American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON MARYLAND.

A Bullet in His Brain.

The Landis-Carruth shooting affair has been the means of bringing to light a few remarkable cases of shooting and remarkable recovery of persons whose brains have been perforated by pistol or rifle balls.—The following is related by the Bridgeton (N. J.) *Daily:*

William V. Robinson is aged thirty-three years, and is a bottler by profession. In 1861 Mr. Robinson enlisted in Company K (Capt. Timothy Moore, of Camden), Sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, which regiment was attached to Hooker's Division of the Third Army Corps. He participated in every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac, except Antietam and Burnside's mud campaign against Fredericksburg, and was in over thirty general engagements, besides a number of minor ones, and was three times badly wounded. Robison received his first wound at the battle of Williamsburg, being severely wounded, and it was supposed for a long time fatally wounded, in the thigh. His second wound was received in the battle known as the second Bull Run. The third wound—in the muscles of the left arm—was received during Gen. Grant's succession of battles before Petersburg.

The second wound was received on August 29, 1862. The 6th regiment, to which Robison was attached, was supporting the 5th regiment, New Jersey volunteers, which had been deployed as skirmishers and was charging on the enemy. Of the shooting Robison recollects that a sharp pain darted through his ear and into his head, and then he remembered nothing more. He was left for dead, and remained on the battle field at least an hour, but was finally removed and taken to the division hospital, suffering untold agony from a musket ball wound. The ball, either a minie or a musket ball, entered the left ear, cutting off the pendulous lope, and taking an upward course through the brain, and lodged near the upper of the occipital bone. The wound bled profusely, and semi-consciousness returned to him. Dr. Wiley, now of Cape May, who was the division hospital surgeon at the time, probed for the ball but was unable to reach it. He convalesced rapidly, and in a short time was able to bear transportation to the United States general hospital at Chester, Pa., where the wound was again probed in vain for the ball. In three months time Robison was returned to his regiment and performed faithful service with it, for which he was promoted to a sergeantcy, and remained with it until the close of the war. In a conversation with our representative, Robison informed him that he was unable to work in the sun, and when he attempts to his head becomes almost immediately muddled and spins round like a top, while sharp pains dart from his left eye to the seat of the bullet. "But how do you know the bullet is in your brain?" remarked the interviewer. "Because I feel it," was the reply. Although shot directly through the ear, his hearing is unimpaired, and is as acute and sensitive to sound as any one's ear. His intellect and memory are good, and but "rarely is he troubled about the head."

Treatment of Women in Former Times.

From the subversion of the Roman Empire to the fourteenth or fifteenth century, women spent most of their time alone, almost entirely strangers to the joys of social life; they seldom went abroad, but to be spectators of such public diversions and amusements as the fashions of the times countenanced. Francis I. was the first who introduced women on the public days to courts; before his time nothing was to be seen in any of the courts of Europe but gray-bearded politicians, plotting the destruction of the rights and liberties of mankind, and warriors clad in complete armor, ready to put their plots in execution. In the thirteenth and fourteen centuries, elegance had scarcely any existence, and even cleanliness was hardly considered as laudable. The use of linen was not known, and the most delicate of the fair sex wore woolen shirts. In Paris they had meat only three times a week; and one hundred livres (about twenty-five dollars,) was a large "portion" for a young lady. The better sort of citizens used splinters of wood and rags dipped in oil for candles, which in those days, was a rarity rarely to be met with. Wine was only to be had at the shops of the apothecaries, where it was sold as a cordial; and to ride in a two-wheeled car, along the dirty, ragged streets, was reckoned a grandeur of so enviable a nature, that Phillip the Fair prohibited the wives of citizens from enjoying it. In the time of Henry VIII. of England, the peers of the realm carried their wives behind them on horseback, when they went to London; and in the same manner took them back to their country seats with hoods of waked linen over their heads, and wrapped in mantles of cloth, to secure them from the cold.

A REMARKABLE HEAVY WEIGHT.—Mrs. Ford, a lady of fifty six-years of age, was buried yesterday afternoon from her residence on Hamilton street, above Eighteenth. She was remarkable for her extreme size, and is said to have weighed at the time of her death about 600 pounds. For thirteen years she has been bed-fast because of her being unable to carry her weight around, and it is easy to believe that death to her was welcome relief. Dying in her room, on an upper floor, it was with great difficulty and the labor of strong men that the body was carried down stairs into the back parlor where it was laid out in a coffin not one whit smaller than a cart-body. The house was inundated with all the women and children who could gather themselves there from that public neighborhood, until the interference of the police had to be invoked.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A Calculating Machine.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following account of a "calculating machine,' as he calls it:—"The inventor, Mr. F. P. Warren, a watchmaker in this place (Three Oaks, Mich.) has been working for years upon a very difficult and curious piece of mechanism—a calculating machine—which he said, was to work not only the first four rules in arithmetic, but was also to perform complicated mathematical calculations. No person who knew his plans ever thought it possible to construct such a machine, but the inventor's faith has been strong from the beginning, and his persistant perseverance has at last been crowned with complete success. The machine is the result of about ten years of labor. It was not built for manufacture and sale, but to see what it was possible to accomplish by machinery. The machine, which is a beautiful piece of mechanism, surprises every one who sees it in operation. It will use a multiplier or a divisor of twelve figures, the multiplication and dividend being limited only by the number of wheels placed in front to receive the answer. The present number on the machine is twenty. The machine contains over 2,000 specially formed pieces, and including screws and rivets over 3,000. It is probably the most complicated and intricate piece of machanism ever constructed, and yet it works with perfect ease and accuracy. It will run backward as well as forward, will detect and show an error, were it possible for one to occur. It will divide one number by another, and the quotient to another number, subtract or multiply, according to choice at one operation. It deals with fractions as well as with whole numbers. By putting the first power of a number in the machine the powers of that number up to the full capacity of the machine can be obtained. It can also be used as a difference machine, if desired. The following example in compound interest was put into the machine, and performed in forty-five seconds: What is the compound interest of $5,630.75 for twenty years at seven per cent. *Ans.* $16.158.47.

A Quaker's Temperance Lecture.

A few years ago several persons were crossing the Alleghany Mountains in a stage coach. Among them was an earnest, honest, sturday Quaker. As considerable time was on their hands, they naturally entered into conversation, which took the direction of temperance and soon became quite animated. One of the company did not join with the rest. He was a large, portly man, well dressed, and of gentlemanly bearing. There were sharp thrusts at the liquor business and those in it. Indeed, the whole subject was thoroughly canvassed and handled without gloves. Meanwhile this gentleman stowed himself away in one corner and maintained a stoical silence. After enduring it as long as he could, with a pompous and magisterial manner he broke silence and said: "Gentlemen, I want you to understand that I am a liquor seller. I keep a public house at ———; but I would have you to know that I have license, and keep a decent house. I don't keep loafers and loungers about my place, and when a man has enough he can get no more at my bar. I sell to decent people, and do a respectable business. "When he had delivered himself, he seemed to feel that he had put a quietus on the subject, and that no answer could be given. Not so thought our friend, the Quaker, so he "went for him.' Said he: "Friend, that is the most damning part of thy business. If thee would only sell to drunkards and loafers, thee would help to kill off the race, and society would be rid of them. But thee takes the young, the pure, the innocent, and the unsuspecting and makes drunkards and loafers out of them; and when their character and money are gone, thee kicks them out and turns them over to the shops to be finished off; and then thee ensnares others and sends them on the same road to ruin.' Surely the good Quaker had the best of the argument, for he had facts on his side.

Excellent Advice to Candidates.

A Pennsylvania paper gives the following excellent advice to all candidates for office. As a number of candidates are now prospecting and examining surface indications in our county, we transfer the article to our columns for their benefit:

"Keep sober at all times. Invent no stories against opponents, but rather speak well of them. Don't promise to help any one but yourself. If you are slandered don't spend time and words in denying it. If the truth is told about you treat it in the same manner. Don't make promises that you never intend to fulfill. Don't tell the people if elected you will work for half price, for you can't afford it. Don't shake hands too much, for thereby the common voters will smell a rat. Be cheerful on all occasions, for then the people will think you don't care, and if you are elected they will conclude you will be a clever fellow to do business with. Avoid all jealousy and put no trust in flesh, for it is weak, and promises are as easily broken as made. Never loan money or indorse notes with the expectation of securing votes or influence thereby. There is a class of drones and dead beats who make a practice of borrowing of every candidate in the field."

A SAD DISCOVERY.—A man in Baltimore called on a grave digger to have his wife's grave sodded. He was extremely penurious man, and higgled a long time over the price of the sodding. Suddenly he became mute, while his eyes were fixed on a neighboring tombstone. His daughter and the grave digger stood in respect for the feelings of the old gentleman, in whose mind they supposed the sight of that tablet called up the memory of a dear departed friend, for grief was depicted in his countenance, and he was visibly agitated. At length the deep emotion which swelled his bosom found vent in this pathetic outburst: "My God! when did that man die? He owes me $200, and I'll never see a cent of it."

Taking The Child's Measure.

It is recorded that once upon a time a father and mother, with their only son, visited the establishment of a Catham street dealer in "ready-made' with a view to the equipment of the son with an overcoat.—The son was a spare little fellow, considerably under the average size of boys of his age. The dealer, 'having learned of the parents that their boy was about twelve years old, went to the pile of overcoats from which he usually supplied twelve-year old boys, and brought from it a coat which he proceeded to put on the juvenile customer. It hung on the youngster in awkward and ample folds. The parents objected, and insisted that the coat was too large. The dealer insisted that it was right. His reply has become historic.—"Dere ish no trouble. De coat ish all right. De coat is de broper size; but de poy, oh! de poy is too shmall.'

The parents are said to have turned away in honest indignation in quest of some dealer who could fit coats to boys, rather than insist of boys fitting a certain grade of coat.

That which seems absurd on the part of the Catham street dealer is enacted continually in the religious culture of our children. There is a great deal of teaching done which is good enough of its kind, and which, if rightly dealt out to the minds for whom it is appropriate, would result in fine success; but the educational garment for an advanced growth of mind is often wrapped round the shrinking little fellow who knows very little, and has but a partial knowledge of what he does know at all. It fits him entirely too much. He is lost in it, and acts as an extinguisher to his limited ideas.

On the other hand we sometimes make the "misfit' of teaching the more advanced child that which should be the portion of the primary learner. We give him as it were, a garment of learning which is so much too scant that it will not meet around him. There is neither comfort nor fitness in wearing it. If he succeeds in crowding himself into it, it is only to split its seams and burst it at the elbows. It is no credit to anybody concerned with it.—*S. S. Times.*

Specimens of Indian Pastimes.

A young Texan, who has just escaped from a year's captivity with the Camanche Indians, thus narrates the tortures inflicted on another prisoner, when they were first captured: As soon as the indians had kindled a fire and eaten some meat, they began to torture this second prisoner.—Though for what reason I have never learned. They beat him with a cartridge box strap with a large buckle on the end of it, after stripping him of his clothes. They cut gashes on him with knives. They sawed off his thumbs with a cavalry sabre, and mashed his toes between a rock and the butt end of a carbine. After gouging out some of his teeth with a bayonet, and sticking catcus thorns in his flesh, they poured powder in his ears and burnt it.—All this time the man did not complain nor cry out, as he probably expected by his fortitude to induce the indians to spare his life. But in this he was mistaken, for they, finding that he did not complain at all these tortures, began to cut pieces of flesh out of his legs and back and eat them; or at least pretend to eat—I think they only chewed up the flesh and spit it out. Seeing that all these tortures did not make him cry out (for he had fainted), the chief stepped up with a sharp knife, cut out one of his eyes and put a live coal of fire in the socket, and then put an end to his life with a knife.

Propagators of Disease.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Among the many agents for the spread of infectious diseases are, it seems, our domestic pets. For the propagation of a fever a dog is sometimes as bad, if not worse, than a drain, and a case is referred to in the *Sanitary Record* in which scarlet fever was carried from one child to another by a favorite terrier. The dog had been reared in a house where scarlatina prevailed, and was subsequently given to a friend of the family. Shortly after one of the children in the dog's new home was attacked with malignant scarlatina and died. Disinfectants were used plentifully, and every precaution taken to prevent a recurrence of the malady, but in two month's time a second child took the same disease, in its worse form, and died. As the dog had been the constant companion and playfellow of these children, its woolly coat, it is alleged, became so charged with contagious matter as to render it a source of disease and death. Although it is fair to the dog to admit that the children may have caught the fever from other sources than his woolly coat, yet there is reason to fear that both dogs and cats, especially the latter, do occasionally assist in the circulation of infectious illness, and where fever prevails the sooner they are lodged out of the house the better. They are, however, probable not more dangerous in this respect than books. No one who takes up a book from a library ever troubles himself or herself as to the antecedents of the volume; it may have just left the hands of a fever patient."

Why Not Successful.

The young clerk marries and takes a house, which he proceeds to furnish twice as expensively as he can afford, and then his wife, instead of striving to help him earn a livelihood, by doing her own work, must have a hired servant to help her spend his limited earnings. Ten years afterward you will find him struggling on under a double load of debts and children, wondering why the luck is always against him, while his friends regret his unhappy destitution of financial ability. Had they from the first been frank and honest, he need not have been so unlucky. The world is full of people who can't imagine why they don't prosper like their neighbors, when the real obstacle is not in banks or tariffs, in bad public policy or hard times, but in their own extravagance and heedless ostentation.

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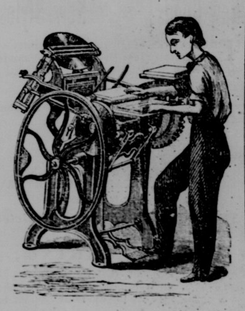

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There are a few, perhaps half a dozen

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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.

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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

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Sept24-1y.

CARDS.

DR. ENOCH GEORGE,
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Offers his professional services to the citizens of Denton and vicinity, can be found at the office of G. M. Russum, Esq., unless professionally engaged. ap11-tf

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Office hours from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
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may9th-tf.

ROBT. J. JUMP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
DENTON, MD.
Will practic in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne's counties. ja4-1y

WM. S. RIDGELY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
DENTON, MD.,
Will practice in the Courts of Caroline and the adjoining counties. [jan4-y

GEO. M. RUSSUM,
REGISTER IN BANKRUPTCY,
OFFICE FOR THE COUNTIES OF CAROLINE, TALBOT AND QUEEN ANNE'S,
DENTON, MD.
Continues to practice in the Courts of Caroline. [jan1-y

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Claims collected, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to.
Dec17, 1874.—1y.

THOS. H. KEMP. JAS. W. WADDEL.
KEMP & WADDEL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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Will practice in the Courts of Caroline, and all other counties on the Eastern Shore, and give especial attention to settlement of estates and collection of claims.
KEMP & WADDELL.
I am living upon my farm three miles from town and will be home on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays of each week, ready to transact all business desired by my friends I will be at my office in Denton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week, and any business left with Mr. Waddell will receive my prompt attention.
Feb4-y. T. H. KEMP.

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Gould, Dukes & Co.,
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W. S. Geslin & Son, Baltimore, Md.
C. Davis, " "
A. P. Sorden, Denton, Md.
J. M Emerson " "
Dr. D. Stewart, Port Penn, Del. [ag4-y
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Mr. Wm. McMahan, New Hope, Md.
Mr. B. G. Stevens, Potter's Landing Md.
Mr. John Nichols, Gilpin's Point, Md.
2y.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS of Caroline county will meet at their office in Denton on

TUESDAY, 13th of APRIL,

and every TUESDAY thereafter, until the 1st Tuesday in June next, for the purpose of making transfers and abatements, and making allowances against the county. Persons making application for transfers or abatements will be required to comply with section 15 of the act of December sessions 1874, Chapter 266, entitled a supplement to the act entitled an act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this State passed at March session 1841, Chapter 25. After said day no allowances, abatements or alteration will be made. A. P. SORDEN,
4-15-6w. Cl'k. to County Com

To Whom it May Concern.

I HEREBY NOTIFY ALL PERSON INdebted to me for Clerk's Fees, that I have placed the same under the control of James W. Waddell for settlement and he is directed to enforce payment. Further delay is absolute injustice to myself and friends.
T. H. KEMP,
Oct22-tf. Late Clerk.

CARDS.

HENRY IRWIN,
AUCTIONEER,
DENTON, MD.
Offers his service to the public to call sales in Caroline and adjoining counties. He flatters himself, if employed, that he can give entire satisfaction. [dec26-tf.

J. W. LOCKERMAN,
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Respectfully announces his readiness to call sales in any part of Caroline, Talbot or Dorchester counties.
Terms, $2.50 per day.

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ISAAC ALBERTSON, Proprietor.
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BALTIMORE.
Terms - - - $1.50 per Day.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 200 GUESTS.
Persons taking the City Passenger Cars, will ride to the Corner of St. Paul Street, withia a few steps of the Mansion House.
feb27, 1873.—y.

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Paper hanging done neatly and in good style Brick fronts painted pencilled in the latest style. Thankful for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same.
oct-26ly

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Spring Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY APRIL 5th the Steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT
will leave Denton every Monday at 12 o'clock noon, stopping at Potter's Landing, Gilpin's Point, and Hog Island; and leave Medford's Wharf every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.; stopping at Cabin Creek, Chancelor's Point, Shermans, Cambridge, Wallack's, Clora's Point, Oxford, Double-Mills, and Easton; arriving in Baltimore early the following morning.
Returning, leave Baltimore from Pier 3 Light St., foot of Camden, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, P. M.—the Tuesdays and Thursdays trip terminating at Medford's Wharf, and the Saturday trip extending to Denton, making all the landings as above. Makes close connection with the Maryland and Delaware Rail Road at Easton, and the Dorchester and Delaware Rail Road at Cambridge.
Freight taken at lowest rates.
4-1-tf.

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MEDICINES.
CALL and see Dr. Fisher, at the Drug Store where, you may obtain the article you so much stand in need of. His Stock has been greatly increased and he feels assured that there but few demands that he cannot meet. If there is one article he has not got you may rest assured he will procure it for you.
His Prescription List
is as nearly complete as you will be likely to find in a country Drug Store.
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PENS, HOLDERS, PENCILS, &c., &c.
Many other articles not mentioned.
oct30 tf

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OFFER FOR SALE THIS FALL,
50,000 select Peach Trees, No. 1, embracing all the leading varieties, such as the early Beatrice, early Louise and early Rivers.—They have also late varieties, such as the Ringgold Cling, Nanticoke and Bilyus late October, Reeves' Late Yellow and Key Port Late White.
PEARS—standard and dwarf, including all the leading varieties.
APPLES—about 50,000, from three to four years old, including all the Southern winter varieties.
APRICOTS, CHERRIES and PLUMS, Shade and Ornamental trees, Roses and bedding plants, &c.
SMALL FRUITS, such as Gooseberries Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries and 300-000 Conovers' collossal Asparagus, Rhubarb, &c. Also 500,000 Osage Oranges, one year old.
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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 160 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.

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