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THE AMERICAN UNION.

A Weekly Newspaper of Current News, Literature, Poetry, Agriculture and Local Affairs.

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The American Union

Is Published Weekly, at Denton, Md.,

BY

J. MARION EMERSON, Proprietor.

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A failure to notify us of a discontinuance of the paper will be considered as a renewal of the same; and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

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☞ All advertisements collectable on first insertion

Job Printing.

Our office being supplied with a large assortment of JOB TYPE—and a press for the purpose—we are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work at short notice and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Medical Card.

DR. M. A. BOOTH has returned to Denton, and offers his professional services to the public. When not professionally engaged, he may be found at his drug store. [jan25-tf.

GEO. M. RUSSUM,

REGISTER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE FOR THE COUNTIES OF CAROLINE, TALBOT AND QUEEN ANNE'S,

DENTON, MD.

Continues to practice in the Courts of Caroline. jan1-y

ROBT. J. JUMP. WM. S. RIDGELY.

JUMP & RIDGELY,

ATTORNIES AT LAW,

DENTON, MD.,

Will practice in the Courts of Caroline and the adjoining counties. [ja16-y

T. J. SMITHERS,

DENTIST,

Denton, Md.,

Will Visit Greensboro' every Saturday and Federalsburg every Wednesday.

Teeth extracted without pain by Nitrous Oxide Gas. Particular attention given to regulating and preserving children's teeth.

Teeth filled, cleaned, and artificial teeth inserted to the satisfaction of the patron. Patronage solicited.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Office—Room occupied by Dr. Stack. [aply

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. MYERS,

PRACTICAL

Watch and Clock Maker,

SILVERSMITH,

JEWELLER, &C.,

my29-3w DENTON, Md.

BUY YOUR HARNESS

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER

IN GREENSBOROUGH

IF YOU WANT GOOD HARNESS,

AT A VERY LOW PRICE

oct10-y J. P. FIEROE.

J. W. LOCKERMAN.

AUCTIONEER,

FEDERALSBURG, MD.,

HAVING taken out license as auctioneer, is prepared to call sales at auction in Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties. His long experience will enable him to render satisfaction in each instance. [je10-1y

MILLINERY.

Mrs. R. A. SISK

Opened on Saturday, April 23rd,

A FULL STOCK OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Of the very Latest Fashions,

☞ COME AND SEE. [ap28-y

The Great Choptank



HOTEL,

ALEX. STEWART, Pro'pr.

DENTON, MD.

Is now open to the accommodation of the public. No pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

Comfortable stables and a No. 1 ostler.

Opposite the Court House.

jy14-2y.

SAML. H. FLUHARTY,

Carpenter & Undertaker,

FEDERALSBURG, MD.

Prices Reduced to Old Figures.

CARPENTERS' WORK

Done either by Contract or by the Day.

CARRIAGE REPAIRING.

For this department I have secured the services of an experienced workman, and shall be pleased to receive the carriages of my friends for repair.

All Work Guaranteed.

mar3-1y



IT HAS

THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES

Over Most all the Other Sewing Machines

IN THE MARKET:

1. It has a tension which prevents cutting of thread or dropping of stitches.

2. It has the most powerful construction, which will insure good work for a quarter of a century.

3. It sews the lightest cambric and the usual shoe leather without any strain whatever.

4. It has a feed bar which can be lowered or raised at will, thus adapting it to all kinds of material.

5. It is impossible to get the machine out of order unless by rust, dust or taking apart. It will never get out of order by working.

6. It has the highest attainable speed, making about 2,200 stitches per minute by foot, and 3,000 by steam.

7. It is the lightest running shuttle machine.

8. It makes the most beautiful Lock Stitch.

9. It has the handsomest appearance.

10. It has the strongest, most convenient, handsomely polished, braced table, with drawer, and board to prevent soiling the dress.

11. Its cover is polished, fitting and locked as a little trunk. There is nothing better than this to preserve the machine.

12. It has a straight needle.

13. Four bobbins hold a spool of cotton.

14. It has the best hemmer.

15. It has the most complete attachment, the Jack-of-all-trades, hems, fells, binds, bastes, tucks, braids and ruffles.

16. It is as simple as any machine in market.

17. It needs but little time to learn its operation.

18. It has the best embroidering attachment.

These advantages combine the best qualities of a Sewing Machine for the family who want to use it steadily in all kinds of work. Nothing equal can be found in the way of combining the advantages of all the Sewing Machines now known while obviating all their faults.

THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES

THE AMERICAN

Possesses Alone and Undisturbed

There Being no other Machine even Pretending Them.

1. It has a larger arm and stronger construction than any family machine, admitting larger pieces of work, thus fitting the machine to family and manufacturing purposes as well, without need of two machines. It has 8½ x 5 inches clear room.

2. It sews on straight a piece while puffing another at the same time without basting, attachment or after-work.

3. It binds a coat, a skirt, or a hat without any braid or binding whatever.

4. It folds up the brim of a hat to any fulness.

5. It overseams a sheet or Brussels carpet.

6. It makes beautiful eyelet work.

7. It embroiders on the edge.

8. It makes button holes of any size, on any material.

9 It has the braiding machine which makes braid of any size or color at the rate of 150 yards per hour. This sells for $10 extra.

10. It always won the first premium at every exhibition in which it has been entered.

THE AMERICAN

Can be had as a plain Sewing Machine without the Buttenhole and Overseaming at $15 less than the given prices.

☞ *We want a few reliable agents everywhere, to whom we will make it an object to sell these popular machines.*

Machines will be sent to any address on receipt of price. Every machine has a full outfit for plain sewing, hemming, &c.

☞ We simply ask an examination to verify all we state.

G. PATRONI,

Office and Warerooms, 511 King Street,

WILMINGTON, DELA.

sel-1y

MODERN WEDDING RITES,

"Wilt thou take this brown stone front,
These carriages, this diamond,
To be the husband of thy choice,
Fast locked in bonds of Hymen?
And wilt thou leave thy home and friends
To be his loving wife,
And help to spend his large income,
So long as thou hast life?"

"I will," the modest maid replies;
The lovelight beaming from her eyes.

"And wilt thou take this waterfall,
This ostentatious pride,
With all these unpaid milliners' bills,
To be thy chosen bride!
And wilt thou love and cherish her
Whilst thou hast life and health,
But die as soon as possible
And leave her all thy wealth?"

"I will!" the fearless mate replies
And eager waits the nuptial ties,

"Then I pronounce you man and wife;
And what I've joined forever,
The next best man may disunite,
And the first Divorce Court sever."

The "Free-Mason," a New Late Peach.

The "Free-Mason" peach is a native of this county. Thinking, perhaps, its history is not generally known even in the county in which it originated, we subjoin the following, taken from the "*Hearth and Home*," and written by Mr. Todd himself:

The smock is the late peach in general cultivation. It prolongs the peach season, is very hardy, and bears large crops of firm fruit, which bear transportation well. In quality it is rated "very poor," and growers are on the look-out for a variety equally late or later, and of better quality. An English peach, the Salway, a yellow-fleshed, freestone, is thought by some cultivators destined to be popular as a late variety and we now have specimens of a new one sent by Messrs. Kemp & Kerr, of Denton, Md.—The illustration gives the size and form of the fruit. It will be classed among the white peaches, and when well ripened has a fine red cheek. The flesh is white, strongly marked with red next to the stone, which is of a very dark color. The samples which were packed four days before they were tested were in fine condition, and the quality good, and, considering the lateness of its season, ripening after the Smock, we should say "very good." Messrs. Kemp & Kerr, in a letter accompanying the fruit, say:

"Certainly it is a valuable acquisition to the list of market varieties, ripening so nicely after the Smock, averaging more than as large again as that, while in quality there is truly no comparison between them. The tree of the Free-Mason is a vigorous grower, rather spreading in habit; leaves serrated, without glands. As to the fruit, that sent you is not as much colored with red as it usually is, owing to picking before it had ripened up. Its season of ripening fills a vacancy which has long been felt by our peach-growers here on the Peninsula."

The Free-Mason originated with Mr. Nathan Todd, of Caroline county, Md., whose son, the Rev. Robert W. Todd, furnishes its history. Mr. Todd's account is interesting as showing what a narrow escape from total loss happened to this peach. Some curious writer should give us a full history of the "wonderful adventures" and "hair-breadth escapes" of horticultural products. We have a pea of great merits, the existence of which, so far as is known, has more than once depended upon a single pod. We append Mr. Todd's letter:

"In the year 1836, or the following year, my father, Nathan Todd, since deceased, planted a number of peach-kernels from a seedling tree known in that day as the Early Rareripe. Of the trees thus raised, he planted an orchard of about one hundred trees, among which were almost all styles of fruit—early, medium, and late; red, white, and yellow; cling and free, small and large, and good and worthless. There was one tree of the variety I have since called the Free-Mason. It was not until the year 1857, upon my return to the old homestead, after several years' absence, that my attention was attracted to this peach, and so favorable was the impression made on my mind, that I at once resolved that should I ever become a farmer, or in any way become connected with peach-growing, I would pay particular attention to this peach. In 1859 I budded a nursery preparatory to planting an orchard, and made an attempt to propagate my favorite. There being no fruit on the trees that year, I did not get the buds from the right tree—a mistake which had proved almost fatal to the Free-Mason, for when the young trees came into bearing, and revealed to me my misfortune, the old tree my father planted was almost entirely dead, having 'served its generation' about thirty years. I immediately endeavored to repair the damage occasioned by my mistake, and sought the old tree for the purpose of procuring buds; but such was its condition that I had but little hope of success. My perseverance, however, was rewarded by the growing of *one bud* which was inserted in a two-year-old seedling stock in my garden, where I carefully nursed and protected it until it produced fruit. The first crop borne by the tree was in 1868, when there was a general failure in the peach crop in the Peninsula. It was the only tree out of one thousand on my farm that produced fruit that year.—Though at that time but a small tree, it bore about half a bushel of fine and well-developed open fruit—a full and perfect crop. I at once introduced the fruit to Messrs. Kemp & Kerr, the proprietors of the Choptank Nurseries, at Denton, Md., who budded for me nearly two hundred, all of which I planted, and to which I added largely the next season.

"Messrs. Kemp & Kerr have the entire control of the peach so far as the propagation and dissemination of it is concerned."

We see it stated that in Indiana the census taker discovered a young lady who was happy in the name of Jane Juliette Isalina Araminta Muscadora Peeks. How solemn that name will look on a tomb-stone!

Subscribe for THE UNION.

Fever and Ague.

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR ITS CURE.

[From the Baltimore American.]

"We stated a few days since, on the authority of a gentlemen from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where chills and fevers prevail so extensively in spring and autumn, that a glass of salt and water taken at daybreak three mornings in succession would cure the most inveterate case. This allusion to the virtue of salt has attracted considerable attention among the thousands of sufferers from the disease at present in Baltimore.—The following communication reached us yesterday morning sustaining the value of salt as a preventive as well as a remedy for the cure of the disease:

BALTIMORE, September 27, 1870,

Messrs. Editors Baltimore American:

In your issue of yesterday I noticed with pleasure your reference to the efficacy of salt as a remedy for chills. During a recent trip through several of the Western States I met a gentleman who had used salt externally for years as a preventive with entire satisfaction. A physician of Pittsburg told him to wear some in his shoes, and he had his stockings prepared by dipping the bottoms in a strong brine and let them dry.—For ten years he escaped the chills, but tiring of the experiment and believing he was indulging a mere fancy, he discontinued the use of salt, but he contracted the disease again, and it continued with him until he resumed the practice of the previous ten years. He also stated that in one ague district through which he traveled he met with several members of the firm who had escaped the disease, and on inquiry he learned they had been in the habit of tasting salt as they dealt it out to their customers. This last confirms the statement of your friend of Cecil, and whether used as remedy or preventive, it is certainly worthy of a full and fair trial.

Hoping that great good may result from the newly discovered virtues of this old household friend, I remain yours, J. H. C.

We have also been called upon by several gentlemen to give us their experience with regard to the use of salt as a remedy. One gentleman assured us that in the Kanawha region those who work in the salt works never have the chills, whilst it is always prevalent among those engaged in other pursuits. Another gentleman informed us that the external use of salt was equally as efficient as taking the nauseous dose of salt and water. His mode of applying it is to put a spoonful of dry salt in each shoe assuring us that it would immediately check the disease.

Having an opportunity during the afternoon to test this simple remedy on one of the sufferers, we did so with the happiest result. All the indications of an approaching chill were observable—cold feet and hands, a chilly sensation up the spine, pain in the knees, &c. A salt sellar was immediately emptied into the shoes of the patient, and in three minutes the feet became warm, and in ten minutes this warmth had extended all over the system driving off all symptoms of the approaching chill. It was the hour for the expected chill, and there was every reason to believe that the remedy has proved effectual. Certain it is that there has been no further indication of its return for twenty hours that have since expired, and feel warranted in urging its trial by all who are now suffering from this disagreeable malady.—Let the feet be kept well salted so long as any of the symptoms last. We at one time suffered with this disagreeable disease for nine successive months, and was dosed with quinine, snake root barks, &c., until we were deaf and almost blind. Quinine has since been our aversion, and we hail with gratification any remedy that will abolish its use, and would prefer even some of the patent medicines as more effective and less injurious to the system. Dr. Hall, in his *Journal of Health*, admits that the medical fraternity know little of the disease, and adds:

"It has been announced as a discovery made by a physician in Chicago, and by a lady in France, and by her communicated to the Academy of Sciences, that the cause of epidemic fever and the autumnal disease was discovered to be a living thing, the gentleman calling it vegetative—a sporule; the laday asserting it to be entozen—a breathing animal.

"But it is curious to observe that this sporule or entozen is, under the identical laws supposed to belong to miasm; that heat destroys it; cold benumbs it; is most vigorous in the morning, and that it is only found in marshy places in warm weather. Their existence is said to be visible inside by the microscope, are seen in the saliva, and attached to the inner portion of the mouth; and that if an atmosphere containing them is taken to a distance where it it is not naturally existing, and is breathed by a person in health that person in a few days has fever and ague.

Fame.

The love of fame is as inherent in the nature of mankind as the love of life. The little school boy who cons his tedious task with the hope of obtaining the silver medal which shall pronounce him the *savant* of his class, is inspired with the same passion for applause as that which in after life prompts him to seek distinction at the bar, in the Senate or in the field. Whatever acts as an impetus in urging us on in literary pursuits, has a beneficial tendency both to the mind and character of man, improving the one and embellishing the other. But whether the sum of human happiness is augmented in favor of those talented few who are by nature, aided by education, confessedly superior to the generality of their fellow beings, is a question which admits of a doubtful reply. Nothing sooner engenders envy, jealousy, and even hatred in society towards an individual, than to view him, however deserving he may be, suddenly advanced to a station of honor. The world immediately regards him with the scrutiny of an Argus—no allowances are made for the imperfections of humanity; nay even the most trifling faults are often magnified into sins as a counterbalance for his reputed talents and virtues. If he is a politician, motives of private interest will be ascribed to every effort which he makes to benefit his country. If a divine, his creed was adopted rather for his popularity or the display of his theological powers, than for its purity or truth. If a lawyer or a physician, he sacrifices either his clients or patients at the shrine of interest or ambition; and finally, if an author, the critics march forth in stern array, prepared to show him no mercy, but to exhibit him to the public as often as possible, "shorn of his beams," and "with all his imperfections on his head." These are a few of the blessings which attend notoriety. The happiest situation is that which from its retirement from the great world exempts us alike from its envy and admiration, which will ever be found joint attendants upon persons possessing either real or fancied talents.

The Pasture Land of the Continent.

Mr. Clapp, of Pittsfield, who has just passed for the third time over the Pacific Railroad, writes thus enthusiastically concerning the great grazing fields which flank the Rocky Mountains:

"Sixty miles east of Cheyenne we enter what the plains men call 'the best grass country in the world.' The valley, bluffs, and low hills are covered with a luxurious growth of bunch grass, one of the most nutritious grasses grown. Stock thrive in this section all the season without care excepting what is necessary to prevent them straying beyond reach. Old work oxen that have traveled 2,500 miles ahead of the freight wagon during the season, have been turned out to winter by their owners, and by the following July, they were rolling fat, fit for beef. This country is destined to become—and the day is not far distant—the great pasture land of the continent. There is pasture room for millions of cattle in this unsettled country, and then have grazing land enough to feed half the stock in the Union. This grazing section extends for about 700 miles north and south on the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, with an average width of 200 miles. From the base of the mountains nearly across this grazing belt, cattle find abundant water. Springs abound in various sections, so that no very large section of land is devoid of natural watering places. The grass grows from nine to twelve inches high, and is naturally nutritious. It is always green near the roots, summer and winter. During the summer the dry atmosphere cures the standing grass as effectually as though cut and prepared for hay. The nutritive qualities of the grass remain uninjured, and the stock thrive equally well on the dry feed. In the winter what snow falls is dry, unlike that which falls in more humid climates. It may cover the grass to the depth of a few inches, but the cattle readily remove it, reaching the grass without trouble. The cost of keeping stock in this country is just what it will cost to employ herders—no more. With the railroad to transport cattle and sheep to the eastern market, what is there to prevent immense fortunes from being realized by stock raising? Already Colorado contains over a million of sheep and vast herds of cattle. I conversed with a prominent stock owner, who resides at Cheyenne, and who furnished most of the beef to the railroad company during the construction of the road. He informs me that he is prepared to sell 5,000 head or more of beef cattle, at the proper season (the fall months,) for three cents a pound, gross weight. The cattle are now feeding on the bottom lands of the Platte river. No drought which has been experienced in the territories has ever seriously affected the pasturage owing to the peculiar qualities of the grasses."

Damascus, the Eternal.

Damascus dates anterior to the oldest city in the world. It was founded by Uz, the grandson of Noah. "The early history of Damascus is shrouded in the hoary mists of antiquity."

Leave the matters written of in the eleventh chapter of the Old Testament out, and no recorded event has occurred in the world, but Damascus was in existence to receive it. Go back as far as you will into the vague past, there was always a Damascus.

In the writing of every century, for more than four thousand years, its name has been mentioned and its praise sung. To Damascus years are only moments—decades only the flitting of time. She measures time not by days, and months, and years, but by the empires she has seen rise and prosper, and then crumble into ruin. She is a type of immortality. She saw the foundations of Baalbec and Thebes and Ephesus laid; saw them grow into mighty cities and amaze the world with their grandeur; and she has lived to see them desolate, deserted, and given up to owls and bats. She saw the Israelitish empire exalted, and she saw it annihilated. She saw Greece rise and flourish for two thousand years and then die. In her old age she saw Rome built; she saw it overshadow the world with its power; she saw it perish.

The few hundreds of years of Genoese and Venetian might and splendor were to grave old Damascus only a trifling scintillation hardly worth remembering. Damascus has seen all that has occurred on earth, and still she lives. She has looked upon the dry bones of a thousand empires, and she will see tombs of a thousand more before she dies.—Though another claims the name, old Damascus is by right the Eternal City.

OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EARTH.—The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, Esq., giving a sketch of his visit to Marino, a small Republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po and the Adriatic. The territory of the State is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 7,000. The Republic was founded more than 1,400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amid all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a captain regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people (sixty in number) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm-houses are neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and plenty—the happy effect of morality, simplicity and frugality.

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