American Union

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning, July 15 1875

Civil Rights Forty Years Ago.

ITS WORKINGS IN 1875.

The ideas and notions of our fathers forty years ago are in strange contrast with the ideas of their descendants of the present times. Much has been said and written the past few years on the subject of civil rights, and the subject has entered largely into the political discussions of the day.—Congress has attempted to enforce it by special legislation. That part of the civil rights bill which failed to become law, having reference to cemetaries, was bitterly opposed by a large majority of the American people, yet more than forty years ago, was enforced by the custom of the times, and white and colored were interred in the same burial grounds, and without the slightest remonstrance from any one.—We have all the facts to substantiate this statement within the limits of our own town.

In the early days of Methodism in this community, the infant society purchased a lot in the southeastern section of the town, on which they erected a plain edifice for public worship. The lot, consisting of about a half acre was set apart as the last resting place of the dead. The entrance to the church at that time was from Lowe street, and the space at the east end of the church and that on the south and east of the entrance was set apart for the interment of the dead of the colored race. The remainder of the grounds were reserved for the burial of the white race. In the course of time, every available space was filled up and in our boyhood days we have seen the bones of the first occupant removed to make room for a second. And thus, for some years, the kindred dust of the departed commingledin the solemn silence of the tomb.

In those days it was but seldom that a marble slab, or even a rough stone, marked the spot of the silent sleeper. Our fathers were a plain, unostentatious people, and the little grassy hillock in the quiet church yard was all the monument reared in those times to tell the stranger of departed worth. These have been lerelled by time, and to-day it would be impossible to point out the spot where rest the dead of forty years past. Beneath the little grassy hillock, with marble headstone, the improvement of more modern times, telling the name, birth, death and age of the departed, another occupant of the same narrow limits rests also as calmly in their slumbers, without an epitaph, unknown to the living of the present. Thus hustled together, the citizens of the town and surrounding country of the past generation, are sleeping the quiet sleep of the tomb.

But in 1838 a change came. The church edifice was enlarged and a quarter of an acre added to the burial ground. The addition to the church was added to the east end of the building and the ground where were deposited the last remains of the colored people was covered by this addition. Since that time the additional grounds have been peopled with the dead until there is no room left for further interment.

In 1867 the Methodist congregation purchased an adjoining lot and upon this erected a new church edifice. The old house was sold and removed, and the site occupied by the old building is all the burial space left in the old church yard. This is being filled up rapidly.

Having thus briefly alluded to the old church and the facts connected with the interment of the dead, we now desire to show the workings of civil rights at the present time. We visited this quiet receptacle of the dead a short time since, and found that part of the grounds assigned for the burial of the colored people, and on the very spot where in youth we have seen the colored dead consigned to their last resting place, we found the burial of white persons, dust mingling with dust in the same tomb. It is true, time obliterates the memories of the past, and death levels all distinctions of race. The prince and the peasant lie down in death, side by side, and all the angry contentions of time and the glitter of the world, are to eac h alike unheeded in that dark territory of the tomb.

But there was another fact which came home to us, and impressed itself upon the mind. But a little distance from the street we recognized the graves of some we knew but a few short years, and even months ago, who in life and health denounced with vehemence the cemetary portion of the civil rights bill, are buried but a few feet from the sleeping dust of the sable African and at last in death occupy a neighboring tomb. How vain are the pursuits of man—how more than vain his boasted pride.

The above is but a brief commentary on the mutations of time; the changes which have occurred in this community within a little more than forty years past. There has been much of the past forgotten, eliminated from memory, or individual names might be recalled or interesting incidents cited, but they would be of little interest to those of the present day.

Birth of a Grandson to the President.

Mrs. Algernon Satoris, daughter of President Grant, gave birth on Sunday morning to a fine boy, weighing ten and one-half pounds. The happy household immediately telegraphed the news to the President, who is at present at Cape May. He immediately sent congratulations and a father's blessing by telegraph. Many friends arrived during the day to congratulate the happy mother, but by special instructions from her physicians none were permitted to see her excepting near and dear relations. The mother and son were doing well.

Several men have been arrested on suspicion of complicity with the attempted robbery of the express train at Long Point, Ill., on Friday night, and energetic efforts are being made to hunt down the gang.

The Situation.

The Baltimore *Sun* sums up the political situation in Maryland in reference to the Gubernatorial contest, thus: So far as can at present be estimated the three gubernatorial candidates have developed strength as follows: Carroll—Baltimore city 21, Howard 3; total 24. Hamilton—Washington 5, Frederick 6, Allegany 5, Garrett 3, Montgomery 4, Prince George's 4; total 27. Groome—Cecil 4, Kent 3; total 7.

Whiskey Frauds.

A SUPERVISOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE WHO REFUSED $12,000 A MONTH.

The circumstances herewith related go to show how Secretary Bristow was baffled by corrupt employees of the Treasury Department in his endeavors to unearth the whiskey frauds:

Late last winter a rectifier of whiskey in Cincinnati discovered that whisky was being sold in New Orleans at lower rates than in the former city. He could in no wise reconcile this with the fact that the freight which the distiller in the latter city had to pay for corn shipped from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois must prevent honest dealers from underselling the Cincinnati market. Accordingly, he came on to Washington and presented the facts to Secretary Bristow, who decided to make an investigation.

The first step taken was to summon from South Carolina to Washington Supervisor Hunt. This officer was personally known to Mr. Bristow, and enjoyed his fullest confidence. The statements set forth by the Cincinnati dealer were related to the Supervisor, and he received written instructions as to the course to be pursued in his investigation. Then from this city he started for New Orleans.

HIS TRIP ANTICIPATED.

Now, it is evident some one in the Treasury Department telegraphed to the whiskey men the mission of Hunt, and a very minute personal description of him. Hunt left direct for New Orleans. While standing on the platform at Holly Springs, Miss., he was approached by a stranger, who extended his hand and said: "Mr. Hunt, I am glad to see you." The Supervisor was somewhat embarrassed, but having a suspicion that all was not right, and with the possible hope that the presuming stranger might aid him in the objects of the trip, he pretended to know him. They both passed into the cars, and after being comfortably seated, the stranger, without any ado, told Mr. Hunt his business, and minutely detailed to him the substance of his instructions as given him by Secretary Bristow. Then with the assurance that he could entrap the Supervisor, he told him the trip he was undergoing was unnecessary; that if he would make a report favorable to the New Orleans people, he (the speaker,) was authorized to enter into a written promise to pay him $12,000 per month. Said he: "We paid this to the former Supervisor and we don't consider it liberal by any means."

After this offer was made it was Mr. Hunt's time to speak. He indignantly refused to accept the bribe, and proceeded on his way. The stranger, however, stuck to him like a leech. He took rooms at the same hotel occupied by Hunt, and importuned him at every convenient opportunity to accept his offer. Even after Hunt left New Orleans he followed him homeward to Louisville, Lexington, and thence to Cincinnati.

MR. BRISTOW SUSPICIONS.

Hunt reported the facts to Mr. Bristow. At the time he did so the Secretary was in the midst of the examination into the whiskey frauds transactions. His first move was to secure an outside man, one independent altogether of the Treasury, to whom all information should be sent and through him given to the Secretary. The man chosen was General Boynton, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and faithfully did he perform his duties.

WHO WAS THE INFORMER?

Now, even before McGrew or anybody else made charges against Mr. Avery, it is understood that the Secretary himself called on his chief clerk to explain how it could have been possible that the visit of Hunt had been anticipated. There were but few men in the Department who knew of Hunt's visit. Some one of them gave that information. It is alleged that Supervisor Yaryan did it, but there is no proof of it, and he indignantly denies it.

Hunt's report of the the attempt at bribery, however, established the fact that some dishonest person or persons in the Department were in communication with the whiskey men. To ascertain who they are is now the earnest desire of Secretary Bristow, and the guilty ones may make up their mind they will eventually be discovered and punished, while the innocent, even though under a ban for the present, will be triumphantly vindicated.

Increase of Beecher's Salary to $100,000.

A largely attended meeting of the Plymouth Society, which is composed of the pewholders of Plymouth Church, was held in the lecture-room of the church last week, Mr. J. B. Hutchinson in the chair. The chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the question of increasing Mr. Beecher's salary.

Mr. Henry W. Sage then offered a resolution to the effect that the salary of the pastor for the ensuing year be fixed at $100,000 instead of $20,000, which it has heretofore been. This was seconded by Mr. R. W. Hope, after which Mr. R. W. Raymond made a lengthy address, in which he censured the action of the press very strongly, and denounced interviewers.

Mr. S. B. White then delivered a brief and pertinent address in favor of the passage of the resolution. He said that while the investigating committee were sitting, Plymouth Church had made no effort to influence them in any way and so it had been all through the trial. They had made no move whatever towards influencing the jury or anybody else in Mr. Beecher's behalf. Their time had not come until to-night, and now, said the speaker, "We will show to the world that Plymouth Church can spend millions in the defense of her pastor's innocence, but not one dollar for blackmail or bribery."

The resolution was then put to a vote and passed unanimously, there being not one dissenting voice. There were about four-fifths of the pewholders of the church present at the meeting, which was a very enthusiastic one. It is generally understood among the congregation that this enormous salary is only for this year, and is mainly intended to help defray the expenses of the trial. It is stated, however, that his salary hereafter will be a moderate one.

THE LANDIS-CARRUTH SHOOTING CASE.—The Cape May *Wave* says that Mr. Carruth, the wounded editor of the Vineland *Independent*, has had an amicable settlement with Mr. Landis in regard to their difficulties, and that the olive branch of peace was finally accepted, and that for pecuniary losses sustained by Carruth growing out of the affair he would be fully reimbursed by Landis, and that no prosecution should be made by Carruth.

News and Other Items.

The rate of taxation for 1875 in Somerset county will be one dollar and seven cents and five-sixteenths of a cent.

A fire on Thursday night, at Calais, Me., destroyed the Methodist church, valued at $22,000, and two stores; total loss $35,000.

A colored woman, said to be one hundred and fifteen years of age, is now living on the farm of Daniel Jeifer, in the eleventh district of Baltimore county.

Joseph Doyle has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment in Jersey city, N. J., for the murder of Philip Sheridan by breaking his skull with a stone, April 25th.

Santa Barbara, Cal., boasts of having the largest rose on record. It is lemon colored, has a delicious perfume, and is sixteen and three-fourth inches in circumference.

A Californian octogenarian had buried three wives whose maiden names were Green, Grass and Groze. He stirred up the fire with kerosene the other day, and now he lies in the cold, cold grave, and the green grass grows above him.

Recent heavy rains have so swolen the streams in Southern Ohio that nine bridges have been carried away on the Portsmouth branch of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad. The track is badly damaged.

Frank Doud and Walter Whittaker, rival suitors for the hand of a young lady at Scranton, Pa., quarreled Monday, when Whittaker stabbed and killed Doud with a butcher knife. The murderer was arrested.

Methodist discipline is well illustrated by the statement of Bishop Janes that out of the ten thousand preachers stationed by the Bishop the past year only three have declined to accept their appointments, and not a single church has rejected its preachers.

Mrs. Michael Ready was shot dead in New Haven last Friday, by Edward H. Hosmer, a member of a military company who had been out target shooting. Hosmer was arrested for manslaughter.

John Dehan, a 'longshoreman, who killed his wife in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1st, pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and has been sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years.

Wm. Brown, who murdered his wife on Saturday last near Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, was captured yesterday in the northern part of that city.

Alexander Newton has been sentenced to be hanged in New Orleans for the murder of Justice Bourdonay, the day to be hereafter appointed by the Governor.

Emile Giard, a storekeeper of Labadieville, Assumption parish, Louisiana, was shot and killed by a drunken negro on the Fourth of July.

A Little Rock (Arkansas) dispatch of Saturday says the past two days have been the warmest of the season. Good rains have fallen in various sections and crop prospects are better than ever known before in the State.

There were three deaths from yellow fever at Key West, on Friday. No new cases were reported Saturday at Quarantine. Nine cases from the German bark Von Moltke are convalescent. There are no cases at the navy-yard.

The Mormons have established a branch of their church, and a newspaper, called the Adventure at Clarksburg, West Virginia. The Fairmount Index says: 'There is quite a number of this sect in Mannington district, in Marion county, and in the neighborhood of Shinnstone.'

At Nyack, N. J., last Friday, a rabid dog entered the barnyard of Smith Lydecer and bit four horses, three cows, a bull and three dogs. Every preparation has been taken, and as yet the horses and cattle exhibit no signs of hydrophobia. The rabid dog as well as the three bitten were at once killed.

The constitutional convention of Missouri has adopted a proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the acceptance by any State Senator or Representative of a municipal or United States office, and also make municipal and United States officers ineligble to the Legislature during their term of office.

An Iowa girl, jilted shamefully by a young farmer, recently took her little pistol and saillied forth. She didn't shoot the farmer, but merely tumbled over one of his horses, and he'll hardly get in crops enough to begin housekeeping with any other woman this fall. It's always better to shoot the horse than the donkey in these cases.

It is suggested by medical and other officers of the navy familiar with the cause and treatment of yellow fever, that owing to the early appearance of the disease this year at Key West, there is an indication that it may spread to other cities on the Atlantic coast, unless prompt and effective measures are adopted for the enforcement of stringent sanitary rules.

A desperate attempt was made to rob the express car on the Vandalia railroad at Long Point, Illinois, Thursday night. The engine and car, were cut loose by the robbers and the engineer killed. The express managers, however, barricaded the doors of his car and kept the robbers at bay. The fireman escaped to the detached portion of the train, and assistance was sent, but the robbers had fled without accomplishing their purpose.

THE WHEAT CROP IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco *Alta* of June 28 says:—"The grain harvest is still in progress, but it will close unusually early. The straw has never been so short, not measuring a foot in length in many fields that will pay a respectable profit. The headers with which nine-tenths of our grain are cut, even when the straw makes the most abundant growth, are just adapted to such short stalks, whereas in the States on the Atlantic slope, where the header is a rarity, the farmers would be almost unable to harvest the crop. The average yield is very light, and is estimated to be not less than four nor more than seven centals to the acre sown. On much of the land the failure is complete; the grain did not get enough start to cover the soil with a green color, and when in the condition of a short, thin blade, before reaching the shape of straw, dried up. Those farmers who have horses, wagons and headers can harvest for a cental and a-half an acre, while others, who must pay for everything, find it costs them in some cases as much as three and a-half. All the fields coming up to the lowest estimated average of four centals per acre will be cut."

LETTER FROM COL. MOSBY.—Col. John S. Mosby, of Virginia, has declined the invitation to deliver an address in Tremont Temple, Boston. He says: "Although circumstances compel me to decline it, I assure you that I do so from no want of sympathy with the noble object you profess a desire to promote—the restoration of fraternal relations between the people of the long-estranged sections of our country. For the soldiers of the Union I cherish no feelings of bitterness, but on the contrary, sentiments of the highest respect, and I trust the day is not far distant when the soldiers of both armies will receive from the whole country the credit due to their valor and patriotic devotions in the big war that made ambition a virtue."

Mr. McCulloch on Our Finances.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch, in a letter from London to the New York *Tribune*, speaking of our national credit abroad, says:

How happens it that our national credit is not higher than it is? Why is it not, as it ought to be, higher than that of any other nation?

I answer, it is mainly because the States have not kept faith with their creditors.—The losses which within the last two years have been sustained by European investors through the failure of railroad companies in the United States have been enormous and distressing, and private companies fail on this side of the Atlantic as well as on the other. So far I do not understand that any of our private companies have attempted to repudiate their debts. If they had the disposition to do so they could not.—They can be reached through the courts, and there has been lack of fidelity on the part of our judges in holding corporations to their engagements. It is not corporations, but States, which lie under the stigma of repudiation. The failure of railroad companies is undoubtedly what, just now, most severely troubles investors and prevents the success of all loans except those which are offered by well-known and dividend-corporations; but such failures create in the minds of far-seeing and thoughtful men no distrust of American credit comparable with that which is created by the bad faith of sovereign States.

"A State can no more impair by legislation the obligation of its own contract than it can impair the obligation of the contract of individuals. We naturally look to the action of a sovereign State to be characterized by a more scrupulous regard to justice, and a higher morality than belong to the ordinary transactions of individuals."

Such were the words of Justice McLean, a man alike distinguished for his high sense of honor and his profound legal learning, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in a case which involved the authority of a State to annul its contract—words that ought to be engraved upon the walls of every State-house in the Union.

Now, while a State can no more impair by legislation the obligation of its own contracts, it can, it seems, not only impair, but it can violate and virtually annul its contracts by refusing to observe them.—Fortunately for Judge McLean, he "went to his reward" without witnessing what has since been done, with legal impunity, under the form of government which he so greatly admired. A State cannot, under the constitution of the United States, invalidate its obligations, but it can lessen the value of those obligations of render them a dead letter by simply ignoring them, partially or altogether, and relying upon its sovereignty for its protection against their enforcement, and this is being done by many of the States. They do not undertake, by laws of their own making, to annul their contracts; this they are prohibited from doing by the fundamental law of the federal government. They do not, for instance, repudiate their debts by making laws for their abrogation, but they render these obligations valueless, wholly or in part, according to their own good pleasure, by declining to fulfill them.

The State of Virginia having, under an agreement with her creditors, issued new bonds—the coupons upon which were to be receivable for taxes—for two-thirds of the amount of the old ones, is compelled to adhere to her agreement and to receive these coupons from her tax-payers, but she can reduce their value by taking them, and she might render them as worthless as waste paper by simply declining to levy taxes.—Now, what confounds foreigners is the fact that while the Supreme Court of the United States must pronounce invalid all acts of States which impair, or rather are intended to impair, the binding obligation of their own contracts, it has no power to compel the performance of these contracts; that while no State can make valid laws for the repudiation of its debts, there is no power outside of itself that can enforce an observance of its faith. Sovereignties within a sovereignty!

The Boston Fruit Line.

THROUGH SHIPMENTS—A GOOD ROUTE ARRANGED, AND THE PEACHES TO GO PROMPTLY.

A conference was held on Thursday, at the Continental hotel, Philadelphia, on the subject of through shipments of peaches to Boston. There were present Gov. Cochran, Hon. B. T. Biggs, Mount Pleasant; P. L. Cannon, Bridgeville; H. Clay Douglas, Smyrna; James R. Sadler, Sudlersville; Manlove Hayes, S. G. McGonigal, Dover; C. D. Rousch, Wyoming; S. F. Shallcross, E. R. Cochran, Middletown; Jos. Smithers, Clayton.

The several railroads were represented as follows: Charles K. Ide, P. W. & B. R. R.; Walter Freeman, Penna. R. R.; George H. Williams, N. Y. & N. E. R. R.

The Boston commission men present were: J. S. Chamberline, H. E. Chamberline, Winsor Smith, B. P. Hodson, C. H. Adams, T. W. Paine.

Governor Cochran stated that the immense crop of the present season made it necessary for the growers to seek out additional markets, and while considerable quantities of Delaware peaches had been forwarded to Boston, the New York commissions, and the handling at that point had prevented any great increase of the trade. He advocated warmly the establishment of an all-rail line through, pledging it his support.

Mr. Biggs assured the Boston men there could be no doubt of the success of the undertaking, saying that either the Delaware growers must turn their attention to other crops, or that the consumer and grower must be drawn more closely together.

Messrs. Hayes, Shallcross, Douglas, Cannon and Rousch endorsed fully the views of the gentlemen who had preceded them.

Messrs. Freeman, Ide and Williams, representing the various railroad companies, presented the schedule for running, and guaranteed a line which should meet all their requirements in the way of thoroughly ventilated and perfectly fitted cars, sure and speedy transfer from Jersey City to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, quick transit and an early delivery at Boston, say two o'clock P. M. each day.

The general arrangement of details was left with Mr. Charles K. Ide, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, who was authorized to make all contracts for cars, rates, &c., &c., whose competency to make things work smoothly will not be doubted, and prompt shipment of peaches to Boston, this summer, without detention at Jersey City, is no doubt assumed.

OPIUM EATING.—A New York journal makes the startling announcement that there are 100,000 confirmed opium-eaters in the United States. In tracing the history of the terrible habit the article states that it is the result of two things. First, careless prescriptions by physicians, who allow patients to acquire the habit; and second, the deliberate preference of many for opium-eating to dram-drinking. That an immense amount of opium is consumed in this country there can be no doubt.—There is probably no remedy for the diseased appetite when once acquired, but greater care in prescriptions and sale could prevent the acquisition of the deadly habit in many cases.

The Tremendous Keely Motor.

For warlike purposes the new agent bids fair to be so tremendously powerful that all ordinary explosives, such as gunpowder and gun cotton, will be rendered useless.—Except for the destruction of little boys' hands and eyes in the form of pistols, squibs and firecrackers, on the Fourth of July, there need be no more manufacture of gun powder. In time of war all that would be needed to shoot off balls from a gun incessantly and with a destructive force heretofore undreamed of, would be, according to the report, 'a small iron receiver, about the size of an orange, attached to the gun.'—The powder contained in it 'would last through the longest battle.' Thus the ordance service may dispense with the purchase of anything but guns, balls and receivers about the size of an orange. With such a possession the country could defy the assembled powers on the earth.

The danger is to the earth itself. An accidental explosion might destroy our very republican institutions, while our republican Keeley arms were trying to resist or destroy the monarchies of the old world, dependent on gunpowder. Does not Mr. Keeley say 'a bucket of water has enough of this vapor to produce a power sufficient to move the world out of its course?'—Think what would be the power in a great many buckets stored away for military purposes. Scientific men have always been glad that Archimedes was foiled in his aspirations to move the world by having nothing to stand on whereby to make his lever and fulcrum available. Any extraordinary motion of the earth would be disagreeable to its inhabitants, and would be protested against by those of Venus, Mars, Mercury and the rest of the planets. But Keeley is so much more dangerous than was Archimepes.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

How Capt Morris Died Suddenly

The Salisbury *Advertiser* relates the particulars of the sudden death, on Saturday evening, the 3d inst., of Capt. James Morris, of Wicomico county. That paper says: On his way home from Eden station, he stopped at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Twilley, at the Trappe, seeming as well as usual, except under the influence of liquor, took a chair in the yard and after conversing a while took from his pocket a bottle of whiskey and took a drink, inviting Mr. John Huffington, who was present, to take a drink with him.—On Mr. Huffington refusing to drink, telling him he did not desire to, he said, "No, you are all too good to drink whiskey, but I intend to drink it as long as I live." Soon after he took another drink, reversing his position in the chair so as to lean his head upon his hands, which were clasped over the back of the chair. As the family were about to retire for the night, Mrs. Twilley called him, but receiving no answer she requested Mr. Huffington to wake him, when he was found to be dead. He had passed away without a sigh or a struggle, his sister-in-law and his daughter being near him all the while, and observed nothing unusual until they were informed of his death. Capt. Morris has been a man of powerful constitution and great phyical stength. His age was about sixty.

The Greatest Crop in the World.

The hay crop of the United States for the last year is reported at over 27,000,000 tons cured. This at $20 per ton is about $500,000,000, and does not include what was eaten but not cured. The live stock of the United States was worth $1,525,000,000. They had to get their living out of the grass The value of animals slaughtered for food in that year was $309,000,000. The butter crop was $514,000,000. This all came from the grass. There were produced 235,000,000 gallons of milk, worth $25,000,000. This too came from grass. Next, 100,000,000 pounds of wool, at $25,000,000. This got its living from grass. Next, 53,000,000 pounds of cheese, worth $5,000,000. And all these items together and the grass product of 1874 of the United States was no less than $1,262,000,000. The total value of all agricultural products in the United States was $2,447,538,658. In other words the grass crop of the United States can pay off the national debt in two years.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$5.75@650
Patapsco Family,	$8.25@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	$7.50@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	132@133
" red,	128@130
Corn—white,	97@98
" yellow,	86@87
Rye,	90@98
Oats,	60@62

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING will be held in the woods of Joshua Johns, near Preston, commencing on the 6th of August. The public generally are invited to attend.

7-15-3w. By Order of Committee.

Camp Meeting.

THERE will be a Union Campmeeting held by the Hillsboro' and Denton Circuits of Caroline county M. E and A.M.E. church, in the woods of Mr. J. W. Knott's near Hillsborough Station, commencing August 6th, 1875.

Committee of Arrangement:

Geo. Brown,	C. H. Wayman,
Wm. Jackson,	Jona. Matthews,
R. Holliday,	G. W. Brown,
S. Bailey,	Wm. Bell.
Authur Jones, Rev. Mr. Nash,	Pastors in Charge.

7-15-3w.

Order Nisi.

Rhoda A. Elliott, & J. H. Stack, Extrs. of J. F. Elliott, decd. Mortgagee, vs. J. M. Noble, & wife. } Circuit Court for Caroline County, In Equity.

ORDERED, this twelfth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, that the sale made and reported by Rhoda A. Elliott and John H. Stack, Executors of John F. Elliott, deceased, mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed on or before the fifteenth day of September next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in Caroline county, once a week, for three successive weeks, before the fifth day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2100,

John W. Temple, Clerk,
True copy,
Test—John W. Temple,
7-15-3w Clerk,

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Stanford Potter & Son, are hereby notified to make immediate payment as further indulgence cannot be given. The firm has been dissolved by the death of Stanford Potter and a settlement of all claims due the firm must be paid to me. R. J. POTTER, Surviving Partner.

All persons indebted to me are likewise requested to make immediate payment as I intend to close business.

7-8-tf. R. J. POTTER.

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

Public Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court for Caroline county, I will sell at public sale at the late residence of Stanford Potter, dec'd., in Denton on

SATURDAY, JULY 17th, INST.,

the following named personal property, to wit:

Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Bureau, Tables, Stands, Carpets, Desk, Silver Watch, Stoves, Tubs, Kitchen ware; and a variety of other articles not here enumerated.

TERMS OF SALE.

Sums under $5 cash, over $5 a credit of six months will be given with approved security.

Sale commences at 2 o'clock, P. M.

R. J. POTTER, Adm'r. of S. POTTER, dec'd.

A Further Sale

of my personal property will be made on the same day, at the same place and on the same terms. The property to be offered consists of Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Stands, Safe, Library, Tables, Stoves, Clock, Hogs, Garden, a lot of Manure, and a variety of other articles not here named.

7-8-tds. R. J. POTTER.

Order of Ratification.

William H. Charles, } vs. Harriet Charles and others. } Circuit Court for Caroline County in Equity. June 26th, 1875.

ORDERED that the sales made and reported by Robert J. Jump and William S. Ridgley, trustees for the sale of the real estate of Jacob Charles, deceased, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the second day of September next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Caroline county once in each of three successive weeks, before the twenty second day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $19,488.18. JOHN W. TEMPLE, Clerk.

True copy
Test—J. W. TEMPLE,
7-1-3w. Clerk.

A Most Valuable Book for Business Men

The Political, Personal, and Property

Rights of a Citizen,

Of the United States—How to exercise and how to preserve them. By Theophilus Parsons, LL. D.,

Containing a commentary on the Federal and State Constitution, giving their history and origin, and a full explanation of their principles, purposes, and provisions; the powers and duties of Public Officers; the rights of the people, and the obligations incurred in every relation of life; also, parliamentary rules for deliberative bodies, and full directions and legal forms for all business transactions, as making Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Notes, Drafts, Contracts, etc. A Law Library in a single volume. It meets the wants of all classes and sells to everybody. [6-24-1y.

Geo. T. Melvin, Agent

FOR FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD DISTRICTS OF CAROLINE AND TALBOT COUNTY.

Cheap Boots & Shoes.

I HAVE just returned from the city with a large and well selected stock of

French Calf and Spanish Sole Leather,

for the purpose of manufacturing gentlemens Boots and Shoes in the latest styles and fashions.

A Fit Always Guaranteed.

I have now on hand a large stock of Childrens' and Boys' Gaiters and Shoes, which I am selling off at less than cost.

HARNESS.

I am manufacturing Harness at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms—repairing done at the shortest notice.

Thanking the public for the kind patronage extended to me, I hope by strict attention to business to merit and receive a continuation of the same.

6-3-y. WM. T. SHEWBROOKS.

Special Notice.

To Freighters & Shippers of Grain &c.

THIS is to give notice, that we are still running the new and substantial schooner Pandora, and have not discontinued the freighting business as might be inferred by a notice in the American Union signed by T. D. Case & J. B. Draper, under the head of a disolution of Copar tnership, but that we intend to continue the business at the old place formerly owned by T. D. Case, where we have every facility for accommodating the public—good wharf and granary, with freight room attached, to secure all perishable freight until called for. We hope to have the patronage of our old friends as heretofore, assuring them that we will do as well for them in prices as others engaged in the same business. All orders filled with care and fidelity when accompanied with cash, and no commission charged for buying.

6-17-3m. S. N. WEST, & Co.

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 publi. 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.

20,000 ACRES

Stock Grain and Fruit Farms,

LOCATED IN CAROLINE

AND ADJOINING COUNTIES,

FOR SALE BY

WM. S. RIDGLEY,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

6-17-tf. DENTON, MD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE SHALL RESUME the sale of Fruit in the New York market at the opening of the season, and having a knowledge of the Market, we shall endeavor by quick sales and by prompt returns to merit your confidence and continued favors. Yours Repectfully,

7-1-3w. J. L. NOBLE.

A FRESH supply of cigars and Tobacc at H. BLACKISTON'S.

PREPARE for the HARVEST of 1875!

You will need a first class REAPER and there is none made that will suit you as well as the No. 6 IMPROVED.

CAYUGA CHILF Reaper and Mower, an entirely new machine with all the good points of the Old No. 2, and many new features including the Ledger plate of the guard incased gear Iron frame and Automatic Rake. We offer this machine to the public strictly on its own merits and will guarantee that it will do more work and better work in a given time with less expenditure of power than any machine before offered in the market. Be sure and examine our new machines before purchasing elsewhere.

In Threshing Machines

WE OFFER

THE RUSSEL,
THE PITTS,
THE PEERLESS,
THE DIAMOND STATE,
THE WHEELER MELLECK.

Knowing we can suit parties wanting separators of any class.

IN HORSE POWERS—We Have

THE PELTON, THE CAREY,
THE RUSSEL, THE BOSS,

Both down and mounted and guarantee the prices and quality,

WE ARE SOLE AGENT FOR

The Wood, Tabor & Morse

Agricultural ENGINE

which is so well known in this section as to need no description It is without doubt the best built and largest engine made for the money in the United States.

Horse Rakes--we have

THE TAYLOR,
THE PRALL, THE BOSS,
THE ITHICA.

In fact we have the finest line of Agricultural goods and machinery on the Shore and as we are agents direct from the manufacturers can give the best terms and prices.

We call attention to the

Milburn Wagon,

which we control and recommend to the notice of the farming public.

Always on hand a full stock of American and English

HARDWARE,
TINWARE &
STOVES,

WHEELWRIGHT and BLACKSMITH

supplies, Plows, Castings, Harrows and Cultivators, Cucumber Pumps, Terra Cotta Ware, Lime and Cement, Farm Machinery of all kinds repaired in the best manner and at the shortest notice. If you want anything in our line do not fail to give us a call as we will make it to your interest.

TUTHILL & AVERY,

5-27-tf. EASTON, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Caroline county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

GABRIEL BEWLEY,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are here by warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of December, 1875, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 8th day of June, 1875.

WM. BEWLEY, Adm'r. of
6-10-3w. GABRIEL BEWLEY, dec'd.

New Spring & Summer MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS REGINA D. TRITCHETT, wishes to inform the ladies of Denton and vicinity, that she has just returned from Philadelphia with a new and well selected stock of

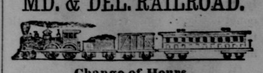
Spring and Summer Millinery Goods,

and notions; all of which she offers at very liberal prices. She is also prepared to do

DRESS MAKING

in a neat and fashionable Styles. A fit guaranteed. She may be found at the stand lately occupied by Mrs. Buckman. [5-6-tf.

MD. & DEL. RAILROAD.



Change of Hours.

On and after *Thursday, June* 10 1875, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Leave	Pass. No. 1.	Frt. No. 2.
Easton	4.10 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
Woodland	4.20	10.50
Cordova	4.30	11.05
Hillsborough	4.45	11.20
Ridgeley	4.55	11.35
Greensboro'	5.10	11.55
Goldsboro'	5.25	12.15 P.M.
Henderson	5.35	12.25
Marydell	5.45	12.50
Slaughter's	5 55	1.05
Kenton	6.10	1.25
Clayton [ar]	6.20	1.50
Wilmington	8.05	4.10
Philadelphia	9.20	5.35
Baltimore	1.15 P.M.	8.15
New York	5.10	10.22

GOING SOUTH.

Leave	Frt. No. 3.	Pass. No. 4.
New York	11.55 P.M.	9.25 A.M.
Baltimore	7.00 A.M.	2.45 P.M.
Philadelphia	8.00	5.15
Wilmington	9.25	6.40
Clayton	11.05	8.30
Kenton	11.20	8.45
Slaughter's	11.35	9.00
Marydell	11.50	9.15
Henderson	12.00 M.	9.25
Goldsboro'	12.15 P.M.	9.35
Greensboro'	12.35	9.50
Ridgeley	12 50	10.05
Hillsboro'	1.05	10.15
Cordova	1.20	10.30
Woodland	1.35	10.40
Easton [ar]	1.50	10.55

Freight train will have Passenger Car attached, and will be subject to delays incident to freight bnsiness.

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.

Passengers using the 4.10 A. M. train from Easton will arrive in Philadelphia at 9.20 A. M., and returning will leave Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M., thus giving nearly eight hours for business purposes in that city.

6-10-tf. J. L. CALDWELL, Supt.

WANTED.—I will give fifty cents per hundred pounds for old bones.

Apply to
Feb4-tf. THOS. H. KEMP.