American Union

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning, Jan. 21 1875

Gov. Chamberlain's Message.

The following editorial is from the Charleston *News* of January 13, the leading Democratic paper of South Carolina, which bitterly opposed the election of Mr. Chamberlain last fall. The reform that has been brought about in South Carolina is what is needed in Louisiana. If confidence was felt in the honesty and administrative ability of the Louisiana Government, the other troubles would soon disappear:

"We print to-day the special message sent by Governor Chamberlain to the General Assembly upon its resembling yesterday. The message is warmly praised by both Conservatives and Republicans in Columbia; and well it may be, for we can say of this message, what we could not say of any previous message, that it contains not a single recommendation which is not, in the main, wise, prudent and just. And the tone of the message is as healthy as its policy is sound. Our Republican Governor tells the General Assembly, in plain words, that in South Carolina the Constitution shall be the highest law, and he places on record before the people the manly declaration that, whenever the necessities of any political party shall require him to disregard or abuse the public trust, his allegiance to that party will cease. There is a world of cheer and comfort in these words. There is a reason for hopefulness and for confidence. And we say once more to Governor Chamberlain, that, so long as he maintains his present position—so long as he stands on the high plane of his inaugeral address and special message—the honest people of all classes will sustain him and strengthen him, not as Conservatives or as Republicans, but as citizens of South Carolina, having one and the same interest in the present and future of the State."

Report on Louisiana Affairs.

The report of the special committee of the House of Representatives on Louisiana affairs was made on Friday last. The following are the main points presented in the report:

First. As to the November election, the committee state explicitly that "in November, 1874, the people of the State of Louisiana did fairly have a free, peaceable and full registration and election, in which a clear conservative majority was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, of which majority the conservatives were deprived by the unjust, illegal and arbitrary action of the returning board." The actual returns made by the commissioners of elections, 'gave the conservatives a majority of twenty-nine members in a total of 111 members. In only three instances were there any protests accompanying the returns.' The returning board, after being in session for many weeks, deciding all questions in executive session, preserving no record of their deliberations, promulgated on Chistmas day a report which gave fifty-three members to the republican and fifty to the democrats, one of whom, however, in the language of the committee, "was not regarded as a staying democrat.' As to the remaining five seats the board made no decision. The sub-committee analyze the action of the returning board in the cases of Rapides, Iberia, De Soto, Win and Tarre Bonne parishes, and concludes as follows: "Without now referring to other instances, (than those just enumerated,) we are constrained to declare that the action of the returning board, on the whole was arbitrary, unjust, and, in our opinions, illegal, and that this arbitrary, unjust and illegal action alone prevented the returns of a majority of conservative members to the lower house."

Secondly. Upon the subject of intimidation of voters, the committee say that "no general intimidation of republican voters was established. No colored man was produced who had been threaten or assaulted by any conservative because of political opinion, or discharged from employment or refused employment." But, add the committee, "on the other hand, it was in evidence that the blacks who sought to act with the conservative party were, on their part, sometimes exposed to enmity and abuse. In the interior one colored man was shot for making a conservative speech, and in New Orleans it appeared from the testimony that colored men who sought to co-operate with the conservatives were subjected to so much abuse from the police and otherwise that an association of lawyers volunteered to protect them, but to little effect." The intimidation of white conservatives by the vexatious proceedings of United States commissioners and marshals is also dwelt upon.

Thirdly. As to the "White League," the committee say that "in the last campaign in Louisiana the opposition was composed of various elements, democrats, reformers, dissatisfied republicans, liberal republicans, old whigs, and in order to induce the co-operation of all, some of whom refused to unite with an organization called democrats, they took the name of 'the people's party,' called in some localities 'the conservative party,' in others 'the white man's party,' in others 'the White League' and had ordinary political clubs under these names throughout the rural districts.

The committee further says: "If Louisiana were a country by itself, McEnery and his associates would at once be installed in power, but the conservatives of Louisiana do not propose to fight the federal government. Indeed, in our judgment, the substantial citizens of the State will submit to any fair determination of the question of the late election, or to anything by which they can secure a firm and good government. What they seek is peace and an opportunity for prosperity. To that end they will support any form of government that will afford them just protection; in their distress they have got beyond any mere question of political party."

A Sad Mistake.

Mrs. Susannah Bowling, aged about 60 years, residing in Baltimore, was fatally poisoned on Saturday last through the carelessness of an apothecary in making up a prescription, preparing the fluid extract of belladona, a powerful narcotic, instead of the extract of senna. The apothecary was was a regular graduate of the College of Pharmacy, but the mistake was a fatal one, by which Mrs. Bowling lost her life.

A Strange Departure.

A political anamoly, an augury of future good, has recently occurred in both branches of the Florida legislature. Both houses were so evenly balanced in their political classification that a difficulty arose in the election of officers. An organization was prolonged from day to day and the difficulties rather increased than diminished. Finally the Republican members put their heads together and elected a Democrat as speaker of the lower house, but after effecting an organization the same dead lock occurred in the Senate. A few days ago the Republican members of that body, throwing aside all political precedents and following the example of the other branch of the legislature, elected a Democrat to preside in the Senate. Both Houses have now organized and gone to work with a prospect of accomplishing much good.—Bitter political feeling has abated and those elected to make laws have united to labor for the general welfare. Thus it ought to be in all legislative bodies. The whole country needs less of the partizan and more of the patriotic spirit infused into its deliberative assemblies.

Congressional Proceedings.

In the United States Senate on Thursday the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported. A memorial was presented from colored women who had graduated as physicians from Howard University asking that the Medical Society of the District of Columbia may be compelled to admit them to membership. The debate on Louisiana affairs was then resumed by Mr. Logan, who made an impassioned defence of the republican party and the course of the Administration. Mr. Tipton took up the discussion, his speech being remarkable only for his justification of the uprising and bloodshed in New Orleans on the 14th September. A message from the President approving the Finance bill was received, and the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House of Representatives there was a debate on the Indian Asspropriation bill, in the course of which Mr. Beck denounced the peace policy and advocated handing the Indians over to the army.—Nothing further was done with the bill than to strike out the proviso abolishing the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners. The Sergent-at-Arms having reported to the House that he had been required by a civil Court to produce the body of Irwin on a writ of habeas corpus, the House had a long discussion as to whether the order of the Court should be obeyed. The general drift of opinion was that the rights of the House could not be infringed upon by the Court, but it was finally concluded that Irwin might be taken into Court by the Sergent-at-Arms, but should not be allowed to go out of his custody. Mr. Albert presented a Friends' memorial in favor of settling difficulties by arbitration instead of war, and the House then adjourned.

In the United States Senate on Friday some business of no special importance was attended to during the morning hour. Mr. Tipton concluded his speech on Louisiana affairs. Mr. Freilnghuysen made a speech sustaining the President in his Louisiana policy. Mr. Saulsbury began a reply, but gave way, and the Senate took a recess till 7:30 P. M. Upon re-assembling, in consequence of the slim attendance, Mr. Saulsbury declined to go on with his speech, and the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives devoted the morning hour to private bills. Pensions were granted several persons, and a number of patents were extended. The bill providing for the distribution of the Japanese indemnity money among the officers and men of the United States war vessels Wyoming and Tokiang was taken up. Mr. Myers and Mr. Butler made strong speeches in favor of the bill, and Mr. Hawley, Mr. Holman and others opposed it. The bill was defeated by a large majority. The bill to pay D. B. Allen & Co. $21,543 for services in carrying the mails, was passed. The report of the subcommittee sent to New Orleans to investigate the recent election, was read. The House adjourned over till Monday.

In the Senate on Monday, a number of bills were indefinitely posponed. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was discussed, amended and laid over. Senator Hamilton introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of W. E. Waysham, of Maryland.

In the House bills were introduced as follows: To provide headstones for soldiers' graves at York, Pa; a bill to promote education in the District of Columbia;—for the relief of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. The bill appropriating $25,000 for King Kalakaua's expenses was passed. The bill to provide for the payment of interest on District of Columbia bonds guaranteed by the United States Government was passed. The bill authorizing a subscription by the District of Columbia to the Southern Maryland railroad was laid on the table. The bill to appropriate $50,000 for the erection of a new school building in Georgetown, D. C., was considered and amended in committee of the whole, and reported to the House. The bill to incorporate the trustees of the Louise House (Mr. Corcoran's charity) in the District of Columbia was passed. Pending consideration of a substitute for the bill to incorporate the Potomac and Mount Pleasant Railroad Company, the House adjourned.

Richard A. Latsinger, said to be from Baltimore, committed suicide Monday at Council Bluffs, Iowa, by taking laudnum.

News and Other Items.

A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., says the recent freeze there will greatly damage the early trucks, particularly the peas that are up.

Mr. E. B. Cooke, of the Waterbery (Conn.) American, the oldest editor in that State, died last Sunday night, aged 82.

The republicans of Middletown, Conn., elected the entire city ticket on Monday. The city was largely democratic last year.

A great snow storm prevailed on Monday at Fort Laramie, Neb., with the thermometer at 40 degrees below zero.

Peter Mahan, who was born near Winchester, Va., in 1782, is said to be the oldest man in Indiana. He has been a resident of that State ever since 1807.

Mr. Sharon, Republican has been elected United States Senator from California, receiving the entire republican vote.

There are sixteen cases of trichina at Kankakee, Ill., from eating diseased meat. Two persons have died, and several others are in a critical condition.

A bill has been introduced in the Maine Legislature to substitute imprisonment for life for the death penalty.

The widow of a general who served under the first Napoleon resides in Buena Vista county, Iowa, and annually draws her "widow's mite" of $80 from French government.

In New York on Thursday evening a broker, named Stephen T. Hubbard, was horsewhipped by a young woman, who was closely veiled. It is said Hubbard had trifled with the young woman's affections.

The Officer appointed to look after children employed in the Massachusetts factories reports that 60,000 children are growing up in ignorance because of their employment at too early an age in those factories.

Intelligence was received last week of a snow slide in Big Cottonwood, which carried away Annie tunnel house and killed Jas. Cox, John Treubertt, James Glasson and James Reenirew.

Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky, died last Thursday in Louisville of rheumatism of the heart. He was Governor of Kentucky during the closing years of the war, and was an able and prominent lawyer.

Reliable information has been received at Omaha of a serious snow blockade on the Kansas and Pacific railroad. No through trains have arrived at Denver from Kansas since Thursday last. The trains are snow-bound at Wallace and Deer Trail.

Eben B. Ward, the millionaire, who has just died at Detroit, gave by will to "his time-honored friend, Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, fifty shares of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company," a prosperous corration.

There is a general strike of the ice harvesters all along the Hudson river. The companies offer to pay the laborers $1 25 per day but they demand $1 50.

Mr. Thomas Brown, formerly of Amherst county, Va., was killed in an altercation with a man named Stone, at Greenville, Miss., last Thursday.

John Bough, a well known ward politician in New York, convicted a few days since on the charge of forgery, has been sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary at hard labor.

St. Louis is the flour manufacturing centre of the United States. During 1873 her mills turned out 1,294,798 barrels of flour, and last year 1,573,332 barrels.

California produces the finest honey of any Sate in the Union, and is exporting large quantities of it. This year it will export 400,000 pounds.

Michael Ford, a Philadelphia coppersmith, attacked his wife with a hatchet on Monday, in a fit of jealousy, and chopped her up terribly, leaving her in a critical condition.

Wednesday night the steamer Georgia, from Halifax for Portland, went ashore near Tenant's harbor. The engineer and fifteen others were landed. The steamer is a total wreck. No lives were lost. She is valued at $100,000.

The members of the congressional investigating committee while in New Orleans were presented with a box of fruit and vegetables just gathered in Woodville, Miss.—The fruit consisted of fully matured apples part of a second crop, and the vegetables included ripe tomatoes ochre, peppers and potatoes grown in the open air.

Mr. John G. Ayres, formerly a bookkeeper in Richmond, Va., went to California in 1870, and entered a broker's office in San Francisco. The San Francisco Chronicle states that Mr. Ayers retired from business on the 7th instant with a cash capital of $150,000.

State Comptroller Hobbs, of Tennessee, who resigned his place some time since, confesses that he sold out for $10,000. Six members of the last Legislature are reported to have been bought up by the small sum of $1,000 each.

At Milan, Tennessee, a few days since, a young lady picked up her brother's pistol, and, unconscious that it was loaded, thought to amuse herself by snapping a cap. She pulled the trigger while the muzzle was in close proximity to her sister's temple. The bullet penetrated the brain of the unfortunate young lady, and she died instantly.

It is expected that large quantities of young oysters from the Newark bay beds and the beds of Amboy, New Jersey, will be sent to England to replenish the almost exhausted beds of the English channel.—During the past few years many have been sent from those localities to France and California.

James Ellery, a drunken rough, was fatally shot Saturday night, in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Louis Beakman, liquor dealer.

The first and second kings of Siam, father and son, have fallen out, and the latter, declining to fight it out, has taken refuge in the British consulate at Bangkok.

John C. Talbot of Machias, Me., has received the nomination for United States Senator in the Maine Legislature.

Forty-five degrees below zero congealed the mercury at Fort Petterman, in the Northwestern wilds, on Saturday.

Four fisherman left Carnarsie, Long Island, a few days ago to go after clams, two of whom (colored) were found on Wednesday frozen to death, and the other two had their feet and hands badly frozen and were almost famished.

A nitro-glycerine factory on an Island in the North river exploded on Saturday afternoon, killing three men. The premature explosion of a blast in New Jersey badly injured seven men, one of whom will die.

Rev. Wm. S. Crowley, pastor of a Baptist church in Philadelphia, died very suddenly on Friday evening whilst conducting religious services in his church. Mr. Crowley was formerly a resident of Baltimore, and at one time a member of the City Council.

Two negroes engaged in hauling shingles near Clinton, La., were shot and killed, while encamped, by a white man supposed to be one Lawson Blunt, who was accompanied by others. A third negro escaped. A posse is in pursuit of the murderer.

Maryland Finances.

Hon. Levin Woolford, Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland, has, in accordance with law, submitted to Gov. Groome his report of the operations of the treasury for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1874. The exhibit presents a very favorable condition of our State finances.

The total debt of the State is $11,095,019.49, against which it has available productive assets to the amount of $8,644,764.69, and of unproductive $22,122,441. The State's large unproductive investment of $20,500,000 in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal promises better results in the future than the past, the finances rapidly improving under the present management, so that the balance of past due coupons ($1,370,595 in amount) will have been paid off by July 1, 1882, after which it is supposed some revenue from the work will, for the first time in its history, be available to the treasury. At least $175,000 per annum may be realized from this source. The State's investments in our chief railroads are remunerative, but there are others from which it will be a long time before anything can be expected.

The total receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year amounted to $2,358,202.72, which with the balance from previous year, aggregates $2,842,010.94. The total disbursements were $2,276,906.85, of which $1,930,000 were for the ordinary expenses, the other portion being investments in public institutions, leaving a balance in the treasury of $565,106.59. The receipts for the current year are estimated at $2,413,539.28, and the probable disbursement at $2,050,000.

THE SAD STORY OF A WIFE AND MOTHER.—The Seaford *Citizen* relates that on the morning of the 10th inst., a woman with a small child in her arms appeared in that town, having walked from Bridgeville. The woman was en route from her former home in Chester county to her friends in Drummondtown, Va., whom she had left some years ago to marry a man who had deserted her. Until quite recently, she stated, she had been living very happily, but her home became darkened by the repeated presence of a strange girl, with whom her husband finally eloped, first selling all the household goods and pocketing the money. The lady then started for her family in Virginia, and proceeded by rail as far as Bridgeville, where her little fund became exhausted, and she left the cars to finish the journey on foot. At Seaford a sufficient sum was raised to send her to Snow Hill, and she left for that place on the 11th.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PAPER.—The following statistics of the production and consumption of paper are furnished by a Vienna journal: It appears that there are 3,600 paper manufacturers in the world, employing 80,000 men and 180,000 women, besides the 100,000 employed in the rag trade; 1,800,000,000 pounds of paper are produced annually. One-half is used in printing, a sixth for writing, and the remainder for packing and other purposes. The United States averages 17 pounds per head; an Englishman consumes 11½ pounds; a German 8 pounds; a Frenchman 7 pounds; an Italian 3½ lbs; a Spaniard 1½ pound, and a Russian only 1 pound annually, on an average. This would indicate that the Americans are the most extensive reading people in the world.

AN IMMENSE HOTEL.—The Palace Hotel, in San Francisco, which is to be ready for occupancy by September, is an immense establishment. It is seven stories high, built of brick, iron and stone.—Twenty-six hundred tons of iron were used in its construction and 22,000,000 brick. There are 755 rooms for guests in the hotel, and it is intended to furnish accommodation 1,200 persons. The ventilation embraces 1,042 distinct flues, laid in the wall and ascending to the roof. Thirteen hundred persons were employed on the building at one time, 1,000 gas lights being required for the night force. The hotel was erected by Mr. W. C. Rawlston, president of the bank of California, and Mr. Sharon, the republican nominee for Senator in Nevada. The cost of the ground, building and furniture is $3,250,000.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.—At the Hotel Dieu, Paris, recently, a young woman who, on giving birth to a child, became the victim of so dangerous an attack of hemorrhage that her safety was despaired of, was made the subject of a fresh experiment in the new branch of medical science which heads this account. The *chef de clinique* of Mr. Behier, a young physician, cheerfully offered himself as the fountain from which the necessary life's fluid was to be drawn for the experiment. The necessary pump, heated to the temperature of 35 to 40 degrees, was prepared, one of the young man's veins was opened, and a quantity of restorative blood was transvasated into the dying woman. The next day she could eat, and a few days after the patient left the hospital cured.

PAYING GOLD.—The Tallahasee (Fla) Sentinel says: "One of the most satisfactory signs of the healthy condition of the finances of this State may be seen at the office of the State treasurer, who is now engaged in paying the semiannual interest on the six per cent. bonds. The interest is payable in gold and the auriferous metal is being turned over daily to those presenting the coupons of these securities. There is no other State in the South of which this can be said, and it is one of the best evidences of our prosperity, and of the judicious management of our financial affairs."

SUITS AGAINST TWEED.—Four suits have been brought by the city of New York since December, to recover money paid out when Wm. M. Tweed was in power.—One was against Tweed and Edward Marriner for $350,000, one against Morgan Jones for $950,000, one against Daniel Beman for $175,000, and the last against Tweed and George S. Miller for $500,000. With the exception of a single item of $8,927.06, these suits result from dealings with Tweed as deputy street commissioner and commissioner of public works in the years 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871.

In the election for President, in 1876, the thirty-seven States of the Union will choose 366 electors. Those States in which slavery lately existed will choose 138 of them. The New England States, together with New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey will choose 113, and the twelve States lying west of the Ohio, in which slavery did not exist, will choose the remaining 115.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.50@6.75
Patapsco Family,	$8.25@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	$7.50@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	$120@125
" red,	$115@120
Corn—white,	80@81
" yellow,	79@80
Rye,	
Oats,	65@66

$5 to $20 Per day at home. Terms free. Address, G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan21-1y.

DRESS MAKING.

MRS. M. M. BUCKNAM, ANNOUNCES to the public that she has commenced

Dress Making

at the room in Denton formerly occupied by Dort. George where she is prepared to cut and make garments for ladies in the latest style and most fashionable manner and at reasonable prices. The latest patterns for DRESSES, SACQUES, CLOAKES, &c., &c., received every month.

A FIT GUARANTEED.

A select assortment of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods always on hand.

Stamping Done at Short Notice.

The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. [Jan14-tf.

MILL NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he is now prepared to wait upon them in the way of

Sawing & Grinding

at his mills in Tuckahoe Neck. All saw bills can be paid at 50 cents per hundred feet if paid within thirty days after the work is done—if not then paid, 60 cents will be charged.

I have employed first class workmen and will do my best to give satisfaction. All kinds of sawing done, such as

Laths, Pailings, Shingles, & Peach Crates.

I will also keep Peach Crates for sale.

My Grist mill also is in good order and no pains shall be spared to please all who give me their patronage. N. P. SEWELL.

At Knott's Mill.

P.S.—All persons indebted to the firm of Sewell & Knotts will please come forward and settle. The books are in my hands for settlement.

Jan14-6m. N. P. SEWELL.

W. F. Cook, Watchmaker & JEWELER.

RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, EAR RINGS, JETS, LADIES' WATCH CHAINS, PINS, &c.

SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL AGES.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired.

Main Street, Greensboro', Md.

Mr. Thomas Lowe, is my authorized agent to receive and deliver work for me at Denton. [Jan7-1y.

1875 THE 1875

BALTIMORE WEEKLY SUN,

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY JOURNAL.

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For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Such serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor, and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back, and Loins, they should be continually taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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JUST RECEIVED, consisting of Prints, Cassimers, Muslins and other dry Goods, all of the best quality, for sale at Dec10-tf. THOS. M. COOPER'S.

Good Business Opportunity.

THE HOWE Machine Company,

Are reorganizing their AGENCY DEPARTMENT, and can offer better terms than ever before given to reliable, energetic men to sell their

NEW LIGHT-RUNNING Sewing Machine

IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA

Apply at or address

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Facts FOR THINKING PEOPLE

There are a few, perhaps half a dozen

Sewing Machines

of real excellence, differing from one another more or less in principle, construction and adaptation; one being suitable for tailoring, another for bootwork, another for family use, &c., &c., the rest are inferior, and by far the greater number

ARE WORTHLESS.

It is note worthy that the sewing machine for which the highest premium was awarded at the World's Fair in New York in 1853, long since sunk into merited oblivion. The past fifteen years has seen numerous machines with high sounding pretensions, rise with a flourish, confound the simple and vanish.—So will it be while credulity lasts.

Time Tries all Things.

Use only furnishes the final test. As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is, or may be, the act of a life-time, care should be taken to get what time and use have approved.

During the past six years the Howe Machine Co. have made and sold over

600,000 SEWING MACHINES,

and to-day, though manufacturing at the rate of one per minute can hardly supply the demand. What better evidence is needed to prove that the public have decided that they are

THE BEST.

CHARLES A. DUNNING, Denton, Md., Is sole agent for the sale of the

GENUINE HOWE Sewing Machines

In Caroline County, and offers them to the public on most liberal terms. Sept24-1y.

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Dry Goods,

—OF—

THOMPSON & KERR,

We are now crowding in the Dry Goods trade now—by the people

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25 per cent. less than the same goods sold for only a short time since. Those who will favor us with a call we will guarantee to show the greatest variety of Styles and Qualities at the Lowest Prices.

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Hardware, Stoves, TINWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND Proprietors of EASTON FOUNDRY

Keep Constantly on Hand a full Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Band and Iron, Wheelright and Blacksmith's Supplies.

Buying our goods for cash of the manufacturers or their agents direct, we are able to offer special inducements in price and quality.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

AMERICAN & FOREIGN Cutlery, A Speciality

With us, of which we offer a very large and desirable line.

Carpenters AND Builders

Will find a full supply of goods in their line

FARMERS,

Anything from a PLOW POINT to a STEAM ENGINE.

We have the most varied and complete stock on the Shore, and invite public inspection.

Respectfully, TUTHILL & AVERY, Jy30-tf. Easton, Md.

BACON wanted at B. F. FIELD & CO.