American Union.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING:::November 11, 1869.

THE value of the Methodist Church property in Delaware (churches, parsonages, &c.) is estimated at $436,300.

THE new Building Committee the new City Hall, Baltimore, has at last been sworn in, and has set to work upon its arduous duties. Everything connected with the building is in a fog, and so dense is it that only the pure sunlight of honesty will ever dispel it.

GEORGE PEABODY, the philanthropist, is dead, having breathed his last on the evening of the 4th inst. He leaves an unsullied reputation, and one as widespread as his benevolence. Unlike most men, his bequests were not not of a posthumous character, but were donated during his life. The depth of American grief at his demise can be best measured by his liberality.

MAY & DUKES.—The advertisement of these gentlemen, the one from Elkton and the other from this town, appears in our advertising columns. It will be perceived that they have located in Philadelphia for the purpose of conducting the commission business. Mr. Dukes still continues a member of the well-known firm of Gould, Dukes & Eareckson, Baltimore, and will as faithfully and as honestly attend to business entrusted to him in his new place as in his old. Persons in need of a commission merchant's services in Philadelphia should call on this firm. Proceeds and balances can be collected either in Baltimore or Philadelphia.

FOR THE SECOND TIME in the history of Maryland, her entire State polity will be shaped and directed exclusively by Democrats for two years to come. A Democratic Legislature will enact laws for Democratic officers to enforce, without so much as even the presence of a Republican to annoy them or to assist them in their rule of ruin to the State. Maryland is as hopelessly Democratic as the inhabitants of the East are idolatrous, and we may as well expect the Mahommedan to abandon his worship of false gods as for the Democrats to relinquish their hold upon the State.

Having obtained a new lease of power, we hope the Democratic party will devote itself to a reformation of the abuses wrought by it during the two years it has held absolute sway in the State. Before it lies two alternatives—to continue on in the reckless and unscrupulous manner in which it has begun, or to let wisdom, tempered with mercy, guide it in all its manifold duties. Every interest of the State appeals to it for moderation, and counsels a holier regard for the respect of minorities. Our finances are suffering; capital is depressed, and labor is subjected to the most oppressive burdens. With these drawbacks settled down upon us like an evil genius progression becomes an utter impossibility. We fancy it in our day-dreams, but when we grasp after it it eludes our grasp. Useless, extravagant and grossly partizan laws encumber our statute books, and these should all be wiped out, leaving no trace by which memory may ever be galled with their recollection. Conciliation and a spirit of due concession should be fostered, and everything calculated to promote the welfare of the masses encouraged. Two years of partizan legislation and proscriptive rule should satisfy even the most licentious, and make them willing to return to the landmarks of the fathers. We have been promised the repeal of obnoxious laws and a more liberal policy. Will the Democrats make good their promises? We shall see.

The Result Elsewhere.

Elections for State and local officers were held in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Minesota and Wisconsin on Tuesday week. Full returns are not yet in, but enough is known to indicate the result with an accuracy that borders on certainty.

New York.—The Legislature of New York is Democratic, and the returns from the interior swell the magnitude of the Democratic triumph. Greeley and Sigel lead their ticket, but not far enough to elect either.

New Jersey.—In the Legislature of this State the Democrats have also a working majority, notwithstanding the Republicans made large gains and carried several Democratic strongholds.

Massachusetts.—The Republicans carry everything in Massachusetts—Governor, Legislature and all. Various local questions distracted the party here, but it was still successful.

Illinois.—The Republicans have made a clean sweep, electing all their candidates for State officers, and a nearly unanimous Legislature. They have also elected a large majority to a convention to frame a new State Constitution.

Wisconsin.—This State is heavily Republican. Fairchild is re-elected Governor by 12,000 majority.

Minesota.—Austin, Republican, is elected Governor by about 4,000 majority, and the Legislature is largely Republican.

SENTENCED.—The negro Gibson, implicated with Harrington and Morris, the notorious horse-thieves, and who divulged the entire proceedure of the gang, was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years at the late term of the Kent county Court. His accomplices in crime succeded in placing themselves beyond the operations of the law through the trifling bail exacted for their appearance at Court by a blundering magistrate in the same county.

Caroline County—Official.

There is no material variation in the official count from the figures published last week. We add the full vote for Surveyor and School Commissioners. Here are the official returns:

	Districts. 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total
Comptroller.					
Woolford,	301	381	191	121	994
McKellip,	147	133	149	88	517
Senator.					
Fields,	294	356	171	118	939
Jump,	152	153	166	94	565
Delegates.					
Hardcastle,	313	370	185	122	990
Garey,	262	337	165	116	880
Ridgaway,	161	130	150	88	539
Nichols,	126	118	175	89	508
Sheriff.					
Richardson,	223	276	165	108	763
Evitts,	149	128	156	89	531
*Stewart,	71	107	9	9	196
Co. Commissioners.					
Whitby,	308	363	175	117	963
Smith,	306	324	162	96	888
Willoughby,	301	369	197	115	982
Todd,	136	169	172	114	591
Mobray,	140	139	152	94	525
Clendenning,	143	133	148	89	513
School Commissioners.					
Dawson,	312				
Fieroe,	130				
Steele,		368			
Todd,		136			
Douglass,			187		
Fletcher,			154		
Bullock,				112	
Williams,				99	
Surveyor.					
Smith,	252	283	173	115	823
Clark,	135	78	154	75	442
*Gordy	46	137	13	10	206

*Independent candidates.

"Put More Money Into It."

It is said that many years ago the proprietor of the *American Agriculturalist* asked a friend of his, an old experienced publisher, how he should promote the welfare of his journal. After sundry remarks, to the effect that people would in the long patronize that journal which really contains the most valuable reading matter, and that the only way to secure this was to spare no labor or expense in obtaining the *best* men and the *best* information that money would buy, his friend closed by saying he would sum up his advice as to the way to make the *American Agriculturalist* the best and most popular paper in the country—under three heads, viz: "1st. *Put money into it.*—2nd. *Put some more money into it.*—3rd. *Put some more money into it.*" That advice seems to have been followed. No other monthly journal or magazine is got up at greater expense of labor and money than the *Agriculturist*. Every page shows this. Its beautiful, pleasing, and instructive engravings cost about one thousand dollars in each number! Its ample pages are filled with carefully prepared reading matter, abounding in information useful to all classes, whether in city, village or country. A large force of the best practical men and women are constantly employed in gathering, and sifting and condensing information. Yet while prepared at a cost exceeding that of the $4 and $5 magazines, the *American Agriculturist*, owing to the large patronage it enjoys, is supplied at $1.50 per annum, or four copies for $5, and at still less to large clubs. And those subscribing now get the paper from date of subscription to the end of 1870 at the price of a year. We advise all our readers to avail themselves of the opportunity, and subscribe now. They will find it a good investment. The publishers are Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, N. Y. city.

The Next Census.

Facts are said to be stubborn things; but if the facts are defective or false, they are stubborn in teaching great lies and bolstering up false theories.

The ninth census is to be taken next year, and the facts with reference to the production of the capital and labor of the country will be those of the current year 1869. All our citizens are interested in having the facts full and correct. If but half the agricultural product of 1869 shall be reported, the prosperity and the dignity of agriculture will not appear so creditable to that occupation as it deserves.

An appeal is therefore made to the pride and the duty of every farmer, gardener and fruit grower to keep an accurate account of the results of his year's work. He should make a record of the quantity of wheat, corn, oats, barley and buckwheat produced, pounds of wool sheared, &c., of the number and weight of his hogs fattened, of his beeves, fat sheep, chickens, &c., in order that there shall be no difficulty in making a true report to the census collectors. Some of the census agents may lack in intelligence.

In such cases it will depend upon the faithfulness of the people in seeing that everything is reported that the schedule may call for. A few farmers, who shall know all about it, and fill up the collector's schedule as it ought to be, will instruct such collectors as may be ignorant and careless, that they will be better able to draw the facts out of ignorant and careless farmers.

But not the farmers alone are concerned. All our manufacturers, builders &c., have duties in this regard. The country will call for everything that is a product of labor, or labor and capital, and the nature of the report will greatly depend upon the citizens themselves.

The census will cover all moral, social, educational and religious matters, and those concerned therein should make it a point to get out full statements. This department is really of the greatest importance, since goodness and truth are above anything else.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Thomas W. Berry, a lawyer, residing at No. 95 West Fayette street, was found dead in his room yesterday afternoon, having been shot through the head with a postol, the weapon laying beside him. An inquest was held by Coroner Carr, the jury rendereng a verdict that deceased came to his death by shooting himself through the head with a pistol while suffering from a temporary aberration of mind. Dr. Allan Smith testified before the jury that he was treating him for some time for sleeplessness and depression of spirits. Other gentlemen testified that they had noticed a great change in him for the past week. It is supposed the deed was committed between 12 o'clock Thursday night and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The deceased was unmarried. No cause can be assigned for the rash act.—*Balto. Sun of Saturday.*

The Next General Assembly.

The coming General Assembly of Maryland will, like the present one, be composed entirely of democrats. We give below a list of the members elect:

SENATE.

Baltimore County—James C. Clark.°
Baltimore City—First district, William Kimmell;° second district, Isaac M. Denson.°
Frederick—Joshua Biggs.°
Carroll—Nathan Brown.°
Somerset—C. H. Hyland.°
Kent—William Welch.°
Queen Anne—James T. Earle.°
Anne Arrundel—Eli J. Henkle.°
Howard—John Lee Carroll.°
Wicomico—Lamuel Malone.°
Washington—James H. Grove.
Calvert—Dr. John C. Parker.°
Allegany—Alfred Spates.
Baltimore City—2d district, Henry Snyder.
St. Mary's—G. Frederick Maddox.
Caroline—Daniel Fields.
Charles—Barnes Compton.
Worcester—William R. Timmons.
Dorchester—Daniel M. Henry.
Prince George's—George W. Wilson.
Montgomery—W. O. Sellman.
Cecil—John M. Miller.
Talbot—Charles M. Jump.
Harford—William B. Stephenson.

Those Senators marked with a star were elected two years ago, and held over. Those not marked were elected on Tuesday week, to serve for four years.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Allegany—John M. Standish, Jacob Myers, George L. Percy, Anthony Kean and James Wilson.
Anne Arundel—E. G. Kilbourne, R. D. Baldwin, Dr. George Wells.
Baltimore City—James B. Sanner, Thomas H. Hamilton, John H. Cooper, Thomas W. Morse, John R. Blake, James Webb, Greenbury Wilson, John F. Wiley, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, James L. McLane, George Colton, Geo. A. Kirk, Wm. E. Collin, John F. Ehlen, Isaiah Gardner, William T. Marks, J. H. Marshall, F. S. Hoblitzell.
Baltimore County—Edward S. W. Choate, Lewis Turner, Jr., Daniel W. Cameron, Columbus I. Shipley, Thomas B. Gatch, John N. Carroll.
Calvert—Henry Owings of S., Dr. James I. Duke.
Caroline—Dr. Alexander Hardcastle, R. J. W. Garey.
Carroll—George Shower, John H. Jordan, Airhart Winters, Wm. H. Crouse.
Cecil—George Biddle, John Owens, James Touchstone, William Richards.
Charles—John W. Mitchell, A G. Chapman.
Dorchester—Benj. H. Harrington, Saml. W. Woolford, George J. Meekins.
Frederick—John B. Thomas, Noah Bowlus, Dr. Wm. White, Henry R. Harris, J. Alfred Ritter, John T. McCreery.
Harford—William M. Ady, Wm. Baldwin, J. M. Street, J. T. C. Hopkins.
Howard—Wm. M. Merrick, A. P. Gorman.
Kent—Horatio Beck, William B. Wilmer.
Montgomery—George W. Hilton, J. W. Veitch, Greenbury M. Watkins.
Prince George—Fendall Marbury, Richard Wootten, Charles S. Duvall.
Queen Anne—Joel Thomas, John B. Brown.
Somerset—Robert F. Bratton, Benjamin F. Lankford.
Talbot—Ormond Hammond, E. L. F. Hardcastle.
Washington—Alexander Neill, John Welty, John Murdock, J. Monroe Sword, D. Seibert.
Wicomico—Andrew J. Crawford, William G. Goudy.
Worcestor—Samuel K. Dennis, John R. Purnell.

A REVOLUTION IN FARMING.—The Baltimore *American* makes the following mention of a new machine on exhibition at the late State Agricultural fair:

The only real genuine Maryland invention that was on exhibition, and one that will in a short time revolutionize the manner of preparing the soil for the reception of grain, was the "Revolving Sulky Harrow." This implement deposits the fertilizer, grain, grass and seed at one time, and while pulverizing the soil covers the two first in a beautifully prepared seed bed, and leaves the latter deposited upon the finely comminuted soil in the rear, to be "set" by the first shower.—The inventor labored for five years in perfecting the machine; and when he regarded it as being perfect in all its bearings, he brought it to the notice of farmers and others, by first placing it on exhibition at the Cattle Show, instead of rushing it before the public prematurely, so often the case of failure. In novelty of construction, design and execution, the machine stands alone, with no other "Richmond in the field." It will accomplish from 10 to 15 acres per diem, depending upon the skill of the driver, quality of team and soil. Its great advantage is that there is nothing *local* in its character, but is adapted to universal use in every quarter of the globe, where wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas, etc., are grown, and will go in immediately after the plows without rolling or any other preparation. With it there need be no fear of land being run "together" after rain, for the farmer, with this great implement, can put in his seeds and fertilizers as rapidly as he can plow, and go home at night and smile at the storm. The machine can be seen at the establishment of R. Sinclair & Co., on Light street. The inventor of this great labor-saving machine is a Mr. Taveau, from one of the lower counties, a farmer of great intellectual researches and one of the most substantial gentlemen in his section of the country. Besides receiving the first premium, Mr. T. was awarded the *gold medal* for his invention.

CURE FOR CANCER.—The Chestertown (Md.) *News* of last week, has the following:

"The following cure for this distressing malady has been sent to us for publication by Mrs. Anne Allen, an estimable lady of Still Pond. She states that she had a friend entirely cured by it, and two others are improving by its use, and that she feels it incumbent upon her to make it public for the benefit of any one suffering with the disease:

"*Outward Application*—Take of pure carbolic acid ½ ounce to one quart water, to apply to the cancer with fine linen cloths. *To be taken inwardlg*—½ of an ounce of pure carbolic acid to one quart of water, of which take one tablespoonful fifteen minutes before each meal."

THE coming winter, it is predicted from the unusually early migration of the birds, and from other signs of the animal and vegetable world, will be very severe. The same intelligence comes from England, where frost snow and ice have made their appearance.—The snow storms that have already occurred in the North and West of the United States would seem to confirm the predictions of a severe winter.

PENINSULAR JOTTINGS.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

—The present fall has been quite healthy.

—Noah M. Lawson's dwelling, in Annamessex, was destroyed by fire on the 24th ult., in the absence of the family. Loss about $3,000; insured for $1,000.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

—1727 children attend the schools in Queen Anne's.

—The Messrs. Mallalieu grew an ear of corn this year that had upon it 25 rows of grains, with 55 grains in a row, making in all 1375 grains.

—The employees of the Unicorn Mills have organized a brass band, and last week they visited Centreville and acquitted themselves quite handsomely.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

—Commissioners to assess the value of the land along the route of the Worcester railroad have been appointed.

—A colored boy, aged about 18 years, had his arm badly lascerated by being caught in a wheat machine at Geo. Brumbly's at Queponco.

—Levi Merrill walked overboard at Crisfield in the dark early on the morning of Saturday week. He was reecued by some one letting down a rope with a lantern tied to the end.

CECIL COUNTY.

—The new M. P. Church, two miles from Bay View, will be dedicated next Sunday.

—A high school has been opened in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Elkton.

—Rev. W. D. Mitchell, rector of Trinity Church, Elkton, has gone to Florida in hope to recover his health.

—The barn of Morris Brogan, residing seven miles north of Elkton, was consumed by fire on Saturday week, together with seven tons of hay and four of straw.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

—The Association of Local Preachers and Exhorters of Easton and Dover Districts meets in Milford on the 12th (to-morrow).

—The P. E. Church at Laurel is without a pastor.

—The Messrs. Carlisle, of Milford, launched a beautiful schooner from their yard on Tuesday week.

—The locomotive made its appearance at Lewes last week, and caused the usual excitement of a first arrival. Trains are not running regularly yet.

TALBOT COUNTY.

—Dr. Samuel Harrison, Hedge Thompson, esq., and Mr. Pennington have been appointed Commissioners to condemn land and award damages along the railroad.

—Jas. M. Lowe, the present incumbent, has been elected School Commissioner in Bay Hundred over the regular nominee.

—An effort is being made to erect a "Home for the Friendless" in Easton.

—A fair for the benefit of the M. E. Church South in Easton will be held in that town during court.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

—Messrs. Seidel & Hastings will shortly erect a large rolling mill, in addition to their already extensive works on the Brandywine at Wilmington.

—Rev. Robt. C. Allison was installed pastor of the Port Penn Presbyterian Church recently by a committee of the Wilmington Presbytery.

—Wm. Doran, county constable and deputy coroner, was arrested by U. S. Marshal Dunn last week for carrying on the real estate business without paying the special tax, but was released on $500 bail.

KENT COUNTY, DEL.

—Thos. Hogan, a shoemaker in the employ of S. C. Letherbury, Dover, died suddenly on Tuesday week, from the effects of frequent dissipation.

—Mrs. Jas. R. Clements, a very philanthropic lady of Smyrna, died on Monday week.

—A little son of Chas. Emmery, near Mooreton, was burned to death on Sunday week. In company with a little sister he was left at home to attend to things there while his parents paid a visit to a near neighbor. His clothes taking fire, he started for his mother and succeeded in reaching her, but not until all his clothing was consumed and his person terribly burned. He survived the accident only a few hours.

—It is stated that there is a young lady in the Kent county Almshouse who was found running wild and harmless in the woods. She has evidently been a young lady of culture and education, but no one knows who she is or where she came from, and she is unable or unwilling to give any information of her family.

TENDER.—There are some people who claim to be so particularly tender in their feelings that they cannot cut the head off a chicken or be an eye witness to even an indifferent surgical operation; who are shocked when the head of a venemous reptile is crushed under a stone in the hands of an idle boy and who cannot bear to hear a child cry on the streets without stopping to pat it on the head and inquire the cause of its sorrows; and yet we have known such to employ means the most vile to injure their neighbor's character, defraud the widow and the orphan of their just rights; rob and plunder others, by indirection, in order to enrich themselves, and turn the beggar, whom they had wronged, away from their doors without food or shelter. There seems to be a singular contradiction in such characters, which to us is inexplicable, and it would appear that their very tenderness, if such it may be called, is given to them, at times, in order to make their acts more infamous and devilish and their conduct more reprehensible. Such people are a riddle which is hard to solve.

ALL the stories told of the Siamese twins hardly equals this of the Scotch double-man, of whom the following accout is given by the *Rerum Scotiarum Historia*: During the reign of James the Third, of Scotland, and at his court, there lived a man double above the waist, single below. The King caused him to be carefully brought up. He rapidly acquired a knowledge of music. The two heads learned several languages; they debated together, and the two upper halves occasionally fought. They lived, generally, however, in the greatest harmony. When the lower part of the body was tickled, the two individuals felt it together; but when, on the other hand one of the upper individuals touched, he alone felt the effect. This monstrous being died at the age of twenty-eight years. One of the bodies died several days before the other.

THE U. S. MAILS.—The annual report of Postmaster General Cresswell, for the year ending June 30th, now in course of preparation, announces that the total number of stamps, envelopes and newspaper wrappers sold during the period mentioned, amount to 502,722,500, the total value of which is $15,078,000. Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30th 1869, are as follows; Receipts, $18,344,571 being an increase of twelve and a half per cent. over the receipts of 1868. Expenditures, $23,698,132, being an increase of four and a quarter per cent. over the expenditures of 1868. The cost during the year for the transportation of the mails in the United States amounted to 11,681,728, including $1,275,227 paid for the compensation of railway clerks, route agents, local agents, and mail messengers.

OFFICERS OF THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.—The Democrats of Maryland are already agitating the question of who shall be the presiding officers of the next Legislature. Hon. Barnes Compton, of Charles, was President of the last Senate, and, as he has been returned to that body for four years, will probably be a candidate for re-election. For Speaker of the House of Delegates, Messrs. William M. Merrick, of Howard: George Colton, of Baltimore city (who was a member of the last House), and E. G. Kilbourne, of Anne Arundel, are mentioned by their several friends.

From the Philadelphia Morning Post.

ICE-MAKING.

SKATING ALL THE YEAR ROUND—CARRE'S FREEZING APPARATUS—WHAT IT WILL DO—A REVOLUTION PROMISED IN THE ICE TRADE—ONE OF THE MACHINES ON EXHIBITION IN PHILDELPHIA.

It has been nearly ten years since the making of artificial ice was broached. There were few to believe that water could be congealed in warm climates, with the thermometer ranging among the nineties. Months passed into years before Monsieur Carre, the promulgator of the ice-making machine, was enabled to show the success of his experiment. With the aid of capital, he was enabled to exhibit ice as perfect as that frozen in the rivers of the frigid zone. To-day, one-half of the ice sold in Paris is artificial.

About 1864 one of Monsieur Carre's ice-makers was brought to the United States, and established the New Orleans Ice Company. It was an innovation. The people doubted the purity of the ice manufactured. An increase in the price of the Northern ice was an event favorable to the enterprise of Monsieur Carre, for it brought the ice of the New Orleans Company into demand, and caused orders to be given for new machines.

Experience demonstrated that this machinery was in some particulars susceptible of improvement, and in order to fairly and successfully compete with nature's crop some improvements must be made that would enable the ice to be produced at a less expense. Experiments were made which finally brought success, and the machine is now considered perfect.

There are now over 1800 of Carre's frezing apparatus in use, chiefly in the tropical climates or those countries bordering thereon. Heretofore it has been considered useless to introduce them into sections where the supply of ice is furnished by nature, but it has been ascertained that ice can be manufactured by the apparatus and sold at a less figure than that brought here from the Hudson, Kennebec or other streams to the north of us. The owner of the patent in this country, M. J. Bujac, of New York, has had built at the foundry and machine works of I. P. Morris & Co., of this city, one of Carre's apparatus, with Mr. Bennett's improvements, and the latter gentleman is now operating it.

A few days ago we learned that Mr. Bennett had completed the machine and was testing it, and that he had succeeded in freezing a pond of water of sufficient dimensions to skate upon. To gratify a desire to see the congealed mass, and give a history of the invention, we recently visited the works of the Messrs. Morris, and had the good fortune to meet a son of Mr. Bujac and Mr. Bennett, who kindly explained the machinery and its operations.

The machine occupies about the same space as an ordinary locomotive with tender attached. It is divided into six parts, a retort, liquifier, receiver, cooler, condenser and freezing box, all of them being connected with pipes. The retort is of iron, about ten feet high and three feet in diameter. The liquifier is a square iron box about three feet by five and two feet high. The condenser and cooler are circular in form and of lesser dimensions than the retort.

The materials used in the manufacture of the ice are water, spirits of ammonia (commonly called hartshorn), steam and salt.—The retort is used for the heating of the ammonia. A coil of pipe through which steam passes winds around the interior. Eight hundred gallons of the ammonia are poured into the retort and about twenty-four pounds of steam applied. The gas arising from the ammonia is conveyed into a pipe at the top of the retort. The pipe passes into a cooler filled with water and thence to the liquifier. It is now thoroughly chilled and deprived of its carbonic principles, and becomes a freezing cold liquid.

Connected with the condenser is a pipe, which carries the liquid into a series of pipes, which diverge through the freezing box.—The latter is filled with a strong solution of salt and water, which, with the aid of the liquid ammonia in the pipes, causes an intense cold, the frost collecting upon the pipes where they are exposed to the atmosphere. Into the freezing-box are introduced forty eight brass boxes, filled with fresh water, each of them producing a twenty-four pound slab of ice, four inches in thickness, two feet in length and one in breadth.

It requires four hours to freeze the forty-eight boxes. They are removed one at a time by a workman, while another fills the spaces with other cans. The boxes with the ice are immersed into a vessel containing fresh water, which warms the cans sufficiently to permit the ice to drop out.

There is little waste in the material used. One charge of ammonia will last for months, even if the apparatus is kept constantly working. The only possibility of waste is by leakage in the pipes, retorts or condensers.

One man and an assistant can run the apparatus. Where there are four machines, four men can run them easily. The quantity of steam used is trifling, and the principal expense in manufacturing the ice is for labor. Mr. Bennett conceived the idea of congealing a pond of water. He had succeeded in freezing cakes of ice five by ten feet, and five inches thick, but his ambition was to demonstrate the possibility of converting a large body of water into ice.

Close by the apparatus he had a wooden box built twenty-four feet long, ten feet broad, and eight inches deep. About a dozen freezing pipes were run across the box near the bottom, and the water was let in from the Delaware. In twenty-three hours from the time the ammonia was passed from the condenser into the pipes, the box contained one solid cake of ice, which can be kept in good condition for an indefinite period.

To test the firmness of the ice, Mr. Bujac extended an invitation to a couple of excellent skaters to try their skill upon it. On Friday last they skated upon it for nearly an hour. The ice was in excellent order, and no difficulty was found in manœuvring upon it. The impression made upon it was no greater than that made upon ordinary river ice. The weight of the immense block is about five tons. Those who desire to witness the operations of the apparatus can do so by visiting Morris & Co.'s establishment, at Port Richmond.

A MAN ROASTED ALIVE.—The New York *World* of Monday, published the following:

A railroad accident occurred near Narrowsburg, twenty miles west of Port Jervis, about 4 o'clock this morning, by which one man was burned to death, and fourteen cars loaded with coal-oil, tobacco and cotton were entirely consumed. When the fire had reached its height a man was seen in the midst of the glaring flames, but it was impossible to approach near enough to render the victim any aid, and he was in a short time completely roasted. His name was James Rourke, and he was a brakeman on the train. It is supposed he had in some manner become fastened between the cars in such a way as to be unable to extricate himself before being suffocated by the rapidly approaching flames. He resided at Lackawixen The fire is supposed to have originated from the locomotive. Eight cars of oil and six of cotton and tobacco were consumed. Trains were detained until this evening.

A LADY SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN MURDERED BY HER LOVER.—The Marion (Va.) Herald says:

"On Wednesday evening of last week the dead body of Miss Baylor, a young lady residing near Sharon, in Bland county, was found in the woods a short distance from her home. She went out on the Monday previous to visit a neighbor, and nothing was thought of her absence until Tuesday, when a search was instituted, and she was found at the time above stated with her throat cut from ear to ear. There were indication that she had made a severe struggle with her murderer for her life, the ground about the spot where her body was found bearing many foot-prints and traces of a struggle. A man named Jackson, who had been discarded by Miss Baylor, is believed to have committed the horrible deed. He has been missing since her body was found, and though the people have turned out in large numbers in pursuit of him, he had not been captured at last accounts."

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.—Representatives Churchill, Cessna and Randall, subcommittee of elections, after conference decided not to go to South Carolina to investigate the contested elections from the third and fourth congressional districts in that State. The reason for their action is that the contingent fund of the House is exhausted of the means necessary to pay the two or three hundred witnesses necessary to be examined, in order to afford full information for the action of the House. Nothing more will be done on the subject until the meeting of Congress.

The testimony in the Louisiana cases, taken by the committee, will make 1,000 printed pages. The manuscript is now in the printer's hands. The testimony in twenty other cases, including the Covode and Van Wyck contest, will cover probably 6,000 printed pages. There are already about thirty contested cases.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—The superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Columbus, Ohio, gives the following interesting account of one of his pupils, named William D. Morfier: "This pupil, in his misfortune, illustrates the intimate connection between hearing and seeing, in their origin. Last year, while a pupil at the Blind Asylum, he suddenly recovered his sight, with a simultaneous loss of hearing and power of speech. Accordingly, at the opening of this term, he was transferred to this institution, and has been in all respects a genuine deaf mute.—Last Sunday he was attacked with a severe neuralgic pain in the head and chest, resulting in a perfect restoration of hearing and the loss of sight, without even the power of raising the eyelids. His faculty of speech had not returned to him, but he communicates by the manual alphabet. He still suffers considerable pain.

SUICIDE.—A lametable case of suicide occurred in this city on Thursday morning last. A young girl, aged about 16 years, daughter of W. A. Judy, was found hanging by the neck in the loft of a stable, owned by the family, in the southern part of the city. Immediately on the discovery she was cut down, but life was extinct. Coroner Strong was notified, and held an inquest over the body. The evidence went to show that there had been some wrangling between the girl and other members of the family that morning; that the deceased had left home, and declared her intention to remain away, when her brother went after her, and forced her to return, and she was punished by her mother, after which she went into the loft and put an end to her existence. The verdict of the jury was that "deceased came to her death by wilfully hanging herself."—*Cumberland Civilian.*

The Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

By F. E. MARINE, Commission Merchant,
No. 53 W. Pratt St., Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November, 8, 1869.

GRAIN—		
Wheat—white, choice	per bu.	138@140
prime	" "	130@135
fair to good	" "	128@130
red, choice new	" "	130@138
prime	" "	130@135
fair to good	" "	120@125
Corn—white, good to prime	" "	105@106
yellow " "	" "	85@ 90
Rye—good to prime	" "	90@ 95
Oats—common to prime	" "	55@ 57
EGGS AND POULTRY—		
Eastern Eggs	per doz.	32@ 33
Chickens, old	" "	450@500
" young	" "	300@4 0
BEESWAX—		
prime	per lb.	38@ 40
FEATHERS—		
Eastern Geese	per lb.	75@ 80
HIDES AND SKINS—		
Country Dry	per lb.	16@ 18
" Green	" "	8@ 9
Sheep Skins	price	50@100
Lamb "		25@ 50
POTATOES—		
Carters,	per bus.	50@ 60
Peach Blows	"	55@ 65

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE—
A good COAL STOVE. Almost as good as new. Will be sold *cheap*. Apply at
se30-tf THE UNION OFFICE.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Hutson & Fountain was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st. inst. All persons indebted to the firm will make settlement with N. A. Hutson, to whom all bills must also be presented for collection.
N. A. HUTSON,
JAS. A. FOUNT

I will continue the Bakery and Confectionery business at the old stand, where I hope to receive the patronage of my old friends and customers. (no11) N. A. H

LEGAL CAP PAPER and ... at

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