American Union.

DENTON, MD.

Thursday, August 8th, 1867.

OUR TICKET.

Nominated on the Grant-Rawlins Platform.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1868,

General Ulysses S. Grant,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Hon. John A. J. Creswell,

OF MARYLAND.

Subject to the Decision of the National Union Republican Nominating Convention.

Tennessee.

All hail, gallant Tennessee! Thou hast won a signal triumph over the enemies of thy vast commonwealth. Another bright star has been added to thy glittering coronet, and one page, more fair than all the rest, will be recorded in thy history. The dark clouds that have been for some time visible in thy political horizon, threatening to culminate in the horrors of intestine commotion and civil strife, have been dispelled, and the sun now shines upon a land redeemed from the blighting curse of ignorance, oppression and wrong. That hydra-headed monster—secession—although once investing thee so firmly with its massive coils, is now prostrate at thy feet. It is as dead as the lifeless body of Hector. The powerful efforts made to resuscitate it in the late campaign proved futile, and buried it still deeper beneath the debris of the defunct Confederacy.—The friends of Brownlow and equal rights before the law for all men are everywhere triumphant, and the snug little majority of from 20,000 to 30,000 has been rolled up in their behalf. That careful custodian of the public welfare—Horace Maynard—has been re-elected to Congress, and, by the securing of a Republican Legislature, his chances to become the Representative of Tennessee in the United States Senate are very flattering. The prospects of his Accidency, A. J., for that position have now vanished, and he must return to his former home to be no more entrusted with public duties, and end his days in bitter remorse. The price of his treachery has been well paid, and the stigma of a Benedict Arnold must now rest upon his brow.

The result of the Tennessee election, as well as that of the one held in Washington in early summer, is a most powerful argument in favor of universal justice.—It serves as a denial to the oft-repeated declaration of the wiley Democrats that the negroes cannot vote intelligently, and would barter away the rights bestowed upon them for a mere mess of pottage.—They have voted intelligently notwithstanding the powerful efforts put forth by the *would-be Governor* Etheridge and his Democratic friends. They also quietly and peaceably exercised the right conferred, and we have heard of no outbreaks anywhere within the limits of the State. They have, with few exceptions, adhered to their former friends, and helped defeat the establishment of a reign of anarchy. And while thus voting, they were not brought any more on a social equality with the white man than they would have been had they been at work together in the field. Their sentiments were deposited in the ballot box, and they again returned to their daily avocations, except such as were discharged by their Conservative employers, and the discrepancy between the races is as great to-day as it was prior to the election. The cry of social equality is a false one, and will soon be exploded in Maryland by a test of its reality.

Again we say well done Tennessee.—May'st thou continue with thy good work. Thou hast set a precedent worthy to be imitated, and the only one which promises future peace to the country. Thy example will soon be followed by other States in the Union, and ere long the American eagle will not look down upon a place where justice is denied to any man. The sooner that time shall come, the sooner will we enter upon a career of progress unimpeded by Democratic misrule.

THE PEACH MARKETS.—Richard Townsend & Co., at their stands, No. 369 and 370 West Washington Market, New York, sold, on Wednesday morning, 8 crates of peaches for Samuel Townsend, of Delaware, for seven dollars and fifty cents per crate; and sold for Samuel Townsend, Jr., Canterbury, Del. 154 crates at seven dollars per crate, all Hales Early. Samuel Townsend, Jr., will have about 350 crates or 700 baskets off six hundred three year old Hale's Early trees. Two small lots of ten and twelve crates each, were sent forward last week from the Canterbury orchard.—*Wilm. Daily Commercial.*

The Centreville, Md., Riot.

A majority of our readers are aware that a riot occurred at Centreville, Queen Ann's county, on Thursday last. From the conflicting reports that are in circulation in these parts relative to the disgraceful affair we have been unable to obtain a correct account of it, and are forced to rely upon a communication published in the *Baltimore American* by one who was a witness to the entire transaction, and which the editor of that paper pronounces as correct and accurate. The facts set forth in that communication are corroborated by statements of persons who visited Wye camp ground on Sunday, and there learned from those who reside in the town in which the riot occurred a few things relative to it. All reports, however, agree that it was an unprovoked assault. The communication above referred to states that a meeting of the colored people of Queene Ann's was to be held at Centreville on Thursday, August 1st, and Judge Bond and Gen. Gregory announced as the speakers for the occasion. On arriving at the hotel these gentlemen were informed by the bartender, the landlord being absent at the time, that they would not be received, remarking to some of his friends that he "was not going to demean himself by waiting on any such d—d nigger lovers". Subsequently, the landlord arrived and consented to entertain them. When the hour announced for the meeting to commence arrived, the speakers proceeded to the Court House square for the purpose of addressing the colored people relative to their moral and religious improvement.—On arriving at the entrance to the yard they found it guarded by the sheriff of the county and a posse of about a dozen men who refused to admit them, and declared they should "neither speak there nor anywhere else in their town." Finding it impossible to gain an entrance into the yard without a difficulty, a goods-box was brought and a temporary stand erected in the road in front of the court house, and from it speeches were delivered by the judge and general. Whilst speaking they were very much annoyed by the white citizens of the town and vicinity who belched forth their bitter invectives against them, mingled with the most obscene language and cheers for Jeff. Davis.

And thus the meeting passed off. But when the colored people had been dismissed, and a majority of them had left the town, it was then the riot commenced. "Every negro found on the streets was most unmercifully beaten, and in some cases shot at when trying to escape."—Some of the colored people attempted to defend themselves with bricks and other missiles, but the leaden bullets of their assailants flew too thick and fast, and to have attempted a determined resistance would have resulted in general butchery. The town authorities did not interfere to quell the riot, but were idle spectators.—No lives were lost during the melee, the communication states, and hence the report in circulation in this town that six or eight persons were killed is incorrect.

A gentleman who was present at the meeting informs the Baltimore *American* that the letter, of which the above is an extract, is correct. He states that the first assault on the colored people was made on a few of their number who were left behind after the procession had started for the colored church, which is just outside of town. In the absence of the Centreville papers we have been unable to hear anything direct from the scene of the riot, but imagine that even their statements will be partizan.

P. S.—In connection with the above, we publish the sworn testimony of Mr. Joseph N. Goldsborough who was an eye witness to the origination of the riot:

"I was leaning from the store window next the street corner and saw James H. Jump; did not know from what direction he came; heard Jump curse a negro and order him from the pavement; the negro refused to go, saying there was room enough for both; Jump again ordered him off, and told him if he did not go he would knock him in the head; the negro, with an oath again refused, but in a moment went out into the middle of the street, *followed by Jump*, who ordered him (the negro) to leave town—if he did not he would shoot him, at the same time drawing a pistol; by this time the crowd around them forced them back toward the pavement in front of J. T. More's store; as they were standing the negro stepped behind another who was passing and drew his pistol; here T. R. Vickers (white) came up, asking what in the h—l was the matter, and was told that the negro had drawn a pistol on Jump; Vickers stepped forward and ordered the negro to give up his pistol. [A gentleman who saw the affray, but was not a witness, says that Vickers presented his pistol at the negro as he ordered him to give up his pistol. Mr. G. did not see this.] Vickers caught the negro's pistol and tried to wrench it from his hand; in the scuffle both fell, and in this position Vickers was struck over the head with a stick by some one in the crowd; at this the blacks began running, followed by the crowd, who commenced an indiscriminate firing into them."

Johnson and Stanton.

It is definitely stated from Washington that President Johnson has formally requested Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, to resign his position in the Cabinet. The reason assigned by the President for this course is to "secure unity of action in the Cabinet." For some time an ill feeling has existed between the President and Mr. Stanton, growing out of the latter's opposition to the removal of General Sheridan. Finding it impossible to remove Mr. Stanton owing to the Tenure of Civil Office law, the President has resorted to this means of ridding himself of this "impediment" to "My Policy." It is an act in full accord with the other public acts of his Accidency since his elevation by John Wilkes Booth's bullet, and another example of his desire to "render loyalty honorable and treason odious." The removal of Sheridan is next in order, and then will follow the dismissal of every commander who attempts to carry out the Congressional plan of reconstruction. The people must be made subservient to the President, notwithstanding he is their creature. He is rapidly reconstructing the country on an *enduring basis* by making war upon Congress and all the while widening the sentiments of the people of the two sections. At this rate how long will it take him to finish his work, and complete the triumph of "My Policy?"

The Franchise Bill.

The "Constitutionals" at Annapolis have finally adopted their franchise article. Under it every Rebel who went South and fought to destroy the Government is allowed to vote, as well as those who are disfranchised by the laws of Congress in those States further South and have lately removed to Maryland. It is useless to protest against this unwise measure. The only means in which to prevent those who are disfranchised in the rebellious States for their villanies from voting here is to defeat the Constitution when it is submitted. Many were induced to vote for a new Constitution believing they were voting for the good of the State, and only taking the power from one loyal party and giving it to another which professed to extend less rigorous measures to a conquered people. We imagine they have, long ere this, found that the framers of that new constitution are in the same category with those who rebelled against this Government. If they have not, it will only require a little reflection to perceive it, and then they will know how to act.

Kentucky Election.

An election was held in Kentucky on Monday last for State officers and one member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the suicide of Hon. Elijah Hise. Everything passed off quietly, so far as heard from, resulting in a victory for the Democrats by about 40,000 majority.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE ON MARYLAND'S SITUATION.—Chief Justice Chase paid a visit to Frederick, Md., a few days since, and while there expressed "the belief that Congress will be prompt in affording relief to the loyal men of Maryland, by passing the Universal Suffrage bill, when it convenes in November."

COMMUNICATED.

Letter from the Third District.

AT HOME, Aug. 5th, 1867.

Mr. Editor:—After a protracted silence regarding men and things, I have come to the conclusion to address you a short letter from my place of seclusion on topics of local and general interest.

To one who is far removed from the busy haunts of men, living in a quiet and unobtrusive neighborhood, where the petty passions and prejudices of those with whom he may be daily brought into contact, exercises none of the spirit of revenge and rouses none of the baser passions which govern and control the acts and deeds of latter day politicians, he can rise above the sordid and selfish interests of this class of men who unfortunately for the good of every community are found to exist therein. Living then, as I do, in a rural district, enjoying the healthful atmosphere, with nature spread out before me like an expansive mirror; the grassy meadows clad in living green, the cooling shade, the warbling songsters, with numerous other objects of interest and delight, calculated to expand and instruct the mind, how can it be otherwise that opinions and sentiments formed amid such scenes and amid such surroundings should be otherwise than unbiassed by prejudice and unswerved by the party passions that rule the hour. I would that all men everywhere, forgetting the past would sacrifice a *little* for the good of the whole country and for the interests of the entire people. Such I am sorry to say is not the fact.

The Democratic party that went down amid the breakers of secession, and which a few men in the country are still striving to ressurrect, lives, (or rather the tail end of it lives) to-day almost solely upon the passion and prejudices of the ignorant, the vicious and the vile, who almost exclusively constitute its supporters. It puts forth no principles—advocates no dogmas and there is not a single tenet in its political faith. It is totally devoid of life or vitality. It is in a hopeless minority throughout the country. True, it exists in some localities, but it is devoid of nationality. With the coming Ides of November 1868, it will be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets and great will be the weeping and wailing of our Caroline Democrats, (originally whigs,) who espoused the faith when the glory, principles and honor of the party had departed. To this party the country is indebted for all its woes. May it sleep the sleep that knows no waking; I would not have Gabriel's trump disturb its death-like silence.

I see by a late issue of your paper that your correspondent, "Hornpipe," is into our Caroline politicians, or rather the office seekers. He tells them some homely truths and divulges the workings of party machinery with all the familiarity of one thoroughly acquainted with the secrets. I have no doubt that there are combinations formed in the interests of ambitious aspirants and good men must see to it that they are fairly dealt by. O! what amount of corruption there is even with Caroline politicians! I hope "Hornpipe" will continue his flaggellations of the corrupt Democracy and show them up in their true character.

I see by Saturday's *Journal* a communication signed M., purporting to give the substance of a conversation between Mr. Jacob Charles, of Federalsburg, and the aforesaid M. Now, this M. I take to be a gentleman of your town, named Jas. Melvin, who holds a commission from *Tom Swann* as Commissioner of Slave Statistics for this county; who was in this section of the county a short time since looking after the extra *quarters* of the late slave holding community. What was Mr. Melvin's object in detailing through the columns of the *Journal*, a private conversation between himself and Mr. C., I am at a loss to determine, unless it be that Mr. Melvin is a recent convert to the Democratic (?) faith, and if he does not bark, he will not be noticed by the larger mastiffs. I know it has become somewhat fashionable of late with those professing to have in their especial keeping the Constitution of the United States, to detail all the private conversation at the White House, and it may be that Mr. Melvin, the statesman in embryo, is attempting to ape his superiors, by publishing the private conversations of the citizens of this county in the columns of that pattern of loyalty—the Denton *Journal*. Mr. C. is an old and highly honored citizen of this county and there is nothing remarkable in the conversation alluded to that will startle the country or strike terror into the ranks of the "Radicals." If the views of Mr. Charles are to "have a salutary effect in correcting the diabolical measures and plans of the few radicals we have in our county," how is it, he being a loyal man throughout the rebellion, his views and opinions did not have a salutary effect upon Mr. Melvin and those with whom he acted in the interest of secession, in restraining them in their mad career and blind delusion for separate empire, the chief corner stone of which was slavery? Mr. Charles has always been a loyal man, and is yet, to the Constitution and Government of his country. Not so with Mr. Melvin. He did all that mortal man could do, occupying the position he did, possessing the means and influence he did, to uphold, protect, defend and encourage the rebels in arms against the Constitution and government framed by the patriot fathers of the revolution.—He even encouraged young men in our midst to leave their homes, cross the Federal lines through the Eastern Shore counties of Virginia, join the rebel forces and with parricidal hands reeking in the blood of the nation, attempt to destroy the proud old flag of our nationality and consign to oblivion and contempt the living history of millions of patriotic American citizens. Mr. Charles did not do this, and if Mr M. will emulate the virtues of this old patriarch, *especially his* LOYAL *virtues*, by first repenting in sackcloth and ashes of his *great political sins*, and standing up boldly like an American citizen, advocating fearlessly the rights of all men, defending this benign government whose Constitution when rightfully administered like a great shield protects the meekest and humblest of its subjects with the strong arm of its power, the same as those who occupy high positions or roll in the wealth and grandeur. If Mr. Melvin will discharge all the duties he owes to his country and government under which he lives in truth and fidelity, having a conscientious regard for justice and the rights of other men, he may then, to a certain extent, at least, emulate the virtues of which he speaks and of which he has so recently found to dwell in an eminent degree in the spotless character of our old friend Jacob Charles. But I am becoming prolix and must refer to other matters.

A camp meeting of M. E. Church commences near Preston on Friday next.—There will be a good attendance of both preachers and people, and I sincerely hope much good of a spiritual nature, may be accomplished.

The enrolling officers for the 3d and 4th districts under the militia law of the State are very busy taking the names of our citizens between the ages of 18 and 45. I notice they prefer the $2 for exemption when they can get it. This is natural enough for the enrolling officers like to be paid for their services, and if not obtained in that way, it is very doubtful whether they ever get it, as I see one of the members of the Constitutional Convention at Annapolis, declares the whole militia law of Maryland to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

There is other matters here that are deserving of notice, but this letter is now longer than I designed it and I therefore bid you adieu for the present. At some convenient season I will again hold converse with you.

Q. IN A CORNER.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Letter from Justice.

Mr. Editor:—

The readiness of the *Journal* editor to ridicule my comments upon Gen. Longstreet's letter is not at all surprising.—Had I thought by my course I would have provoked an attempt at a refutation of the self-evident truths I commented upon, I should have explained more fully than I did.

There is a peculiarity about the *Journal* editor that is seldom met with in men who possess so ready a use of words. His aptitude at verbosity, heedless of a single idea of practicability, is truly noticeable, and often begets a kind of stupor in the minds of his readers that prevents them from ascertaining his real meaning. For a public journalist such things do not work much good.

He wonders that I "am not ashamed to follow thus far in the footsteps of the Democracy." How far does he mean? I do not follow the Democratic party (as he styles it) when I endorse the Longstreet letter I commented upon. That letter repudiates the Democrats and supports Congressional reconstruction over "My Policy." Does the Democrats, or the *Journal* editor, do this? If not, do not charge me with following the Democracy. In fact, the reply (if such a term will apply to the *Journal's* nonsense) is an admission that the facts in the Longstreet letter are true and received by the Democracy, or his charge that I "follow in their footsteps" is but a silly play with words, Such *attempted* ridicule does not hit me, but recoils on the *Journal* editor, pointing his readers to the fact that there is neither common sense nor good logic in his sentences.

Of all the men in our community none wear, bear and cherish more malice toward those who supported the Government against rebellion and secession than does the *Journal* editor. Ashamed to write and speak publicly his political opinions, lest he offend some man whose vote he might otherwise get, he closets in his breast, to be emptied out in his *chosen circle*, all the spleen that lurks in such Cassius-like personages. Doff your mask, sir, and come out if you are the *head* of a Democratic *organ*. Discuss your principles in open daylight, not at street corners and on goods-boxes, so that all may know what you really think about State and National affairs. Won't you publish B. G. Harris' letter? It may express your political views.

You have been told time and again that there is no Democratic party; that its principles are dead. Why do you not dispute these charges with facts backed by that common sense that will put the badge of falsehood upon them? If you do not know how to do it, say so, and I will pity you. Do you forget the time when you halloed peace! anti-war! and Peace Democracy? Do you remember the many times you cursed the armies of the United States and wished poor Bob Lee might extirpate them, every man of them? Have you not been convinced of the fact that your cause is lost? Think of these things, *Journal* editor, and quit your nonsense! Unless you do, your patrons will cry louder than ever that the "*Denton Journal* edits itself." There is plenty of material for you to work up.—The stench of treason is as *loud* and *strong* as ever in the nostrils of the Democratic party, and I suppose some old Whig, metamorphosed into a living, acting Locofoco could wipe out this foul smell much more effectually than old line Democrats could. The latter, to a man, are considered treason lovers, while the former have a few of the faithful remaining. Don't spit out any more words without a meaning, nor write any more sentences contradictory in themselves. When you write a *long street* letter I will dedicate a poem to your memory that will be sung to your praise for generations yet to come. Won't you write one soon for I should be delighted to get off a big thing to your memory.

JUSTICE.

THE BOUNTY CLAIMS.—The total number of claims for bounty under the late act, received and recorded, is 273,330; not yet on record, 132,000. The number disposed of since payments begun, in June last, is 73,427, and the amounts already disbursed foot up $6,635,000, which claims are being paid at the rate of from $12,000 to $13,000 a month, depending on the receipt of needed information. Ten officers are employed in adjusting these claims. During the last month 14 000 claims were paid, absorbing $1,222,000. It is estimated that there are 30,000 more claims to come in. At the present rate of payment all the bounties cannot be paid under three years, and the cost to the government amounts to from 30 to 50 cents on each $100 paid. *Wash. Express.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The unusual delay of the 2.15 train was caused by a collision near Camden. It appears that the lower train was considerably behind time, the down train having waited some time, thinking some accident had happened to the up train, and concluded to move down. On turning the curve just below the station the trains met. Fortunately both were running slowly, or considerable damage might have been done, as it was only the cow-catchers of the engines were torn off. Considerable excitement was manifested by the passengers, many of whom leaped from the cars. Providentially no one was injured.—*Sussex Argus.*

—Rumors from Washington, to which we attach little importance, intimate the resignation of Mr. Stanton from the Cabinet. There is no probability of any such movement. The people want Mr. Stanton *in* the Cabinet, and the same influences which have kept him there till now will retain him.—*Phila. Press of Monday.*

—Six cases of cholera have been recently reported in New York and vicinity, one of which was undoubtedly genuine, while a diversity of opinion prevails among surgeons as to the actual identity of cholera in the others.

The Markets.

From the Ballo. American of Tuesday.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—The market opened firm with sales of strictly prime red at 260 cents, and good white at 250a260 cents, but closed dull with sales of 1,800 bushels prime red at 255 cents. The receipts were light, with sales as follows: White from 250a260 cents; red 240a260 cents. Corn continues dull, with prices at 118 cents for white and 113a114 cents for yellow. Oats firm at from 75a80 cents.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.—Flour dull; fresh ground new wheat $12a15. Wheat quiet: new red 230a235 cents. Rye steady at 140145 cents the latter for old. Corn—yellow old 119a120 cents; mixed Western 113 cents. Oats dull at 90a93 cents new, and 80 cents for old.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

A HOUSE and LOT.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House in Denton, on

TUESDAY, the 3rd of September, next,

between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock of that day the following real estate, to wit:

All that House and Lot situated on Fourth street immediately opposite the foundry of W. H Wilson, containing

1-2 An Acre of Land,

more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth cash on the day of sale, residue in equal instalments of 6 and 12 months, deferred payments to be secured by the bond or note of the purchaser, with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale.

JOS. C. TURNER,
au8-ts Exec. of Jos. Turner, dec'd.

Splendid Horsemanship.

The exhibition of horsemanship given yesterday afternoon by A. H. ROCKWELL, the renowned Horse Trainer, on Louisiana avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, was witnessed by a large number of our citizens, and gave the utmost satisfaction, especially to those interested in the care and management of horses. Mr. Rockwell has devoted some thirteen years of his life to the study of the nature of the horse, his habits and dispositions, and the best modes of training him, and bringing him under complete control. The exhibition yesterday showed, beyond doubt, that he has been entirely successful. He had two fine-spirited stallions, which elicited the universal praise of the crowd as soon as they made their appearance on the ground with Mr. Rockwell. These beautiful animals, although full of fire and spirit, were handled by Mr. Rockwell with the utmost ease, and appeared as gentle as lambs. What excited the wonder of the spectators most, however, was the peculiar method of driving them.

Let the reader who has not witnessed it imagine these two horses attached to a buggy, without either bridle, reins, traces or breeching in fact nothing but a surcingle necessary to pull the vehicle. Mr. Rockwell gets into his buggy, and with nothing to direct and govern the movements of the horses but a whip, makes them walk, trot, run and pace, besides turn in any direction. This is what may be termed marvellous, and yet Mr. Rockwell does it with so much ease, and the horses appear so graceful in all their movements, that the spectator looks on with mute admiration. He has these animals under such complete control, and so well trained, that he can make the one trot while the other runs, and when they are at full speed reverse their action so as to make the trotting horse run and the running horse trot; and all this, be it remembered, without reins or anything in place of reins. Mr. Rockwell drives his horses in this way either single or double, with equal ease. We have never seen a man having more control over horses, not even excepting Rarey, the horse-tamer. There was but one opinion yesterday among the spectators with regard to Mr. Rockwell's abilities as a trainer of horses, and that was that he cannot be surpassed, if equalled. We understand that it is his intention to establish a school here, where he will give lessons to those wishing to learn his art of training horses. This will be glad news to hundreds of horsemen who, however well they can drive now, will admit that they can learn much from Mr. Rockwell. He has travelled over the East and Northwest, where, we understand, he has met with great success. Many of his pupils have become experts at the art, and are now giving exhibitions through the country. Mr. Rockwell will give another free exhibition to-day, at the same place, at 1 o'clock. At 2 o'clock he will open his school at Wall's Bazaar, on Louisiana avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. A large number of gentlemen have already enrolled themselves as pupils, and we are sure more will follow their sensible example.—*Wash. Chron.*

We understand that Prof. Rockwell will visit this place on WEDNESDAY, August 14th.

au8-1t (J.)

CHAS. STEVENS,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist.

Denton, Md.

Careful Attention paid to Compounding

Prescriptions.

DRY GOODS—full line, fresh, new goods.
au1-y RIDGELY & MACLARY, Ridgely.

GROCERIES—complete and choice stock.
au1-y RIDGELY & MACLARY, Ridgely.

BOOTS AND SHOES in every variety.
au1-y RIDGELY & MACLARY, Ridgely.

QUEENSWARE to suit every taste.
au1-y RIDGELY & MACLARY, Ridgely.

HARDWARE—full assortment.
au1-y RIDGELY & MACLARY, Ridgely.

PROVISIONS—fine selections of best staples.
au1-y RIDGELY & MACLARY, Ridgely.

EVERY description of Country Produce wanted.
au1-y RIDGELY & MACLARY, Ridgely.

MRS. WHEELER'S NURSING SYRUP for Children teething at
ALBURGER'S.

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