American Union.

DENTON, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING:::::::August 29, 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.

The New Constitution.

We have received a copy of the proposed new Constitution for the State of Maryland. A change of the organic law of our State is a subject of grave importance, as every citizen, however exalted or humble his position, is affected thereby. But when the organic law in existence is to be abolished, and an entirely new system substituted in its stead, the subject becomes one of the greatest magnitude because it interferes with the highest interests of all classes of our citizens. The laws framed upon this groundwork or basis, which is to be the guide of future legislation, affects not only those who have a voice in the selection of those who make and execute the laws, but it operates upon and controls the acts and conduct of those who have no remedy for grievances inflicted by unwise or partial legislation. Hence the rights of minorities and those having no voice in the political policy or economy of the State should be scrupulously guarded and protected by the Constitution. Taxation should be made as light as possible to be made consistent with an economical administration of public affairs.

We have given the proposed Constitution a casual reading, and our first impressions are that those men who composed the Convention were inadequate to the task before them. We do not doubt the learning or ability of those gentlemen who composed the Convention. But the outcropping of political prejudice and virulence may be seen in every paragraph and section of the article itself. The convention was called through partizan frenzy, and at a moment when a dominant party, exulting in the triumph of its achievments, thought only of its success and how it should perpetuate its power. It could not be expected that a party which had been despoiled, defeated and sorrowing for a "*lost cause*," could entertain other views than those suggested by partisan feelings and would seek to be revenged for imaginary or fancied wrongs. Actuated, therefore, by the blind party prejudices of the hour, they were not adequate for the accomplishment of so important a work as the rearing of the fundamental principles upon equal rights and equal laws which are in future times to be the crowning glory of their labors. There may have been a respectable number of the gentleman composing that Convention who meant well and would have dared to do right. But the master spirits who controlled its vast machinery are too well known to the intelligent readers throughout the State to doubt for a moment the party intrigue, and the narrow, selfish spirit that animated them in all their movements.

We notice that the legal profession were the especial favorites with the Convention. Judges and State's Attorneys are amply provided for in this instrument with large and increased salaries, whilst the Minister of the Gospel, whatever may be his qualifications, is prohibited from even holding a seat in the Senate and House of Delegates. Good men—moral men—are not wanted in a legislative assembly by this Convention: but a *blackleg*—a gambler, or a sot—a bloated drunkard whose intellect is stupefied with whiskey—a gentleman who sports his "kids" and "patent leathers," but never pays for them—these are the men who are to be received with open arms under the new Constitution—to make our laws, and squander, by useless appropriations, the peoples' money.

Under the present Constitution we have a uniform system of public schools throughout the State, and, with slight modifications and amendments, we believe is pronounced the best system in America.—But this Convention, with sacrilegious hands, have defamed and destroyed the whole structure. Hereafter, we suppose, we are to go back to the old *no school* system—our children be brought up in ignorance and vice.

We also have a new judiciary system proposed, and, reader, would you believe it, instead of this Convention adhering to the most rigid economy, they have gone back to the old three-judge system, and harnessed the tax-payers of the State with an additional burden in the shape of taxes to the tune of *twenty seven thousand, seven hundred dollars* to pay additional salaries to the new judges. We append below the cost of the judiciary under the present Constitution, and that under the proposed new Constitution:

UNDER THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

5 Judges Court of Appeals—salary $3,000 each,	$15,000
12 Circuit Judges—salary $2,500,	30,000
4 Judges in Baltimore city—salary $3,000 each	12,000
Total,	$57,000

UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

8 Chief Justices, salary $3,500,	$28,000
14 Associate Judges—salary $2,800,	39,200
5 Judges on the Supreme Court Bench Balto. City—salary $3.500 each,	17,500
Total,	$84,700

Here, then, are the figures—calculate for yourselves. The tax-payers of Maryland must foot the expenses. We are now ground down with taxes. The last Legislature voted away *four million dollars* of the people's money and left the State Treasury bankrupt. The Treasurer now has no moneys to meet the demands upon the Treasury, yet this Constitution proposes to saddle upon the people, in the shape of taxes, to pay additional salaries to the Judges, the sum of twenty-seven thousand, seven hundred dollars. And this additional expense, remember, is for the single item in the judiciary system alone. The simple question is, will the people, with a *bankrupt Treasury* and heavy taxes already upon their shoulders, vote for the adoption of the proposed Constitution and thereby increase their already heavy load. We confess we have never been able to see the justice or the propriety in paying heavy salaries to public officers when the farmer, the mechanic and the laboring man are compelled to devote their whole time, talent and energies, sometimes when unable to labor, for a small pittance scarcely sufficient for a subsistence, while the Judge or other public functionary receives his thousands as a salary for often little or no labor bestowed. We would not have a judge or a mechanic labor for nothing, but we think in a Republican government the difference is too disproportionate—there is too wide a difference between the salaried officer and the man who obtains his living by the "sweat of his brow."

We have other and stronger objections to the adoption of this Constitution which we may present in a future number, should time and space afford the opportunity.—If spared to exercise the right of a freeman, we shall vote against its adoption, and advise every man who is not swayed by partisan prejudice to do likewise. To those who are moved by party, we have no word of counsel. It is to the tax-payer—those of matured judgment and who are the guardians of their own interests, and the interests of their friends and neighbors, that we are looking to discharge their duties in the present crisis without regard to party or its associations. This should not be regarded as a political question. We have had enough of politics in the past, and it is now time that the people had some respite from the exciting scenes which have so long agitated the public mind. We hope the people in the coming election for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution will act calmly, honestly, and intelligently upon this subject.

The fall elections, which were inaugurated by the Radical triumph in Tennessee, will continue until November 12th Vermont votes next, on the 3rd of September. California elects her Governor on the 4th, Maine the 9th, Pennsylvania Ohio, Indiana and Iowa vote on the 8th of October, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Nevada on the 5th of November, and Colorado on the 12th of November.

So Enticing.—The Steubenville (Oo.) *Herald* says that the Portsmouth *Tribune* informs them of the nomination of a Democratic Senator for that district, one Jas. Emmitt, of Waverly. His recommendations for the position are thus stated:

1. He is one of the largest manufacturers of the "spirit of Democracy" in Southern Ohio, and his whisky will flow like water in the campaign.

2. He is rich, and will "come down" liberally with the greenbacks, to his faithful followers.

3. He had such entire confidence in the success of the rebellion that we are told he invested a large portion of his means in gold at 250.

4. He was formerly an ardent Know-Nothing, and used to march his men to the polls in a body and compel them to vote in solid phalanx "agin the bloody furriners."

5. His scholastic attainments and literary ability. [He spells the word "Europe" thus: "*U-r-i-p!*"]

No Democrat could resist such an array of principles as that.

—The President's circle pretend that specific charges against Gen. Sheridan are being prepared.

Gen. Grant's Protest Against the Removal of Gen. Sheridan.

Headq'rs Armies of the U. S.
Washington. D. C., Aug 17.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson,
President of the United States:

Sir—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of Gen. G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri, and General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland. Also, your note of this date enclosing these instructions saying, "Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which this order refers."

I am pleased to urge—earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country, that this order not be insisted on. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command.—This is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard. Gen. Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South, those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order, as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them. The services of General Thomas in battling for the Union entitles him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five districts, especially to being assigned to relieve Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new Commander some time to become acquainted with. There are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons why this order should not be insisted on. I beg to refer to a letter marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. Grant,
Gen. U. S. Army and Sec'y of War *ad interim.*

The Baltimore *American* speaking in reference to the reply of the President, says:

The reply to the President shows how strongly he felt the effect of Gen. Grant's protest, though determined to disregard it. His chagrin crops out in the intimation that he had not asked for "a formal report," but only a "verbal statement" of the General's views. A verbal statement he could have twisted into anything to suit with the aid of the serviceable correspondents who are instructed at convenient periods to seal an interview with him; but a formal, written protest is as unmanageable as the truth and earnestness in which Gen. Grant has made it. It will stand to condemn the President when its justice and foresight has been approved by events. The argument which the President makes is a good specimen of special pleading, but does not go beyond that, except when it rises into bitterness in denouncing Gen. Sheridan's administration as "one of absolute tyranny." The publication of the correspondence will do good.

Sketch of the Champion Liar.

Conover is by no means a bad-looking man. Tall, square, erect, broad-shouldered, with a clear wide-open black eye, wins your good will at first sight. He can hardly be called handsome, but his personal presence makes a favorable impression on everybody. His address and manner are easy, graceful, and insinuating. Judge Holt spoke of him to me once as one of the most plausible men he ever met.

Charles A. Dunham is this fellow's real name—Sanford Conover being but one of the numerous *aliases* he bore during the years 1864 and 1865. He was a rebel from the first, and served for a time in the Confederate army. The story he tells of himself is full of romance and mysteries—liar as he is, the whole of it may be fictitious. He came to light early in the year 1865 as a Canada correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. He is a lawyer by profession, and wrote readable letters of somewhat sensational character. He was on intimate terms with many members of the rebel gang in Canada, and made himself valuable as a correspondent by revealing some of their secrets. He was known to the *Tribune* folks as Sanford Conover; the Canada rebels knew him as James W. Wallace. He worked secretly, and the *Tribune*, with his consent, gave the name of their correspondent as Conover. While with the rebels, and under the name of Wallace, he denounced the rascal Conover as loudly as the best of them, and then covered his incognite by reporting for the paper much of what the rascal Wallace had said and was doing. Some of his letters were deemed of such importance that the *Tribune* instead of publishing them, sent them to the War Department; I presume they are yet in the confidential files of that office. I believe the Assistant Secretary of War directed some investigations in Canada on the strength of what Conover said. Immediately after the murder of Mr. Lincoln this correspondent professed to the *Tribune* that he knew something about the conspiracy plot. Thereupon the editor, Mr. S. H. Gay, sent him on to Washington with a note to Judge Holt. His public career then began.

A Dream Realized.—Some time during last summer a stranger stopped at a farm house in Paris township, in this co., and asked permission to stay over night, which was readily granted by the hospitable farmer. A couple of hours after retiring for the night the stranger was taken suddenly and violently ill, and for several days was apparently deranged. On his recovery he informed his host that during his illness he had dreamed three nights in succession that he had discovered, in a certain ravine near the house, under a rock, an earthen crock containing a large amount of silver. At this the old gentleman expressed surprise, and spoke of it as being a very mysterious dream. Afterward, however, they were walking together in that direction, and the dream was again adverted to by the stranger. An examination was at once proposed by the farmer, to satisfy their curiosity.

The rock was soon found, and after brushing the leaves carefully away it was removed, and to their utter amazement there sat a crock full of silver. They took it out and conveyed it secretly to the house, and on examination it was found to contain $400, which they agreed to divide equally between them. The day after this discovery, as the stranger was about to take his leave, he complained to his benefactor of the inconvenience of carrying so much silver, when an exchange was proposed, the stranger receiving $250 in greenbacks for his share of the coin, silver then being at a premium of about fifty per cent. It was not long after the departure of his guest, however, till mine host made another discovery—his $400 in silver was counterfeit! and he had thus been ingeniously swindled out of $250. The story was kept quiet for several months, but it finally leaked out; and we now give it to our readers precisely as we hear it.—*Alliance (Ohio) Monitor.*

The Markets.

From the Balto. American of Tuesday.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Wheat is dull. Sales ranged between 185 cents and 245 cents, the former being for inferior grades, for white wheat; red brought from 210 to 250 cents. While corn sold at from 105 to 115 cents; yellow 115 to 116 cents. Oats firmer, with prices advancing, at from 47 to 62 cents. Rye 166 cents.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Flour steady; fresh ground extra family $11 50a13. Red Wheat 225a245. Corn—yellow 125; mixed Western 122. Oats dull at 68 cents.

New Advertisements.

For Sale.

A SCHOLARSHIP in the Quaker City Business College of Philadelphia. Will be sold cheap. Apply at
au29-tf THIS OFFICE.

Camp Meeting.

THE colored people will hold a Camp Meeting in Meloney's Woods, about four miles from Denton, commencing on Friday, the 6th of September next.
JOHN M. HOLLAND,
au29 tcm Preacher in charge.

Register's Notice.

To the Voters of the Second Election District of Caroline County.

THE undersigned, officer of Registration for the 2nd Election District of Caroline Co., in compliance with the requirements of the act of Assembly, passed at January session, 1867, chapter 336, will attend at Denton on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1867, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 5 o'clock, P. M., and every day thereafter (Sundays excepted) until and including the 14th day of September, for the purpose of correcting the list of qualified voters of said district in the manner prescribed by law.
J. BOON DUKES,
au29-tS14 Officer of Registration.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the real estate of

MOSES COKER, (col'd,)

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 29th day of Feb'y, 1868, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 27th day of Aug., 1867. A. B. ROE,
aug29-3t. Executor.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of the power contained in a mortgage made by Jeremiah Plummer and Electa E. Plummer to James W. Saulsbury, said mortgage being recorded in Liber JJ, No. 31, Folios 491 and 492, one of the land record books for Caroline county, the undersigned will sell at public sale, in front of the Court House door, in Denton, Maryland, between the hours of 1 & 4 o'clock, P. M., on

TUESDAY, the 24th of September next,

all that FARM situate in the Second Election District of Caroline county, being the same lands contained and described in a deed from James W. Saulsbury to the said Jeremiah Plummer, said deed being recorded in Liber JJ, No. 31, Folio 543, one of the land record books for Caroline county. Said farm consists of part of two tracts of land called

"Lloyd's Grove" and "Taylor's Rest,"

and contains

139 1-2 ACRES,

more or less, and is improved by a single-story

DWELLING,

with two rooms below and kitchen, and with the usual outbuildings which are in good repair. There is on this farm a good

Apple and Peach Orchard,

with a choice variety of fruit.

This farm is located on the east side of the Choptank river, near the village of Potter's Landing, and is convenient to churches, schools stores and mills, and is in a good state of cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale as contained in the mortgage aforesaid are that said property be sold for the cash.
JAS. W. SAULSBURY,
au29-ts Mortgagee.

POWDER, SHOT and PERCUSSION CAPS,
RIDGELY & MACLARY,
au19-y Ridgely.

MUSLINS—bleached and brown—every grade—
RIDGDLY & MACLARY,
au19-y Ridgely.

Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT:

To the Sheriffs of the City of Baltimore and of the Several Counties of the State:

Whereas, By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at January Session, in the year 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for taking the sense of the people of this State on the call of a Convention to frame a new Constitution and Form of Government, and for assembling the members thereof," it was provided that the Constitution which might be framed by said Convention should "be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection, at such time, in such manner and subject to such regulations as the said Convention may prescribe;"

And Whereas, The said Convention assembled in conformity to said Act, and did adopt a new Constitution, in which they provided that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this State in regard to the adoption or rejection of said Constitution, an election should be held on *Wednesday, the eighteenth day of September,* in the year 1867, in the city of Baltimore and the several counties of the State, and that the Governor should issue his Proclamation to the Sheriffs of said city and counties, commanding them to give notice of said election;

Now, Therefore, I, Thomas Swann, Governor of the State of Maryland, do, by this my proclamation, command you to give notice in the manner now prescribed by law in reference to the election of members of the House of Delegates, that an election will be held in the city of Baltimore and in the several counties of this State, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of September, in the year 1867, at the usual places of holding elections for members of the House of Delegates in said city and counties for the adoption or rejection of said Constitution, by ballot, in the manner therein provided.

(SEAL) Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Annapolis, this 21st day of August, 1857. THO. SWANN.

By the Governor:
JOHN M. CARTER,
Sec'y of State.

ELECTION NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the above Proclamation by the Governor of Maryland,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That an election will be held in Caroline county, at the usual places of holding elections in the several Election Districts, on the

Third Wednesday of September, 1867,

(being the eighteenth day of said month,) for the ADOPTION or REJECTION of the new Constitution adopted by the Constitutional Convention lately assembled at Annapolis. Voters will have written or printed on their ballots the words

"FOR THE NEW CONSTITUTION,"

or

"AGAINST THE NEW CONSTITUTION."

☞ The Polls will open at 8 o'clock in the morning, and close at 5 o'clock in the evening of said day.

☞ The Returning Judges are required to make their return on the second day following the election to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Caroline county.

WILLIAM NOBLE,
au29-te Sheriff of Caroline county.

MACKEREL, choice quality, in half bbls kitts and quantities to suit at
RIDGELY & MACLARY'S,
au19-y Ridgely.

HATS and CAPS—complete assortment—at
RIDGELY & MACLARY'S,
au19-y Ridgely.

READY MADE CLOTHING for men and boys—every variety—lowest city figures,
RIDGELY & MACLARY'S,
au19-y Ridgely.

WOODEN WARE—buckets, tubs, washboards, brooms, baskets, clothes pins, &c, at
RIDGELY & MACLARY'S,
au19-y Ridgely.

DRY GOODS—fresh and new stock, at
RIDGELY & MACLARY'S,
au19-y Ridgely.

WANTED—butter, eggs, feathers, poultry, wool and every description of country produce, at
RIDGELY & MACLARY'S,
au19-y Ridgely.

NOTIONS—large variety, at
RIDGELY & MACLARY'S,
au19-y Ridgely.

Executor's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for Caroline county, the undersigned will expose at public sale, in Federalsburg, Md., in front of Goslin's store on

SATURDAY,

the THIRTY-FIRST of August, inst.,

between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock of that day, all that valuable tract or tracts of land which John Adams, late of Caroline county deceased, died seized and possessed, lying and being in the 4th Election District of Caroline county, adjoining the lands of Thos. Corkran and others, called "BARNSTABLE" and "PETER'S LOT IMPROVED," and containing

198 1-2 Acres of Land.

This land is located not more than 3 miles from the thriving town of Federalsburg, near which the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad will shortly pass, and about one mile from a school. It is of excellent natural quality, and is susceptible of easy improvement. It has on it a



SINGLE-STORY

Dwelling House,

And the Usual Out-Buildings,

none of them, however, in very good order. It has also on it a thrifty Apple Orchard, with sufficient wood and timber for the use of the farm.

THE TERMS OF SALE

As prescribed by the order are: One-third of the purchase money shall be paid cash on the day of sale, and the balance in equal instalments of one and two years with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be secured by the bond, bill or note of the purchaser; with security to be approved by the agent of the Executor. Upon the payment of the purchase money the propeety will be conveyed to the purchaser at his own expense. Attendance by
SAULSBURY HOBBS,
au1-ts Ag't for Wm. B. Adams, Ext'r.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of

PETER COLLINS,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 13th day of Feb., 1868, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 13th day of Aug., 1867. GARISON R. COLLINS,
aug15-3t. Administrator.

PROOFS OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITY
OF THE
AMERICAN WATCH,
MADE AT
WALTHAM, MASS.

The American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., respectfully submit that their Watches are cheaper, more accurate, less complex, more durable, better adapted for general use, and more easily kept in order and repaired than any other watches in the market. They are simpler in structure, and therefore stronger, and less likely to be injured than the majority of foreign watches, which are composed of from 125 to 300 pieces, while in an English Watch there are more than 700 parts. How they run under the hardest trial watches can have, is shown by the following letter:

PENN. RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the Gen'l. Superintendent,
Altoona. Pa., 15 Dec., 1866.

Gentlemen: The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our enginemen, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equipment. There are now some three hundred of them carried on our line, and we consider them good and reliable time-keepers. Indeed, I have great satisfaction in saying your watches give us less trouble, and have worn and do wear much longer without repairs than any watches we have ever had in use on this road. As you are aware, we formerly trusted to those of English manufacture, of acknowledged good reputation; but as a class they never kept time as correctly, nor have they done as good service as yours.

In these statements I am sustained by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of years.

Respectfully,
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

We make now five different grades of watches, named respectively as follows:

Appleton, Tracy & Co.,	*Waltham, Mass.*
Waltham Watch Co.,	*Waltham, Mass.*
P. S. Bartlett,	*Waltham, Mass.*
Wm. Ellery,	*Boston, Mass.*
Home Watch Company,	*Boston, Mass.*

All of these, with the exception of the Home Watch Company, are warranted by the American Watch Company to be of the best material, on the most approved principle, and to possess every requisite for a reliable timekeeper. Every dealer selling these Watches is provided with the Company's printed card of guarantee, which should accompany each Watch sold, so that buyers may feel sure that they are purchasing the genuine article. There are numerous counterfeits and imitations of our Watches sold throughout the country, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against imposition.

Any grades of Waltham Watches may be purchased of Watch Dealers throughout the country.

ROBBINS & APP TON,
au15-1m 182 Broadway, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of

JOSIAH JUMP,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 13th day of Feb, 1868, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 13th day of Aug., 1867. ROBT. J. JUMP,
au15-3t. Administrator.

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.

"Beyond the Mississippi."

A Complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean.

By Albert D. Richardson.

Over 20,000 Copies Sold in one Month.

Life and Adventure on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the scenery, cities, lands, mines, people and curiosities of the New States and territories.

To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c.

AGENTS WANTED.—Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
au1-4 507 Minor St., Phila.

CHAS. STEVENS

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A Very Superior Lot

OF

Ladies' Collars and Cuffs,

Ext's for Handkerchiefs,

Both French and American,

POMADES for the Hair,

GENT'S PAPER COLLARS,

BOYS' PAPER COLLARS,

POCKET BOOKS,

PENKNIVES,

TOOTH BRUSHES,

NAIL BRUSHES,

Paper of all Kinds,

Note, Cap, Letter and Law Cap,

Pens and Pencils; Envelopes;

TOBACCO & CIGARS,

Cristadoro's Hair Dye; Hall's Hair Renewer; Lilly White; Mees Fun; Ladies Companions; Gentlemen's Watch Chains, &c.; Toilet Soaps of all varieties, &c, together with Paints, Oils, Brushes, &c., &c, &c.

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