The American Union.

J. MARION EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING.....April 11, 1867.

☞MR. J. B. ROBINSON, 48 Barre street, Baltimore, is our authorized agent for this paper in that city.

☞Postmasters are requested to inform us of any refusal to take our paper from their office.

The Orphans Court of Caroline county will sit on Tuesday, April 23rd, 1867.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE CITIZEN.—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we are compelled to announce the death of Mr. Josiah Jump, a resident of this town, and Clerk of the Circuit Court for this county. For several months he has been confined to his bed, but, although unable, he presented himself at his post of duty during the March term of the court. Having exposed himself too much during the stormy weather that has visited us this spring, he was again confined to his bed, and died on Monday morning last.

Thus we have lost a good citizen, and one whose absence will be sorely felt in this community. He was an exemplary christian, a kind and affectionate husband and an indulgent parent Affable in his manners, gentlemanly in his deportment, attentive and well qualified for the position to which he had been elevated by the citizens of this county, he has rendered himself the esteemed of all classes. His remains were interred at the family burial place, near Jumptown, on Wednesday morning. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in this sore affliction, but think that they have the consoling assurance that he has gone to that better land where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are forever at rest."

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

According to Democratic prophecies, the long looked for Democratic millenium is beginning to dawn upon this country, and, in anticipation of its glorious results, the members of that party are exceedingly rejoiced. Far up among the granite hills of New England, they say, the revolution is begun, and its joyful echoes are reverberating throughout the length and breadth of this vast Republic. Radical misrule, together with its authors, is to be consigned to an untimely grave, and treason is to stalk forth in majesty from the pent up confines into which it was reduced by Lincoln and his mercenary followers. The great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, followed by the lesser ones of Delaware and Maryland, are to catch up the advancing fruits of the victory so gallantly won in Connecticut, and, joining together, are to sweep like a tornado over our wide-extended domains bringing everything under its magic influence. The divine institution of slavery is to be re-animated, and infuse itself into the hearts and minds of the whole American people. The day of jubilee has come, and from the roaring cataract of Niagara on the North, to where the waters of the Gulf lave the shores of the sunny South, joy and exultation everywhere abounds, and the heavy and oppressed spirits of Democracy are rearing themselves aloft, expecting to see the fruits of that mighty achievment which has so lately been accomplished.

But when we consider for a moment who these far-seeing prophets are, we again sink back into that quiet reverie from which we had been awakened by the clamorous rejoicings of their fawning sycophants. Their prophecies had been so seldom fulfilled in the past that we imagined they had long since ceased to foretell the developments of the future. But with prophetic visions they again look far down through the thick vista of the future and proclaim a mighty revolution is to take place upon America's soil. Republicanism is to pale before the marvellous splendor of Democracy. This prophecy will be about as much fulfilled as was that whereby the war was declared to be a failure, and that the Confederate flag would wave in triumph over Fanueil Hall in Boston. Every Federal reverse was declared to be the dawning of that day when "Cotton was to be proclaimed king." And yet, despite all these predictions, the war for the Union was successful in the end, and the Confederate flag was trailed in the dust at Appomattox in Virginia.

And while these rejoicings over the victory in Connecticut are claiming the attention of the Democrats, the appalling fact is brought to light that gallant little Rhode Island has again placed herself on the side of the Union. Although small, yet her determination to remain beneath the protection of the American eagle is more than sufficient to counteract the brilliant results of that Democratic victory in Connecticut. Even the State of Ohio has extended the ballot to all her citizens, and this she refused to do prior to the Connecticut election. Colorado, too, has expressed her determination to throw her inflence with the loyal masses of the country, and help break down all opposing barriers, made by treason and slavery, to the onward march of this people towards a higher degree of civilization and enlightenment.

We apprehend there is nothing to be feared from the result of the Connecticut election. Although beaten in this contest, the Republican party in that State despair nothing in the next. Republicanism is founded on a rock, and though the storms of Democracy may howl around and beat against it, yet it will not fall.—It has stood the tests of many winters, and is as firm to-day as when rebellion's hosts were marshalling beyond the Potomac. Although we in Maryland are bowed down for a season beneath the iron heel of Rebel misrule, yet the day is not far distant when the glorious sunlight of Republicanism will fall in meridian splendor across our pathway, dispelling the thick gloom that now overshadows us, and the proud and respected State of Maryland, once more freed from those who would degrade her by an allianee with treason, will again take her place among her sister States of the Union, and enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity.

THE late Legislature appropriated $400 to Luther H. Gadd, of this county, late clerk in the Comptroller's Office, in consideration of extra and meritorious services. Comptroller Leonard refuses to hand over because the law is *unconstitutional*. The same body passed an act appropriating between $300 and $400 to one Tom Moore, an *officer* of the House of Delegates, for money *alleged* to have been stolen from Mr. Moore. The Comptroller, as we are informed, promptly forked over the amount. In what part of the *Constitution* did he get the authority for this *extra* compensation? Will some lawyer tell us?

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE.—In this age of progress, when the fashions are constantly changing, it is necessary, in order to keep apace with them, that every family should be provided with a good and reliable sewing machine. The question then arises which, of the many, is the best. By reference to our new advertisements, it will be seen that Rev. B. F Benson is agent in this county for a *good* machine. The points of superiority claimed for this machine are numerous, and we refer our readers to the advertisement, where they will be found.

OUR LIBERAL LEGISLATURE.—A correct list of the expenditures made by our Legislature at its recent session, amounts to the inconsiderate sum of $3,704,536.37! This Legislature surpassed in extravagance all former ones, and, we doubt not, is without precedent in the history of any other State.

"Not even the gorgeous East with richest hand
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold'
in such lavish abundance as did the late Legislature upon its followers.

APPOINTED.—Judge H. H Goldsborough on Tuesday last appointed Robert J. Jump, Esq, Clerk of the Circuit Court for this county to fill the vacancy, until the next general election, occasioned by the death of Mr. Josiah Jump, the late Clerk. Mr. Jump is eminently qualified for the position, having formerly served out the full term of six years in the same office.

As soon as the Bankrupt law is fairly in operation Mr. Comptroller Leonard ought to file the application of the State of Maryland for the benefit of its provisions. We have several members of the late Legislature in view who would make first rate *receivers*. The doubt as to whether it would *pay* is all that would trouble them.

REV. NATHAN GENN has been appointed to assist Mr. Hough in the duties of this circuit. He has served the citizens of the Greensborough circuit very acceptably during the past Conference year, and will, no doubt, prove himself equally useful and efficient in this vineyard.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—We see that Messrs Jump & Bryant, have in course of erection a very neat office, on Main street, nearly opposite the Court House. We hope others of our citizens will follow the example of Messrs. Jump & Bryant, and help improve the appearance of our town.

ENLARGED.—Mr. Charles E. Hayward having succeeded Mr. W. H. Hutchin in the publication of the Cambridge *Herald*, it reached us in an enlarged and otherwise improved condition.

COLLECTORS.—The County Commissioners have appointed the following gentlemen as collectors of State and County taxes for the ensuing year:

1st District—Wesley Stack
2d District—Joseph Pearson.
3d District—Elijah Towers.
4th District—W. A. Nichols.

REJECTED.—The United States Senate has rejected the nomination of Chas. H. Gibson to be Collector of Internal Revenue for this District. Also the nomination of James L. Horsey to be Collector of Customs for the Eastern District of Maryland.

THE INJUNCTION CASE.—The Court of Appeals, to which the Convention Injunction case was taken on appeal, on Monday, after argument, decided that it was not competent for the court to hear the case during the present term.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The first quarterly meeting for this circuit, M. E Church, will be held at Harris' Chapel, on Saturday and Sunday, the 4th and 5th of May. The usual quarterly services will be held.

MARYLAND BANKRUPT.—The following notice will show the result of the extravagant expenditures of the recent Legislature. It is official and none can question its truthfulness:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, April 5, 1867.

The undersigned, officers of the Treasury of Maryland, regret to announce that, owing to the repeal of the "Bounty Tax" and all laws authorizing the issue of bonds for the payment of bounty, they are compelled to suspend for the present all payments on this account; and all other appropriations made by the General Assembly at the late session are suspended, the payments of the interest on the public debt, and the ordinary expenses of the State Government having absorbed all the money in the Treasury.

As soon as the receipts into the Treasury will justify the resumption of payment on these accounts due notice will be given.

WM. J. LEONARD,
Comptroller.
ROBERT FOWLER,
Treasurer.

SENATOR SAULSBURY.—Senator Saulsbury, from Delaware, has, of late, taken his seat in the United States Senate under the influence of liquor so often that it has become necessary to offer a resolution for his expulsion. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of Saturday has the following telegram relating to Mr. Saulsbury's conduct after the offering of the resolution:

"During the Executive session to-day, Saulsbury who had become very drunk, came over towards Sumner, and assumed a threatening attitude, gesticulating and announcing his intention of having satisfaction out of Sumner for introducing the resolution for his expulsion. The assistant Sergeant-at-Arms promptly interferfered, and with the assistance of one of the Senators got him into the coat room where after nearly divesting himself of his clothing, he laid down upon the floor and remained until the close of the session, when the Doorkeeper took him home.

FIRE ON THE STEAMBOAT GEO. LAW.—About 8 1-2 o'clock on Saturday night an alarm was sounded from box No. 6, corner of Charles and Camden streets, caused by the discovery of fire in the engine-room of the steamer George Law, of Slaughter's Eastern Shore Line, lying at her wharf, at the foot of Conway street. The fire department promptly responded, and in a short time extinguished the flames, which at one time threatened to envelop the entire vessel. On examination it was found that the damage sustained was confined to the engine room and the offices on the hurricane deck.—The loss is estimated at $8,000, upon which there is no insurance. The origin is attributed to the accidental combustion of cotton waste in the engine room. The steamer had on board, at the time, a full cargo for points on the Eastern Shore, none of which is believed to be injured.—The owners state their intention of immediately refitting the George Law for her route, and in the meantime the steamer Arrow will take her place.—*Baltimore Sun.*

PARDONS.—It appears from the report of the Attorney General, submitted to the House of Representatives by the President, in answer to a resolution of that body, that from April 15, 1865, to March 2, 1862, Governor Bramlette of Kentucky recommended for pardon 64 Rebels; Gov. Brownlow of Tennessee, 263; Governor Fletcher of Missouri, 48; Governor Wells of Louisiana, 256; Governor Bradford of Maryland, 95; Gov. Hamilton of Texas, 525; Gov. Murphy of Arkansas, 125; and Provisional Governor Marvin of Florida, 97. In Missouri fifty-five Rebels were pardoned on the recommendation of the Hon. Austin A. King. The President ordered the pardon of one hundred and twenty-one Rebels.—*Balto. American.*

WHAT DEEDS NEED NO STAMPS.—E. A. Rollins, Deputy Commissioner, renders the following decision in regard to what deeds require no stamps:

"That when, for the purpose of transferring property from husband to wife, or from wife to husband, or from one of them to both jointly, deeds are made to a third party and then back from him to either or both, such instruments need not to be stamped as conveyances, as there is no sale, but only as agreements; but if they contain powers of attorney, these should have their appropriate stamps."

The First Battle of Bull Run.

The first battle of Bull Run, though almost insignificant when compared with fifty engagements that followed, nevertheless will occupy in history equal prominence, perhaps, with any battle which marked the unhappy strife; because it was the first serious encounter between the two sections, and because it greatly depressed the North, and correspondingly elated the South. In its ultimate results however, this battle really proved more beneficial to the vanquished than to the victors. While the North was depressed it put forth new and herculean efforts, and nerved itself as it had not done before to put down the rebellion. The defeat of the Federals, however, filled the South with an overweening confidence in its ability, and in the end was productive of more harm than good to the Southern cause.

General Joseph Johnson has recently published a long letter, in which he corrects some wrong impressions which have prevailed at the South concerning this battle. He and General Beauregard have both been censured because the victory was not followed up by an attack on Washington. But he affirms that it was impossible to do this. There were, he says, twenty-five thousand fresh Union troops to counteract such a movement on their part. When the cavalry did press forward in the direction of Alexandria, they "were driven back by the solid resistance of the United States Infantry." 'We could not," he asserts, "have carried the intrenchments and had none of the means to besiege them; our assault would have been repulsed, and the enemy then become victorious, would have resumed their march to Richmond. But if we had captured the entrenchments, a river, a mile wide, between them and Washington, commanded by the heavy guns of a Federal fleet." The Federal 'masses,' he says, 'were less disorganized by defeat than our army by triumph.'—This assertion bears out the Northern statements made at the time, to the effect that victors and vanquished were equally punished; that the retreating soldiers, though depressed and disheartened, were in reality not a whit more demoralized than those who remained in possession of the field of strife. As a proof of the disorganization which followed in the Southern army, General Johnston speaks of thousands who went home in the belief that their victory had terminated the war. The substantial fruits of the victory, General Johnson asserts, was the preservation of the Confederacy, and no more could or should be hoped for. He adds: The defeat of the Confederate army would have involved the immediate overthrow of the Confederacy. The Confederate forces at Bull Run, he says amounted to thirty two thousand, including the eleven thousand reinforcements from Winchester. Eighteen hundred and ninety-three men were lost in the battle. The total losses by desertion and otherwise, however, were about five thousand, which more than counterbalanced the Union losses, including killed, wounded and prisoners. It has generally been supposed at the South that the number of reinforcements received soon after the battle brought up the strength of the Confederate army to sixty thousand men, and General Johnston has consequently been censured that he did not then make a forward movement into Maryland. But he now states that the total of his reinforcements amounted to only six thousand troops.

Important to Drafted Men.

It will be remembered that act No. 56, approved February 28, 1867, provided for the relief of certain drafted persons drafted into the military service under the calls of the President of the United States made February 1, 1864, and March 14, 1864, and who paid $300 commutation, thus exempting them for one year, and who were again drafted under the call of December 19, 1865, thus being again called upon to enter the service or furnish a substitute in less than one year from the time of their being first drafted. The intent of the fifth section of the amendatory enrollment act of February 24, 1864, being to exempt for one year all persons who had paid the $300 commutation, Congress therefore enacted the law above mentioned authorizing and requiring the the Secretary of War to refund to each person so drafted who paid commutation, and was also required to enter the service or furnish a substitute, the sum of three hundred dollars, being the sum of money paid by him.

The Secretary was also authorized and required by section 2 of the act to refund from the commutation money the amount (not exceeding three hundred dollars in any one case) paid by any person drafted during the late war who furnished a substitute or said commutation money, whenever it shall appear that under the decisions and rules of the War Department governing at the time the said person was entitled to discharge from the obligation to render personal service under the draft for which he paid money or furnished a substitute, and to refund in like manner, in all cases where it shall appear that a person so having paid commutation money or furnished a substitute was not legally liable to draft. There is, however, to the latter section, a provision that it shall apply only to claims received at the War Department prior to its passage.

Since the passage of the above act several claims for the recovery of commutation under its provisions have been received by the Second Auditor, by whom they were referred to the War Department for information as to what officer of the Government should attend to their settlement. The Secretary of War decided that all claims under the act of February 23, 1867—where the claimants are alive—will be settled by the *direct* action of the War Department through the Adjutant General's office, and payments made accordingly.

THE DIRECT TAX IN THE LATE INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.—The following table exhibits the amount of direct tax collected in the late insurrectionary States together with the apportionment to each State under the act of June 7, 1862.—The statement of the amount collected also includes the sum realized from the sales of property for the non-payment of tax:

	Apportionment	Collected
Virginia	$937,550,62	$468,674,51
N. Carolina	576,194.66	402,950.65
S. Carolina	363,570.66	222,690,97
Georgia	584,367,33	82,621,54
Mississippi	413,084,66	69,947,05
Louisiana	385,886,66	310,863,78
Tennessee	669,498,00	402,843,41
Total	$3,930,152,59	$1,960,591,91

The amounts collected in Florida, Texas and Arkansas have not been finally reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but, from reports already rendered, it appears that a large portion of the tax due from those States is still unpaid. No collections whatever have been made in Alabama. No collections have been made since the 3rd of August, 1866, at which date the Secretary of the Treasury ordered a suspension until January 1, 1868, under special authority from Congress.—*Balto American.*

UNCONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE.—It is our bounden duty, and that of every other patriot and well-wisher of the South, to at once signify an unconditional acceptance of the measures perfected by Congress for our restoration to the Union, and heartily co-operate with the United States authorities in securing that most desirable end. Having reached this conclusion, after an honest and searching canvassing of the whole subject, and of our duty in the light of our responsibility as a journalist, we shall devote our entire energies to the accomplishment of the great end proposed. Ours will be no timid, wavering, half way espousal or support—but bold and fearless, full and complete. It will be cordial, hearty and unreserved. If we have seemed slow and cautious in taking position, it was that it might be impregnable when taken; if slow to advance, it was that we might gain full information; but the advance determined upon, we shall press steadily onward, regardless of all opposing obstacles, and, destroying ships and bridges—thus cutting off all means of retreat—lend our aid to insure a glorious victory—a restoration of the Union and the harmony of the country.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Era.*

AN ITEM AGAINST P. F. THOMAS.—One of the strongest reasons why Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, who claims to be a Senator from that State, should not be admitted to his seat, is furnished by the Bank of Commerce at New York, which charges him with withdrawing from that city, in 1860, a large amount of money held for the payment of interest in United States stocks, leaving the interest unprovided for. At that time Mr. Thomas was Secretary of the Treasury under the Administration of Mr. Buchenan. It is alleged elsewhere that the money was sent South, and used to furnish the Rebel leaders with funds to commence the war. If this is so, Mr. Thomas carried out the same policy as John B. Floyd, who, whilst Secretary of War, stripped the Northern arsenals of a great portion of their arms and sent them to the South, where they might be ready for immediate use. The Committee on the Judiciary will investigate these matters thoroughly before the meeting in December next.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

MARYLAND.—Says the Phila. *Press:* Notwithstanding the fearful teachings of the war; Mason and Dixon's line still looms up as the typal boundary between truth and falsehood, freedom and slavery. While many parts of the South cordially accept the situation, the secession politicians of Maryland are enforcing the doctrines which animated the rebellion, and rewarding men who fought against the Union armies. Instead of placing the inscription, which has become national, of free institutions, free labor, and free men, upon the banner of their State, they are striving to reanimate the system lying dead beneath the soil of Southern battle-fields, with the bodies of its deluded adherents as the sole monumental mound that marks its final resting place.

THE PEACH CROP.—The prospect for a large crop of peaches at this time in this neighboorhood is reported as being very flattering. The long continued cold weather which has had the effect of keeping the sap down and buds from expanding has been of great advantage, and should they not be injured by late frosts, the crop bids fair to equal that of 1864.—*Smyrna Times.*

Died.

In this town, on Monday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOSIAH JUMP, aged about 47 years.

As a bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hills is abroad,
So his spirit hath flown, from this world of unrest,
To repose on the bosom of God.

W. H. B.

In Baltimore, on the 6th inst., Mrs. ESTHER SELBY, daughter of the late John Bell, aged about 35 years.

New Advertisements.

AUCTIONEERING.

JO TYLOR
HAS RESUMED
The Auctioneering Business,

And respectfully solicits a share of patronage from the public. He may be found at his residence, Denton, Md. [ap11-tmy1'68

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of the last will and testament of Alexine Breeding, late of Caroline county deceased, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Denton, on

SATURDAY, the 4th of May, 1867,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 4 o'clock, P. M, of that day, all the said Alexine Breeding's right, title, claim and interest of, in and to three-fourths of that tract or parcel of land which William A Breeding died seized, situate, lying and being in the Second election district of Caroline county, being parts of tracts called

"NEIGHBORS KEEP OFF,"
—AND—
"Harper's Lot,"

and adjoins the lands of James Coulbourn, Thomas Beachamp and others, and contains

30 Acres, more or less.

This farm is improved by

A SMALL DWELLING HOUSE

which is occupied, and has a small

APPLE AND PEACH ORCHARD.

☞Deed and stamps at the purchaser's expense JAS. B. PETERS,
ap11-ts Executor.

ROAD NOTICE.

WHEREAS, a certain commission has been issued by the County Commissioners for Caroline county, bearing date the 9th day of April, 1867, reciting that sundry citizens, residents of Caroline county, have petitioned the Commissioners for Caroline county asking the grant of a public road to begin at a point on Choptank river at or near Zook's lime kiln, thence to run the most practicable route to the public road leading from Denton to the Three Bridges, thence by Robert Anthony's Mill until it intersects the public road leading to Burrsville at or near John Satterfield's.

Now, notice is hereby given to all persons and parties concerned, and to the public, that the undersigned examiners will meet at the beginning of said road, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will proceed to examine and determine whether or not the public convenience require said road should be opened, and if upon examination we should be of opinion and so determine in our judgments that the public convenience requires said road should be opened, to locate and open the same agreeably to said commission and the Code of Public General Laws in such case made and provided, and we will continue in the execution of said commission from day to day, if necessary, until the same is completed.

GOOTEE STEVENS,
ELIJAH TOWERS,
ALEX. P. SORDEN,
ap11-tm Commissioners.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of the Circuit Court for Caroline county and to me directed, at the suit of William H. Faulkner, assignee of Dennard Willis, against Wilson Dukes, I have seized and taken in execution, and will offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Denton, on

SATURDAY, the 4th of May, 1867,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of that day, all the said Wilson Dukes' right, title, claim, interest and demand of, in and to all those tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the First and Second election districts of the county aforesaid, being an undivided life estate in a moiety of all that farm that was devised by Alemby Jump to his two daughters, Mary and Charlotte—said will being recorded among the Will Record Books for Caroline county, as by reference will appear.—Said farm consists of several tracts of land called "JUMP'S LOT," "OAK RIDGE," and "OAK RIDGE ADDITION," and is the same lands purchased by said Alembv Jump of William Jump, and also one other tract of land which the said Alemby Jump purchased of Thomas S. Jump, said several tracts containing in the aggregate

300 Acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Wilson Dukes, and will be sold on the day, and between the hours named above, to pay and satisfy said writ of *fieri facias*, together with the interest and costs now due or to become due thereon.

WILLIAM NOBLE,
ap11-4t Sheriff.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Family Sewing Machines.

THESE Machines are superior to all others for family use, for the following reasons:

They sew with two threads direct from the spools, and require no rewinding.

They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement, than any other machines

They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles that require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty, even upon articles frequently washed and ironed, until they are worn out.

The structure of the seam is such, that, tho' it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run nor ravel, but remains firm and durable.

Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side, without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

The above points of superiority are fully established by the sworn testimony in the recent case before the United States Patent Office, and by letters from all parts of the country.

☞REV. B. F. BENSON, agent in Denton will furnish the above machines at Baltimore prices, and will teach those who buy of him to operate them, gratis.

LETTER FROM MRS. T. H. KEMP.

To Rev. B. F. Benson:—A having fully tested the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, purchased through your agency, take pleasure in saying I am delighted with it. My sewing is now an amusement, rather than labor. The work it required me a week to do by hand, I now accomplish in two days with my machine. I am decidedly pleased with its beauty, elasticity, and durability of the stitch as well as the convenience with which the machine may be adjusted to all kinds of fine sewings. With the aid of two lessons from you, I learned to use the machine. My experience, and my judgment, incline me to say, you can confer a great favor on any family to whom you may sell. I never was better satisfied with the use of the same amount of money.

Yours truly,
S. E. K
ap11-6m

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