in our own State are adopting their business to meet the changed relation of affairs. In Baltimore the Mansion House, Mr. Albertson proprietor, has given notice to the public that he keeps only a boarding house and the terms are a matter of personal arrangement only between himself and his boarders. The proprietors of other hotels are following the example set by Mr. Albertson and other hotels in other parts of the country. The aid of State legislation is invoked to protect hotels, theatres and other places of amusement. On Saturday in the Virginia House of Delegates a bill was introduced to punish parties creating disturbances in hotels, threatres, and other places of amusement. It provides that persons who create disturbances in the hotels by boisterous demands for accommodations after the proprietors or his agent has declined to entertain them for want of room, or other reasonable specified causes, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. In the case of theatres, managers are to have the right to issue reserved seat tickets stamped "not transferable," and when a party not the original purchaser demands admittance a doorkeper can refuse him, but the price of the ticket must be refunded, and if he refuses to take the money, and thereby creates a disturbance, he is liable to arrest and fine. In both cases half of the fine goes to the hotelkeepers or managers, as the case may be. There are similar provisions regarding steamboats and railroads. Legislation of this character is but right to protect the business of those which the Civil Rights law intended to ruin and destroy. Such legislation is perfectly legitimate and in harmony with the civil rights of the white man who seems to have been overslaughed and trampelled upon by the unwise and unwholesome acts of Congress.

It is the opinion of some of the best legal talent of the country that the law is unconstitutional and as several cases have already been taken up to the Supreme Court to test its constitutionality the public mind should be calm and abide the result of that decision.

President Johnson in Washington.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, ex-President of the United States and at present U. S. Senator from Tennessee, arrived in Washington last week and was present at the organization of the new Senate called together by the proclamation of the President. He was in his seat and the oath of office was duly administered to him and all the new members. He was congratulated by his friends and even by his political enemies. It will be remembered that Mr. Johnson was elected by the aid of Republican votes in the Tennessee Legislature and that without these votes he would not hold his position to-day in the Senate. As Mr. Johnson refused to go into the Democratic caucus the next day after reaching Washington, this may in part account for his independent position assumed in the very commencement of his Senatorial career. Upon this subject a Washington correspondent gives the result of a lengthy interview with Senator Johnson, who said: I can give no pledge of my future course. I cannot say that I will act with one party or with the other. We have too much of party, and I propose to bind myself in advance to no theory of party policy. I have never done so in the past, and I do not intend to do so in the future. I shall support such measures as appear in my judgement best for the country, caring not whether it is a Democratic measure or whether it is supported by Republicans. I will never place myself in a position where I must do a thing because it is a party measure, or oppose a thing at a party's dictation. I place the country above party.

Mr. Johnson could not say whether he would participate in the debate on the Pinchback resolution. Being asked if he would not in his new position have an opportunity to pay off some old scores, and if he did not have a mass of facts against the leaders of the parties of to-day, he said: Whatever I may have I do not say, but I shall use nothing. My service in the Senate will not be a personal one. I do not represent myself, but Tennessee. The country has now nothing to do with my personal matters and with what has passed. I have no enemies to punish and no friends to reward. I have buried resentments and have forgotten the ill treatment of individuals. If I can perform the duties now before me as conscientiously and clearly as I see them this moment, I shall accomplish as much as human vanity may seek to attain.

Retrenchment of Expenses.

The reorganization of the customs service has resulted in great saving to the National Treasury — aggregating about $600,000. The savings are at the following points and amounts:—New York, $224,000; Boston, $100,000; New Orleans $85,000; Philadelphia, $53,000; Baltimore, $38,000; Mobile, $20,000; Norfolk $8,000; six other ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, including Charleston and Savannah, $60,000; total, $588,000. The department expects to make some further reductions at New York and possibly some other ports. There can be no doubt that it would be entirely practicable to still further reduce the expenses at New Orleans, which is the most expensively managed custom-house in the United States. The proportionate reduction at Mobile was much greater than at any other port, being 50 per cent.

The Louisiana Compromise.

The status of the Louisiana difficulty may be said to stand at the latest accounts as follows:—

Some of the members of the minority, who are still unpledged, believe they can take their seats in the House without subscribing to the Wheeler resolutions, while others, quite as influential, consider that that resolution is a *sine qua non* condition of their being seated, and they affirm that under the circumstances they will not approach the Legislature should an extra session be called. These unpledged members number about twenty, and a feeling exists in favor of allowing them to take their seats unpledged, in deference to their appreciation of their duties, inasmuch as it is understood that that is the only impediment in the way; and at all events such a small minority could not affect the status of the Kellogg government.

Pauperism in Massachusetts.

Recently published statistics show that pauperism is on the increase in Massachusetts and has assumed such proportions as to render it a subject of very grave consideration. The cost to the State last year of its paupers and poor children was more than $300,000; the city of Boston alone paid nearly $200,000 in addition, and the 240 towns and cities added $900,000 more, making 1,400,000. The total cost of the annual support of paupers and the defective classes is estimated to be $2,500,000, and the whole number of persons receiving public support, in one way or another, is about 65,000. It is thought that about one-half of these are native born, but there are no statistics to determine.

The Stormy Deep.

VESSELS WRECKED AND ABANDONED—MANY LIVES LOST—MELANCHOLY LIST OF DISASTERS—THE FATE OF ADVENTUROUS WRECKERS.

A special despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, says: On Tuesday, March 2d, the ship *Violetta*, from France to San Pierre, laden with salt and sugar, was abandoned in the ice in St. Mary's Bay.—The captain and crew were saved. People from the shore went to save the ship, but a northeast gale scattered the ice, and twenty of them were lost, and twenty-two others are still missing.

As was conjectured, the vessel ashore off Cape Cod, north of Highland Light, proves to be the Italian bark *Giovanni*, from Palermo for Boston. She is a total loss, and every person on board, sixteen in all, perished, with the exception of the steward. At sunset Thursday night the steward and carpenter got on a plank and tried to reach the shore. The former was saved, and the latter sank in the surf. At 11 o'clock the vessel's main and mizzenmasts went by the board, tearing up her deck in the fall, and one hour later the cargo began washing ashore. At daylight two men were discovered on planks between the vessel and the shore, and five more were clinging to the foretop, which still remains standing. One after the other they released their hold and dropped into the sea to be seen no more. The life-saving men made every effort in their power to rescue, but it was of no avail, the bombs with which the stations are provided being utterly worthless, and no shot could be thrown to the vessel, although only four hundred yards from the shore. Her cargo and fragments of the hull line the shore for miles. The vessel is fast breaking up.

MENDING THE JAW OF A LIVING HORSE.—In a letter to the *Observer*, Sereno Edwards Todd, Jr., a student of Cornell University, writes: A very interesting and extraordinary operation was performed not long since, by Dr. Law, Professor of Veterinary surgery at the Cornell University. The doctor is far-famed for his astonishing cures of the diseases and injuries that the horse is subject to. A horse had broken his lower jaw bone just back of the intersection of the lips. This accident was caused by running away and striking his lower jaw with sufficient force against a tree to produce the above cited injury.—The parts being placed in their respective positions, holes were drilled through each near the fracture, through which strong twine was passed and tightly drawn, thus binding the broken parts firmly together. The ends of the twine, instead of being tied, were firmly twisted and brought against the jaw, where they were held by being covered with a pad of gutta percha. The operation was completed by binding the jaws so strongly together by means of a starch bandage, that it was impossible for him to move them. When last heard of, the horse was doing well, being fed on gruel, which will be continued until the bones have become sufficiently united to stand ordinary usage.—*N. Y. Observer.*

JOSIE MANSFIELD'S LITTLE FORTUNE.—Miss Josie Mansfield a few weeks ago obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court for $25,700 against Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk, upon two promissory notes made by James Fisk. A motion was recently made on behalf of Mrs. Fisk for a new trial, on the ground of newly-discovered evidence.—Upon that application Judge Donohue Monday granted an order of reference to take the testimony of Mr. Thomas G. Sherman, who was Mr. Fisk's legal adviser.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A VICTORY FOR ONE OF BRINGHAM YOUNG'S WIVES.—The decision of Judge McKean on motion for alimony and costs of suit in the divorce case between Ann Eliza and Bringham Young was rendered in the Third District Court at Salt Lake City on Thursday. Judge McKean decided that the defendent pay plaintiff $3,000 to pay costs of the prosecution, and pay her for the maintenance of herself and two children the further sum of $500 per annum.

Robert Bonner of the New York Ledger, who gave $1,000 to the Yale navy last year, says he will do likewise this year.

News and Other Items.

Governor Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has appointed Friday, March 26, as a day of fasting and prayer.

A Nevada paper says that, owing to the incursions of the chinch bug last year, the two great staples of the State are red-haired girls and cord wood.

Diptheria continues to prevail to an alarming extent in New York. Among its latest victims is Mr. E. F. Hager, prominent in the dry goods trade, and manager of Conestoga cotton fabrics. He was a native of Lancaster, Pa.

The Pennsylvania State Senate has unanimously passed a bill for the punishment of persons writing threatning letters.

At a poultry show in Elmira, N. Y., a goose hatched in 1803 is the principal curiosity. The seventy-year-old fowl is to be exhibited at the Centennial.

Gen. J. Warren Keifer, Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, and Ex-Senator Ben Wade are the three prominent names canvassed by the Ohio Republicans for Governor.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, the republican member of Congress from Connecticut, who made a vigorous fight against the "force bill," is a native of North Carolina.

Colonel Joss Navarro, the only surviving signer of the declaration of Texan independence, lives at San Antonio.

A clergyman at Taunton, Massachusetts, lately asked his parishioners to reduce his pay, as many members of his church had lately suffered a reduction of theirs. They cheerfully complied.

A daughter was born to the Japanese Minister, Yoshida, at Washington, last week. She is the first child of Japanese parents born in the United States.

A cable dispatch says that several cases of religious insanity have occurred since Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the American lay preachers, began their labors in London.

The Walch Home, a somewhat noted public resort, near St. Louis, was burned Thursday evening. The lessee, Col. Herbert, loses about $10,000, and Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh, owner of the building, loses about the same amount.

The Arkansas Legislature adjourned on Friday. A resolution was adopted declaring the State to be at peace, and extending an invitation to immigrants, with a guarantee of personal safety and freedom of speech.

Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, placing his liabilites at $92,451.50, and his assets at $1,200 in personal property, and some very misty possessions in real estate.

Henry H. Jacquis, a rich insurance company president, of Jersey city, is on trial in that city for alleged perjury, said to have been committed for the purpose of evading payment of any taxation.

Joshua Baily, of Cohoes Falls, N. Y., promised the bulk of his fortune to whichever of his nephews raised the largest lot of boys. W. W. Bailey, of Waverly, Iowa, raised five boys, and got $2,000,000 at the death of his uncle.

A bill to prevent the carrying of arms at or in the neighborhood of religious, political or educational gatherings, has been introduced into the Missouri Legislature.

It has been developed that Martin Epler, a German, residing on Staten Island, New York, has subsisted for the last three weeks on the meat of a dead horse which died from starvation.

James Martin, for having six wives, all in Lancaster county, Pa., has been sent to the penitentiary for six months.

Ex-Judge William Fullerton, of Mr. Tilton's council, has bought a farm of six hundred acres near Fairfax Court-house, Virginia, and the old plantation is being constructed into a fine stock farm. Mr. Fullerton has bought a bull for which it is said he paid $5,000, to keep on his farm.

The Georgia Legislature has passed resolutions censuring the State treasurer for negligence and bad management, and directing the Governor to appoint an assistance to rectify errors and inaugurate a system; also for the investigation of the financial condition of the State. There has been no defalcation.

The House of Representatives of Alabama, by a unanimous vote, have expelled a negro member named Gaskin, for proposing to do certain things in his legislative capacity for three hundred dollars. The committee examining the charges consisted of three democrats and one white and one colored republican, and reported unanimously that he was guilty.

The employees of several of the large cotton and woolen mills in Kensington, Philadelphia, have struck for the ten per cent. reduction in their wages, which was taken off some time ago. The strike, it is thought, will be general in that district.

A breach of promise case for $50,000 was begun in the Marine Court, in New York, on Wednesday, on the part of Miss May Chamberlayne, sixteen years old, against Mr. John Bute Holmes, a well-known civil engineer, sixty years of age, the father of several grown-up children, and possessing property variously estimated at from $100,000 to $500,000.

Revenue officers in the Wytheville, Va., district made a raid through the country thereabout recently and seized fifteen distillery buildings, two hundred mash tubs, eighty-one gallons fruit brandy and ten gallons whisky. They seized and destroyed fifteen stills of 1,753 gallons capacity, destroyed 34,600 gallons mash and beer, 90 of whisky, and made fifteen arrests.

A SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—The sad drowning on Monday morning of Mrs. Curry and child, the wife and daughter of Colonel James Curry, United States army, stationed at Fortress Monroe, Va., has been announced. The Norfolk *Virginian* says:

"Mrs. Curry intended to visit the cemetery to decorate the grave of a child, and concluded to take the nearest way, which was across Mill Creek. She accordingly ordered a small skiff, and took her little daughter Lena, aged eight years, into the boat with her. They seated themselves in the stern, and before they had gotten half way across the creek a rough wave tilted the boat and threw little Lena overboard. In her hasty efforts to save her child Mrs. Curry leaned forward and overturned the craft, and both mother and daughter were drowned. The colored man who was managing the boat at the time was unable to render them any assistance, for he only saved himself by seizing and clinging to an oyster stake near by, which kept him above water until he was rescued. The bodies were found the same afternoon floating on the water within a few yards of each other."

DEATH OF MRS. GERRIT SMITH.—Mrs. Ann Carroll Fitzhugh Smith, the widow of the late Gerrit Smith, died at Peterboro', New York, on Saturday, surrounded by her children, grand-children, and other relatives. Mrs. S. was born in Hagerstown, Md., on the 11th of January, 1875. She was the daughter of William Fitzhugh, a wealthy citizen of this State, who removed to Western New York in 1812, where he purchased large tracts of land, which have since become very valuable.

The Peach Crop—A Startling Suggestion.

The State of Delaware has had largely the credit of being the producer of the greatest share of the immense produce of the peach orchards, which is carried over the Wilmington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia Railroad, on account of the various interior railroads leading from the Peninsula of Maryland and Delaware intersecting that main trunk line, and thus emptying their cars either in this city, or in Philadelphia, New York and other points. But it will probably be shown at the peach exposition which is to be held in this city in August next, under the auspices of the Maryland State Horticultural Society, that the largest portion of the peach crop from the section alluded to, and which is undoubtedly, as pronounced by the largest peach grower of America, Col. Wilkins, of Kent county, Maryland; as "the finest peach growing region of the world," is from the orchards of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. And the public will be astonished to hear that this great interest of our State is being threatened with destruction by the ravages of an insect which is calculated to do more harm than the grasshopper pleague, which is now so sadly affecting the crops of the farmers of the far West. The latter may kill the single crop upon which it depredates, and it is to be hoped will have "done its worst;" but if the peach insect is to have the sway which it is feared it may assume, the immense capital that is employed in the former, and from which it requires years before returns can be realized therefrom, will inflict a blow not only upon the landowners and orchardists, but which also will fall heavily upon other interests, in a commercial and manufacturing point of view, as well as on the general public who enjoy the delicious fruit at so small a cost.

Col. Wilkins has been engaged in the growing of fruit for twenty years, his principal crop being peaches, has given the subject of the diseases of the crop a careful observation, has presented to the public through the pages of the *American Farmer* for this month, certain facts in regard to the so-called *phylloxera* (which has played such havoc with the vineyards of France as well as elsewhere, as to have caused the interference of the Government of that country, to an extent which has caused the rooting out of the vines in whole districts to get rid of the insect), and that which has produced the *yellows*, if not the same insect, is identified in habit. Col. Wilkins says that his conclusions are the result of practical observations only, and although they may not in the main be verified by scientific research, yet he thinks they are in the main sustained by some of the experiments and investigations of entomologists. "In New Jersey," says Col. W., "the peach belongs to the past."

The same may be said of the upper part of the State of Delaware, and if this insect is to be left to its natural enemies, it will not be long before our entire peninsula, the finest peach-growing region of the world, will be brought to the same deplorable condition. May we not hope, that some one with spade and chemicals, will come to the rescue, and that through the *phylloxera vastatrix* and the *aphis persicae* be not identically the same when under the microscope, they are so in habit, and what will serve as sauce for the goose, will do so for the gander. To this end I have made some experiments, which may possibly, at some time, be made known to the public.

The millions of capital invested in the peach business of Maryland, and it may be justly termed the "horticultural specialty" of our State, renders this subject one of no secondary importance; and, as suggested, it is to be hoped that the *scientists*, as well as the *practicians*, will set themselves to work; to endeavor to find out some remedy to counteract the effects of "this profane wretch," as Mr. Pullen pronounced it.

We have not space to spare to give the views of Col. Wilkins in detail, and must be content with the following paragraph, which, in addition to what is said above will give some idea of the value of the discovery which he claims to have made; and he hopes by the aid of Professor Riley, the entomologist of Missouri, and M. Planchon the French savan, who has given so much attention to the phylloxera, that the light which begins to dawn upon this all-important subject, in which two of the most valued horticultural products, the peach and the grape, may be rescued from the fate which now threatens them. Scientists having taken a different view of the causes of the damage of the vine than that enumerated by Col. Wilkins. The latter remarks, that "to him it seems wondrous, that the first published account of this insect should have been made by Dr. Fitch, so late as 1856, when at that time nearly the whole of the peach orchards of New Jersey had been destroyed by a disease known as the yellows, which disease is now generally believed by *peach-growers* to have been caused by the aphis, the trees being affected similarly to the grape vine when infested by them. Fifty thousand acres planted in peach trees, in two counties only of that State, had been destroyed by the yellows prior to 1850. This is fact not fancy. Mr. Isaac Pullen, of Hightstown, N. J., who was an experienced nurseyman and fruit-grower, than whom no man in the State was better qualified by his intelligence and close observation, to speak ex-cathedra on this matter, showed me in June, 1858, an orchard that had been planted four years, and was then on its last legs, with millions of aphis upon the leaves, and billions more, of identically the same insect, upon the roots. Of all the trees we pulled up for examination (and we pulled till tired) the small fibrous roots were dead, and in a state of decay, whilst roots, as large as my finger, over which the hordes of Aphis just passed, to fresh fields of pasture, were entirely sapless. I was on a visit to Mr. Pullen, to learn something of the appearance of the yellows, and to get his views of the cause, and was not surprised, when he rose up from the examination of a tree, to hear him emphatically exclaim, "this is the yellows, and this is the profane wretch that causes it." All this within less than one hundred miles of Dr. Fitch, who did not know that he had so near him the grandest field ever explored by a naturalist; whilst the poor grower, ignorant of the habits of the insect that was destroying his orchard, and unable to combat with him, had quietly to submit."—*Baltimore American.*

"VESTED RIGHTS."—Armistead Johnston, a colored mail carrier, has been arrested in Pittsylvania county, Va., on the charge of shooting at Charles H. Patterson and Snead Adams, white citizens of that county. Upon a hearing of the case it was developed that Johnson claimed that as a United States mail carrier he had a vested right to ride over any white man who did not get out of his way. Mr. Patterson remonstrated with him for such conduct, whereupon Johnston drew his pistol and fired upon him, but without wounding him, and when Mr. Adams interposed for the purpose of arresting Johnston, he again drew his pistol and fired upon him also, the ball grazing his shoulder.

THE POTOMAC FISHING SEASON.—The Potomac fishing season of 1875 may be said to have commenced, though probably none of the large seines will be dipped before the 20th instant. The Alexander(Va.) Gazette mentions a number of fishing shores that are being worked, and chronicles the arrival of the first shad of the season.

Two Executions in Maryland.

To-morrow, March 12th, there will be two executions in Maryland of colored men for the murder of white women. Preparations are being made by the sheriff of Talbot county for the execution at Easton, on Friday next, of George Wheeler, colored, for the murder of a middle-aged white woman named Margaret A. Whitman, July 18, 1874. He is attended by a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and says he is prepared to die. The prisoner is about 23 years of age.

The necessary arrangements are being made also at Belair, Md., by sheriff Jarrett, of Harford county, for the execution on tomorrow, March 12th, of Joshua Griffin, colored, for the murder of Miss Susan Taylor, near Perrymansville, on the 12th of October last. The Harford *Democrat* says: The place selected is near Belair, on the almshouse farm. The execution will be as private as possible. A piece of ground thirty-two feet square will be inclosed by a high and strong board fence, and within this the gallows will be erected. No persons will be admitted within the inclosure but officers of the law and representatives of the press. The condemned man has until quite recently manifested the utmost indifference to his fate. Now, however, he appears to realize his position, and is very much depressed in spirits. He listens with increased interest to the counsel of the various ministers of the gospel who visit him from time to time, endeavoring to assist him in preparing for death. His chief spiritual adviser is Rev. David Baker, of the Colored Presbyterian Church, who visits him nearly every day, and who will probably attend him in his last moments on earth.

Early Vegetables.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writing from East Florida thus speaks of the movement going on there to produce early vegetables for northern markets.

There is a very active movement here among the planters this spring to supply the Northern market with certain kinds of early vegetables, such as peas, the choleramorbus cucumber, melons, &. Hundreds of acres of melons and cucumbers have already been set out, and if the season is at all favorable it is estimated that over five hundred thousand watermelons will be shipped from this county alone. They are sent by rail to Fernandina, from which point there is a line or three steamers running to New York. It costs by this route about ten cents to deliver a melon in New York. It is claimed that they will be ready for market, the season being favorable, by the first or at the least the middle of May. It requires from six to eight weeks to mature them here. It is difficult to say what, if any, effect these large shipments of early vegetables and fruits will have upon the Norfolk and Eastern Shore of Maryland trade in the same products. The railroad and the steamship line are offering special inducements to the producer, and encouraging liberally this new enterprise. Last spring was the first season it was attempted, and then only on a limited scale, but the result has encouraged a great number to try it this season.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.50@000
Patapsco Family,	$8.00@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	$7.25@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	120@122
" red,	117@118
Corn—white,	79@80
" yellow,	79@80
Rye,	100@00
Oats,	69@70

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1875. 1875.

SPRING.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

To the Citizens of

CAROLINE COUNTY,

THAT WE HAVE OPENED

THE SEASON OF 1875

With One Of The

LARGEST & BEST SELECTED

STOCK OF GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE

Easton Market.

WE ONLY ASK INSPECTION,

KNOWING THAT IN

QUALITY & PRICE

WE CAN INSURE SATISFACTION.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Some Beautiful Spring Styles

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CALICOS,

CASSIMERS,

A LARGE INVOICE OF

BLACK AND BROWN MUSLINS,

SHEETING,

TICKING,

&c., &c.,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

J. W. CHEEZUM, & Co.,

WASHINGTON ST., EASTON, MD.

March11-tf.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE SIZED, well broke Mule—is an excellent shafter. For terms and further particulars apply at this Office.

March11-tf.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE OF TWO WRITS OF VENditioni Exponas issued out of the Circuit Court for Caroline county and to me directed, one at the suit of Geo. W Taylor against Jas. T. Raughley and George W. Raughley, and one at the suit of Zebulon Hopkins, Executor of John Hopkins against Jas. T. Raughley, Ary A. Raughley and Geo. W. Raughley, I have seized and taken in execution as the property of Geo. W. Raughley, and will sell at public sale to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in Denton on

SATURDAY, 3d Day of April,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. of that day all the said Geo. W. Raughley's right, title and interests of in and to the following ferm, tract or parcel of land, viz:—

All that tract or parcel of land, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, adjoining the Griffith Farm, Wm. P. Richardson and others and whereon Jonathan Evitts now resides, containing 330 acres, more or less, seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Geo. W. Raughley and will be sold on the day and between hours named above to pay and satisfy said writs together with interests and costs now due or to become due thereon.

I will also by virtue of the above named writs, sell at the farm of the said George W. Raughley, at present occupied by Jonathan Evitts, on

THURSDAY, 1st day of April next,

between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following named personal property:—all the said Geo. W. Raughley's right, title, claim and interest of, in and to 3 Head of Horses, 3 Iron Brake Harrows, one Wheat Reaper, one Cart, and one Grain Fan, seized and taken in execution as the property of Geo. W. Raughley and will be sold at the time and place specified to pay and satisfy writs and costs with the interest now due or that may become due thereon.

JONATHAN EVITTS,

March11th-tds Late Sheriff.

B. F. FIELD & CO.

TAKE THIS METHOD of informing the public that they have on hand a large stock of Messrs. White & Dunning's canned Fruit, such as Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Damsons, Pears and Tomatoes, which they desire all should give a trial as we sell them at very reasonable prices. [March4-tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having unsettled accounts standing open on my old books are respectfully requested to call and settle by the first day of April, 1875. I am needing all the money due me and I will be very thankful to my old customers whose accounts have been standing open up to October 23rd, 1874, if they will please settle by money, note, due bill or in any other way, so that I can close up my old business. My books are all posted and it will only take a few moments to settle.

March4-tf. H. BLACKISTON.

Go to THOMPSON & KERSEY'S

EASTON, MARYLAND, FOR CHEAP GOODS.

LARGEST STOCK OF THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, & Mattings,

TO BE FOUND OUTSIDE OF THE CITIES.

ANOTHER NEW STOCK

JUST RECEIVED, consisting of Prints, Cassimers, Muslins and other dry Goods, all of the best quality, for sale at

Dec10-tf. THOS. M. COOPER'S.

BACON wanted at B. F. FIELD & CO.

Good Business Opportunity.

THE HOWE Machine Company,

Are reorganizing their AGENCY DEPARTMENT, and can offer better terms than ever before given to reliable, energetic men to sell their

NEW LIGHT-RUNNING Sewing Machines

IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Apply at or address

NO. 38 NORTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

N. B. Applicants for country territory must be able to furnish horses.

Facts

FOR THINKING PEOPLE

There are a few, perhaps half a dozen

Sewing Machines

of real excellence, differing from one another more or less in principle, construction and adaptation; one being suitable for tailoring another for bootwork, another for family use, &c., &c., the rest are inferior, and by far the greater number

ARE WORTHLESS.

It is note worthy that the sewing machine for which the highest premium was awarded at the World's Fair in New York in 185 long since sunk into merited oblivion. The past fifteen years has seen numerous machines with high sounding pretensions, rise with flourish, confound the simple and vanish. So will it be while credulity lasts.

Time Tries all Things.

Use only furnishes the final test. As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is, or may be, the act of a life-time, care should be taken to get what time and use have approved.

During the past six years the Howe Machine Co. have made and sold over

600,000

SEWING MACHINES,

and to-day, though manufacturing at the rate of one per minute can hardly supply the demand. What better evidence is needed to prove that the public have decided that they are

THE BEST.

CHARLES A. DUNNING,

Denton, Md.,

Is sole agent for the sale of the

GENUINE HOWE

Sewing Machines

In Caroline County, and offers them to the public on most liberal terms.

Sept24-1y.