American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning, April 8 1875

Connecticut Election.

This State voted for Governor, Congressmen and State Legislature on Monday last. The Democrats have elected three out of the four Congressmen and Ingersoll, Democrat, is certainly elected Governor. The Senate is largely Democratic, but the Republicans make large gains in the lower House.

The Spring Freshets.

The breaking of an ice gorge on the creek running into the Hudson, at Kingston, N. Y., Saturday, precipitated a vast mass of ice upon the shipping in the creek, carrying away the steamer Norwich, the ferry-boat Lark, propeller Shindan and five barges, all of which were damaged, beside sinking one barge coal laden. The ice gorged at the mouth of the creek, but passed. The gorge at Hudson, N. Y., blocked the passage of railroad trains.—Travel was impeded at Port Jervis fourteen hours by high water washing away a portion of the Delaware trestle work. The ice below Albany had disappeared and the flood there subsided. Freshets are overflowing the New England rivers; much damage is apprehended, and some of the mills will have to shut down in consequence.

The Susquehanna was again on the rise, on Sunday, this time in consequence of the natural loosening of the grip of winter in the thousands of streams that feed it, as well as the rapid thawing of the masses of ice that have blocked it up at various points. At Port Deposit the water was within two feet of the height attained by the great flood of 1865, and part of the Maine street, several lumberyards and wharves were flooded.

The Dragons of the Pews.

In an article of the above title in *Scribner's* for March, Dr. Holland writes as follows:

"Let us have a plain word about the greed for sermons, so prevalent in these latter days. We doubt whether there ever was a time in the history of the Christian Church when its ministers were placed in so awkward, difficult and unjust a position as there are to-day. Great, expensive edifices of worship are built, for which the builders run heavily in debt. That debt can only be handled, the interest on it paid, and the principle reduced, by filling it with a large and interested congregation. That congregation cannot be collected and held without brilliant preaching. Brilliant preaching is scarce, because, and only because, brilliant men are scarce, and scarcer still the brilliant men who have the gift of eloquence. So soon, therefore, as a man shows that he cannot attract the crowd, "down goes his house." He may be a scholar, a saint, a man whose example is the sweetest sermon that a human life ever uttered, a lovely friend, a faithful pastor, a wise spiritual adviser, and even a sermonizer of rare attainments and skill, but if he cannot draw a crowd by the attractive gifts of popular eloquence, he must be sacrificed to the exigencies of finance. The church must be filled, the interest on the debt must be paid, nothing can do this but a man who will "draw." The whole thing is managed like a theatre. If an actor cannot draw full houses, the rent cannot be paid. So the actor is dismissed and a new one is called to take his place.

There is an old-fashioned idea that a church is built for the purposes of worship. It is not a bad idea; and that exhibition of Christianity which presents a thousand lazy people sitting boldly upright in their best clothes, gorging sugar-plums, is not a particularly brilliant one. It was once supposed that a Christian had something to do, even as a laymen, and that a pastor was a leader and director in Christian work. There certainly was a time when the burden of a church was not laid crushingly upon the shoulders of its minister, and when Christian men and women stood by the man who was true to his office and true to them. We seemed to have outlived it, and a thousand American churches, particularly among the centers of population, are groaning over discomfiture in the sad results. Instead of paying their own debts like men, they lay them on the backs of their floundering ministers, and if they cannot lift them, they go hunting for spinal columns that will, or tongues that hold a charm for their dissipation. It is a wrong and a shame which ought to be abolished, just as soon as sensible men have read this article.

Opposition to the Road Law.

In selling the public roads, under the new road law, the Commissioners complain that they found the old Supervisors the greatest obstacles to contend against. They generally refused to bid, and stood around deprecating the system and throwing cold water on the sale, losing no opportunity to present obstacles to the successful sale of the roads. Like Othello, their occupation's gone, and these old rats find the public crib shut against their depredations, in future. The glorious privilege of sitting on the fence and lounging under shade trees by the road side at the county's expense, and making bills against the county for boys and superannuated men for carrying shovels on their shoulders along the roads, is played out, and the old ring of supervisors, who had come to look upon the public roads as their exclusive property, are disgusted with the new arrangement. "What is the use of us voting the '*Dimocrat*' ticket," they ask, "if we ain't to have a road to pay us for our votes and for keeping up the party."—*Cecil Whig.*

A Fresh Water Spring in the Sea.—Lieut. R. D. Hitchcock, U. S. N., assistant coast survey, commanding the steamer *Endeavor*, reports: "We have found just above Mantanzas Inlet, about two and a half miles from shore, in latitude 29 degrees, 46 minutes and 8 seconds north, longitude 81 degrees, 12 minutes and 15 seconds west, what is apparently a fresh water spring. The water at the surface is violently disturbed for a space of about thirty feet in diameter. The first day we crossed this place the water was coming up with such violence as to throw the ship from her course, and the second time, although it was smooth, the vessel could be kept on her course but for a short time.—The sounding in the centre of the spring gave twenty-three fathoms, and a specimen of the bottom of very clear, broken, small shells. The soundings from the centre to the limits of the disturbed water decreased to nine fathoms. The water at surface is brackish." The superintendant has directed minute examination of the spring and its immediate locality to be made.

News and Other Items.

Mr. Evarts' fee, it is now stated positively, will be $20,000.

The Sultan of Turkey employs in his palace 6,000 servants.

Rev. John Hall, the noted Presbyterian, gets $10,000 a year in gold.

Two banks have just been started in San Francisco, one with a capitol of $10,000,000 and the other two with a capital of $50,000,000.

A negro woman named Aunt Leah, formerly a cook at Capon Springs, West Virginia, died last week, her age, well authenticated, being 114 years.

According to the late report there are 22,547 granges in the country, with a membership of 1,800,000.

Senator Sumner's funeral and memorial services cost Boston $3,795.73.

The loss in the neighborhood of Port Deposit, by the recent freshet, is estimated at $100,000.

The London Times, reviewing the Moody and Sankey revival, considers the movement transitory, although long to be remembered as a curious feature of religious life.

The total number of hogs packed in the West from the 1st of November to the 1st of March is given at 5,057,700.

Every pound of coal requires the oxygen of 150 feet of air to consume it.

The Suez canal during the last business year paid a dividend of six per cent. upon the entire cost of construction.

The national debt decreased during the month of March $3,681,210, and since June 30, 1874, $9,453,462.

The Tennessee Legislature has submitted to the people a constitutional amendment providing for the meeting of that body once in four years.

The total cotton production for the last three years, in the Southern States, reaches the enormous aggregate of 11,750,000 bales, worth at the lowest figure $725,000,000.

The Khedive of Egypt wants to borrow $75,000,000, at twelve per cent. interest payable monthly, just to get rid of a little floating debt he has of about the same amount.

The name of Abe Hummell, a New York Lawyer, has been stricken from the roll of attorneys and counsel in that State, because of his having bribed a magistrate to punish a prisoner.

The two largest mixed colleges in the country are Oberlin and Michigan University. Of the 1,330 students at Oberlin 633 are women; of the 1,191 at Michigan University 100 are women.

The Erie Railway Company announces the following reduced rates for first-class tickets from New York, commencing April 5; to Cincinnati, $15; to Louisville, $18; to Omaha, $34. Proportionate reductions will be made from Philadelphia.

A gentleman has offered to pay off the debt on Bishop Cheney's Reformed Episcopal Church in Chicago on the curious condition that he will prove to the proposer's satisfaction the superhuman origin of the Scriptures.

Mr. Mori, formerly minister for Japan at Washington, was married in Yeddo Thursday, according to the American ceremony. The event produced a sensation.

Mr. John N. J. Monks, and two of his children, were burned to death at Boardville, N. J., on Friday morning, by the destruction of the dwelling in which they lived.

Michigan's new liquor law forbids sales to miners and habitual drunkards, and also contains a provision for the punishment of drunkards who buy, as well as persons who sell, in violation of the act.

Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer of Boston, now under sentence of death, has expressed to the sheriff his perfect willingness to suffer execution, provided that newspaper reporters are prevented from witnessing it.

The great Geyser quicksilver mine suit in Nevada has been decided in favor of the defendants. Judge Garber, of Staunton, Va., was counsel for the winning side and received a fee of $25,000.

The ice in the Hudson is gorged six miles below Albany, New York, and teams yet cross the river near Hudson. The piers, railroad depots and several districts along the docks at Albany are flooded, the river being 15 feet above low water mark.

Andrea Egner and George Rufer, who were convicted of the murder, in Cincinnati, Ohio, of Herman Schilling, on the 7th of November last, have been sentenced to be hanged on Tuesday, July 13.

S. Crozier of Silkville, Kan., has raised this season 150,000 silk worms and sold their eggs in France for $1,290. Two acres of Mulberry trees, four years old, furnished the food for the crop. Mr. Crozier says that "Kansas will produce the best quality of silk cheaper than any country in the world."

W. C. McDonald, a former deputy postmaster in Kansas, was arrested in Lock Haven, Pa., on Friday, on the charge of embezzling public moneys and the contents of letters. The accused, who is a brother of the United States Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, was released on $6,000.

B. Grats Brown and ex-Representative Stanard, of Missouri, participated in a spelling match held recently in St. Louis.—They both "went down" on "bamboozle."

The whole of the business portion of the village of Ticonderoga, N. Y., was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Robert MaKenna, a leading republican politician of Tennesee, has been sentenced at Memphis to five years imprisoment for marrying his former wife's granddaughter violation of State law.

Among the possessions of a white woman who died in the city almshouse, Richmond, Va., a few days since, was the diploma given to General John M. Scofield upon his graduation from West Point in 1853. The woman was in General Scholfield's employ while he was in command in Richmond.

A little girl only nine years old has travelled alone from Farmington, Minn., to Searsport, Me., her only passport being a letter from a Masonic Lodge stating that her father was a mason and she an orphan. Asked how she got along, she answered, everybody I met was a mason."

Edgar A. Poe is to have a $1,500 monument. The necessary sum was raised for him by the Public School Teachers' Association of Baltimore.

Governor Porter, of Tenn., has pardoned ex-State Senator McKenna, who was recently sentenced to five year's in the penitentiary for marrying his former wife's granddaughter.

On Friday evening William Orr, aged 71 years, fell into the Creek at Londoning, Allegany county, Md., and was drowned. Three or four days ago he was notified of a legacy of $20,000 from a relative in England.

The shipyard of the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company, at Wilmington, Del., it is said, is now supplied with work enough to keep work going for a year. Besides a new monitor and two new Morgan steamers which are to be built, a large number of steamers are awaiting repairs at their yards.

National Issues.

Hon. James G. Blaine, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, addressed a large and attentive audience at New Haven, Connecticut, last week and so fairly and fully presented national issues that they ought to be read and pondered by all serious and reflecting minds. National questions are frankly stated and ably discussed.

He said that democratic papers were finding fault because the republicans in the Northern States persisted in discussing the issues which grew out of the war and still remained unsettled, when it was undeniable that the democratic party in the Southern States in every county and township were discussing these same issues from precisely the opposite point of view. For the republican party to abandon these issues, which involve the questions of citizenship, of free suffrage and the supremacy of the constitution, with its amendments, would be to surrender and disband their organization before the legitimate ends of the great struggle had been fully attained. If he was pointed to expressions of democratic acquiescence in these results he must receive them with caution, because the condition of the South did not correspond to these assurances of acquiescence. In this remark he was not specially referring to personal outrages—elegantly termed the "bloody shirt" issue by the democracy—but to the general condition of inequality and oppression under the law which prevailed in so many of the Southern States.

Nor had he confidence in the efforts or intention of the democratic party to pacify and harmonize the South on the basis of submission to law and order. Look at the course of the democratic members of the House of Representatives in the settlement of the Louisiana question. The final recommendation of the Louisiana committee—and it was certainly a very able committee, not rash or partisan or prejudiced—was to do two things, viz: Correct the errors of the republican enrolling board and give the Legislature in its popular branch to the democrats; second, to recognize Gov. Kellogg as the de facto Executive of the State, as President Grant had wisely and necessarily done. This seemed to be not only a fair adjustment, but it was really the only adjustment practicable; any other would have involved wrong on the one hand or anarchy on the other. And yet every democrat in the House save alone Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, voted against permitting the subject to be even introduced; voted against allowing the committee to report the adjustment; voted against even giving to Congress an opportunity to bring peace to that distracted State; voted to continue disorder; voted to invite a repetition of the audacious revolution of September 14th; voted that discord might hold high carnival in that riot-ridden State, if only thereby the prospect of a democratic victory could be enhanced. And if to-day law and order have supremacy in Louisiana; if to-day revolution and anarchy are kept out, you owe the result wholly to the fact that the republicans were enabled to outvote the democrats in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Blaine said he had never sought to play the part of an alarmist, and had no possible desire to appear sensational, but he ventured to say to the people of Connecticut that it was a safe thing for the people of this country not to put the democratic party in the way of obtaining control of the national government. Such a result would be the beginning of a policy of reaction of which no man could see the end—a policy so violent that under the impetus acquired from victory, and the confidence growing out of power, it would rush probably to the wildness of a counter revolution, overturning or setting aside, or at least unsettling many of the now accepted and most important points of public policy.

The aim of the democratic party now is to consolidate the South, and then secure as much Northern support as may possibly be obtained. And it is a most startling fact that with the united electoral votes of the former slave States they need but a fraction of the Northern vote to give them the government. Look at the figures:

With Colorado admitted, the total electoral vote will be 369, of which 185 constitute a majority. The Southern States united can give 138 votes, leaving only 47 to be obtained out of the 231 that belong to the North. The three States of New York, Connecticut and California can give these 47 votes, and your own prosperous State is one that is always found on the list of those who wish to control the government by this combination; and if this design could succeed it would only be history repeating itself.

Against an overwhelming majority of the free States, in 1856, a small fraction of them united with the South and were enabled to fasten the Buchanan dynasty upon the country, with all the unnumbered evils that followed. Are you in Connecticut—I speak to you not as republicans, and not as democrats—but are you, as Connecticut men, ready and willing to have the political strength of your State used in an "unholy alliance," by which the government is to be taken from the men who fought for the Union and handed over to the control of those who fought to destroy the Union? For to this complexion will the impending crisis come.

Mr. Blaine said he reposed no faith in any special form of additional coercive legislation by Congress, nor would he advise or consent to any interference with an existing State government, except under the express terms of the constitution, and under an exigency so pressing as to involve the public safety. What is wanted is not more law, but a better public opinion, and the only way to bring that about is for the Northern States to hold the political power of the country tenaciously and unwaveringly in the hands of those who held the country together in its hour of extremist peril. It is the belief of the South that a small section of the North can be detached, and this tends continually to consolidate the South on the issue of caste and color.

Let Northern firmness be as conspicuous and as enduring in peace as it was in war and the South will weary of the contest and divide on other issues. I make this appeal to the North, said Mr. Blaine, not from unkindness or prejudice towards the South. God knows I have neither towards that people. I would do all in my power to restore kindly feeling, to recall prosperity, to build up her waste places, and to make every acre, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, fertile and productive and profitable. I would have every man in the South, as I would have every man in the North, feel that the Union was formed, as the constitution declares, "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" and I would have every voter realize that it is impossible to exaggerate the extent and importance of his responsibility.—When the name and authority of the Union shall be everywhere respected; when the majesty of the law is everywhere recognized; when the rights of the humblest are everywhere conceded; when freedom of speech is nowhere denied; when Wendell Phillips and General Logan can speak as freely in Georgia as Gordon and Lamar can in New Hampshire, and when every man entitled to suffrage shall be freely accorded the privilege of voting, the necessity for further appeals to the loyalty of the nation will have passed away.

The great mass of the people in this country, of all parties, desire peace, cordiality and kind feeling between the North and the South, and all wise statesmanship should look to that end. The democratic leaders, anxious to prove the reconstruction policy of the republicans a failure, have not lent their aid to bring about harmony; but on the contrary, the Southern leaders of that party have sullenly refused their co-operation, and the Northern leaders, with ill-concealed delight, have really made this refusal the basis of an arraignment and denunciation of the republican policy. It is to day the evident interest and desire of the republican party to have peace, and it is quite certain that the democrats think that disorder leads to their advantage. Moreover, the peace which the republicans desire is based on right and justice and patriotism, and will necessarily be permanent; while the policy of the democrats is one of reaction if not of revolution, leading inevitably to fresh troubles, of which no man can see the end. Can the people of Connecticut—can the people of the nation—hesitate between the issues thus presented?

Mr. Beecher on Vocations.

At the last Friday night meeting at Plymouth Church, Mr. Beecher gave some wholesome advice as to the duty of every man confining himself to his true calling. Said he:

"Some of you have the gift of speech, and may become public speakers. Then it is the line of your duty. A man because he is hard, harsh, dry man, is not necessarily an unchristian man. [Laughter.] Make the best of that which God has put into your hands. Some of you are persons with qualities for business. I have seen men who thought they had a call to the ministry—that is, they wanted to be ministers and they were conscious of it, and they supposed it was a call. They were slow to learn, they had no power of speech, they were dry. But their conscience leads them into the ministry, and they stay there for years, until at last, by the providence of God, they are elected to be secretary of some society. [Laughter.] It just suits them. They were born for it. People say it is wrong, and look upon it as an awful sin. The mistake was not in going out of it, but in going into it. [Laughter.]

"Now if a man is a lawyer, and is converted he don't want to become a preacher. Why, my dear friends, there are as good men as ministers. [Laughter.] There is usefulness outside of the pulpit. Don't you know that the greatest part of human affairs are outside of the Church? Don't you know that the humanity of man is outside? The field is not in the church, the field is in the world. So then be a merchant, but be a Christian merchant; be a lawyer, but be a Christian lawyer; be a servant, be an editor [laughter,] be a reporter. There are duties even for them.—[Long and continued laughter.] The true calling of every man is to do his duty in his place."

Birch on Congressmen.

"Ad," said Mr. Birch at the San Francisco Minstrels, "Ad, where's your brother Ebenezer? I h'ain't seen him around for a year or two."

"Ebenezer?" said Mr. Ryman reflectively. "Ebenezer has gone away for a few years."

"Anything happened to him?"

"Well, yes. To tell you the truth, Billy, Ebenezer fell into bad habits. He lost that fine perception which enables a man to distinguish between his own property and that of his fellows, so that he forgot himself at times and became absorbtive to to that degree that he scooped in, as it were, any little portable article he came across, no matter to whom it belonged."

"Your narrative grieves me," said Mr. Birch. "It lacerates me deeply to know that Ebenezer should have so lost his memory, and I should think it would have made trouble."

"It did," said Ad. "The people called the police. Ebenezer protested at the trial that his prosecutors were trying to blackmail him, but the Judge said that Ebenezer had been stealing, and he sent him to the State Prison for five years.—By the way, Mr. Birch, I have not seen your brother Eliphalet for a year or two. I do sincerely trust that nothing has happened to Eliphalet."

"Liph?" said Mr. Birch. "Liph's all right. He went to Congress a couple of years ago, and he's a stealin' yet.

An Unusual Occurrence.

A CHILD SEVERELY BITTEN AND DISFIGURED BY RATS.

The Seaford *Citizen* says that on Saturday afternoon a negro woman named Anderson, living on the Nanticoke, put her child, aged two years, to sleep and after laying it in the cradle went out doors to attend to some work. In a short time the screams of the little one attracted her attention and she rushed into the house. As she did so a sight met her gaze that for a moment completely paralyzed her. Running about the floor, and jumping from the cradle, in the endeavor to escape, were a large number of house rats. At last, realizing the situation of her child, she hastened to the cradle, and quickly picked it up. It was bitten in some 8 or 10 places and was very much disfigured. Medical aid was summoned and at present the child is doing well.

Sermon from a Centenarian.—The Rev. Father Boehm, who is more than one hundred years of age, and the oldest Methodist minister in the United States, preached in Jersey City, New Jersey, last week. The venerable man was introduced by Bishop Janes in an extended and appropriate address. The aged minister was somewhat feeble, but his voice was firm and clear, and could be distinctly heard in every part of the church. He said: "My dear brethren, I feel very dependent, and I trust you will offer up your prayers to God that He may assist me to once more proclaim His truths." He then announced his text, and occupied ten minutes in the delivery of his sermon, the substance of it fully proving that he still retains much of his mental vigor. At the close he pronounced a solemn benediction, and bade the conference and the congregation farewell.

A Cause of Typhoid Fever.—Dr. Betson, a medical inspector of Leeds, England, has given to the public some important facts on this subject. He states that toward the close of the year 1872 the fever appeared in Leeds in isolated places in districts where the sanitary conditions were good. The cause of this for some time completely baffled discovery, but it was found that a milk dealer, residing in the centre of town, supplied every house in which the fever was present. But the dealer got his milk from a farm hou e, and his family were all well. Upon visiting the farm house, six persons were found to be suffering from typhoid fever, lying in a room adjoining that in which the milk cans were kept, and nursed by the woman who managed the dairy. Of the eighty persons attacked fourteen died. A dairy man in Glasgow having fever in his house supplied seventy-three families in different streets, and in these there were thirty-six cases of fever.

There are 7,000 more women than men in the District of Columbia.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.00@650
Patapsco Family,	$8.00@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	$7.25@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	130@133
" red,	128@130
Corn—white,	86@87
" yellow,	84@86
Rye,	105@110
Oats,	68@69

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. LOCKERMAN,

AUCTIONEER,

FEDERALSBURG, MD.

Respectfully announces his readiness to call sales in any part of Caroline, Talbot or Dorchester counties.

Terms, $2.50 per day.

MD. & DEL. RAILROAD.

Change of Hours.

On and after *Wednesday, April 7th* 1875

Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave	Pass. No. 1.	Frt. No. 2. THURSDAYS ONLY.
Easton	5.20 A.M.	10.50 A. M.
Woodland	5.45	11.10
Cordova	5.55	11.25
Hillsborough	6.10	11.35
Ridgeley	6.20	11.50
Greensboro'	6.40	12.10 P. M.
Goldsboro'	6.55	12.25
Henderson	7.10	12.40
Marydell	7.25	12.50
Slaughter's	7.40	1.05
Kenton	7.55	1.20
Clayton [ar]	8.15	1.35
Wilmington	10.15	3.50
Philadelphia	11.45	5.25
Baltimore	1.15	8.15
New York	5.10	10.22

GOING SOUTH.

Leave	Frt. No. 3.	Pass. No. 4. THURSDAYS ONLY.
New York	11.55 P. M.	12.25 P. M.
Baltimore	7.30 A. M.	2.45
Philadelphia	8.30	5.15
Wilmington	10.10	6.40
Clayton	12.00 M.	8.30
Kenton	12.20 P. M.	8.45
Slaughter's	12.35	9.00
Marydell	12.50	9.15
Henderson	1.05	9.25
Goldsboro'	1.15	9.35
Greensboro'	1.30	9.50
Ridgeley	1.55	10.05
Hillsboro'	2.10	10.15
Cordova	2.25	10.35
Woodland	2.35	10.40
Easton [ar]	2.50	10.55

Train No. 2 will have Passenger Car attached, and will be subject to delays incident to freight business.

All freights must be at the various stations in time to be loaded and manifested at least thirty (30) minutes before the starting of the trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours. J. L. CALDWELL, Supt.

4-8-tf.

To Those Contemplating Building or Repairing.

THE IMPRESSION has gone abroad, because of my having engaged in farming operations and having removed to the country, that I had given up my regular business of HOUSE CARPENTERING, but I would inform the public that I am ready at all times to take contracts for new buildings or to alter, change, or repair old ones.

I have also reduced my wages from $2 to $1.50 per day where myself and hands are furnished with board, &c. Those having work in my line will address me at Preston, Caroline county, Md., where all orders will receive prompt attention.

4-1-6m. S. H. FLUHARTY.

Public Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, the undersigned, as executor of the last will and testament of James B. Morgan, dec'd. will sell on

THURSDAY, 8th DAY OF APRIL,

at the late residence of said dec'd., in Talbot county, near Hillsborough, all the personal property of said dec'd., consisting of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

One four wheel top Carriage and Harness, One Horse Cart and Harness, Plows, Harrows, and Cultivators, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Scythes and Cradles, 3 head of good Horses, one of them a superior roadster, Several head of Cows and Yearlings, Blade & Top Fodder, crop of wheat now growing And many other articles not enumerated.

The Terms of Sale

as prescribed by the Court are for all sums of and under $10 cash, for all sums over that amount a credit of 6 months, with interest from day of sale, will be given, by the purchaser giving his note with security approved by the executor. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with — The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. C. CARTER,
Executor of Jas. B. Morgan, dec'd.
Henry Irwin, Auctioneer. (4-1.tds.

Maryland Steamboat Co. of Baltimore.

Spring Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY APRIL 5th the Steamer

HIGHLAND LIGHT

will leave Denton every Monday at 12 o'clock noon, stopping at Potter's Landing, Gilpin's Point, and Hog Island; and leave Medford's Wharf every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.; stopping at Cabin Creek, Chancelor's Point, Shermans, Cambridge, Wallack's, Clora's Point, Oxford, Double Mills, and Easton; arriving in Baltimore early the following morning.

Returning, leave Baltimore from Pier 3 Light St., foot of Camden, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, P. M. —the Tuesdays and Thursdays trip terminating at Medford's Wharf, and the Saturday trip extending to Denton, making all the landings as above. Makes close connection with the Maryland and Delaware Rail Road at Easton, and the Dorchester and Delaware Rail Road at Cambridge.

Freight taken at lowest rates.

4-1-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.

CHEAP NOTIONS to be had at B. F FIELD & CO.

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.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

THE "LARGE STOCK" OF SPRING DRY GOODS HAVE JUST ARRIVED AT THE EMPORIUM OF

THOMPSONS & KERSEY'S, Easton, Md.,

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