ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY BALTO

American Union

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning April 12, 1877.

HAYES gets a bit of encouraging approval from his home, Fremont, Ohio, where a Republican Mayor has just been chosen by a majority of thirteen, which is a Republican gain of two hundred and fifty over the last election.

WADE HAMPTON, on the 2d inst., sent to Columbia, South Carolina, these good words: "Everything is satisfactory and honorably settled. I expect our people to preserve absolute peace and quiet. My word is pledged for them. I rely on them."

PRESIDENT Hayes has so far advanced in the good opinion of the Richmond (Va.) *Whig* (Dem.) that it now regards him as the man "to whom the conservative sentiment of all the country turns for the opening of a new epoch of the true unionism of the olden time in this land."

SENATOR BEN. HILL has been interviewed at his home in Georgia. He believes that "no man ever came into the Presidential office with more patriotic intentions than Mr. Hayes," and none have started with a better cabinet. In order to do what it desires, however, he says the administration will encounter the opposition of the ultra leaders and press of his party, and it remains to be seen which is the strongest.

THE President said Saturday, in speaking of the many invitations he had had to go to Long Branch, that he should remain in Washington the most of the summer.—But if the heat became insufferable Mrs. Hayes would go to her old home in Fremont with the children. He said he had no taste for the life of the fashionable watering-places. It was not what he was accustomed to, and he thought lake breezes as good as sea breezes for the health.

THE Nashua *Telegraph* says that a Maine Democrat told General Head in Boston the other day with much emphasis and earnestness that he had worked hard for Mr. Tilden, but he was glad Mr Hayes was President. He had no doubt now that it was best for the peace and prosperity of the country that he should be, and he had, in fact, written a letter to the President expressive of his approval. A great many more Democrats feel that way than are likely to take the pains to say it.

A WASHINGTON dispatch authoritatively states that the statement recently published that the President has decided to call the extra session of Congress early in May is incorrect. It states that members of Congress have recently called upon the President and urged him to name an earlier day than June 4, in order to avoid the hot weather, but he declined to alter the day already decided upon, as he desires to obtain all the time possible for the full development of his Southern policy before Congress can have the opportunity to stir up political feeling in the country.

OF the two men now most prominently before the country the Richmond *Whig* speaks as follows: "Hayes stands out today as the Chief of the nation to whom the conservative sentiment of all the country turns for the opening of a new epoch of the true Unionism of the olden time of this land. Hampton stands out as the responsive representative of fraternal feeling again of the South toward the North; as the exponent of that doctrine of State rights that only asks for self-government at home; as a true type of the ex-Confederate soldier who has no palinodes for the past, but who sees a glorious future for the South in the Union, and means to stand for the right as the Constitution declares it, against all comers in opposition to tranquility in this country."

IT is proved that the English people are drinking away an enormous property. In the year 1876 there was consumed, according to the excise returns, in liquors, including beer and wine, £147,288,759. As the population of the United Kingdom was [illegible],089,237, this would give £4 9s. for each man, woman and child. The progress of the vice also, is in the wrong direction, for the cost of drinking was $150,-000,000 more in 1876 than it was in 1870; while for the last seven years the aggregate has mounted up to £940,866,889—that is, to a sum greater than the national debt.—In fact, the expenses of liquor drinking for the year 1876 were £40,000, or $200,-000, more than all the British export trade for the same period. These figures speak for themselves, although it is difficult to take in their full purport. The sum of misery occasioned by the same useless habit is not capable of statement, and is beyond the reach of the human imagination. No wonder Parliament has begun to take the matter in hand, though whether it will go beyond discussion, or whether anything effectual *can* be done, remains to be seen.

Regulating Primary Meetings.

A bill is before the Illinois Legislature permitting cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants to hold primary meetings for the choice of candidate and conventions under some such legal restraint as is exercised over the voting places on election day. It is similar in its provisions to a law now in force in California and which is said to work well. It authorizes either or any political party to issue through its committee a call for an election of delegates to conventions, or of nominees for office, over which elections three judges shall be designated with power to exclude the votes of all except those who voted with the same party at the preceding election. Fraudulent voting is to be punishable as at regular elections, as is repeating, and also bribery. Something of this kind may yet be found expedient, and every attempt in the direction is worthy of careful study. But for the present full attendance, particularly by honest and intelligent voters, is the most effective security for primary meetings.

THE Rev. T. K. Beecher writes in the *Independent* that under the new policy of President Hayes "the colored people of the South will lose their leaders who have lied to them, and in their disappointment they will have an outcry. When the outcry comes philanthropists and intelligent citizens at the North must stand firm, like the assistants of a surgeon when the patient shrieks at the first cut of the knife that is to save life. Hear the cry, but stand firm. If the colored people ever rise they must rise by the discipline of neighborly frictions. If they emerge from barbarism at all, they must follow the the same costly lines by which all other races of men have come up to the estate of self-government. This will be a long process. No act of Legislature, no executive act, can make an oak tree grow like a mushroom in a night, or lift up childish savages to the stature of freemen in a day."

ON general principles it is held that custom makes law, but such rules of action are subject to review, and even to reversal, according to Judge Gilbert, of Brooklin.—In that city a lady made a lease of a sewing machine, and paid for it the sum of eighty dollars, but failing to pay a last installment when due the agent seized the mechanical seamstress, *vi et armis*, and took it to his salesrooms. The lady brought suit to recover the amount she had paid to the agent, and the agent, and the jury awarded her a verdict for the sum of eighty dollars, with interest, and the Court ordered execution to issue forthwith, although the defendant asked for delay.—Judge Gilbert observed, in support of this action, that the defendant had shown no mercy to his helpless customer by allowing reasonable time to make up the final installment on the sewing machine, which she had really purchased under what was misnamed a lease, and it was but even-handed justice to require the defendant to repair the damage done at once.

HERE are two paragraphs which should be read together without stopping to take breath. The first is from the Utica *Observer*: "Hayes' fraudulent title to the Presidency is inseparably linked with Packard's fraudulent title to the Governorship. The same Returning Board declared both falsehoods. The same process which destroys one destroys the other. How is Hayes to retain the lion's share of the stolen goods while Packard is deprived of his moderate allotment to the plunder? That is a question which engages the attention and baffles the skill of the Pretender.—Hence these delays and this commission." The other is from the Richmond *Dispatch*: "Mr. Hayes' title to the Presidency ought not to be compared to Packard's title to the Governorship of Louisiana. Mr. Hayes' title was declared to be good by the two houses of the Congress of the United States, in joint convention assembled. Those bodies being designated by the Constitution as the ones having the exclusive authority to decide the question, it would seem that Mr. Hayes' title to the Presidency, however bad it might have been the day after the November election, or the day after the various Electoral Colleges met, is now as good as if he had been the choice of a majority of the voters." There is evidently a lull in the workings of the Liberty street mill.

THE result of sectional politics to the South is well illustrated in a letter from Mr. Redfield to the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He says: "The best thing the solid South can do is to cease to be solid.—Let them split up and divide out, and they will stand a chance in the general scrimmage; but so long as they are solid the bulk of the North will go in the opposite direction, actuated by abundant caution, and the South will suffer the fate ever in store for the weaker party. The North can stand a solid South, but the South can't. After the next apportionment, which will largely increase the political power of the West and Northwest through increase of population, the solid South will be relatively so weak as to be a matter of small concern to anybody but herself. To be overmatched by the Northern States west of the Alleghany Mountains is certainly her fate, leaving out of the question the immense power wielded by the great Middle and Eastern States. In the face of these facts her utter inability to accomplish anything by sectional politics, and certainty of overthrow when pitted against the other section, and that section continually growing so that ere long the half of it west of the mountains will be more powerful than the South; in the face of these facts, I say those who are seeking to keep the South solid are her own worst enemies.—Sectional politics is the bane of the weaker section. The stronger can stand it very well."

The Louisiana Commission.

Redfield, writing to the Cincinnati *Commercial* about the Louisiana case says:

"The Commission may succeed in fusing the two Legislatures down there, but how they are to get Packard out of the way I fail to see. Indeed, I am not at all sanguine that they can accomplish anything practical. Nothing can bring peace to Louisiana, and the end of the case, but the complete turning over of that State to the taxpaying portion of the community represented by Nichols. All other remedies are makeshifts and patchwork that will react disastrously. On the other hand, Packard is as brave as a lion and as stubborn as a mule, and a man of the most decided Republican convictions, and not the least of his conviction that he is elected. He is not of the ordinary class of carpet-baggers; in fact, he is not a carpet-bagger at all, but a native of Louisiana. He has no personal acquaintance with fear, and can look down the muzzle of a double-barrelled shot gun without a wink. He made the canvass of the State in the late campaign armed only with a small walking cane. The mobs and bulldozers and assasins, who played so large a part in the campaign, were forced to respect the bravery of this man. He believes that he was elected as much as Hayes. He cannot be bought off, for he refused the best office in the South (Collector of the New Orleans port) to get out of the way. With such a man on one side, and Nicholls and the united whites on the other, the Commission will have its hands full, even were there not two Legislatures to fool with."

The Negro as a Worker.

Mr. E. V. Smalley, of the New York *Tribune*, is a sharp observer as well as an impartial recorder of what he observes.—On his present visit to the South he has had forced upon his attention the fact that the negro is the only one in that section of the country who is willing to engage in manuel labor. In his last letter he says:

Let me not do injustice to the negro in discusing the condition of the South. As a politician he has proved a failure, and the communities which have fallen under his rule have been sorely afflicted; but he is the workingman everywhere in the Southern States. If there is dignity in labor, then he ought to be more dignified than his white brother. The Southern white man has a horror of manual labor, and especially of farm work. In the whole journey from Richmond to Charleston I did not see a single white man at work in the fields. Everywhere it was the negro who was plowing and planting. So in the towns it is the negro who drives the carts, handles the goods and farm products, makes the gardens, does the work in the streets, and fetches and carries generally. He shares the trades with foreigners and Northerners. The white man will keep store or practice a profession, but that is about all he appears willing to do. If he owns land he expects to live by it, while the negro performs the labor of cultivating the soil. Forgetful of Poor Richard's proverb, he wants to thrive by the plow, but will neither hold nor drive. I am at a loss to know how the white men live in this State. In the northern counties, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, I remember to have seen white farmers tilling the fields, but that region belongs only geographically to the South. It is a country of small, hilly farms, where Northern crops are cultivated in Northern ways with only the help of a small negro population. In all other parts of the State it is the rarest thing to see a white man engaged in anything that requires the use of his muscles.

A Terrible Crime Disclosed.

The Times publishes from authentic sources the true story of the explosion in the office of John W. Jewett & Sons, revealing the diabolical crime perpetrated.—Orville D. Jewett was admitted to the firm of which his father, when alive, was a member, six or seven years ago, simply because of that relationship. He has been somewhat wild, and paid little attention to the business, which seems not to have been to his taste. He has been absent the past winter yachting at Bermuda, and on his return recently expressed a desire to withdraw from the firm.

His partners did not wish to make any changes in business and opposed his retiring, but he persisted in the determination and finally became so disagreable that they conceded his request and agreed to pay him $200,000 for his interest. The necessary papers were drawn up and were to have been signed to-day. Young Jewett, probably crazed with liquor, came to the office armed with a hand grenade, a pistol and a dirk. Some angry words passed and he pulled the grenade from his pocket and threw it on the floor. The explosion followed. The uncle was killed, and his own legs broken, and he received three terrible wounds in the abdomen. He then drew a pistol and attempted to shoot himself through the head, but his aim was ineffective. He died last evening in the hospital. Dean, who was injured by the explosion, is understood not to be in a dangerous condition.

Mr. Joseph Dean was visited at his residence, No. 14 Waverly place, last night, and found to be in a very comfortable condition. He received a very severe wound on the left thigh, and also one on right forearm. Judge Lathrop received all callers and represented Mr. Dean. He says that previous to the explosion Mr. George W. and Orville Jewett were in the office quietly conversing about a dissolution of partnership, which had previously been agreed upon, which Mr. Dean had proposed to purchase Orville's interest, paying therefor about $200,000. Mr. Dean was sitting at the desk busily engaged in writing up the books, as articles of dissolution were to have been signed and money paid over at noon to-day.

Superstition.

A panacea, or "cure-all," is one of the myths of the age of superstition. Dr. R. V. Pierce does not recommend any one or even his whole list of standard remedies as adequate to cure every disease. For severe lingering coughs, bronchial, throat, and chronic lung diseases, he believes his Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed, but it will not cure you if your lungs are half wasted by consumption. The Discovery not only exercises a potent influence over pulmonary affections, by reason of its pectoral properties, but possesses also the most valuable alterative, or blood-cleansing properties, and is therefore a sovereign remedy in blood and skin affections. But while it will cure scrofulous and other ulcers or sores, blotches, and eruptions, it will not cure cancer, nor does its manufacturer claim any such merit for it as is done by proprietors of other blood-cleansing medicines, who dishonestly try to deceive the afflicted into the belief that their preparations will accomplish impossibilities.—By reason of its real intrinsic merit it has a sale surpassing that of any other blood and cough medicine.

THE MISSING EX-MAYOR OF NEW YORK.—A London dispatch reports an interview with Oakey Hall, and fully confirms the Associated Press report that the Victoria's passenger was Hall. The interviewer says: "We had a long interview, but he absolutely refuses to make any explanations whatever as to his motives in leaving New York under such extraordinary circumstances, and seems altogether at sea as to his future plans. He is evidently very much broken in mind and body, and says that he now only desires rest and peace. I venture to suggest that it is now only charity to an utterly broken man to say as little more about him as possible"

BURNING OF A MILL.—Wednesday night about 12 o'clock the grist and flour mill of W. R. Matthews, situated on Big Northeast creek, about two miles west of Bay View, in Cecil county, Md., was discovered to be on fire by members of the family, and was rapidly consumed with the contents. The origin of the fire is unknown, and nothing could be saved. The loss, including stock on hand, will probably reach $5,000. There is an insurance of $1,500 on the mill. Through the exertions of the neighbors the saw mill was saved.—*Cecil Democrat.*

Louisiana.

INERVIEWS WITH THE NICHOLLS LEGISLATURE AND THE PACKARD SUPREME COURT.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—According to appointment made on Friday night, the joint committee from the Democratic Legislature waited upon the Presidential Commission this morning at the St. Charles Hotel. The consultation lasted two hours. It was secret, and nothing was gleaned further than the fact that the members of the Commission were propounding numerous questions as to the state of affairs.—The committee made a detailed verbal statement of the status of the government, giving the number of parishes and officials that had acknowledged allegiance to the Nicholls government, and will at a future interview, present documentary facts. The Commission will, at an early day next week, visit the Legislature and various State offices. When the Democratic committee retired Mr. Packard's Supreme Court Judges were admitted to the parlor and began their argument as to the status of their Supreme Court.

CHIEF JUSTICE LUDELING

and Associate Justices King and Leonard laid before the Commission an elaborate, printed brief, showing their title to the office irrespective of the question whether Packard or Nicholls was the rightful Governor. At 3 o'clock District Judges Marks and Cole and Hunter, of the Fourth, Fifth and Ninth Judicial Districts of the State, each elected on the Republican ticket, had a long interview with the Commission, and emphatically declared the sentiments of their districts to be in favor of the Packard government. These districts embrace eleven parishes, with a total population of 130,594.

A DEMOCRAT WHO SUPPORTS PACKARD.

An exciting interlude in the interview was the cross-examination of Judge R. R. Hunter, who asked:

Q. Who did you vote for for Governor? A. Nicholls.

Q. Who did you vote for for President? A. Tilden.

Q. How long have you been a Democrat? A. All my life. I was born a Democrat, right in this State, and expect to die a Democrat.

Q. Why do you now desert the Democratic party and support Mr. Packard? A. Because the Democratic party has left me and does not protect the rights of citizens, but advocates murder, and I do not approve of murder; and because I believe Packard was squarely elected, and a majority of the white people of my district—Rapides, Grant and Vernon parishes—prefer him for Governor.

General Harlan had a long private interview with Governor Packard in the evening, the purport of which has not transpired.

At 5 P. M. the members of the Nicholls Supreme Court, by invitation, called on the Commission. The consultation was entirely informal.

"SUNSET" COX DECLINES TO MAKE A SPEECH.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7. — Lieutenant Governor Wiltz, President of the Senate, and Hon. Louis Bush, Speaker of the Nicholls House, with members of that assembly, presented an invitation to Hon. S. S. Cox to address them. Mr. Cox replied that he would be glad to do so, but in the sensitive condition of the public mind here, which a breath might disturb, he preferred not to discuss public matters, but as he believes the affairs of Louisiana can be settled by her own people, he declined to speak.

ADVICE FROM WARMOUTH.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A special dispatch from New Orleans says that ex-Governor Warmouth made a speech yesterday in the Packard Legislature, in which he urged them to abandon this organization and take seats in the Nicholls Legislature.

From the Wilmington Republican.

Down Country.

We often hear the remark in this latitude that "down country," (as down the peninsula is called,) people are inactive and there is no business energy manifested; that the inhabitants are content with their sand banks, fish and oysters, and care for nothing else. Now, if those who thus think and talk would take the pains and trouble to inquire into the habits and business talent of these misrepresented people, they would find out their mistake.

In traveling through that section of country recently, I was favorably impressed with it, and am now thoroughly convinced that there is beauty, intelligence, thrift and enterprise South of Wilmington. In the rural districts, the farms bear evidence of the agricultural knowledge of the owners, the dwellings are neat, and, in many instances, palatial; hospitality is proverbial. In the towns, in some cases, there is a business talent and energy displayed worthy of New York.

In Easton, Md., I found the largest dry goods and grocery house south of Philadelphia—nothing in Wilmington can compare to it. A Large four story brick building, with massive glass front, and displaying an assortment of goods that would do credit to a house on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Messers. J. J. Jump & Co., the proprietors, and have built up their imm[illegible] trade in a short space of time by their indomitable energy and perseverance.

I might mention others but this being the leading house in that section, I have named them as as a sample of what that locality is capable of doing in the way of business.

It is true that in some other parts of the Peninsula the inhabitants seem to be in a comatose condition—they need energy and capital to develop the resources of that section. I merely mention these facts, Mr. Editor, to remove any false impressions in regard to this highly favored section and its kind and hospitable people.

Society is undergoing a rapid change—old customs are giving way to new ideas and with a little more vim and push, "down country" will be all that can be asked.

VISITOR.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.75@7.00
Patapsco Family,	9.50@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	9.25@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	1.80@1.83
" red,	1.73@1.80
Corn—white,	53@ 56
" yellow,	55@ 56
Rye,	74@ 75
Oats,	43@ 46

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted,

A HOUSE KEEPER. Reference required. Apply at this office. [apr12-3w.

Notice.

THIS is to notify the public that Wm. T. Bogs holds a note signed by Anderson & Ross for the sum of Fifty-five Dollars for which we have received no valuable consideration and all persons are hereby notified not to negotiate with said Bogs for said note as we refuse to make payment, not having received value for it.

ANDERSON & ROSS.

Goldsboro, April 6th 1877. [apr12-3w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Loan.

$4,000 On Real Estate in sums of $1,000. Enquire at this office. [apr-12-3w.

Commissioners Notice.

DENTON, April 10th, 1877.

THE County Commissioners will meet at their office on Tuesday the 17th inst., and every Tuesday thereafter until the 2nd Tuesday in June, for the purpose of making abatements and transfers, and allowing all legal claims against the county, and all other matters that may be required of them by law, after which time no deduction or allowances will be made for the present year.

By order,

apr12-9w. T. F. JOHNSON, Cl'k.

DRESS-MAKING.
Mrs. C. M. King

IS prepared to cut and fit Ladies and Children's Dresses, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Using "Cornwell's self-fitting Chart"—the old method of so *often* trying on, entirely done away, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

Also prepared to cut and make gentlemen's shirts. Public patronage respectfully solicited. Place of business, opposite Mr. Allen Moore's residence.

MRS. C. M KING,
apr12-tf. Greensboro, Md.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE in the town of Preston, Caroline county, on

SATURDAY, 12th day of May,

next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, a dwelling house and a lot of ground, situated in the town of Preston, Caroline county, belonging to the estate of the late Peter Todd, dec'd. This property is a two-story frame dwelling, containing six rooms, with a small store room adjoining, suitable for a Milliner or some small business. There is also a kitchen and other outbuildings on the promises and a good well of water near the door.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

apr12-tds. WM. M. TODD, Adm'r.

Order Nisi.

Manlove Hayes, Trustee, and next friend of Mary Hayes, vs. Mary Hayes, Edith Hayes and Anna Belle Hayes.

Circuit Court for Caroline Co., in Equity.

ORDERED this tenth day of April, 1877, that the sales made and reported by Manlove Hayes, Trustee in the above entitled cause be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of June next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Caroline county once in each of three successive weeks before the 15th day of May next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $4500.00 JOHN W. TEMPLE, Cl'k.

True copy,
Test:—JOHN W. TEMPLE, Cl'k.
apr-12-3w.

PAINTING and PAPER HANGING.

E. H. FURNISS,
Easton, Maryland,

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Caroline county, intending to have

PAINTING OR PAPER HANGING

done that by calling on him and examining his large lot of beautiful

PAPER SAMPLES,

they can be pleased in both style and quality. Those furnished with wall paper who may desire to do their own work themselves and at the lowest prices.

Painting done by contract or otherwise.—Paints furnished when desired Orders forwarded to me at Easton will meet with prompt attention [apr12-8m.

Examiner's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the County Commissioners, for Caroline county, to examine and if found necessary to the public convenience, to lay down a new county road to begin at the northwest corner of C. M. Adams' land, on the road from Adams' Mill to Concord Church, to run between the lands of Eli Todd and the Pritchett farm until it reaches the Chas. Peters home farm, thence across said farm to the south-west corner of Thos. Noble's land, thence with the division line between said Noble and Philip Noble, thence across C. Noble's land to the road leading from Liden's School House to Marshy Hope Bridge; also from the south-west corner of T. Noble's land in a direct course across the said Peters land and the lands of T. M. Wright to the county road near Shadrach Liden's.

We hereby give notice that we will meet at the residence of Thos. Noble on the line of the proposed new road on Wednesday, 16th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of executing said commission.

JAS. W. SAULSBURY,
S. FOUNTAIN LIDEN,
E. MADISON TOWERS.
apr 12-5w. Examiners.

To Shippers.

THIS is to announce to the public that we are yet engaged in the general freighting business between Greensborough and Baltimore, and herein concentrating all our attention and means, we feel satisfied after an experience of some years, and by dealing fairly and honestly we can assure our friends and patrons a business that will stand on its own merits. A trial will, we think, satisfy you. Prices are in general less—to suit the times.

Hogsheads	Lime,	Salt,	Syrup, &c.,	1.50
Casks,	Soda,		"	75
Barrels,	Coal oil,	Syrup,	"	35
"	Plaster,	Sugar,	"	30
"	Flour,	Fish,	"	25
1-2 Barrels	Fish,	Flour,	"	15
Kegs	Nails,		"	12
Lumber per 1000				2 00
Shingles,				1 00
Plastering Laths, per 1,000				75

Other prices in proportion.

All orders *must* be accompanied with cash or grain to insure prompt attention. Positively no freight delivered until paid for unless specially agreed thereto.

Thankful for past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same.

apr-12-tf. J. B. DRAPER & CO.

Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, Strawberries, Peaches, &c.

New Sorts, by Mail.

PLANTS of the newest and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best Collection, at the great show of the Mass. Horticultural Society, in Boston. I grow over 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive Catalogues, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen, Herb, or Fruit Seeds, 25 packets of either for $1.00 by mail.

C.C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid. $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 1,000. Wholesale Catalogue to the Trade.—Agents Wanted.

B. M. Watson, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. [mar-1-4w.

Carriage and Dearborn Shafts, dressed—price $1 at
jan25-tf. E. G. STEVENS.

The Main Buildings
OF PHILADELPHIA.

WANAMAKER'S WAREHOUSES

The firm started in a small corner of the old brick building at Sixth and Market, now somewhat changed by the iron fronted building, covering four lots, and known far and near as OAK HALL.

The house is exclusively devoted to clothing for men and boys, and is popular because of the large stock, low prices, and thoroughly 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 allows the smallest kind of profits, so that goods are nowhere 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

If going to Philadelphia to visit the Exhibition, it may be of service to those who do not know the City to have some place where information can be got about sights to see—hours the U. S. Mint, Masonic Hall, Girard College, and various Institutions are open, where to get required tickets, how to reach the places, &c.

Having for over fifteen years had the kind support of thousands and thousands of people from every section of the Country, we will be glad to repay their favors by any courtesies within our power to extend.

We have hundreds of clerks who will with cheerfulness answer questions and give service outside of any business of our own, without pay.

Our new house at Thirteenth and Market has plenty of room, and we are open early in the morning and late in the evening.

Visitors Welcome!

Thirteenth and Market and Sixth and Market are well worth visiting, and Mr. Wanamaker assures a welcome to visitors, whether they care to buy or not.

Sincerely desiring to serve the people in every way,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

SPRING TIME!
FOR THE PEOPLE!

We Solicit the Purchasing Public to Call and Examine our Mammoth Stock of

Dress Goods for the Ladies and Gentlemen,

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES,

&c., &c., Assuring them that no Effort will be Spared to Please.

As we have Enlarged our Already Commodious Building, with a View to the Wants of Buyers, we are Confident that no House on the Shore can Offer Greater Inducements to Purchasers than we are Prepared to do.

"Our Spring Stock is Being Completed Daily."

We will Offer

CARPETS

In Greater Quantity, Variety and at Less Prices than any House in Easton—we have Specialties in these Goods.

Our Entire Stock Exhibited on the First Floor.

Don't Fail to Call and See Us when in Easton, as we Pledge to Name the Lowest Prices.

Yours Truly

THOMPSON & KERSEY.

SAMPLES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

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.

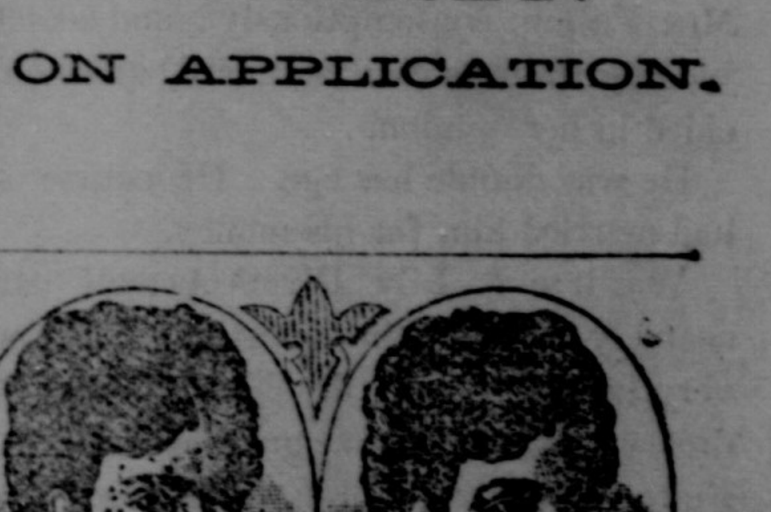
APRICOTS, CHERRIES and PLUMS, Shade and Ornamental trees, Roses and bedding plants, &c.

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.



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.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

It DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

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

Milinery 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.

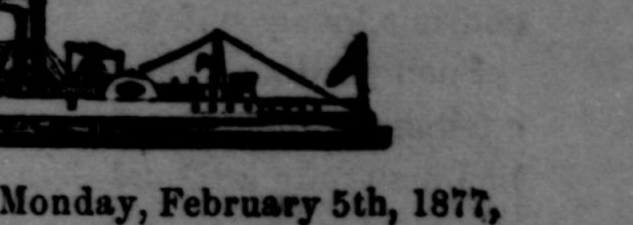
It is unnecessary to itemize the stock, suffice it to say that any and every article needed in her line of business can here be found in quality and price to suit the most fastidious.

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.

Chester River Steamboat Co.



ON and after Monday, February 5th, 1877, the Steamer

Geo. Law

will leave Baltimore every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., for Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's, and Chestertown, Returning, will leave Chestertown every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 A. M., making the above stops. Freights received Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. [illegible]

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