American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning, Jan. 28 1875

The Congressional Committee at New Orleans.

A New Orleans despatch of Friday gives the following particulars of the character and scope of the investigation that will be made by the committee now in New Orleans:

The investigation into the affairs of Louisiana, which was commenced on Saturday by the Congressional Commission, promises to be a very long and exhaustive one. This evening, during an interview had with Mr. Hoar, the Chairman, he stated that he and his colleagues came from Louisiana not because they or the Congress which they represented doubted the accuracy of the report made by the subcommittee headed by Mr. Foster; but because they desired to more fully to examine into the condition of affairs here, and then make a final report. They hoped to be able to visit some of the parishes in which disturbances had occurred, and their wish was to give witnesses of all political parties a full and equal opportunity of testifying. Mr. Hoar stated, further, that his report would be finished in ample time for its consideration by the present Congress. In his opinion, however, that body would take some action upon the Louisiana question, before the report could be presented.

Later in the evening a Republican member of the committee stated that the subcommittee, of which Mr. Foster had been the Chairman, was originally sent to New Orleans to determine if it were necessary for the entire committee to come to Louisiana. It was never intended, however, that the sub-committee should enter into an investigation. Contrary to this understanding, they called witnesses and went into an examination without the advice and consent, and to a certain extent without the knowledge, of the majority of the committee. Their report might be a truthful one and it was possible that it would be sustained; but there was no doubt that it was made without due consideration. The gentleman condemned the sub-committee for excluding, as it is claimed they did, important testimony showing that negroes and Republicans had been intimidated and prevented from voting. All testimony of this character will be admitted by the present committee.

Leading politicians of both parties are now engaged in preparing testimony. As stated above, the investigation promises to be a protracted one, although Mr. Hoar is determined to waste no time. Attorney General Field was interrupted in the middle of a long and meaningless address telling him that the committee had come to New Orleans to take testimony and not to listen to political speeches.

A Compromise Proposed.

The opponents of the Kellogg Government in Louisiana, despairing of any but extreme radical measures, have proposed a compromise, the leading points of which are, "That Kellogg shall remain Governor and Penn succeed Antoine as Lieutenant Governor, with an equal division of the other State officers, with reciprocal pledges that the said officers shall not resign or accept other offices or places, but discharge the duties of said offices during the residue of their terms, for which they were elected, and further that each and all shall pledge to sustain each other in the proper and faithful discharge of their duties; that all the Senators shall at once take their seats in the Senate and recognize Penn as Lieutenant Governor, and the House of Representatives when organized; that all the members of the House returned by the Returning Board and no others shall meet in the House and recognize Mr. Vigers as Clerk of the House until the House is fully organized and a Speaker and his successor elected; that the first act after a call of the House shall be a nomination for Speaker, and the Clerk shall call the roll in his hands according to law, and the person then having a majority of votes shall be the Speaker, and so on until the House shall be organized by the election of all its officers; that the House shall recognize the Senate as organized above, and the two bodies shall jointly recognize W. P. Kellogg as Governor and the other State officers determined herein as the lawful State officers; that the Legislature shall agree by resolution not to disturb the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c., by impeachment or otherwise, based upon any charge of allegation for offenses in the past or in the future, unless for real offenses and in accordance with law; that the White League shall immediately disband, and restore to the State Government the arms and munitions of war taken on the 14th of September last." This proposition has been fully agree to by all the Conservatives; and General Ogden, who is at the head of the White League, has bound himself to comply with the programme so far as he is concerned. It has been submitted to leading Democratic Senators, and though no opinion has as yet been expressed about it, it is believed that it will be approved by both Republicans and Democrats. Antoine is the only one in the way, and he is said to insist upon remaining Lieutenant Governor, though the State may be ruined and made hopelessly bankrupt.

Congressional Proceedings.

In the United States Senate on Thursday Mr. Wright, from the Committee on the Civil Service, reported adversely on the House bill to abolish the "system of mileage," and the bill was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Logan called up the House bill for the relief of Gen. Samuel W. Crawford and offered an amendment defining the rank of army officers placed on the retired list. Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Civil Cervice, reported adversely on the bill reducing the President's salary. The bill was placed on the Calendar. The resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing the Electorial College, and prescribing the mode of electing President and Vice President by a plurality of the votes of the whole people, was taken up, and Mr. Morton made a long speech in favor of his 'pet' measure.

In the House of Representatives Thursday Mr. Finck presented the resolution adopted by the Ohio Legislature in relation to the recent events in Louisiana, and asked that they be printed. Objections was made on the ground that the statement of facts on which the resolutions were based was false, and a discussion ensued on this point. The Committee on Commerce was discharged from the further consideration of Mr. Swann's resolution in relation to the construction of a ship canal from the Chesapeake Bay to the Delaware Bay, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals. Mr. Swann offered a resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire whether the buildings in Baltimore used by the United States Government are adequate to the proper transaction of business and the convenience of the people. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, and the opponents of "the Choctaw claim" forthwith began a series of filibustering manoeuvres which came near defeating the bill. It was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole, where there will no doubt be another struggle over the proposed amendments. The report of the Committee of Conference on the "little Tariff bill" was taken up, and after some filibustering on the part of the opponents of the bill, it was passed, and now awaits the signature of the President.

In the Senate on Friday, Mr. Edmunds, in presenting the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature against the Canadian Reciprocity treaty, took occasion to defend the right of the President to negotiate and the Senate to ratify such treaties, and his colleague, Mr. Morrill, argued the opposite view of the question of constitutional authority. The credentials of Senators elect Bayard, of Delaware, and Plachback, of Louisiana, were presented and appropriately referred. Mr. Anthony delivered an argument in favor of the Morton amendment, changing the method of electing President and Vice President, and the subject then went over. Among the bills introduced was one to determine who shall appear as counsel before the committees of Congress, and another to constitute the Supreme Court the tribunal for the settlement of contested election cases. Mr. Wright offered a bill providing that during the two years succeeding July 1, 1875, the salaries, above $1,200, of all Government officers, excepting the President and Judges shall be reduced ten per cent. Mr. Sherman gave his views on Louisiana affairs, after which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives a resolution was adopted with a view of spurring up the Attorney General to looking after the funds of the District of Columbia Reform School, which were swallowed up in the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. Mr. O'Brien endeavored to offer a resolution requesting the President to inform the House by what authority the Courts or officers of the Courts at Vicksburg, Mississippi were interfered with by the United States military, but objection was made by several members on the Republican side, and the resolution was withdrawn. A bill to provide for the payment of interest on the District bonds was reported and sent back to the Committee. A minority report in the case of Mr. Cannon, the Mormon delegate from Utah, was submitted, favorable to his being admitted to a seat in the House as delegate from that Territory. The House spent the remainder of the day in the consideration of private claims, and then adjourned over to Monday.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, was declared president pro tem. The credentials of Hanibal Hamblin, re-elected Senator from Maine, were presented. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a bill to establish an education fund and apply a portion of the proceeds to the public education. Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, concluded his remarks on the Louisiana question, and was followed by Mr. Pease, of Mississippi, defending the action of the administration, who, without concluding, gave way for adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to convert the existing telegraph lines into postal telegraph routes, and providing the mode for the transmission of messages. Mr. Archer, of Maryland, introduced a bill proposing that the United States shall guarantee the bonds of the Southern Maryland railroad to the extent of $30,000 per mile, the bonds to run for thirty years, bearing interest at five per cent., payable semi annually, in gold, the company to secure the government by a deed of trust upon all of its property, and providing for charges for government transportation. Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution that the rules of the House be so far suspended during the remainder of the present session as to prevent the Speaker from entertaining any dilatory motion pending the consideration of any public bill or joint resolution.—This lead to a lengthy debate, and the resolution was rejected by a vote of 150 to 98. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules so as to provide that the civil rights bill be taken from the speaker's table for consideration at the present time, and that it be continuously considered until its final disposition. Mr. Butler's resolution was voted down by 147 yeas to 93 nays, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the following republicans voting no, viz: Sener, Smith of Virginia, Harrison, Hyde, Lowndes, Sloan, Stannard, Strait, Thornburg, Sheets, and Butler of Tennesse. Pending a motion to suspend the rules, in order to amend the appropriation bill, the House adjourned.

It is estimated that there are stored in New York and other seaports 75,000,000 pounds of tea, with 10,000,000 in addition to arrive within a few weeks, or nearly three years' supply for the entire country.

News and Other Items.

Maine's wheat supply would only feed her own people eleven days.

Within a radius of twenty miles around Wheaton, Ill., 20,000 cows are kept for dairy purposes.

Miss Susan E. Dickinson, sister of Anna Dickinson, made her first appearence as a public lecturer at Scranton, Pa., on Thursday evening last.

San Mateo county, California, claims fifteen millionaires, the aggregate of whose wealth is estimated at $250,000,000.

The rumor that Senator Nye., of Nevada, is dying is incorrect. He is at his daughters's house in New York, and is not even an invalid.

The oldest living graduate of an American college is Hon. Elbert Herring, of New York, who was born in 1777, and graduated at Princeton in 1795—eighty years ago.

Augusta F. Allen, democratic member of Congress elected from the thirty-third New York district, died in Jamestown in that State Wednesday.

Ex-Vice-President Colfax proposes that the government shall redeem greenbacks in 4 per cent. gold bonds July 4, 1876, with the option of paying them out again in appropriations.

A counterfeiter of the national currency was convicted in the United States Court at Albany last week, and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Committe on Elections and Privileges have reported in favor of the expulsion of Mr. Cannon, Delegate from Utah in the House of Representatives. He is the husband of four wives.

The model juryman—He who knows nothing, never read anything, never talk with anybody, never heard anything, has no opinion or impression about anything, and whose mind is a perfect blank.

A lady living in Guyan township, Pa., gave birth one day last week to five living babies. The mother and children are getting along swimmingly.

The superintendent of education in South Carolina, in his annual report just published, states that 45,774 white and 28,964 colored children now attend school in that State.

So much snow as has fallen this winter in France has not been seen before for twenty years. At some points it is six feet deep on the roads.

Isaac P. Christiancy has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Michigan. He received 67 votes to 63 for Chandler.—Christiancy is a Republican, and was for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan.

The Hon. Geo. B. Williams, formerly of Indiana, has renewed an engagement with the Japanese government for an indefinite term as commissioner of the Imperial revenue. He receives a salary of $10,000 a year, together with a furnished house, servants, etc.

The New Orleans *Bulletin*, the organ of the White Leaguers, was sold at auction for $10,000. It seems that the peculiar style of journalism of which the *Bulletin* was a conspicuous type does not pay even in New Orleans.

President Grant gains one more day in office than the American elector bargained for. The fourth of March, 1877, will come on Sunday, and by statute, the inauguration of the President elect does not take place until the next day. Twice in the history of the republic this has occurred, in 1821, at the second inauguration of James Monroe, and in 1849, when Zachry Taylor was installed.

The large force of shipcarpenters and caulkers generally employed in the shipyards on the Upper Delaware river are all idle.

The majority for the call for a constitutional convention in Missouri is ascertained by a legislative count to have been 283 in a vote of 222,315.

There are about three hundred thousand slaves in Cuba, and it has been said that the average life of a slave is but seven years.

The Rockland, Maine, district ministerial association have passed a resolution endorsing Gen. Grant's military policy in Louisiana.

Fifteen thousand sland were received at Savannah, Ga., last week, and the season is now considered fairly opened.

The building formerly occupied as a Universalist church, in Wilmington, Delaware, is being fitted up as a first-class variety theatre.

Of the forty-two million of passengers carried over the railroads in Massachusetts during the last twelve months, but one man was killed and seven injured.

In the Superior Court of Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday, Ike Hooper, a white man, was sentenced to be hung for the murder of a colored man.

There are at present eight inmates in the Cambridge (Dorchester county) jail. Four are lunatics, two are charged with attempt to kill, one for alleged murder, and one for larceny.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Terre Haute, Ind., by the arrest of several prominent physicians, charged with robbing a cemetery of the body of a German emigrant.

The Schuykill river at Philadelphia is frozen to the depth of from eight to twelve inches, and the ice harvesters are busy securing a full supply.

On Tuesday evening, whilst the Rev. Mr. Gregg was performing the nuptials for Mr. Ford and wife in Smyrna. Del., the bride's valise was stolen from the carriage, which contained her money, clothing, &c.

Arch. Tolley, of Bedford county, Va., last week killed a bear in the Blue Ridge weighing 500 pounds. This makes 203 bears killed by Tolley.

A negro man in Albemarl county, Va., on Saturday, attempted to whip his daughter. She resisted, and seizing a stick struck him a violent blow over the head, fracturing the skull and causing his death. The girl was arrested and lodged in jail.

The Alexandria (Va) Gazette says the reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that the growing wheat presents a worse prospect for a good crop than for many previous years, and some fields look as though they would prove entire failures.

The United States District Court sitting at Chicago has exercised the power of committing a bankrupt to jail for fraudulent practices, or failing to give a satisfactory account of assets.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A fatal affray in which Geo. H. Moore was shot and killed by James Cornish, both colored, occurred at Pritchett's store, Lake district, Dorchester Co., on the 15th. These two, in company with 18 or 20 others, were at this place on the afternoon mentioned, when a scuffle occurred between the two men over a gun which Cornish had got from a white boy, and was flourishing it around, when Moore told him if he was not more careful he would take the gun away from him. After a short scuffle, and Moore moving away a few feet the former fired, the load taking effect in Moor's abdomen, proving fatal in five hours. Cornish declares the gun was accidentally discharged. They had previously been good friends.

An Army Paymaster Sent to the Penitentiary.

CONJUGAL INFELICITY AND DESPERATION.

The New York papers of Friday publish the particulars of the sad case of Major Virgil S. Eggleston, who was lodged in the Albany penitentiary on Wednesday last.—Born of wealthy parents, in Palmyra, New York, he received a good education, and possessing influential friends, secured a position in the paymaster-general's department of the army. Whilst residing in Washington he became acquainted with a beautiful girl, the daughter of Vice-President Wilson's landlady, with whom he eloped. They were married and returned to the maternal domicil and Mr. Wilson succeeded in procuring for young Eggleston the position of paymaster, with the rank of Major. He was sent to Oregon about the close of Johnson's administration, taking with him his young wife, a giddy, thoughtless creature. The fact that Eggleston was appointed from civil life caused him to be regarded with jealousy by his fellow-officers, but he acted with conspicuous bravery in the Modoc war, and his heroism gained him favor with his fellow-officers.

Upon returning from the Modoc campaign Eggleston discovered that his wife had proved faithless to him, and for the first time in his life he became reckless and engaged in a life of wild disorder and dissipation. The more he tried to do for her the worse she grew. Debts multiplied, and sorrow filled his cup to overflowing.—At last he began to use the public money to meet his own and wife's extravagances. The sum of $12,600 had been embezzled and squandered, when he was arrested, tried by the court-martial, and sentenced to be cashiered and imprisoned in the Albany penitentiary for the period of five years, and to remain in confinement until the amount of money embezzled was restored to the government, which practically amounted to a life sentence. President Grant approved the proceedings of the court, but, with a generous indorsement regarding Eggleston's bravery in the Modoc war, fixed the limit of the imprisonment at ten years.

Dio Lewis's Receipt for a Bed.

Of the eight pounds which a man eats and drinks in a day it is thought that not less than five pounds leave his body through the skin. And of these five pounds a considerable percentage escapes during the night while he is in bed. The larger part of this is water, but in addition there is much effete and poisonous matter. This, being in great part gaseous in form, permeates every part of the bed. Thus all parts of the bed—matress, blankets, as well as sheets—soon become foul, and need purification. The matress needs this renovation quite as much as the sheets. To allow the sheets to be used without washing or changing three or six months would be regarded as bad housekeeping; but, I insist, if a thin sheet can absorb enough of these poisonous excretions of the body to make it unfit for use in a few days, a thick matress, which can absorb and retain a thousand times as much of the poisonous excretions, needs to be purified as often certainly as once in three months. A sheet can be washed. A matress cannot be renovated in this way. Indeed, there is no other way of cleansing a matress but by steaming it or picking it to pieces, and thus in fragments exposing it to the direct rays of the sun.—As these processes are scarcely practicable with any of the ordinary matresses, I am decidedly of the opinion that the good old-fashioned straw bed, which can every three months be exchanged for fresh straw and the tick washed, is the sweetest and healthiest of beds. If, in the winter season, the porousness of the straw bed makes it a little uncomfortable, spread over it a comforter or two woolen blankets, which should be washed as often as every two weeks.—With this arrangement, if you wash all the bed-covering as often as once in one or two weeks, you will have a delightful, healthful bed. Now, if you leave the bed to air with open windows during the day, and not make it up for night before evening, you will have added greatly to the sweetness of your rest, and in consequence to the tone of your health. I heartily wish this good change could be every where introduced. Only those who have thus attended to this important matter can judge of its influence on the general health and spirits.

The Bombay Hook Railroad.

A correspondent of the Wilmington, Del., *Commercial*, says:

"A meeting of those persons immediately interested in the Bombay Hook railroad was held at Sunjoria, last week, for the purpose of electing a board of directors.—The election was in accordance with a provision of the charter, and those directors elected may be regarded as merely nominal, as it is understood and so reported that Jay Gould is now the sole owner of the road, he having bought out the American Dredging Company, who, it will be recollected, purchased the road to save their claim, at sheriff's sale, some time since. It is also stated that Gould's agent, Colonel Bingham, who was here, has paid all the claims against the road, and early in the spring will be put in good running order, and a through route established to New York, and a first-class steamer to Philadelphia, to connect with the Railroad at Bombay Hook. This arrangement contemplates control, or co-operation, of the Maryland and Delaware, the Kent County and Queen Ann's County railroads. It is confidently anticipated the whole arrangements will be completed in time for shipment of the strawberry and other spring crops. Passengers are to be conveyed to New York and Philadelphia at a little more than one-half the present charges. The steamer will, in addition to carrying passengers, be run as an excursion boat from and to Philadelphia."

ANOTHER CLERGYMAN IN TROUBLE.—A series of speculations with other people's money by Rev. Patrick Guilfoyle, for several years past priest of the church of the Immaculate Conception at Newport, Ky., has just resulted disastrously, and he has disappeared. For a long time the members of his church were in the habit of placing sums of money in his hands for safe keeping, receiving what they considered good security. With this money he put up over three hundred dwelling houses, which he rented or sold to poor people on easy terms, and he soon amassed a property of $400,000, but his creditors, having become suspicious of him, have called upon him for their money, and has been forced to make an assignment in their favor. Various actions have been begun against him, among them suits for the forclosure of one hundred and twenty mortgages, and from being considered a great benefactor to the poor, he has fallen into disgrace, and is a wanderer.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

THE IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING COOL.—The importance of keeping cool was strikingly exemplified in the Tennessee Legislature on Saturday last. During the balloting for United States Senator one of the delegates named Smallwood, a supporter of Gen. Bate, became so excited that he was prostrated with palpitation of the heart before his name was called to vote, and had to be carried to the ante-room. Had Smallwood's vote been cast, Bate would have been elected, as he only fell one vote short of the required number on this ballot.

A GLOOMY PICTURE OF THE OIL REGIONS.—A letter in Zion's Herald from the Pennsylvania oil regions says:

"Oildom is, we confess, under a sad depression, embarrassed with abundance.—Oil that once would have brought $6 per barrel now goes at 60 cts.; a well that once would have brought $250,000 lately sold for $15,000—all from the excessive superabundance of oil. If one remembers how this business began—at the top—he can imagine how complete is its prostration.—All Titusville, the metropolis of Oildom, is under the hammer. One man (only a specimen) who had but lately an income of $100,000 is now hardly worth his hat. All is as dreary as a wintry midnight. Oil is here stored in huge tanks, enough to light the world a while; and still it comes. To strike oil, which once made one's fortune, is now a very moderate blessing; nor can our favorite Pennsylvania-ism, 'protection,' help us, for nobody competes with us in supplying the world. So we must suffer from our copiousness, while all make light of the cause of our trouble. It is little comfort that on sea and shore, around the world, we shine, and that Dr. Newman saw us brightening even the garden of Eden, as long as all is so dark at home!

FRIDAY.—Friday, long regarded as a day of ill-omen, has been an eventful one in American history. Friday, Christopher Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery. Friday, ten weeks after, he discovered America. Friday, Henry VII. of England gave John Cabot his commission which led to the discovery of North America.—Friday, St Augustine, the oldest town in the United States, was founded. Friday, the Mayflower with the pilgrims arrived at Princetown, and on Friday they signed the august compact, the forerunner of the present constitution. Friday, George Washington was born. Friday, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified. Friday, the surrender of Saratoga was made. Friday, the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown occurred, and on Friday the motion was made in Congress that the United Colonies were and of right ought to be free and independent.

THE ANTIQUITY OF IRON.—The Iron Age says that a wedge or plate of iron has been discovered imbedded in the masonry of the great pyramid. It has been a great puzzle to those who attribute the first use of iron to a date not much more than twenty-nine hundred years back, how such sharp and well defined hieroglyphics could have been cut on perphyry, granite and the hardest stones as are found on the tombs, temples and sarcophagi of ancient Egypt. But the piece of iron found in the great pyramid shows that this metal was produced and wrought in the age of King Cheops, which is placed by some authorities as far back as fifty-four hundred years ago. The similarity of earlier inscriptions on stones to those made in the time of King Cheops suggests the supposition that iron may have been in use more than six thousand years ago.

SIX LARGEST SHIPS IN THE WORLD.—According to the American Manufacture the six largest steamships in the world are the Great Eastern, owned by the International Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, 674 feet long, 77 feet broad; the City of Peking, some months ago launched on the Delaware river for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 6,000 tons, 423 feet long, 48 feet broad; the Liguria, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, 4,820 tons, 460 feet long, 45 feet broad; the Brittanic, of the White Star line, 4,700 tons, 455 feet long, 45 feet broad; the City of Richmond, of the Inman line, 4,600 tons, 153½ feet long, 43 feet broad, and the Bothnia, of the Cunard line, 4,500 tons, 425 feet long, 42½ feet broad.

TRADE BETWEEN CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.—Havana advices state that the exports of all articles from the consular district of Havana to the United States for the year 1874 were $20,000,000, of which $7,000,000 were in cigars, leaf and cut tobacco and cigarettes, and $12,250,000 in sugar and molasses. These with exports from other island ports in the United States make a total of eighty-five millions in American gold, whilst the imports from the United States to all island ports do not amount to more than fifteen millions, leaving a balance of trade against the United States of seventy millions.

HE DIDN'T KNOW HOW WILLING SHE WAS.—The other day Bishop Haven took an unfair advantage of a gushing youth at Marysville, in Marion county, Iowa. The Bishop was dedicating a Methodist church and soliciting subscriptions for it, and a certain young man whispered that if a certain young lady in the congregation would marry him he would give $500 to the church. And the Bishop blurted it right out in meeting; and the young lady, like Barkis, announced that she was willing.

In the year 1832, Catharine McCull, aged 22, of Genesee county, New York, ceased to speak, and had been ever since utterly voiceless until December 20, 1874, nearly forty-two years after, when her speech returned, and now she speaks moderately, but distinctly. No reason is given or known for this wonderful recovery.

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,	$117@120
Corn—white,	80@81
" yellow,	79@80
Rye,	
Oats,	68@70

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

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.

For Sale.

A HOWE SEWING MACHINE, but little used, good as new, will be sold cheap. Apply at this office. [Dec24-tf.

Good Business ...nity.

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 Machines

IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Apply at or address

NO. 38 NORTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

N. B. Applicants for country territory must be able to furnish horses.

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.

How to save Money!

MONEY SAVED BY BUYING

Dry Goods

—OF—

THOMPSON & KERSEY

Easton, Md.

We are now creating the greatest sensation in the Dry Goods market that was ever before known—by selling Goods at prices that please the people.

Kerseys, from 30cts. to $100.

Cassimers full Stock at

Reduced Prices.

BLACK DRESS SILK

Reduced to 85cts. Per Yard.

Blankets,

Shawls,

Spreads,

Flannels, &

Canton Flannels.

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

THOMPSON & KERSE

Easton, Md.

Dec17-tf.

TUTHILL & AVERY

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN



Hardware, Stoves, TINWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

AND

Proprietors of the

EASTON FOUNDRY.

Keep Constantly on Hand a full Stock of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Bar Band and Sheet Iron, Wheelright & 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