American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON MARYLAND.

A Gloomy View.

A correspondent of the Lewiston (Maine) *Journal*, writing from Calaveras county, California, under date of May 1st, strongly advises Eastern people to remain at home. His communication is as follows:

"The hard times at the East, and the glowing accounts of the Pacific coast, have had a tendency to fill California with immigrants. During the past winter and present spring more than 100,000 people from the Eastern and Middle States, have arrived here, and still continue to come, at the rate of 300 to 500 a day, led by golden promises of cheap land and high wages.—Now, while not saying a word against this State, I still have an interest in the people of my native State, and wish to say a warning word to those, if any there may be, who contemplate joining the vast army of Westward emigrants, for I consider that this matter has been over done.

"There are many persons and companies who and which for some time past have been making a great effort to bring people here by issuing flaming circulars, containing glowing descriptions of the country, its beauties of scenery and climate, its wonderful agricultural resources, and its thousands acres of public land open to preemption or to be bought for a few dollars, and the great demand for all kinds of laborers.

"Lecturers and newspapers have told the same story, and what is the result?—The cities and country are full of men seeking work, and many are returning to the East in any way they can, having spent their last dollar in the search of work.

The papers all over the State are beginning to see that they have drawn an elephant and are now trying to get rid of him. California is at present an agricultural State, depending on its one great crop for existence. When that fails everything else is prostrated. There is no manufacturing of any importance to furnish employment, and if the wheat crop fails thousands who depend either directly or indirectly upon that for support, are suddenly destitute.

"Then as to public lands. To be sure there are many acres of unoccupied territory, but it is likely to remain so for many years to come, unless men can be made to believe that mountain sides that will produce nothing but rocks and chaparral, and which a goat can hardly climb, and sandy deserts that only for a few weeks in spring produce a few green weeds and flowers, are desirable locations and worth the few dollars an acre asked for them by the government. Nearly all the government land that can be made produce *anything* is already taken up and held at high prices.

"If the season is favorable many can get work in the harvest field at good pay, but that only lasts for a few months, and then the laborer, with his blanket on his back, must start again in search of work, now and then, perhaps, finding a job for a few days, but nothing permanent till the next season. This year the prospect is very poor, as there was no late rains, and the wheat crop will in many sections be a failure.

"California is a large State, with ample territory and resources to support a large population, but it must come by degrees.—The nervous push and crowding so characteristic of her people, will not work in building up a large and powerful State.—In time, when the people here wake up to the true condition of affairs, establish manufactories with some millions of their idle capital, divide up some of the largest tracts of country and place them upon reasonable terms, then will they be ready to welcome all who may wish to come.

"Nature has done everything for California. Gold, silver, timber, iron, coal and all kinds of minerals abounds, and better than all, abundance of water stored in natural reservoirs among her eternal hills, sufficient to turn her vast desert plains into the garden of the world. But of what use is it at present? The surplus money goes to San Francisco, and those who control it prefer gambling in Washoe stocks to investing it in the improvement of their own State.

"And still the cry for more people. At present there are laborers enough—more than can find employment. And my advice to any laboring man who contemplate emigrating to this coast, is, "Think twice before going West."

Preaching for the Masses.

The Christian sanctuary is not a high school for the technical education of a few pupils, but a free public school for the instruction of the whole world; the rich and the poor meet together; the master and the servant, the old man and the little child; the strong and the weak are all there, and upon them all the rain of a common blessing should descend. Loss of sympathy is loss of power. If as preachers we become separated from the common mass by betaking ourselves to some speciality of vocation, as, for example, the refutation of sceptics who never listen to us, and the destruction of the theories of whose existence nine tenths of our hearers are totally unaware, we shall cut ourselves off from those currents of sympathy upon whose sight use so much of ministerial usefulness depends. From the ministry of pedantic debaters, mothers (whose lives oscillate between pain and cure) will retire without a word that can make the families glad; little children will escape as from a great weariness, and men of business will turn away with the pain of grievous disappointment; and thus the man who should have come down upon human life as an angel charged with messages from the secret places of the Most High, will become a mere chatterer of unprofitable words, talking an unknown tongue to men who long for truth and love.—*Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D.*

The Pint of Ale.

I once heard John Rose Dix relate an anecdote illustrative of the elements of ease and comfort which working men are apt to cast thoughtlessly away, and of the many hepls to' independence which they neglect.

A Manchester calico printer was, on his wedding day, asked by his wife to allow her two half-pints of ale a day as her share of "extra comforts.' He made the bargain, but not cheerfully, for, though a drinker himself (fancying, no doubt, that he could not well do without), he would have preferred a perfectly sober wife.—They both worked hard. John loved his wife, but he could not break away from the old associations of the ale-house, and when not in the factory, or at his meals, he was with his boon companions.

His wife made the small allowance meet her housekeeping expenses, keeping her cot neat and tidy, and he could not complain that she insisted upon her daily pint of ale, while he, very likely, drank two or three quarts. Once in a while the wife succeeded by gentle, loving artifice, in drawing her husband home an hour or two earlier than usual, and very rarely did she pursuade him to spend a whole evening in her company.

They had been married a year, and on the morning of their wedding anniversary, John looked with real pride upon the neat and comely person of his wife, and with a touch of remorse in his look and tone, he said:

"Mary, we'n no holiday sin' we were wed, an' only that we havn't a penny in the world we'd take a jaunt to the village to see the mither.'

"Would'st like to go, John?' she asked, There was a tear with her smile, for it touched her heart to hear him speak tenderly as in the old times. "If thee'd like to go, John, I'll stand treat.'

"Thou stand treat, Mary! Hast got a fortune left thee?'

"Nay,' she said, but I'm gotten the o' ale.'

"Gotten what, wife?'

"The pint o' ale,' she repeated.

And thereupon she went to the hearth, and from beneath one of the stone flags drew forth a stocking, from which she poured upon the table the sum of 365 threepences—£4' 11s., 2d.—exclaiming.

"See, John, thee can have the holiday.

"What is this?' he asked in amaze.

"It's my daily pint o' ale, John.'

He was conscious stricken as well as charmed.

"Mary, hasn't thee had thy share? Then I'll ha' no more fro' this day!'

And he was as good as his word. They had their holiday with the old mother; and Mary's little capital, saved from the "pints o' ale,' was the seed from which, as the years rolled on, grew shop, factory, warehouse, country-seat and carriage, with happiness health, peace, honor, and renown.

How Much was he Worth?

There is a terrible significence in the questions we sometimes ask upon the death of a wealthy man, if we only understood the real significence of the question, "How much was he worth?' we ask. And the angels might reply, "Worth? He wasn't worth anything. His money was worth something. His body is worth something, as a source of fertility to the soil. But he wasn't worth anything.' So we vary the question: "Yes, yes, but how much did he leave?' "Oh, leave?' it might be answered: "Yes, I will tell you. He had houses, lots, bonds, stocks, gold, notes, merchandise, farms. And he left—great God! he left them all. He carried nothing with him. Naked and destitute came he into the world, and as naked and destitute he did go the way whence he came.—He carried nothing; neither land, nor money, nor yet did he carry with him the blessing of the poor. He left all—he carried nothing away with him.' But his neighbor has died; a man who was not known on 'Change, nor in the tax list.—"And what has he left?' we may say, or perhaps, curiously ask. "Left?' he has left nothing; but he has taken much with him. He has gone to heaven laden with the blessings and gratitude of the poor, of the helpless, of the young, of the widow, of the friendless; of those whom he, by his counsels and his acts, and his prayers, had blessed; of those whose poverty he had relieved, whose ignorance he had enlightened, whose darkness he had dispelled, whose bodies and souls he had fed.'—When Wilberforce died, Daniel O'Connell said: "He has gone up to heaven bearing a million broken fetters in his hand.' Happy he, whatever he may leave, or may not leave, on earth, who goes thus freighted into the other world.—*Good Words.*

Very Useful Receipts.

Black shoes may be bronzed by a strong solution of anilin red in alcohol.

Gray marble hearths can be rubbed with linseed oil, and no spots will show.

Butter will remove tar spots. Soap and water will afterwards take out the grease stain.

To prevent moths in carpets, wash the floor before laying them with spirits of turpentine or benzine.

Gold bronze for furniture is a mixture of copal varnish mixed with gold-colored bronze powder. The last is bisulphate of tin.

Sprigs of wintergreen or ground ivy will drive away red ants; branches of wormwood will serve the same purpose for black ants.

A teaspoonful of powdered borax dissolved in a quart of tepid water is good for cleaning old black dresses of silk, cashmere or alpaca.

Straw matting should be washed with a cloth dampened in salt water. Indian meal sprinkled over it and thoroughly swept out will also cleanse it finely.

Frosted glass, useful for screens, etc., is made by laying the sheets horrizontally and covering them with a strong solution of sulphate of zinc. The salt crystalizes on drying.

A MAN may be redeemed by love; but it is entirely different with his note.

Cape Cod Cranberries.

As for the Cape girls, it's a pretty sight to see them picking cranberries. With rosy cheeks and rippling laughter and bursts of song; with a shout for the baby girl who proudly carries up her tiny cupful to be measured and written down to her credit; with pleasant jokes over the sorting and barreling; with kindly emulation and neighborly helpfulness—the picking goes on. I wonder if it will be discovered by womankind that a sun-bonnet and calico dress are as dangerous to the male heart as the costliest satin and diamonds.

The cranberry is one of the most important products of the Cape. It is grown, as every body knows, on bogs that have been drained and redeemed; and thus the cranberry patch lies usually in a kind of a bowl, and you look down upon it from the road. The crimson fruit is concealed beneath a tangled mass of russet vine; and the patch looks sufficiently commonplace until it is enlivened by the gay colors of a little army of pickers. Harwich is the principal seat of the cranberry culture on the Cape, and the importance of this industry may be seen from the fact that this little town, of about three thousand inhabitants, exported in 1873 over eighty thousand dollars worth of cranberries—nearly twenty-seven dollars a head for every man, woman, and child in the town. This is the product of brains applied to agriculture. The Cape has a great many fresh water ponds, and much swamp and bog land. Twenty-five years ago these bogs were worthless; now they form the most valuable land on the Cape. Patient labor, intelligently directed, makes a redeemed swamp bear from two to four hundred dollars per acre per annum; and the cranberry culture has done much to enrich the people of Cape Cod, and to afford pleasant employment to women and girls during the picking season.—*Harper's Magazine for June.*

Daniel in the Hands of a Quaker.

Nantucket people enjoy a reputation for smartness; and even Daniel Webster found his match there. The story was told by Mr. Webster himself, as follows:

"The Court held a term on the island periodically. There was not much litigation, but the suits were heavy—relating to ships, whale-fishing, and oil. The Judges and lawyers usually went over from the continent and spend a week or ten days, and finish the business of the session.—One day one of the Friends of the island called at my office in Boston, and said:—"Friend Daniel! what wilt thou ask to come down to Nantucket and plead a case for me before the Judge?' I will go for a thousand dollars.' "That is too much, friend Daniel.' "But I will have to go down Saturday, and perhaps remain the whole week following. I would as soon argue the whole docket.' "Well, friend Daniel, if thee will argue such cases as I will present thee before my case is called, I will give thee a thousand dollars.' So the bargain was struck. My client went to Nantucket, and found his case at the foot of the docket. He went from man to man, and saw all who had any case on the docket, and said: 'What will thee give if I get the great Daniel Webster to plead thy case?' He took retainers from a dozen men. Some gave him a hundred dollars, and some gave him five hundred dollars.—He had grace enough to give me the thousand dollars agreed upon, and paid my expenses into the bargain. I argued the docket right through—for plaintiff and defendent—until I reached my client's case. He struck the balance, and admitted, as the steamer left the wharf, that he had got his case argued, and pocketed fifteen hundred dollars beside!'

The Little World of London.

Here are some curious statistics about London from one of the papers issued by the London City Mission:

It covers within the fifteen miles radius of Charing Cross nearly 700 square miles.

It numbers within these bounderies 4,000,000 inhabitants.

It comprises 100,000 foreigners from every quarter of the globe.

It contains more Roman Catholics than Rome itself, more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edenburg, more Welchmen than Cardiff, and more country-born persons than the counties of Devon, Wirwickshire and Durham combined.

It has a birth in it every five minutes, a death in it every eight minutes, and seven accidents every day in its 7,000 miles of streets.

It has on an average twenty-eight miles of new streets opened and 9,000 new houses built every year.

It has 2,000 ships and 9,000 sailors in its port every day.

It has 117,000 habitual criminals on its police register, increasing at an average of 3,000 per annum.

It has as many beer shops and gin palaces as would, if placed side by side, stretch from Charing Cross to Portsmouth, a distance of 73 miles.

It has as many paupers as would more than occupy every house in Brighton.

It has an influence with all parts of the world, represented by the yearly delivery in its postal districts of 238,000,000 letters.

WE DON'T BELIEVE IT.—The girls attending a seminary in Illinois set two chickens fighting in their room last Sunday.—Bets on the result ran high, and at the conclusion of the contest the winner maiden was "better" by a gold watch, a pair of silk stockings, a French corset, two rolls of false hair, a patent bustle, and a beautiful book-mark with "Christ Our Guide" worked on it in colored silk.

"NOT A WORD!"—At one of the courts lately, there was a long and heated discussion between the counsel as to whether a witness should be allowed to answer the following questions: "What did Mary say?' Three judges took nearly an hour to decide the point, and at last allowed it. The question was put to the witness by the defence, and the reply was short and sweet—"Not a word."

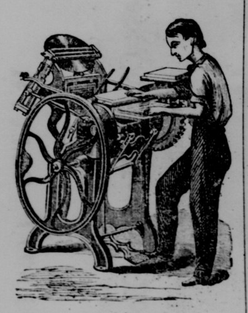
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Are reorganizing their AGENCY DEPARTMENT, and can offer better terms than ever before given to reliable, energetic men to sell their

NEW LIGHT-RUNNING

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Apply at or address

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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 1853, long since sunk into merited oblivion. The past fifteen years has seen numerous machines with high sounding pretensions, rise with a flourish, confound the simple and vanish.—So will it be while credulity lasts.

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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

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SEWING MACHINES,

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may9th-tf.

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☞ *Reference*—CASH. Nov 7 tf

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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.

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oct30 tf

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SMALL FRUITS, such as Gooseberries Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries and 300,000 Conovers' collossal Asparagus, Rhubarb, &c. Also 500,000 Osage Oranges, one year old.

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