# American Union.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING:::::::::March 18, 1869.


### *Read This.*

Court week will afford our patrons an excellent opportunity of calling at our office and settling their bills. We trust all indebted to us will avail themselves of the opportunity. It is impossible for us to conduct our business without money. We have upon our books numerous small bills which we desire to cancel—bills which, in the agregate, will amount to a pretty considerable sum. Some of these bills are of long standing, and we advise those owing them to defer their settlement no longer. We cannot afford to buy paper at 18 cts. per pound, and furnish it gratuitously; neither do we intend to try. So look out, ye tardy ones, or you may find yourselves in trouble. It is much easier to pay a small bill now than to be compelled to pay it with heavy costs added.

### *The Cabinet Complete.*

Last week President Grant sent to the Senate for confirmation the names of the gentlemen who are to fill the vacancies in his cabinet, caused by resignation. The appointments were immediately confirmed. The cabinet, as complete stands thus:

Secretary of State—Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Gen. J. D Cox, of Ohio.

Secretary of War—Gen. John A. Rawlins, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—Hon. Adolph E. Borie, of Philadelphia.

Post-Master General—Hon. John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.

Attorney-General—Judge E. B. Hoare, of Massachusetts.

The gentlemen composing the cabinet are men of talent and ability to execute the duties of the offices over which they have been called to preside, and inspire a great degree of satisfaction among the people. With such men as these at the head of affairs we may well exclaim, "the country's safe."

### *Cease Your Revilings.*

Ye blatant, mendacious Copperheads, we mean, who are constantly prating about the proscriptive spirit of the Republican party. We now have a most powerful example of the utter hollowness of your sayings in the appointment of Gen. Longstreet to the office of Surveyor of Customs of New Orleans, and a forcible illustration of the magnanimity and forgiveness which the loyal Northerner entertains towards his erring brother of the South who evinces a disposition to assist in restoring the country to an enduring basis of quietude and repose. General Longstreet was a consistent, fighting Rebel—one who clung to the Confederacy so long as a single ray of hope beamed forth—but who, recognizing the full effects of the defeat at Appomattox, bent his energies to the work of healing up the wounds which his, and his friend's, rashness had caused. This class of men will find friends and admirers everywhere, even among those whom they were anxious and endeavoring to smite with the sword, and whose property and interests they were seeking to destroy. Men of this stamp are honored and respected and their names are written high up among the names of the illustrious. Having seen the errors of their way, they are endeavoring to make amends by extending a hearty co-operation to those seeking to pacify the country, and restore amity and good feeling among a common brotherhood.

But there is a class of men at the South for whom the loyal Northerner entertains feelings quite averse to these manifested in behalf of General Longstreet. We mean those who, having linked their fortunes to the "lost cause," fought throughout the war, but who have learned nothing by its result; together with a certain class of politicians who are constantly striving to keep the public mind in a state of political ferment.—They deny to the country that repose for which it has so long and ardently yearned, and create within the multitudes a spirit of factious opposition to everything not in sympathy, at least, with the defunct C. S. A.—They organize armed mobs for the resistance of all measures looking to the protection of the blacks, and Ku Klux outrages receive their cordial approval and endorsement. They murder the agents of the Government in cold blood, and hunt down innocent and inoffending creatures whose only crime is a deep-rooted love of country. This class receives neither the countenance or sympathy of any honest man. They are outlaws, and fit subjects for the executioner and our penitentiaries. It is against these, and these alone, that the shafts of malice are hurled, and whom the Republican press holds up to the gaze of the world. And is it not right? Ought not villainy to be punished, and cold-blooded butchery have its reward? No honest man will, we think, question the propriety of such a course; neither will he find fault with the Republican party for trying to put a stop to such an outrageous proceeding.

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On Account of ill health, Hon. Elihu B. Washburne was compelled to resign the portfolio of Secretary of State under the present administration. He has, however, been provided with another office, and one with less arduous duties to perform—Minister to Paris.

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Several of the counties in this State are agitating the subject of the formation of Agricultural Societies, and in some steps have been taken looking to their early organization. In our neighboring county of Dorchester an informal meeting was recently held, and another has been called to meet in Cambridge at an early day. We doubt not but that the initiatory step will be taken at that meeting, the people of old Dorset seeming to be in earnest in the matter.

Cannot our people be induced by any considerations to take a similar step? When once taken it will never be regreted. The advantages to be derived are so great—the inducements so strong—that we wonder the people don't all cry out at once, "Let us have an Agricultural Society." On a mere question of dollars and cents it can be made to pay. The county is without any established rate of wages. Competition between landlords ensues, and the result is an advance in wages. Establish the rate, giving a fair and equitable sum for the labor performed, and a mutual advantage will accrue to every tiller of the soil—to the rich and poor alike.

Were we a farmer we would have called a meeting long since; still, if six or eight of our largest farmers will back us we will issue the call as it is. Let us hear from you, friends, on this subject, and at an early day.

### *"Let us Have Peace!"*

That President Grant's administration will be such as to break up the organized bands of roving desperadoes in the South, and thus restore peace to that section, we have every reason to believe. Firm and inflexible in his purpose, yielding neither to the entreaties of friends nor the threats of foes when he beholds a law outraged, he has already inspired confidence in the hearts of the Southern people, and the legal authorities seem now determined to enforce the law to the letter, as witness the following:

Judge Russell, of the Superior Court of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation commanding six members of the Kuklux Klan to surrender themselves to the sheriff of Robeson county, or any other lawful officer of the State, and authorizing any citizen of the State to capture and bring to justice these outlaws; and in case of flight or resistance, after being called on to surrender, to slay them, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

"Let us have peace!"

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One would naturally think that the Democratic press of this State had lost confidence in the Legislature after reading the windy articles on the XVth Amendment which weekly burden their columns. We confess there is some little cause for alarm; since, if a Rebel Legislature of Georgia ratifies the Amendment, it would not be a miracle if a Copperhead Legislature of Maryland did the same thing. Policy, gentlemen, is a strong inducement to a Democrat; and if our Legislature can perceive any policy in the ratification of the Amendment we shall not be surprised to find Maryland's voice recorded in its favor.

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The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* telegraphs that paper as follows:

"General Grant cherishes and rewards his friends, and lets his enemies take care of themselves, thus reversing the policy of the Johnson administration, which surrounded itself by and retained its enemies in office, and let its friends provide for themselves."

A sufficient contradiction of this assertion is contained in the attempted impeachment of Andrew Johnson for endeavoring to *displace* a cabinet officer solely because of his known hostility to the Johnson administration.

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Secretaty Boutwell takes charge of the Treasury Department with about $102,000,000 in coin in the vaults ($29,000,000 of which is in gold-bearing certificates), and $13,000,000 in currency. The public debt on the 1st of March was $2,545,336,904.38, but since that time has decreased about $3,000,000. No payment of interest will be due until the first of May, when $30,000,000 in coin will be required to pay the semi-annual instalments of interest on the 5-20 bonds which falls due on that date.

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The Civil Tenure Act.—The House of Representatives, a few days since, passed a resolution repealing the Tenure of Civil Office law. In the Senate it "hung fire," and the following was substituted in the stead of the resolution: "That an act passed March, 2, 1867, entitled 'an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices' be and the same is hereby *suspended until the next session of Congress.*" It is believed that it will pass both Houses in this form.

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At the close of the last session of Congress, an act providing for the strengthening of the public credit was passed by both Houses and sent to the President for his approval. Mr. Johnson neither signed nor returned it but suffered it to fail to become a law by the expiration of the ten days allowed him in which to sign or return all bills with his veto. The present Congress has again passed the bill, and sent it to the President, by whom it will this time be signed.

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Maryland is represented on the Committees of the House, as follows: Naval Affairs and Public Expenditures by Mr. Archer; Territories and Expenditures of Public Buildings by Mr. Hammilton; Public Expenditures and Expenditures of the Navy Department by Mr Hammill; on the District of Columbia by Mr. Stone, and on Private Land Claims and Foreign Affairs of Mr Swann.

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Engineer Sawyer, of the Navy, who was suspended from rank, pay and duty for one year, by a court-martial, for declaring that Johnson ought to be impeached, has been reinstated in his former position by President Grant upon the recommendation of Secretary of Navy Borie.

### *New Books.*

*Sunshine and Shadow in New York.* By Matthew Hale Smith. Illustrated: 724 pp. Hartford, Conn., J. B. Burr & Co. 1868.

A copy of this work has been received, and its contents eagerly devoured. It is spicy, piquant, and full of matter not only readable but profitable. Divided into ninety-two chapters, it admirably blends in alternate representations the sunshine and shadow of New York, revealing its best and worst aspects. Agents say it is the fastest selling book extant—a positive proof of its widespread popularity.

*Secrets of the Great City.* By Edward W. Martin. Embellished with 32 handsome engravings: 552 pp. Philadelphia, Pa., Jones Brothers & Co., publishers.

The design of the author in this book is to expose the virtues and vices, the mysteries, miseries and crimes of New York City. The author has written from his own knowledge of the darker sides of city life, having seen it in all its phases, as well as from the experience of others who have seen more than himself. The style is easy and graceful, and completely captivates the mind as it is led after the writer from the dark and sickening scenes behind the curtain to the moral and religious practices of open day. The book is a model of typography, handsomely bound and would be a valuable acquisition to the family library. Agents wanted.

### *Next Thursday,*

March the 25th, will find Philadelphia in almost as much of a "flutter" as March 4th found Washington in. For much as all the people were interested in the inauguration of the new President, they are more interested in the new clothes that are to cover and adorn them for the coming season. Next Thursday is the "Grand Spring Opening" at the great Oak Hall Clothing House, Sixth and Market Sts., Philada. The cards of invitation are out and everybody is intending to look in upon the great sight which Wanamaker & Brown have been preparing for the people. "Reserved seats" will be provided for their friends from the country, and all the subscribers of this paper are invited to be on hand.

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Comptroller Leonard refuses to become a candidate for re-election. Who would ever have thought that a Democrat would refuse an office? Possibly he is anticipating the ratification of the XVth Constitutional Amendment.

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A short time since, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson asked to be permitted to return home for a few weeks. We imagine that his petition will now be granted, and that he will be permitted to remain when he does reach here.

### *The New Postal Issue.*

A new series of postage stamps has been furnished the Department and will shortly be issued. They are thus described by the Baltimore *Sun*:

The new issues are calculated to excite no common attention, as in design they are a novel application of the national symbolism generally adopted for the artistic embellishment of postage stamps. The similarity of monarchical institutions, the one form of government common to the European postal systems, has confined the symbolism of stamps to the heads of the reigning sovereigns, national shields, or the heraldic escutcheons of dynasties, but, owing to their modern origin and their republican form of government, the United States have originated for themselves a national symbolism that is independent of the laws of heraldry, and in keeping with the new era of human progress, of which they are the acknowledged exponents. The new issue of stamps is based upon this distinction. It is a system of symbolism, confined, for the most part, to the distinctive mission of our American institutions. It bears, wherever it goes throughout our own continent, as over the sea, our national eagle, our national flag and our national colors—red, white and blue.

The one cent stamp is headed with the vignette of Franklin, the first Postmaster General under the colonial system, as well as the first under the confederation preparatory to the Federal Union. On the two, three and twelve cent stamps there is an illustration of the improvements in mail transportation, from the primitive rider on horseback to the railroad train for the land service, and the steamship for the ocean service.

The remaining six stamps of the set are distinctively national, and, as such, form a series of their own, beginning in the six cents stamps with an accurate copy of the face of Washington, as shown in Stewart's picture at the Executive Mansion, and ending in the ninety cents stamp with the head of Lincoln, as significant of a new era of universal freedom.

Two others of this national series, fifteen and twenty-four cents respectively, have miniature copies of the Landing of Columbus and of the Declaration of Independence, in the rotunda of the capitol. The first recalling the opening of this continent to the advancement of modern civillization, the second implying the consecration of its vast area to the protection and enforcement of the inalienable rights of man,

In the ten cent stamp the American eagle appears resting upon the American shield, and in the thirty cent stamp are comprised in one group all the national emblems of the eagle, the shield and the flag, and presenting also the national colors, red, white and blue. In a little while these world-wide travelers will soon begin their journeyings.

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It is seldom that we use the columns of this paper to "puff" or notice the "thousand and one" articles known as "Patent Medicines." We, however, vary from our rule in the present case, that we may call attention to the article known as "S. T.—1860—X., Plantation Bitters." We desire it understood that we do so without any solicitation or promise of benefit from the proprietor or other interested parties. We simply do it as an act of duty towards those who are laboring under physical disability, weakness, and the various complaints arising from impurities of the blood. Having used the Bitters at the instigation of a friend, (and, we confess, with some misgivings at the outset,) we found them a most valuable medical compound, and to our great satisfaction, accomplished the object for which they were used.

### *PENINSULAR JOTTINGS.*

KENT COUNTY, DEL.

—The best peach growers around Middletown say the buds are not yet injured.

—David Smith was freezed to death while returning to his home on Saturday night week, intoxicated.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

—Gen. A. T. A. Torbert has been elected president of the Board of Commissioners of Milford.

—The Western Union Telegraph Co. are negotiating with parties for the erection of a telegraph line from Harrington to Lewes.

WICOMICO COUNTY.

—The dwelling and furniture of Geo. I. Truitt, near Whayleyville, was consumed by fire recently.

—The President and Directors of the Wicomico & Pocomoke R. R. have ordered the collection of five dollars on each share of stock scribed for the extension of the road.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

—Shads sell in Wilmington at one dollar per pair.

—The steamboat *Swan* collided with the *Finite* off Fort Delaware on Wednesday last, and sunk.

—Both of the steamboat companies have started their boats between Wilmington and Philadelphia.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

—The number of tickets sold on the railroad on the day of the execution of the four murderers reached 390.

—Reporters for the following papers were present at the execution: Baltimore *Sun* and *American*, Wilmington *Commercial*, Philadelphia *Bulletin*, New York *Times*, Cincinnatti *Times*, N. Y. *World*. The *World's* expense for telegraphing the report amounted to $156.27.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

—A debating society has been organized at Church Creek.

—Wm. Helsby has opened a drug store at East New Market.

A little colored girl, living at Wilson's Hotel, in Cambridge, was horribly burned on Thursday night week by the sleeve of her dress taking fire. It is supposed she fell into the fire whilst asleep.

CECIL COUNTY.

—Wheat promises well.

—Court commenced on Monday.

—Fruit-growers say the buds are uninjured.

—Jas. P. Drew was drowned in Elk river during the snow storm of Saturday week.

—Mr. Creswell paid a short visit to his home in Elkton during the first part of last week.

—Mr. Elijah Reynolds, one of the most public spirited men in the vicinity of Port Deposit, is dead.

TALBOT COUNTY.

—Ninety names have been added to the Church at St. Michaels as there sult of the extra meeting there.

—Capt. Geo. H. Hopkins has taken an appeal from the decision of a magistrate, fining his vessel $100 for violation of the oyster laws, to the Circuit Court.

—The M. E. Church at Royal Oak since its removal to the village has been very handsomely painted and fitted up and now presents a very neat appearance.

—Robt. B. Dixon has purchased the office in Dover st., Easton, formerly occupied by Wm. H. Sheppard, and will erect a new and handsome one in its stead.

—The degree of "M. D." was conferred by the Md. University of Medicine, last week, upon Robt. M. Dawson and Jno. G. Harrington, of Royal Oak, and Mr. Jenkins, of Trappe.

### The Markets.

Baltimore, March 15.—Wheat in good supply. Good Pennsylvania white sold at 200 cts.; red 140 cts. for common; 170@180 cts. for fair, 205@210 for good to prime and choice valley red at 212@220 cts. Prime white corn brought 83@85 cts., while yellow brought 88 cts. Oats 62@66 cts.

Philadelphia, March 15.—Wheat in limited business; sales of prime Western red at 160 cents; white 200 cents. Rye quiet; 156@157 cents. Corn quiet and unchanged. Western Oats 73@75 cents; Pennsylvania 64@70 cents.


## New Advertisements.

### Road Notice.

WE, the undersigned, hereby give notice that, thirty days after date, we intend to petition the County Commissioners to open and make a new county road, commencing at or near the corner of James Hignutt's fence, on the county road leading from Denton to Potter's Landing, and to run from thence through the lands of the said Hignutt, James W. Saulsbury and Mrs. Mills until it strikes the Choptank river at Pea-Liquor.

GOOTEE STEVENS,
JAS. W. SAULSBURY,
mr18-4w JAMES HIGNUTT.

### NOTICE
—TO—
### MERCHANTS, TRADERS, AND OTHERS.

All persons and bodies corporate or politic, in Caroline county, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a License, or renew the same,

***Before the 1st Day of May, next,***

under the penalty prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License laws;

Traders' Licenses.—The amount to be paid by traders for a license, (the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath,) is as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed $1,000 | | | | $ 12 60 |
| If over $1,000 | and not over | $ | 1,500 | 15 60 |
| " 1,500 | " " | | 2,500 | 18 60 |
| " 2,500 | " " | | 4,000 | 22 60 |
| " 4,000 | " " | | 6,000 | 30 60 |
| " 6,000 | " " | | 8,000 | 40 60 |
| " 8,000 | " " | | 10,000 | 50 60 |
| " 10,000 | " " | | 15,000 | 60 60 |
| " 15,000 | " " | | 20,000 | 80 60 |
| " 20,000 | " " | | 30,000 | 100 60 |
| " 30,000 | " " | | 40,000 | 125 60 |
| " 40,000 | | | | 150 60 |

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale; or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace, when the person wanting a license applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted, the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act:

*Caroline County, to wit:*

On this —— day of ——, 1869, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared ——, and declared that he intends to apply for a trader's license, under the second section of the Act of January Session, 1858, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, and made oath that the amount of the stock of goods generally kept on hand by him [or by the concern in which he is engaged, in case it be a partnership,] at the principal season of sale, [or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade,] that the amount of goods which he intends to keep, &c., does not [or will not] exceed $——.

Sworn before —— ——.

If the oath be administered before a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

Persons may sell salt to cure fish in March, April and May, without license. Venders of cakes and venders of beer and cider, who are the makers of such beer and cider, [lager beer excepted,] are not required to pay license.

Licenses to Ordinaries and Tavern Keepers.—The license to ordinaries and tavern keepers to sell spirituous and fermented liquors, or lager beer, in quantities less than a pint, at any one time, are as follows: Provided that the applicant shall first be recommended to the Clerk by two respectable freeholders of his immediate vicinity, and shall make oath before said Clerk that he has bona fide [and without intending to evade the requirements of this article] provided and expects to maintain six good beds, with sufficient covering therefor—and three rooms more than sufficient for the private use of said ordinary keeper, with stabling and provender for five horses at least.

The said applicant is also to make oath before the Clerk as to the rate of rent or annual value of the house at or in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done, or intended to be done.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| If the rental or annual value is not over $100 | | | | $25 60 |
| If over | 100 but not over | $ | 200 | 40 60 |
| " | 200 " " | | 300 | 55 60 |
| " | 300 " " | | 400 | 60 60 |
| " | 400 " " | | 500 | 70 60 |
| " | 500 " " | | 750 | 90 60 |
| " | 750 " " | | 1,000 | 100 60 |
| " | 1,000 " " | | 2,000 | 150 60 |
| " | 2,000 " " | | 3,000 | 180 60 |
| " | 3,000 " " | | 5,000 | 250 60 |
| " | 5,000 " " | | 10,000 | 400 60 |
| " | 10,000 | | | 450 60 |

Licenses to Retailers of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors or Lager Beer.—The amounts of license to be paid by retailers of spirituous and fermented liquors or lager, are as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| If the value of the stock in trade be $500 or less, | | | | $ 18 60 |
| Over | 500 | | | 35 60 |
| From | 1,000 to | $ | 2,000 | 50 60 |
| " | 2,000 to | | 4,000 | 75 60 |
| " | 4,000 to | | 6,000 | 100 60 |
| " | 6,000 to | | 10,000 | 120 60 |
| " | 10,000 to | | 20,000 | 130 60 |
| " | 20,000 to | | 30,000 | 140 60 |
| Over | 30,000 | | | 150 60 |

No license shall be granted to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer, in quantities not less than a pint, for the sum of $18.60, unless the person applying therefor shall also obtain a license to sell goods, chattles, wares and merchandize, paying therefor the sum hereinbefore prescribed, according to the amount of the stock in trade.

*Oyster and Eating Houses.*—The license to be paid by the keepers of oyster and Eating houses is $50.60 throughout the State.

*Billiard Tables.*—A license may be granted to any person who may apply for permission to keep a billiard table, for which license there shall be paid the sum of $100.60.

Hawkers and Pedlars must renew their licenses on or before the 1st of May, as other traders.

The rates are as follows:

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|---|---|
| To travel on foot. | $41.60 |
| With one horse and wagon, | 51.60 |
| With two horses and wagon, | 71.60 |

No such license shall be granted to any hawker or pedlar in the name or style of a partnership, or company, and but one person shall trade under any such license. No such license shall extend beyond the county in which it is issued. A violation of the law subjects the offender to a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, recoverable before a Justice of the Peace.

*Brokers.*—Any person who shall make it his business to deal in any manner on his own account, or for others, in the purchase or sale of stocks, bills, notes, bank notes or other obligations shall be deemed and taken to be a broker.

The rates are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange Broker, | $100.60 |
| Stock Broker, | 75.60 |
| Bill Broker, | 50.60 |

Females vending millinery and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500, pay a license of $6.60 only; but if over that amount, they are required to pay the same licenses as other persons—oath to be made as to the am't of stock at the principal season of the year.

The Clerk shall not issue license to any person to sell spirituous and fermented liquors from whom the grand jury has recommended a license to be withheld, or to a person whose license had been suppressed by the Court, without a special order of the Court.

*Stallions.*—The owner or keeper of every stallion or jack shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties in this State, the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one mare; and the receipt of the said Clerk, with the seal of his court attached thereto, for said sum, shall be the license for stationing or standing such stallion or jack for one year from the date thereof; provided, that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by this section for such license be less than ten dollars; and that every stallion or jack upon which the said tax is paid shall be exempt from all other State tax.

Any owner or keeper stationing or standing any stallion or jack without a license shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceeding section, one-half to the State and the other half to the informer

### Amendments to the License laws passed January Session, 1868.

(Chapter 238, page 414.)

AN ACT

To add an additional section to Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Licenses, so as to empower a trader to sell the license to trade with the stock of goods.

Sec. 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the following section be added to Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws entitled Licenses.

§—. And be it enacted, Any trader who has taken out license to sell goods, chattles, wares, merchandise, spirituous and fermented liquors or lager beer, in this State, shall have the privilege to sell out said license to any party purchasing his stock of goods, and purchasing or renting his place of business, and the party so purchasing may continue to sell under the license of his predecessor in business until the expiration of said license.

(Chapter 448, page 863.)

AN ACT

To add to the tenth section of Article 56, of the Code of Public General Laws, a sub-section requiring a license to enable any person to act as a Real Estate Broker.

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That there be added to the tenth section of article 56, of the Code of Public General Laws, a sub-section to read as follows:

Sub-Section 1.—Any person applying for the same and paying the sum of fifty dollars, may obtain a license for carrying on the business of Real Estate Broker, and any individual, copartnership or firm who shall carry on the business of a Real Estate Broker, without a license shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon other Brokers by section seventeen of this Article.

N, B,—By instructions received from the Treasury Department at the Clerk's office all persons applying for a license of any kind, (except marriage licenses, which are same as heretofore,) will hereafter have to pay the fee of fifty cents for issuing the same, making a total of sixty cents, as stated above. The fee of fifty cents has heretofore been charged to the State.

ESMA LOWE,
mr18-7t Sheriff of Caroline county.

## YOU ALL

HAVE HEARD OF

## HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

## HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in

**1825.**

THEY CURED YOUR

**FATHERS AND MOTHERS,**

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different in their nature from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

*The greatest known remedies for*

**Liver Complaint,**
**DYSPEPSIA,**
**Nervous Debility,**
**JAUNDICE,**
**Diseases of the Kidneys,**
**ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,**

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

*IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.*

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

*All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.*

### Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no Liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

### Hoofland's German Tonic

*is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with* pure *Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The* TONIC *is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.*

### DEBILITY.

*There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.*

**Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.**

*These Remedies are the best*

### Blood Purifiers

*ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you must try these preparations.*

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

*I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system.*

*Yours truly,*
*GEO. W. WOODWARD.*

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1868.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.*

*Yours, very respectfully,*
*J. H. KENNARD,*
*Eighth, below Coates street.*

### CAUTION.

*Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of* C. M. Jackson *on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.*

**Price of the Bitters, $1 00 per bottle;**
**Or, a half dozen for $5 00.**
**Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle;**
**Or, a half dozen for $7 50.**

The tonic is put up in quart bottles.

*Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggists to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the*

**PRINCIPAL OFFICE,**

**AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,**

*No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.*

**CHAS. M. EVANS,**
**Proprietor,**

**Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.**

**These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.**

*Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.*


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