American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning Feb 8, 1877.

The next House of Representatives will consist of 142 Republicans and 148 Democrats, with three members to be elected.

It has been discovered that Tilden's electors in three States—New Jersey, Missouri and Virginia—are also holders of United States offices. This is putting the shoe on the other foot.

An ice gorge was anticipated at Port Deposit on Sunday. At the upper end of the town ice was piled even with the railroad track and threatened to barricade the street. Fears of an overflow, caused by the backing up of the ice, caused the inhabitants in that part of the town to look for safer quarters. No evening services were held in the churches and all the yards and cellars above the railroad were flooded.

A bill is about to be introduced in Congress to change the time of the meeting of the Senate and House from the first Monday in December to the 4th of March.—This is a new move on the political chess board on the part of the Democrats to select the officers of the next House immediately after the 4th of March, as political parties are very close and it is feared that from death or other causes the Democrats may lose their majority in the House.—There is but little prospect of the passage of such a bill as the Senate is opposed to it.

The Electoral Commission has been in session since Thursday last and proceeding in alphabetical order soon ran down to Florida, since which time, it has been engaged in hearing argument of counsel as to whether they shall go behind the Governor's certificates furnished the electors of those States in dispute and investigate frauds alleged to have been perpetrated.—The arguments were closed on Tuesday and on Wednesday a secret session was held to determine the question. With the settlement of the Florida count will virtually close the Presidential contest. If in favor of Tilden it will elect him—if for Hayes it will be a decision in the Louisiana and Oregon dispute of all matters except a few minor points, and they will not be sharply contested. We are very near the peaceful settlement of this difficult problem.

Mr. C. Irving Ditty, of Baltimore city, in a very able and lucid manner, through the columns of the Baltimore *American*, completely spikes the cannon of the Baltimore *Gazette*. Mr. Ditty appears to have incurred the indignation of the ultra Democratic press of this State, and more particularly the ire of the *Gazette*, which is the mouthpiece of the rural press, because he has the independence to speak the truth, which has in more than one instance wounded the tender sensibilities of the self constituted leaders of the Democratic party in Maryland. Mr. Ditty is an able writer, a popular speaker, and states his convictions of right boldly and fearlessly, hence he is not in good odor with huckstering politicians or the lower strata of a corrupt political element which afflicts Baltimore city. Mr. Ditty deserves the sympathy and moral support of all good and true men in his effort in behalf of truth and right. "Lewd men of the baser sort" will ever oppose the right, but we believe the time will come when right will prevail. What Baltimore city most needs at this time is about 1000 such men as Mr. Ditty, to openly and boldly, as he has been doing, declare the truth and acting in good faith, enforce it by argument, on the minds and consciences of the reflecting and thinking masses of the people. Men who are outlaws and bid defiance to the constituted authorities cannot be expected to coincide with the views of those who hold law and order in the strictest reverence, for

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

But when this worst of all political elements are courted, wooed and even defended by a venal press, it is time that the eyes of a community, having the best welfare of the country at heart, should awake to impending danger. Although Mr. Ditty has seemingly stood almost alone in many instances, he has borne the brunt of the battle like a hero, and if he shall in the future as successfully silence his opponents as he has recently the *Gazette*, we bid him God speed in his labors for the right.

We have come to the deliberate conclusion after reading the testimony presented before the investigating committees of Congress that all parties at the South, white men, negroes, creoles and all others, are a mass of rottenness and corruption. And we have not a very exalted opinion of some of the distinguished party managers residing in other sections. Nor are we greatly captivated with quite a number of our prominent members of Congress. We allude to both parties. There is a wrong somewhere, or these streams of corruption would not flow, like Alpine currents, over the land. There is doubtless a number of both parties who mean to do right, and are using their best efforts towards economy and good government, but then there is a majority of both, who it appears cannot resist the temptation of riches, and whose consciences are so elastic that they may be stretched so far as to receive money considerations for their services, and when these will not avail, the honors of office or emoluments are presented to demoralize and corrupt those in exalted positions.

There is more corruption and venality in the land than ever before, or else the mass of the people have become better informed as to the inside workings of political parties. We incline to the opinion that there is more rascality in parties and more intelligence with the people. If there is more intelligence, it is reasonable to conclude that in the exercise of that wisdom, the average voter would not be deceived in selecting a ruler. This would appear as the sequence of an intelligent judgment.—But with the knowledge of right, a vast majority of the voters in our country, suffer their minds to be warped and biased by party prejudice, and they go it blind for party, reckless of consequences. Here is the great fault with our people, and by such a course we have the results of which we complain. If we would have pure government, political parties should not mingle with nor seek an alliance with thieves and robbers. They should be driven out of all political organizations. But it is their recognition by each that makes them bold, daring and unscrupulous.

If we would have a pure and honest government there must be a departure by one or the other of the present parties from the old beaten track. New organizations must be formed which will exclude the vile and the vicious from its ranks. Political morals must be purified—purged as by fire—the laws punishing crime, effectively and rigidly enforced against all offenders; an economical administration of our State and National affairs; a restriction of the veto or one man power; a lopping off of all useless expenditures; a reduction in the number of both offices and officers.

These are some of the demands of the time. We must go back to first principles with reference to our mode of expenditures and the depository of power. We ought not to entrust our finances to thieves and robbers, but if we continue to pursue the path we are traveling, who can tell how long it may be, before we will be ruled by this class of politicans and avarice and plunder will become the special recommendations to the highest positions in the government. It is time for thinking, candid men to call a halt; to look before them and behold the precipice which lies at their feet.

Congressional Doings.

In the Senate on Thursday a memorial from citizens of New Orleans complaining of the Kellogg government was read. The House bill appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia was passed. A report from the Privileges and Elections Committee was submitted on the eligibility of Williamson, of New Jersey; Frost, of Missouri; and Holliday, of Virginia, all Electors chosen on the Democratic ticket. The committee find them all to have been disqualified, but report that none of them attended the meetings of the Electoral College of their various States.—The places of Williamson and Holliday were legally filled, but not that of Frost, and the committee say that if the Oregon Democratic doctrine were applied to these cases the places of Frost and Williamson should be given to their opponents on the Hayes ticket. After returning from the Joint Convention the Senate discussed the report until it went into executive session.

The House did no business outside of the Joint Convention. The Democrats endeavored to bring up the majority report of the Florida Committee, declaring the Electoral vote for Tilden and Hendricks, but the Republicans resisted, and the House adjourned.

The proceedings of Congress are so completely overshadowed by the contest now in progress in the Supreme Court Room before the Electoral Commission, that neither the general public nor the members themselves take much interest therein. There was some difficulty in mustering a quorum on Friday in both branches. In the Senate Mr. Sherman's bill providing that all accounts against the Government which the departments have authority to settle must be presented within six years from the time that they accrue. There was some debate upon a bill appropriating to the Union Bank of Louisiana $36,873 to satisfy a judgment for that amount recovered against it by the Planters' Bank of Tennessee.—The money (in Confederate scrip) was deposited by the Planters' Bank in the Union Bank, and was seized and confiscated by Gen. Banks in 1863. It has since been determined by the courts that the Union Bank is responsible for the amount in good money. Hence this bill. A motion to indefinitely postpone its consideration was voted down, and it was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

The House of Representatives, after determining that it is now holding a continuous session as of one day, addressed itself to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, and a motion to strike out the clause fixing the salary of Congressmen at $4,500 instead of $5,000, as at present, brought out a spicy debate, in which Mr. Holman, the champion economist of the House, fared badly. The Democrats have abandoned the cutting down policy; Mr. Holman could scarcely muster a corporal's guard to sustain him in the proposed reduction of salaries.

In the Senate on Saturday the credentials of Senators elect Davis and Saunders were presented. Mr. Whyte presented the resolution of the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore asking for the removal of Fort Carroll on account of its being an obstruction to commerce. A resolution was submitted instructing the Appropriation Committee to report a bill making provision for the Government printing office, whose funds are nearly exhausted.—Amendments to the Postal Appropriation bill were offered, covering $500,000 for Chinese and Japanese mail service, $250,000 to obtain better facilities from the trunk lines of railway and $10,000 to continue the Postal Commission. The bill to compel the Pacific Railroads to maintain a sinking fund for the payment of their indebtedness to the Government was discussed and laid over.

In the House of Representatives an amendment to the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill continuing the President's salary at $50,000, instead of reducing it to $25,000, as provided in the bill, was rejected by a large majority. The salaries of Congressmen were fixed at $5,000, and the bill was passed. The Florida reports are to be taken up as soon as the House gets out of the difficulty of the indefinite continuation of the legislative day of February 1st. The President's message on the finances was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and the House took a recess until Monday morning.

The proceedings of Congress on Monday were brief and of minor importance. In the Senate, after the usual number of petitions and memorials had been disposed of, a bill was passed appropriating $350,000 to cover the deficiency in last year's appropriation for the public printing. A resolution was passed declaring Littlefield (the sensational New Orleans witness) to be in contempt for refusing to answer a summons to testify before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Owing to the illness of Senator Gordon, the further consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was postponed. The House of Representatives discussed an amendment to the rules relating to the duration of the legislative day, for an hour or two, and then adjourned without transacting any other business.

Wonders of Modern Science.

The perfect *accuracy* with which scientists are enabled *to* deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take for example the electro-magnetic telegraph—The greatest invention of the age. It is not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with those most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be to-morrow in Florida or New York, as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these the scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. A few fossils sent to the expert geologist enable him to accurately determine the rock formation from which they were taken. He can describe it to you as perfectly as if a cleft of it were lying on his table. So also the chemist can determine the constitution of the sun as accurately as if that luminary were not ninety-five million miles from his laboratory.—The sun sends certain *signs* over the "infinite of space" and the chemist classifies them by passing them through the spectroscope. Only the presence of certain substances could produce these solar signs. So also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, Dr. Pierce, of the world's Dispensary, has been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases without seeing and personally examining his patients. He has spared neither pains nor expense to associate with himself, as the Faculty of the World's Dispensary, a large number of medical gentlemen of rare attainments and skill—graduates from some of the most famous Medical Colleges and Universities of both Europe and America. By aid of Dr. Pierce's system of diagnosis, these physicians and surgeons annually treat, with the most gratifying success, many thousands of invalids without ever seeing them in person. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient they claim to posess no miraculous powers. They attain their knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application of well established principles of modern science to the practice of medicine. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed them that they owe their almost world-wide reputation for the skillful treatment of all lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which being subjected to scientific analysis or synthesis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data to guide the judgement of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The amplest resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. The peculiarities of this scientific system of practice are fully explained in the Appendix of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser,"—a book of over nine hundred large pages, which is so popular as to have reached a sale of almost one hundred thousand copies within a few months of its first publication. It is sent (post-paid) by the Author to any address, on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Address, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dog Shot.

A case in which considerable interest has been manifested, was tried in this town this week, occupying two and a half days. The facts are as follows: Sometime about the 10th day of last January, Harry, son of Mr. Joseph Seward, who resides near Little Creek Landing, shot the dog of Presly and James Ennis, in his father's yard. The Ennis' brought suit against Harry Seward, laying their damages at $75. This being the first case tried in His Honor Mayor Dickson's Court, it was referred to ex-Sheriff Williamson, Thomas Battell and Wm. Webb, before whom the facts were detailed,—Mayor Dickson presiding with great dignity, and only *once* losing his log in swearing a witness; but upon being prompted by one of the counsel engaged in the case, quickly recovered and the equilibrium of the Court was once more established. The facts proved by the plaintiff were, that the dog was a good farm dog, would go after the horses and cattle upon being told to do so, and bring them up, and was a generally useful dog. The defence proved that the dog was bad about running around the neighborhood, to the annoyance of the neighbors, and that upon one occasion it was thought that he killed a sheep. The case was ably presented and argued by the counsel, both for the plaintiff and the defence. Mr. E. S. Reed for plaintiff, and Messrs. Ridgely and Harrington for defence. During all the time occupied by the trial, the room of the Justice was crowded with persons anxious to hear. And it was suggested that the Mayor had better in the future hold his Court in the Court Room, that the public might enjoy the benefit of his radiant countenance. Verdict, $50 damages for plaintiff.—*Dover Sentinel.*

Luxurious Bankrupts.—One of Boston's solid merchants writes to the Commercial Bulletin of that city that at a recent fashionable party he saw five different business men who had been through bankruptcy within the past fourteen months, and settled with their creditors at from fifteen to thirty cents on the dollar. The wives of all these men were dressed in the extreme height of fashion, glittering with jewelry and diamonds. This would seem to indicate that the machinery of going through bankruptcy has become, at least in that particular quarter, pretty thoroughly lubricated.

The President on Specie Resumption.

SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT.

The President sent the following special message to Congress on Saturday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: By the act of Congress approved January 14, 1875, "to provide for the resumption of specie payments," the first of January, 1879, is fixed as to the date upon which resumption is to begin.

It may not be desirable to fix an earlier date when it shall actually become obligatory upon the government to redeem its outstanding legal tender notes in coin on presentation, but it is certainly most desirable, and will prove most beneficial to every pecuniary interest of the country to hasten the day when the paper circulation of the country and gold coin shall have equal values. At a later day, if currency and coin should retain equal values it might become advisable to authorize or direct resumption.

I believe the time has come when by a simple act of the legislative branch of the government this most desirable result can be obtained. I am strengthened in this view by the course trade has taken in the last two years, and by the strength of the credit of the United States at home and abroad.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the exports of the United States exceed the imports by $120,213,102. But our exports include $40,569,621 of specie and bullion in excess of imports of the same commodities for six months of the present fiscal year. From July 1, 1876, to January 1, 1877, the excess of exports over imports amounted to $107,544,869, and the imports of specie and bullion exceed the exports of precious metals by $6,192,148.

In the same time the actual excess of exports over imports for the six months, exclusive of specie and bullion, amounted to $113,737,040, showing for the time being the accumulation of specie and bullion in the country amounting to more than $6,000,000, in addition to the natural production of these metals for same period. The total increase of gold and silver for the six months are not far short of sixty million dollars.

It is very evident that unless the great increase of the precious metals can be utilized at home, in such a way as to make it in some manner remunerative to the holders, it must seek a foreign market, as surely as would any other product of the soil or manufactory.

Any legislation which will keep coin and bullion at home will, in my judgment, soon bring about practical resumption, and will add the coin of the country to the circulating medium, thus securing a healthy inflation of a sound currency, to the great advantage of every legitimate business interest.

The act to provide for the resumption of specie payments authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of either of the descriptions named in the act of Congress approved July 4, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," for not less than par in gold. With the present value of the 4½ per cent. bonds in the markets of the world they could be exchanged at par for gold, thus strengthening the treasury to meet final resumption, and to keep the excess of coin over the demand pending its permanency as a circulating medium at home. All that would further be required would be to reduce the volume of legal tender notes in circulation.

To accomplish this I would suggest an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue four per cent bonds, with forty years to run before maturity, to be exchanged for legal-tender notes whenever presented in sums of fifty dollars or any multiple thereof, the whole amount of such bonds, not to exceed $150,000,000.—To increase the home demands for such bonds I would recommend that they be available for deposit in the United States treasury for banking purposes under the various provisions of law relating to national banks.

I would suggest further that national banks be required to retain a certain per cent. of the coin interest received and thus deposited to secure their circulation. I would also recommend the repeal of the third section of the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin, approved July 22, 1876, limiting the subsidiary and fractional currency to $50,000,000.

I am satisfied that if Congress will enact some such law as will accomplish the end suggested, they will give a relief to the country instant in its effects, and for which they will receive the gratitude of the whole people. U. S. Grant.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 3, 1877.

The Troublous News from Central America.

A dispatch from Columbia, Central America, states that Mr. Eles, United States counsel at Palmyra, in Canca, arrived by the last steamer, and fully confirms the terrible news of the massacre of conservatives at Cali, (the most important town of Canca,) on the 24th of December last, by a motley crowd of liberals, numbering 3,000 or 4,000, headed by General David Pena. All the conservatives they met were ruthlessly killed, and many liberals who tried to arrest the barbarians in their progress or to shield friends or relatives, and persons suspected of sympathizing with the conservatives or of having no decided opinion in politics, shared the same fate. Neither age, nor sex, nor infirmity constituted the least safeguard.—Most of the conservatives, thinking, perhaps, too rashly and selfishly, that the persons of men alone were in danger, had abandoned their homes, leaving in them only the women of their households.—Others, when the risk grew imminent, had endeavored to hide themselves indoors, and were dragged out to be slain under the very eyes of the terrified women. On the other hand, the unfortunate wives and daughters of the conservatives were pitilessly hunted from house to house, meeting with the most shameless outrages at the hands of their fiendish pursuers. In the centre alone of the town eighty-seven houses were sacked, gutted and turned into shambles, and owners rendered dependant on charity for their immediate support. Nothing has been held sacred, not even the churches, since they also were robbed and their very altars stained with blood. But all the horrors are as nothing compared with the still more frightful excesses perpetrated in the suburbs and on the estates in the surrounding country. There murder, lust, robbery and incendiarism continued unchecked for days together. All the small shopkeepers were deprived of house and home, all the estates ravaged, their cattle driven away or shot, the hedges torn down, the cane fields burned, and even the machinery destroyed so as to render it useless to its owner. The number of persons killed was about three hundred.

The California Coffee Trees.—Reports from the coffee trees planted in California four years ago announce complete success. They bore last year and the berry has excellent aroma. The tree flourishes luxuriantly, and it is commended to farmers in the foothills of Middle and Southern California as a safe investment.

Judge Davis takes an Unfavorable View of the Democratic Case.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Boston Advertiser says: Justice Davis recently had a conversation with a friend on the political situation, particularly its legal aspects, and that conversation was repeated to a gentleman well known in Washington and perfectly reliable. He states that in the conversation as related to him Judge Davis expressed his gratification at having had an opportunity to escape serving on the commission for he should have been compelled to have decided against his friends in every legal point involved, and that there were reasons why he wished to stand well with Tilden. The judge said that no court which pretended to have respect for itself would ever decide that Congress had a right to go behind the decisions of the Returning Boards, and in regard to the Oregon case, as he understood it, Grover had no right to give Cronin a certificate, but should have declared a vacancy.

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE SAME SORT.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: After the arguments of Messers Everts and O'Conner, unless it is determined to admit testimony, the case will be given to the Commission for the determination. The current belief among both sides is, that the Commission will not go behind the returns. Judge Black remarked last night to a friend, that he had no hope the Commission would decide the Florida case in favor of Tilden. It is probable that a decision will be reached by the Commission on Wednesday.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.00@6.50
Patapsco Family,	9.00@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	8.00@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	158@160
" red,	153@158
Corn—white,	56@57
" yellow,	55@56
Rye,	70@72
Oats,	37@40

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court for Caroline county, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

CLEMENT SULLIVAN,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of August, 1877, or 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 our hand this 7th day of February, 1877.

ELIZABETH A. SULLIVAN,
MARTIN L. SULLIVAN,
Adm'rs. of Clement Sullivan, dec'd.
Feb-8-3w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By VIRTUE of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell at public sale in front of the Court House door in the town of Denton, on

TUESDAY, 27th of FEB.,

1877, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., a portion of the real estate of which William Williams, died, seized, to wit:

FARM No. 1.

A part of the Wm. H. Dick farm, situate in Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county, and containing

70 Acres, More or Less,

and is bounded on the North by the lands of the heirs of Robert D Williams, on the West by the lands of Wm. G. Horsey, on the East by the lands of the heirs of John B. Williams, and on the South by the lands of Wm. E. Saulsbury. A plot of this land will be exhibited on day of sale specially locating the land.

Improvements—SINGLE-STORY DWELLING, Barn, Stables, &c. This farm grows excellent crops, and is well located on the County Road.

FARM No. 2.

Situate in Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county, devised by Wm. Williams to Robert D. Williams, and is known as the "Wayman Farm," and contains

200 Acres of land

more or less; and is situate on the North side of the county road from Salsbury's School House to Thawley's Chapel, and on the East side of the road from Thawley's Chapel to Hillsborough and Denton Road.

Improvements—SINGLE-STORY DWELLING, with good Barn, Stables, and usual outbuildings. This farm has plenty of

GOOD TIMBER,

more than sufficient for farm purposes. And altogether is very desirable property.

The Terms of Sale

as prescribed by the decree are, one-third of the purchase money in cash on day of sale—balance in equal instalments of twelve and twenty-four months, purchaser giving Bond, bearing interest from day of sale, with security to be approved by Trustee. Upon payment of entire purchase money a good and sufficient deed will be given at expense of purchaser. J. W. BRYANT,

H. Irwin, Auct. Trustee.

NOTICE.

Chas. E. Wooters guardian of Thos. Ayers and Edward Ayers, and Ernest Downes and Josephine his wife vs. Geo. W. Spurry, Exet's of William Williams, and others.	Circuit Court for Caroline Co., In Equity. Oct. Term, 1876.

The Trustee is directed to give notice to file their claims with the vouchers thereof in the Clerk's Office of the said Court within four months from the day of sale.

JOHN M. ROBINSON,
FREDERICK STUMP.

True Extract,
Test:—JOHN W. TEMPLE, Clerk.

In pursuance of the above order, the creditors of Wm. Williams, dec'd., will file their claims as therein directed within four months from the 14th of November, 1876.

J. W. BRYANT,
Feb-8-tds. Trustee.

CHOPTANK HOTEL,

Denton, Maryland.

Having leased the Choptank Hotel property, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. E. Heather, I am prepared to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

LIVERY STABLE.

I also keep horses and carriages to hire on very moderate terms.

I hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of patronage.

jan11-y ANDREW BAGGS, Jr.

The Main Buildings
OF PHILADELPHIA.

WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES The firm started in a small corner of the old brick building at 4th and Market, now somewhat changed by the iron fronted building, covering four lots, and known far and near as OAK HALL. The house is entirely devoted to clothing for men and boys, and is popular because of the large stock, low prices, and the reliable methods of business originated and still carried on there. THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT Thirteenth and Market street, is a wonder to the throngs of people daily visiting it. It covers 2½ acres in the heart of the city, and on one grand floor is found between one and two million dollars in MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS AND VALISES, RUBBER GOODS, LADIES' COATS. The rules of the house prevent anything but safe dealing for even the most inexperienced buyers. The large volume of business obliges the smallest kind of profits, so that goods are no where cheaper and seldom so cheap elsewhere. An odd feature of the business is to invite and insist on customers returning goods and taking back the money if they are not satisfied. WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES

Visitors Welcome!

WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES Thirteenth and Market, and Sixth and Market are well worth visiting, and Mr. Wanamaker always answers a welcome to visitors, whether they care to buy or not. Wanamaker's Warehouses

Sincerely desiring to serve the people in every way,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

SEND TO

THOMPSON & KERSEY

FOR A LINE OF

SAMPLES.

Choptank Nurseries

DENTON, MD.

PETERS & DOWLING,

Proprietors,

OFFER FOR SALE THIS FALL,

50,000 select Peach Trees, No. 1, embracing all the leading varieties, such as the early Beatrice, early Louise and early Rivers.—They have also late varieties, such as the Ringgold Cling, Nanticoke and Bilyus late October, Reeves' Late Yellow and Key Port Late White.

PEARS—standard and dwarf, including all the leading varieties.

APPLES—about 50,000, from three to four years old, including all the Southern winter varieties.

APRICOTS, CHERRIES and PLUMS, Shade and Ornamental trees, Roses and bedding plants, &c.

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

PETERS & DOWLING are practical Nurserymen and the public may rely upon every article sold by them being true to representation.

☞Send in your orders early.

PETERS & DOWLING,
Oct15-tf. Denton, Md.

FALL OPENING
of 1876.

Mrs. M. S. Norris

Would Respectfully invite the attention of her numerous friends and customers of Denton and vicinity as well as the adjoining counties, to her Grand Opening of

Millinery Notions and Fancy Goods,

in which she boasts of having the largest and most complete stock ever on exhibition in this market, and in point of Price the cheapest ever offered to the trade. Her stock of

SILKS AND RIBBONS

were bought before the advance of those articles, and therefore it will be to the interest of purchasers to examine and buy, as such articles cannot be bought elsewhere for the same money.

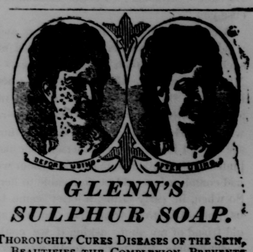
It is unnecessary to itemize the stock, suffice it to say that any and every article needed in her line of business can here be found in quality and price to suit the most fastidious.

Hoping soon to have the pleasure of your company, to examine if not to buy.

I remain with great respect,

M. S. NORRIS,
opposite Court House,
nov2-y. Easton, Md.

Reed's Grand Duches Cologne, at B. F. FIELD & CO.



GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

Thoroughly Cures Diseases of the Skin, Beautifies the Complexion, Prevents and Remedies Rheumatism and Gout, Heals Sores and Abrasions of the Cuticle and Counteracts Contagion.

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