American Union

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

Thursday Morning, March 4 1875

Passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

On Saturday last the Senate passed the Civil Rights bill as it came from the House some time since. This is not the bill in its original form as presented by Sumner before his death, but it has been emasculated of many of i's objectionable features, still there is enough retained in the bill to make it a matter of contention between political factions and to stir up strife between the two great parties of the country.

This bill, nor any other legislation by Congress, or our State Legislatures, can equalize the races or bring all the elements of society upon the same level, or into perfect equality in a social point of view. So far as equality before the law is concerned, we think the colored people are amply protected. If they have not that protection now future attempts in this direction will be unavailing. For several years past a large amount of the legislation by Congress has been in favor of the colored people, to the exclusion of the pressing interests of our own race. And now to introduce class legislation designed for their especial benefit, but which must result in evil, is beyond the comprehension of every intelligent mind. Politicians, as well as other people, do some very strange things, and Congress has acted very unwisely in wasting much valuable time at the present session in forcing upon the country this obnoxious measure, and suffered other and very important interests to go by entirely neglected.

The course of the Republican party in persistently forcing this measure upon the people at the last session of Congress, palalyzed the energies of the party and brought defeat in the elections last fall. While we do not desire the success of the Democratic party or endorse either its principles or policy, we believe the people done right in condemning this one act of the Republican party, and we sincerely hope that an opposition majority in the lower House will hereafter exercise a restraining influence over unwise and hasty legislation. This kind of legislation is to be deplored and we care not how soon this act may be repealed. The people want no class legislation in the shape of Civil Rights bills to excite the rage of race or caste against each other.

Congressional Proceedings.

In the United States Senate on Thursday the credentials of Senator McMillan were presented. Mr. Windom's resolution calling for the improvement by the Government of the Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee and Kanawha rivers was called up, but no action was reached upon it. Mr. Morton's bill providing for counting the votes for President and Vice President by Congress came up in the regular order of business, and after being slightly amended, was passed, and now goes to the House, where it is very likely to remain unnoticed during the few remaining days of the session. Mr. Edmunds succeeded in obtaining precedence for the Civil Rights bill, giving the Senate the priviledge to continue debate until to-morrow afternoon, after which it is to be pressed to a vote, if the Democrats will permit it.

In the House of Representatives the contest of 'bull' strength and endurance that was commenced on Wednesday was continued throughout the night, the House remaining in continuous session up to Thursday afternoon. The subject of dispute was the new Force bill for the South, framed in the Republican caucus and entrusted to Mr. Coburn to place before the House.—Mr. Coburn was endeavoring to bring it under consideration, and the Democrats, under Mr. Randall's marshalship, were making a parliamentry fight against it with all imaginary pertinacity and shrewdness. Notwithstanding that fillibustering was supposed to have been pretty thoroughly checked by the new rule, the Democrats managed to hold Mr. Coburn back until after 12 o'clock, the intervening time being taken up with dilatory motions. When the Democrats exhausted all other means of delay they refused to vote, and thus frequently left the House without a quorum. Eventually Mr. Coburn got the floor and submitted the bill. Amendments were immediately offered to it and suggestions made as to the time of calling the vote upon it, in the midst of which the wearied House moved to adjourn without coming to any agreement.

In the United States Senate, on Friday, Mr. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported back the Revenue bill as it came from the House without amendment or recommendation. Memorials from merchants and ship-owners against the proposed abolition of the Lighthouse Board were presented. Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the bill introduced by Mr. Robertson to reimburse depositors in the Freedmen's Bank for their losses. Mr. Logan made an effort to have the Bounty bill passed by the House taken up, but failed. Several bills of no general importance were passed, and then the Civil Rights bill was taken up.—Mr. Thurman offered an amendment to the fourth section, excluding the selection of jurors for State courts from its operations. No vote was taken on the amendment.—Singularly enough, no Senator wanted to make a speech on the bill, and, to put in the time, Mr. Norwood took the floor and resumed his speech on the admission of Pinchback as a Senator from Louisiana, but soon gave way, and the Senate then went into Executive session and confirmed a long list of appointments.

In the House of Representatives several bills were passed of minor importance.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up. An item relating to improvements to the hall gave occasion to a discussion concerning its ventilation and acoustic properties. Mr. Butler made a speech in favor of "the moiety system" in the collection of customs. A clause in the bill relating to the District of Columbia gave rise to considerable debate, and Mr. Loughridge offered an amendment, providing that the amount advanced to pay the school teachers be deducted from the appropriation. This was construed into an attack on the schools, and the amendments was rejected. Without taking any action on the bill the House took a recess untill 7:30 P. M. The evening session was devoted to debate on the "Force" bill.

In the United States Senate on Saturday Messrs. Allison, Boutwell, Conkling, Merrimon and Eaton were appointed as the committee to investigate the civil service. The President was requested to institute inquiries to determine the most suitable locality in the West for the establishment of a mint. The Civil Rights bill was then taken up, Mr. Carpenter leading off in the debate with a speech against it on legal grounds. Both the Maryland Senators, Dennis and Hamilton, spoke in opposition, Mr. Hamilton making a lengthy argument. Mr. Thurman moved to amend the bill so that the jury clause would apply only to juries in the United States courts, which was rejected. An amendment to exempt theatres from the operations of the bill and substitutes churches was also lost. The closing speech in favor of the bill was made by Mr. Edmunds, who had it in charge, and then it was adopted as it came from the House by a vote of 38 to 26, several Republicans voting in the negative with the Democrats. At the evening session the Postal bill was passed.

In the House of Representatives the Mississippi reports were submitted, and a bill passed making an appropriation for the appropriation for the payment of the award of the Southern Claims Commission. The report of the ways and Means Committee on the Pacific Mail inquiry was presented and ordered to be printed. The Rpublican caucus "Force" bill was taken up and an animated discussion followed. Mr. Butler took a very prominent part in it, defended the measure, and took advantage of an opportunity to bully Speaker Blaine, in which he was summarilly extinguished. He offered an amendment limiting the power of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus to the States of Alabama, Arkansas Mississippi and Louisiana, which was adopted. Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, spoke against the bill. At 12 o'clock on Saturday night it was finally passed by a vote of 135 to 114, some of the leading Republicans voting with the Democrats in opposition to it. It seems to be generally conceded that it will not be passed by the Senate.

In the United States Senate on Monday the bill establishing consulates at Amoor river and Vladivistock, Russia, was passed. The credentials of Isaac P. Christiancy, Senator elect from Michigan, were filed. The so-called "Force bill" passed by the House was laid before the Senate by the Vice President at the request of Mr. Edmunds. There was some little fillibustering by Mr. Bayard and Mr. Hamilton to prevent the bill from being passed to a second reading, but their points of order were overruled, and the bill was read and ordered to be printed. The Revenue bill was taken up and debated at great length. Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made a speech against the bill.—Mr. Johnson, Mr. Schurz and Mr. Thurman also opposed it. Mr. Scott, Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Morton spoke in favor of the bill. The Senate then by a vote of 30 to 29, laid the bill on the table, and at 12:25 A. M. adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint three additional gaugers at the port of Philadelphia. The resolutions which forun the basis of what is now designated as "the Louisiana compromise" were brought before the House, and the first resolution, recommending that the Louisiana House of Delegates seat the five members who were expelled on the 4th of January, was passed unanimously; the second resolution, recommending that Kellogg be recognized as Governor, was passed by a party vote, except that Mr. Lowndes of Maryland, Mr. Pierce of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Sener and Smith of Virginia voted with the Democrats. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the West Point Appropriation bill.

A Burning Well.

A MIGHTY GAS JET FED FROM NATURE'S LABORATERY, THE EARTH—SUMMER HEAT IN MID-WINTER — TREES PUTTING FORTH THEIR BUDS.

Nine miles from Tarentum, Pa., is a well which was tapped, some ten weeks ago, at a distance of 1,145 feet below the surface, while boaring for oil. An officer of the signal service, who has just visited the spot says:

The well is located in a hollow about three hundred feet wide, between abrupt hills. Our party came in the vicinity of the well about nine o'clock at night, having seen the vast light floating in the sky on many a dark night on previous occasions thirteen miles distant, but when we came in its immediate influence and saw the trees on either hand lit up, and their trunks and branches silvered to the tops by this burning torch, the scence was beyond description. On arriving at the ground we were met by hundreds of people from all parts of the country who, like ourselves, flock nightly to see this great wonder. The first thing to strike the visitor on arriving is the great mass of fine white flame, of intense heat and brightness, the hollow rumbling noise heard as the outrushing gas plunges into the atmosphere and lights all around by its imposing brilliancy. The flame of this natural torch is about forty feet long and fifteen wide, and keeps at these dimensions night and day with striking regularity. Hence the light is both regular and constant.

The heat emitted by so large a body of flame is very great. The trees all around at proportional distances are budding, and the grass that has not been trodden down by the throng of visitors is growing finely, and considering this is midwinter this circumstance will give you some idea of the great heat. I approached within sixty feet of the flame, and supposed it to be at that distance about 104 degrees. The place has the character of a camp-meeting at night, in consequence of the nightly crowds who congregate there. The light is grand. You can see to read with ease a quarter of a mile from this enormous gas jet, and if uninterrupted by trees and the wind of the road, reading could be done at the distance of a mile and a half. The noise as the gas rushes out and the amount consumed is wonderful. It struck me as very much like the hollow roaring of a mighty river falling over a dam, uninterrupted and constant. This, together with the light and heat, fills the beholder with awe, and involuntarily leads him to reverence that Being who holds the earth, the air and sea in the hollow of His hand.—The sound of its roaring can be distinctly heard at the distance of four miles.

One of the proprietors informed me that negotiations are going on for the purchase of this gas well by Dr. Hostetter, Graff, Bennett & Co., the Pennsylvania Salt Company, the Columbia Company and others, who are studying the problem of utilizing this natural treasure in their various enterprises. The gas is conveyed from the well to the distance of about one hundred and fifty feet by a six-inch metal pipe, and discharges itself at the end of the pipe with the percussive force of steam. There is another well of less note six miles distant, at a place called Saxenburgh, which also sends a constant supply of gas. I may mention that the tools are yet in this well, which, if drawn, would no doubt allow a far greater volume of gas to escape.

News and Other Items.

Georgia has 83,318 colored persons who own property. They have 338,750 acres of land, and their property is valued at $6,000,000.

The North Carolina House of Delegates aspires to be a conservator of religion as of law. It has expelled a member who wrote and published a pamphlet denying the existence of a God.

Prof. Foster, of Berlin, announces the discovery of a planet of the twelfth magnitude in 9h. 56m. right ascension, 13 deg. 48 min. declination north, with a motion north one degree daily.

A man and wife were held in $2,000 bail in Philadelphia last week, to answer for cruelty to Mary Keating, an adopted child, aged six years. They had flogged, beaten, and banged the child until she was covered with cuts and bruises.

The spelling-school mania has broken out in Ohio, and all over the State spelling classes are being formed, composed of all classes of society.

At Kansas City, Mo., an old man named Donahue, seventy years of age, got into an altercation with his son about some corn, and cut his heart out with a knife.

A rifle costing $400, richly mounted and stamped with the coat of arms of Hawaii, has been completed by a Providence firm for King Kalakaua.

A correspondent from Orange county, Va., predicts the largest crop of wheat the present season raised in that section for many years.

Judge E. R. Hoar and Speaker Blaine are announced to stump Connecticut for the Republicans. Senators Conkling and Davies are to stump in the same State.

Angus Cameron, United States Senator-elect, left Milwaukee, Wis., last Friday, for Washington. He denies the report recently published that he will unite with the independents in the Senate. He says he will act with the republicans.

C. W. Bultz, a lawyer, who figured in Virginia during reconstruction times, and who is now a solicitor at Charleston, S. C., was shot twice in that city a few days ago by a colored detective, on whose bail bond Bultz refused to go. The wounds are not dangerous.

The Philadelphia Ledger says there was a male child born a few days ago to a married couple in Glouster city, the father in his eightieth year and the mother in her seventieth year. They had been married twenty-two years, and this is their first child.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Times* says that in Louisiana, "a man's business, his pleasure, even the reception of his wife and daughters in the house of God, is dependent upon his political sentiments," and he gives several illustrations thereof.

The board of health of New York city reports 149 cases of small-pox for the past two weeks, and 185 of diptheria among other cases of contagious disease. Of the non-contagious complaints pneumonia has been the most rife, 79 deaths occurring last week alone. Small-pox is breaking out considerably again in Jersey City.

Hon. D. White, father of John D. White, Republican member of Congress elect from the Ninth district of Kentucky, committed suicide some days since by drowning himself. His brother a very brilliant lawyer and orator (at one time Speaker of the House of Reprentatives,) terminated his life in the same way.

An accident resulting in the death of David L. Mahoney, fireman, occurred on Thursday, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Baltimore and Relay House. The engine of a freight train coming East ran off the track and capsized, burying the unfortunate man in the ruins. The engineer escaped with slight injuries, and none of the cars were damaged.

The steamer Vicksburg, from Port Royal for New York, went ashore on Thursday night near Fire Island light, and is a total wreck. All of the crew escaped except the cook, who was drowned. The cargo, which consisted of cotton, rosin, spirits of turpentine and naval stores, was lost.

A man went into a drug store, and, says he: "I wish you would give me some Nancy Soda." "Don't you mean Sal Soda?" says the clerk. "Wall, now, I don't know but you're right; I knew 'twas a girl's name," said the searcher for Sal.

Dispatches from Florence, Arizona, to Gov. Osborn, of Kansas, states that old John Bender, the noted murderer, has been captured there. A requisition has been sent for him.

The freshets in Tennessee have broken the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia railroad in twenty-places, and trains will be delayed on that route at least a week.

A proposition has been reported in the lower house of the Kansas Legislature to appropriate $200,000 for the relief of the destitute in that State.

In the case of Reese the polygamist, at Salt Lake, whose first wife sued for divorce and alimony, it was ordered by Judge McKean, Saturday, that the defendent pay the attorney's fees of $1,500 and $2,000 alimony per year from the time of filing the complaint pending the final decision of the court.

While the can-can was in full operation at Gilmore's variety show, at Philadelphia, Saturday night, the police raided on the establishment and captured twenty-four of the performers. A general stampede of the audience and others followed.

John H. Farrington, who was convicted with James H. Ingersoll, for participation in the Tammany ring frauds at New York, and was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, was released on Saturday, having served his full term.

There is said to be dissatisfaction among the Louisiana compromisers because four members instead of the whole of the congressional committee are to act in determining the election cases. It is said that the members not passed upon by the Kellogg returning board refuse to sign the agreement demanded by Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. Hoar's Report on Louisiana.

The report of an able and fair-minded man, who has an excellent opportunity for mastering the state of affairs in Louisiana, contains a great deal of matter which is deserving of general dissemination and of the most careful consideration on the part of the public. We append such extracts as we now have room for, as follows:

THE DANGER OF THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

In our judgment this condition of things is fraught with the greatest peril to the whole country; that the people of any State should be unwilling or unable to determine by peaceful and legal means the result of their election, and that the President should be compelled to interpose the military force of the Government to prevent civil war, is itself a terrible misfortune. But the evil goes much farther. Upon the election in Louisiana, as in other States, depends the right to their seats of Senators and Representatives who are to aid in making laws for the whole country, and the choice of Presidential electors, upon whose vote may depend the title to office of the President of the United States himself. There is, in our judgment, the greatest danger that these elements may enter into the next national election to so great an extent that it may leave the real expression of the will of the people in doubt. In each case an appeal to force like that which has been made in Louisiana must result in civil war spreading throughout the country. That result is expected by some persons who are largely responsible for the troubles in Louisiana we have good reason to believe.

THE WHITE LEAGUE.

The White League is an organization which exists in New Orleans, and contains at least 2,500 to 3,000 members, armed, drilled and officered; and military organizations bearing the same name extend throughout various parts of the State. It was pretended that the organization in the city was simply as a volunteer police force, the regular police force being inefficient; that it has no connection with associations of the same name in other parts of the State, and that these latter are mere political clubs, without military organization or arms. A brief examination and a brief cross-examination effectually dispelled this pretension. Several of its members and officers were examined before the committee.

So far as was shown, this organization in no single instance performed police functions. Its organization, equipment, drill and decipline were wholly military.—Its name was not appropriate to a volunteer police, but was appropriate to an association designed to put the whites of the State into power by force. It had cannon. On the 14th of September it rose upon and attacked the police of the city, the pretext of the attack being the seizure of arms which it had imported from the North, and having defeated them with considerable slaughter, it took possession of the State House, overthrew the State government and installed a new Governor in office, and kept him in office until the United States interfered. This rising was planned beforehand. Its commanding officer, Ogden, published an elaborate and pompous report of his military achievements, in which he expresses his thanks to his aids and other officers for their important and valuable services before and during the day of the action. In other parts of the State organizations under the same name existed, and we have no doubt that their purposes and methods were also identical.

The White League of New Orleans itself was and is a constant menace to the Republicans of the whole State. Its commander can in a few hours send bodies of men, armed and drilled, into any of the river parishes or those on the coast, or into Mississippi, Alabama or Texas. It doubtless contains many persons of property and influence. It also contains many persons of very different character. It would be desirous and able to overthrow the State Government at any time, if not prevented by the power of the United States. They still retain more than one thousand stand of arms taken from the State on September 14, and never returned.

DIFFERENT STATEMENTS PRIVATELY MADE TO THE COMMITTEE.

In addition to the testimony taken in public hearings your committee enjoyed much opportunity of conversing in private with the people of New Orleans and with persons from other parts of Louisiana.—The Conservatives, as they called themselves, gentlemen of culture and refinement, courteously extended to the committee offers of the elegant hospitality for which their city is famed. They are all deeply excited by the political condition, and made it the constant topic of their discourse.—They were unanimous in declaring that the people of their State desired nothing but peace and good government, that they were willing to leave the colored man undisturbed in his new constitutional rights, and that it was their desire and their interest that the laborer and the employer should live together in confidence and unity.

They declared that no honest Republican would be effected in his social or personal relation by his political opinions. On the other hand, men in great numbers sought private interviews with the republican members of the committee to declare that a reign of terror existed worse than existed during the war; that they did not dare to express openly Republican sentiments; that destruction to their business and risk to their lives would result. There were some of them known to members of the committee. They were not politicians, held and desired no office, and were in many cases business men of high standing and distinction. They urged the committee not to require them to testify, saying they did not dare to risk the consequences.

Killed at Prayer.

FIVE PERSONS DEAD AND TWENTY-SIX WOUNDED — THE ROOF OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH CRUSHED BY A FALLING WALL—SAD ENDING OF A LENTEN SERVICE.

In the midst of the storm last Thursday, a terrible calamity occurred at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Duane street and City Hall place, New York city, caused by the fall of a portion of the wall of the adjoining building on the roof of the church, crushing it in and killing and wounding a large number of people. The catastrophe occurred while the lenten services were being conducted, and while the church was crowded with worshipers. During the Lenten season St. Andrew's Church, which is situated in the midst of a very popular parish, is open for divine service on every Thursday evening. On that evening the usual services took place, and the church contained a congregation of upward of 1,200 people.—The majority was women and children.—Father Curran was preaching, when

SUDDENLY A LOW, RUMBLING SOUND,

unusual in its character, and premonitory of some coming disaster, was distinctly heard. The preacher startled by the strange sound, paused in the middle of a word, and the congregation listened attentively for an explanation. Their suspense was not momentary, for ere a second of time had elapsed a portion of the north-east corner of the roof came crushing in, burying those of the audience who were seated in the gallery under a great mass of bricks, plaster, and other rubbish. The congregation at once became greatly alarmed. They sprang to their feet, and with one accord made a rush to the doors and windows in their terror.

As usual, on such occasions, the panic was uncontrollable, the galleries and stairways were soon blocked up, and

A BATTLE FOR LIFE ENSUED.

The weak, as was to be expected, had to give way to the strong, and several women and children who were in the middle of the crowd fell at the foot of the stairs, and were crushed and trampled upon by those behind in their efforts to save themselves. It was at this point, and during this fierce contest for life, that the majority of the killed and wounded received their injuries.

THE TERRIBLE CALAMITY WAS CAUSED

by the falling of the wall of a four story building adjoining upon the roof of the church. It had been burned in January, and was now being repaired. It is supposed that the wall, weakened by the fire, had become thoroughly impregnated with frost during the recent cold weather. The heavy rain of yesterday, together with the warmth of the weather, drove the frost out of the wall and still further weakened it, so that it was unable to resist the gale which sprang up so suddenly last evening, and succumbed to the first violent gust of wind.

Five persons were killed and twenty-five wounded by the accident.—*New York Times.*

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—	
City Mills,	$6.50@000
Patapsco Family,	$8.00@00.00
Chesapeake Extra,	$7.25@00.00
GRAIN—	
Wheat—white,	123@125
" red,	122@125
Corn—white,	79@80
" yellow,	78@79
Rye,	00@00
Oats,	66@67

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. F. FIELD & CO.

TAKE THIS METHOD of informing the public that they have on hand a large stock of Messrs. White & Dunning's canned Fruit, such as Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Damsons, Pears and Tomatoes, which they desire all should give a trial as we sell them at very reasonable prices. [March4-tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having unsettled accounts standing open on my old books are respectfully requested to call and settle by the first day of April, 1875. I am needing all the money due me and I will be very thankful to my old customers whose accounts have been standing open up to October 23rd, 1874, if they will please settle by money, note, due bill or in any other way, so that I can close up my old business. My books are all posted and it will only take a few moments to settle.

March4-tf. H. BLACKISTON.

Go to THOMPSONS & KERSEY'S

EASTON, MARYLAND, FOR CHEAP GOODS.

LARGEST STOCK OF THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, & Mattings,

TO BE FOUND OUTSIDE OF THE CITIES.

For Sale.

A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, gentle to all kinds of harness and is perfectly safe and trusty in the hands of ladies. For particulars enquire at this office. Feb11-tf.

For Sale.

ALL THE MACHINERY of a first class Grist Mill. Will be sold a bargain to a good purchrser and on reasonable time.—Apply at this office. [Dec24-tf.

Removed to Media.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE BOARDING School for young men and boys, is now open at Media, Pa., 13 miles from Philadelphia, is one of the finest school buildings in the State, heated in all stories, and lighted with gas, building 100 by 50 feet, porch all around, 55 lodging rooms, large school room with five class rooms, ample bath and water closet accommodations, 10 trains daily from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction, home care, good table guaranteed. Special attention to backward pupils. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.) MEDIA, PENNA. Feb25-1y.

Public Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE with an order of the Orphans' Court for Caroline county, the undersigned, as Executor of the last will and testament of Levi Dukes, late of said county, deceased, will on

Wednesday, 10th day of March Proximo,

sell at the late residence of said deceased, in Tuckahoe Neck, a large part of his personal property, among which are some valuable

Beds and Bed-clothing, and other Household & Kitchen furniture, Cooking and other Stoves, one valuable Mare, some 40 head of Sheep, Milch Cows & other Cattle, some Hogs of an excellent breed; 1 four wheel top Carriage, and one two seat Buggy; 1 farm Wagon and horse cart, some 40 bushels of good Oats; some 1700 lbs new Bacon and a fine lot of Lard, Blade and Top fodder, Hay, and many other articles too numerous to enumerate here.

THE TERMS OF SALE

as prescribed by the Court are for all sums under $10 cash, and for all sums over that amount a credit of six months, with interest from the day of sale, will be given by the purchaser or purchasers giving their obligation with securities to be approved by the Executor. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. A. FORD, Exect'r. of
H. IRWIN, Auctr. LEVI DUKES, dec'd.
Feb25-tds. [Journal copy.]

BLACKSMITHING.

S. Potter & Son,

HAVING REMOVED to the new shop on Third Street, just across the way and near the old shop recently occupied by them, are still prepared to accommodate their old customers and the public with work in their line.

Horse Shoeing A Specialty

and special pains taken to accomodate and please all

Thanking the public for past favors they solicit the public patronage.

Denton, Jan7 tf. S. POTTER & SON.

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.

A FRESH supply of cigars and Tobacc at H. BLACKISTON'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 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.