American Union.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING:::::January 20, 1870.

THE New York Weekly *Day Book*, of the 15th instant in an article headed "What is the Democratic Position?" discourses as follows:

"Some superficial writers and stump orators were disposed to congratulate themselves and the "Democratic party" on the death of Thaddeus Stevens, who, as they supposed, was so necessary to the "Black Republicans" as a leader, that that party, left without guidance, would collapse and go to ruin. Nothing could show more completely the ignorance and folly, and total absence of principle among "Democratic leaders," than this notion that Stevens was necessary to the Mongrel party. That party does not need leaders, or rather leaders spring up spontaneously to work out its mission. It is based on a great fundamental "principle," which holds it together, and men spring up spontaneously, and necessarily to do its work, and it will continue to rule the country, of course, until its essential principle is demonstrated to the reason of the country to be false, and the people reject it, or the logic of events enlighten the masses, and, through a terrible experience, they finally reach that end. That is to say, the party that elected Lincoln, and has ruled the country for ten years past, is based on a great foundation "principle," which, if true, they will continue to rule, but if false, must be demonstrated so to the popular reason before that party can be overthrown, and therefore, the whole question before the Democracy is simply this: Shall we demonstrate to the reason of the country that the *principles* of the ruling party are wrong, or shall we leave to events, to terrible consequences, in short, to a horrible experience, to show the people the falsity, sin and crime wrapped up in the "principles" in question?"

Every candid man must confess that the "Day Book" sees and appreciates the situation. We commend its reasoning to those of our Democratic friends hereabouts, whose rejoicings are so often brought to grief, because, like the "superficial writers and stump orators" spoken of by the *Day Book*, said rejoicings are founded on "ignorance and folly and total absence of principle." The great fundamental principle which holds together the Republican party, and to uphold which leaders spring up spontaneously, is that upon which the Republic is founded, namely, that this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and that without regard to the color of the hair or the hide. Some of our Democratic friends are too apt to look with contempt on their Republican fellow citizens, and to denounce them as wanting alike in brains and respectability, and to attribute the successes of our party to a temporary combination of the worst elements of society.

We never permit ourselves to question for a moment the social superiority of every one calling himself a Democrat—especially the Maryland Democrat. The most of them trace their ancestry to those who came with William the Conqueror into England, and as the old Norman, and all his adherents, were in every respect the "pinks of perfection," people so descended could not fail to be not only "blooded," but irreproachable. It is, therefore, with due respect to our superiors, that we suggest to our Democratic friends that it would be better that they desist, for a time, from their universal condemnation of every man who is a Republican; stop their bluster about Congressional tyranny and their purpose to resist to the last, and unto death, the alleged subversion of their liberties, and, for a change, try their hand at demonstrating, as the *Day Book* advises, to the reason of the people that the *principles* of the Republican party are wrong and ought to be rejected. When this is done, *and not until then*, will the Republicans cease to rule the country.

Congressional.

In the United States Senate on Monday the Commitee on Finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring National banks to retain semi-annually the gold interest paid them upon their Government bonds until the sum shall reach the amount of their reserve in legal tenders. Mr. Cragin presented the memorial of the poople of British Columbia, asking for annexation to the United States, and spoke of it as being the basis of a future settlement of the Alabama claims. The bill to admit Virginia was taken up, and a lengthy debate took place, involving the question whether the present Government of the State is trustworty and its pledges to be relied upon. Senators Stewart, Coukling, Morton, Warner, Willey, Sawyer and Fowler spoke in favor of the immediate admission of the State as having thoroughly complied with the Recoustruction laws, and Senators Sumner, Drake, Edmunds and Wilson asked for further postponement and careful consideration of the matter. The Senate adjourned without coming to a vote. During the debate Mr. Fowler made a violent speech against the Republican party of Tennessee, which elected him to the position he now holds. In the House, Mr. Morrell offered, but temporarily withdrew, a bill to prevent the presentation of gifts by subscription from Government employees to their superiors. Mr. Bingham introduced a joint resolution declaring Virginia entitled to immediate admission in Congress, on which the previous question was demanded and declared seconded. Subsequently an error in the vote was discovered, and on a call of the House the previous question was refused. The resolution then went over for future action. This resolution differs materially from that proposed by the Reconstruction Committee. A bill was introduced to increase the National currency to $600,000,000 and fund the debt at 4½ per cent. coin interest; also, a bill providing for the Commissioner of Education to co-operate with State and city officers in establishing schools and appropriating two million dollars for purposes of education. The bill to pay pensioners through the postoffices was taken up but not acted upon.

In the United States Senate on Tuesday Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to issue forty-five milion dollars additional currency to the National banks in sections having less than their proper apportionment; an equal amount of the three per cent. loan to be retired. Upon the deposit of gold bearing interest bonds with the United States Treasurer he is to issue to the banks 90 per cent. of their gold value, and banks are constantly to keep on hand 25 per cent. of their outstanding circulation in gold or silver coin. The bill went over under the rules, and that for the admission of Virginia was taken up and debated. Mr. Wilson's motion to postpone the bill was voted down—yeas 25, nays 26, and up to the hour of adjournment the Senate argued without voting upon Mr. Drake's amendment, providing that if Virginia withdraws its ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment the State shall be remanded back to its condition anterior to reconstruction. In the House the bill for the admission of Virginia was reported from the Reconstruction Committee. It sets forth that the people of the State are belived to be well disposed towards the National Government, and having complied with its requirements, the State shall be admitted into the Union.—The conditions imposed are, that those persons who held office as members of Congress, Legislature, or any executive or judicial position under the United States, and afterwards engaged in rebellion, shall not again hold office, unless relieved of their disabilities by Congress. The laws of the State shall not be changed so as to take away from the colored race its present political privileges. The bill, together with Mr. Bingham's substitute, was sent back to the committee. The House debated, without acting upon, a bill to remove the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

In the United States Senate on Wednesday Mr. Conkling, in presenting petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege, said that he regarded it as a curse to those who were entitled to it. Mr. Sumner presented a bill for consolidating and refunding the debt by issuing fifteen hundred million dollars of bonds at five, four and a-half and four per cent. coin interest, redeemable after ten, fifteen and twenty years after date, and payable in coin at forty, fifty and sixty years. The bill further provides for the withdrawal of legal-tenders by issuing two hundred million dollars of additional National Bank circulation. Mr. Sumner made an extended argument in support of the bill, and it was referred to the Finance Committee. The bill to admit Virginia was taken up and discussed until the adjournment, Messrs. Drake and Sumner being the only Senators who advocated the plan reported by the Reconstruction Committee. Senator Conkling, Scott, Nye, Stewart and Carpenter, Republicans, spoke in opposition to further demands upon the State as a precedent to admission. In the House the session was devoted to the discussion of the bill for the admission of Virginia. Mr. Farnsworth, Republican, spoke in favor of the immediate admission of the State without the imposition of further oaths or conditions and in opposition to the bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee. Mr. Paine, of that committee, defended the bill, and claimed that Virginia still needed to be kept under the supervision of Congress. No vote was taken on the bill.

In the United States Senate on Thursday Mr. Ramsey introduced amendments to the act to provide for an American steamship line to Europe. It directs the Postmaster General to contract for weekly or semi-weekly mail service between New York and Bremen and Liverpool, and to pay $500,000 as interest on the bonds of the company, this sum to be full payment for the transportation of the mails. The bill to admit Virginia was debated, and Mr. Drake's amendment to exclude the State from representation in case of its rescission of the Fifteenth Amendment was defeated—yeas 11, nays 45. Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment, embodying in the bill the conditions contained in that proposed in the House by the Reconstruction Committee. A lengthy personal debate in regard to the character of certain Virginians and their own political records sprung up between Mr. Sumner and Mr. Trumbull, upon which the Senate adjourned without coming to a vote.—In the House Mr. Willard proposed resolutions declaring in favor of economy in the Government, reduced taxation, funding of the debt, and in opposition to the acquisition of foreign territory. The resolutions were referred to a committee. Mr. Morrill offered a bill, which was adopted, providing that no clerk in the employ of the Government shall subscribe to, or solicit subscriptions for, a gift to any official receiving a larger salary, nor shall any official accept a gift from his subordinates. Mr. Mungen made a personal explanation, denying the statement that his Democratic colleagues had promised him to support the repudiation speech which he made a few weeks since. The House then took up the bill for the admission of Virginia, and discussed it at the afternoon session and again at night without coming to a vote. Mr. Farnsworth gave notice that at three o'clock this afternoon he would call the previous question upon the bill.

In the United States Senate on Friday Mr. Drake in presenting a petition for the abolition of the franking privillege, spoke against the practice of printing expensive documents, which no one read, and sending them over the country. Mr. Cole called up his resolution instructing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue not to release the four thousand barrels of whiskey from the East which were seized at San Francisco until the matter had been settled by the Courts. The resolution was not acted upon, and the Senate took up the bill for the admission of Virginia and discussed it during the afternoon, and adopted Mr. Willey's amendment, providing that the members and officers of the Legislature shall take the oath prescribed in the third section of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment. This oath debars any person from sitting in that body who has taken an oath as an officer of the United States, member of Congress or State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Federal Constitution, unless he shall have been relieved of his disabilities by an act of Congress. At the evening session an amendment prohibiting Virginia from altering its Constitution to prevent any one from voting or holding office, was offered by Mr. Drake and defeated. After further debate, the Senate adjourned with the understanding that a vote would be taken on the bill on Monday, at four o'clock. The House immediately upon assembling took up the bill for the admission of Virginia, and consumed the entire session in a debate [illegible] took no part. The [illegible] by Mr. Farnsworth, and at four o'clock the previous question was called. The vote was then taken upon Mr. Bingham's bill, with an amendment imposing for false swearing attached, and the House by the close vote of 98 to 95 substituted it for the act reported by the Reconstruction Committee. The preamble was adopted, and the bill finally passed by 143 yeas to 49 nays, a number of Republicans having changed their votes from the first ballot. As passed it sets forth in a preamble that Virginia has adopted a Constitution republican in form and complied with the acts of Congress, and the resolution declares the State entitled to representation in Congress. It differs from that reported by the Reconstruction Committee in that it imposes no conditions or restrictions. The House adjourned until Monday.

Maryland Legislature.

In the Maryland House of Delegates on Tuesday the report of the President of the Maryland Agricultural College was presented, showing that the College is in an improving condition. Among the petitions presented was one for the repeal or modification of the Sunday law. The Standing Committees were announced by the Speaker, and the report of the State Treasurer was presented. The Committee to visit the benevolent and charitable institutions which are beneficiaries of the State was appointed, and also a Special Committee to adopt resolutions regarding the late Mr. Peabody.

In the Maryland Senate Wednesday a petition was read asking the passage of a law exempting mortgages from taxation. What should constitute a day's labor, ten hours or more, was discussed at length, during which Congress was roundly abused by Senator Earle. The Attorney General of the State was requested to examine the various acts of Congress and the State of Maryland in relation to the National road, leading from Cumberland to the Pennsylvania line, and report what obligations are imposed upon the State to keep the road in repair, and report his opinion to the Senate. A communication was received from Governor Bowie, and the Senate went into executive session. In the House of Delegates a petition was received from members of the Baltimore Bar urging an increase of the salary of Judges of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore. Notice of a number of new bills was given, among others one to amend the Registration law, authorizing the sale of the Baltimore Co. Almshouse property, to amend the law relating to non-resident traders, and to shorten the term of office of the Mayor of Baltimore at the expiration of the term of Mayor Banks. A resolution was passed for the appointment of another travelling committee, its duties being to inquire into the condition of the State tobacco warehouses.

In the Maryland Senate on Thursday, bills amending the charters of the Parkton and Manchester and the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroads were read the first time. A resolution from the House to go into Joint convention on Thursday, the 18th inst, for the selection of Police Commissioners of Baltimore city, was passed. All proceedings of joint conventions of the two Houses, it was resolved, should be entered in full on the Journal of the Senate, but the House does not appear to have sanctioned this proposition. Leave was granted to report a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. The action of the House creating a committee to visit all institutions receiving appropriations from the State was non-concurred in, and a resolution passed creating a committee to visit only such institutions as are located in Baltimore city. Committees were appointed to act with a committee of the House relative to the interment of the Confederate dead at Antietam and Sharpsburg. The subject of the public printing is attracting the attention of the Legislature. Messrs. Stephenson, of Harford, and Clarke, of Baltimore county, both offered resolutions looking to the advertising for proposals for the printing of the proceedings and laws of the Legislature, the contract to be awarded to the lowest bidder by the Committee on Printing of the two Houses. The proposition was agreed to, and Mr. Clarke was also authorized to employ a suitable person to take charge of all printing ordered by the Senate. The House resolution to elect Police Commissioners for Baltimore city on Thursday next was concurred in, and the Senate adjourned. In the House of Delegates it was resolved that the balloting for State Treasurer commence on Tuesday next, and for Police Commissioners on Thursday. The Governor was requested to communicate to the House any correspondence he may have had with the Executives of other States in regard to the rendition of fugitives from justice.

In the State Senate on Friday the Finance Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring non-residents purchasing articles of merchandise in Maryland to be disposed of outside of the State to take out a license. A message to the House, proposing that the Committee on the Chesapeake Bay of both Houses act together in considering all proposed alterations and amendments to the Oyster law, was adopted. Leave was granted for the introduction of bills directing the Attorney General to act as counsel for the State in the case of the State of Virginia *vs.* the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, now pending in the Circuit Court of Baltimore city. The acts to amend the charters of the Parkton and Manchester and Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroads were postponed. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday. In the House of Delegates leave was granted to report bills making an appropriation for a cemetery at Point Lookout for the interment of the Confederate dead at that place; to amend the Oyster law; defining the manner of making up the official accounts of State affairs, and to extend the charter of the Frederick and Williamsport Railroad Company.—The pay of the officers of the House was fixed at five dollars per day, the same as members.—There are over thirty officers in this branch of the Legislature. Several bills were read the first time, and others passed, all of a local character. The resolution of the Senate providing that the printing of the two Houses be awarded to the lowest and best bidder was concurred in. The House adjourned until Monday.

GOLD is worth 121⅛.

Letter from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17, 1870.

Dear Union:—

Yesterday being a b[illegible]tiful day of January, more like sp[illegible]er, caused many pe[illegible]ons to repa[illegible]ches. As has been said by visitors at these places of worship, the congregations were large. The hour of morning service is 11 o'clock. At that hour you could see the streets crowded in all Church neighborhoods—persons going to the church of their choice. I went to Charles Street M. E. Church, which was well filled, as is customary on the Sabbath, day and night. Doct. Edy, who is a celebrated and popular preacher, came at the appointed hour, ascended the pulpit, and commenced the exercises with singing and praying. He read a portion of the scripture, and announced as his text "Behold now is the day of salvation." For 45 minutes (this is his usual time of preaching) he spoke with zeal, power and earnestness, which fell delightfully on his congregation. And no one could hear the appeals he made to his congregation for their salvation, but must have been struck with the deep researches that have been made to bring out such a train of thoughts. The manner of delivery must have been pleasant to all who heard him. At the close of the sermon he had the sad duty to perform of announcing the death of that great and good man, Rev. Dr. George M. Roberts, which took place on Saturday 15th inst., at 5 o'clock, A. M. The Rev George M. Roberts is well known in the Baltimore, Philadelphia and Wilmington Conferences. At Camp-meetings on the Eastern shore of Maryland he was well known; there he had so often preached and talked of sanctification and christian holiness.

In October last I saw and heard that good man in the old Light street church, at the closing services held there before the church was handed over to the city authorities to be torn down to open a street where it stood, having been bought by them for that purpose. He gave the rise and progress of that church; of its once being burned down, and a new one built in its place. He gave an account of his hearing Bishop Asbury, Bish[illegible] Waugh, and many others I cannot recoll[illegible] preaching in the old Light street chur[illegible] and many old men who were as pillars of [illegible]t church. In the history which he was gi[illegible]g, he closed with his christian holiness, an[illegible] expected soon to pass over Jordan to me[illegible] those old saints. He was then very feeble[illegible] had to be carried to the place where he de[illegible]ered his address. When I saw him I was [illegible]rised. It was not the large, healthy [illegible] I saw and heard speaking at the Cam[illegible]etings on the Eastern Shore. He was s[illegible] spare, and very feeble; and it was soo[illegible]e before I could realize that it was the [illegible]. M. Roberts. I knew him from his v[illegible] would not have known him unless s[illegible]e had told me.

As I said Doct. Edy announced [illegible]s death; also his funeral services to be he[illegible]in the Charles street M. E. Church, the same afternoon, at 2½ o'clock—the corpse to be brought to the church at 1 o'clock, for persons who wished to see him before the sermon was preached, to have an opportunity to do so. At the hour of 1 o'clock the corpse was brought into the church. The coffin was mahogony, nicely finished, silver mounted, had a cross made of evergreen, well supplied with white roses; also a boquet of the same make, both laid on the coffin. For 1½ hours the people came in at one aisle, took a look at the corpse, and passed out at the other aisle. The house was crowded to its fullest capacity. Great many persons could not get in. At the hour of 2½ o'clock, services commenced. The hymn was announced and read by Dr. Littleton Morgan; prayer offered up by Rev. W. Chapman; scriptures read by Rev. J. H. Brown. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Ryan, Dr. Edy, and Dr. Slicer. There were present a large number of ministers and physicians, to pay their last respects to the departed. Services concluded, pall-bearers took him to the hearse, where there were a large number of carriages in waiting at the church door. They went to Louden Park, there deposited the remains of the Rev. Geo. M. Roberts, one of the pure men of the earth.

Twelve months ago he had a monument, with a Bible carved and placed on the top, put at the head of the vault where he wished to lay when he died.

Respectfully yours,

LENOX.

The Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

By F. E. MARINE, Commission Merchant, *No. 53 W. Pratt St., Baltimore.*

BALTIMORE, January 17, 1870.

GRAIN—			
Wheat—white, choice	per bu.	145@150	
prime	" "	138@140	
red, choice new	" "	140@142	
prime	" "	130@135	
fair to good	" "	120@128	
Corn—white, good to prime	" "	98@101	
yellow " "	" "	89@ 91	
Rye—good to prime	" "	105@112	
Oats—common to prime	" "	54@ 56	
EGGS AND POULTRY—			
Eastern Eggs	per doz.	28@ 30	
Chickens, old	" "	500@600	
" young	" "	300@400	
Geese	per piece	75@90	
Turkeys	"	100@125	
DRIED FRUIT—			
Peaches, peeled, bright	per lb	14@16	
" unpeeled, ⅓s	"	6@7½	
" " ⅔s	"	8@10	
Apples, bright, sliced	"	7@ 9	
BEESWAX—			
prime	per lb.	38@ 40	
FEATHERS—			
Eastern Geese	per lb.	75@ 80	
HIDES AND SKINS—			
Country Dry	per lb.	16@ 18	
" Green	" "	8@ 9	
Sheep Skins	price	50@ 75	
Lamb "		25@ 50	
POTATOES—			
Carters,	per bus.	55@ 65	
Peach Blows	"	55@ 65	

Marriages.

KELLY—YEO.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., at "Third Haven" Meeting House, by Friends' Ceremony, Jonah Kelly, of Caroline county, and Miss T. Yeo, of Talbot county.

The package of cake sent was received, for which the happy couple have the thanks of this office.

Deaths.

WILLIAMS.—In Tuckahoe Neck, on the 14th inst., Mr. Wm. A. Williams, aged 35 years.

FLEETWOOD.—On the 25th ult., near Easton, Sallie I., daughter of W. C., and Annie M. Fleetwood, aged 1 month and 11 days.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR at TODD'S.

BLACK, brown and smoke-colored Sinbad Hats at TODD'S.

GENUINE Buck and other styles Gloves at TODD'S.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

ENOCH ROSS, colored,

deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of January, 1871, 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 our hands this 18th day of January, 1870. ROBT. W. TODD, RACHAEL ROSS, Administrators.

ja20-3w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned as administrators, will sell at public sale, at the late residence of Enoch Ross, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of 4 Horses, two of which are fine young black mares aged respectively 6 and 7 years, gentle in all kinds of harness and matching well in color, size and appearance; also, 3 fine colts, 2 years old next spring; ten head of Cattle, amongst which are 1 large Ox, 1 pair young Oxen, 2 Milch Cows giving milk, and several fine young Heifers; 2 Sheep, 2 brood Sows and 10 fine Chester Shoats, 1 Rockaway Carriage and Harness, 1 Wagon and Harness, one Dearborn and Harness, 1 Cart, 1 Grain Fan, Plows and Harrows, one-third interest in Horse Power, Wheat Thresher and Corn Sheller; 8 stacks Top Fodder and about 4,000 lbs. good Blade Fodder; Household Goods, and many articles not enume[illegible]





as

TERMS OF S[illegible] prescribed by th[illegible] under $10; on[illegible] months' credit, with note a[illegible] ty. Stamps at purchaser's [illegible]

Sale to commence a[illegible]

ROBT. W[illegible]

RACHAE[illegible]

J. W. LOCKERMAN, *Au[illegible]*

MAIL AND P[illegible]

BETW[illegible]

RIDGELY A[illegible]



The subscriber hereby[illegible] public that, having recei[illegible] carrying the U. S. Mail be[illegible] & Del. R. R., and Dento[illegible] route a comfortable stag[illegible] convey passengers either [illegible]

Stage leaves Denton at 7 [illegible] arrives at 4½ o'clock, P. [illegible]

Fare, each way -

ja13-y PE[illegible] .oprietor.

GEO. W. [illegible]RRY,

Manufacturers' Agent for

Mill Furni[illegible]g Goods

OF ALL K[illegible]NDS,

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper; Cardwell's Thresher & Cleaner with Horse Power, Horse Rake, Sweepstakes Horse Power and Thresher; ie10-v Zell's Super-Phosphate of Lime.

LADIES!!! LADIES!!! LADIES!!!

TEST TOP-SKIRT and CORSET

IF YOU WANT THE BEST!

THAT IS MADE, BUY

PETERS & WOOLLEY'S,

And Take no Other.

se30-4Ap1

MILLINERY.

Mrs. R. A. SISK

Has now open

A FULL STOCK

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

CALL AND SEE.

oct14-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 Car[illegible] jan1-y

BUY YOUR HARNES[illegible]

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER

IN GREENSBOROUGH

IF YOU WANT GOOD HARNESS,

AT A VERY LOW PRICE

oct10-y J. P. FIEROE.

Special Notices.

ASTOUNDING REVELAT[illegible]

Two scientific publications are in [illegible] against the hair dyes of which lead is the basis. The "New York Medical Gazette" and "The Journal of Chemistry" bitterly denounce them. Yet the hair may be safely dyed. Have you seen

PROF. CHILTON'S TES[illegible]

founded on a careful analysis, an[illegible] that

Cristadoro's Excelsier Dy[illegible]

is not only a first-class article[illegible] color of the hair, but

ABSOLUTELY

CRISTADORO'S HAIR P[illegible] as a Dressing, acts like a charm after Dyeing. Try it.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLAST[illegible]

Sudden severe pains of the side[illegible] stitches, spasms, etc. These af[illegible] troublesome to persons past m[illegible] even come on in bed; are very p[illegible] dangerous. In damp weather they are [illegible] frequent than in dry. These plasters give relief at once, and need to be always in the drawer, handy.

PAIN OF THE SIDE CURED.

Allentown, Penn., April 4, 1865.

Messrs. T. Allcock & Co.

Dear Sirs: My daughter used one of your Porous Plasters. She had a very bad pain in her side, and it cured her in or[illegible]

Yours truly, JOHN [illegible]

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for [illegible] Nervous Debility, Premature Deca[illegible] the effects of youthful indiscretion, sake of suffering humanity, send fr[illegible] need it, the receipt and directions the simple remedy by which he [illegible] Sufferers wishing to profit by th[illegible] experience, can do so by addres[illegible] confidence, JOHN [illegible]

my20-y. No. 32 Cedar st[illegible]

TO CONSUMP[illegible]

THE Advertiser, having[illegible] health in a few weeks, remedy, after having suffere[illegible] a severe lung affection, an[illegible] Consumption—is anxious[illegible] his fellow sufferers the n[illegible]

To all who desire it, he will send a the prescription used (free of charge), [illegible] directions for preparing and using the which they will find a SURE CURE FOR [illegible]SUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The o[illegible] of the advertiser in sending the Prescrip[illegible]n is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address. REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

my20-y.

ROBT. J. JUMP. WM. S. RIDGELY.

JUMP & RIDGELY,

ATTORNIES AT LAW,

DENTON, MD.,

Will practice in the Courts of Caroline and the adjoining counties. [ja16-y

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

Fayette & St. Paul Sts.,

BALTIMORE.

Terms - - - $1.50 per Day.

ISAAC ALBERTSON, Prop'r.

July 24, 1867.—y

M. M. ANDREW,

Successor to J. Thomas Jarman

Cabinet Maker & Undertaker,

GREENSBOROUGH, Md.

ALL work executed in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates. I work only for the cash and am therefore enabled to keep good my word.

My12-y.

OYSTER SALOON.

THE subscriber; having fitted up a saloon, announces his readiness to dispense

FRESH OYSTERS,

cooked in any manner or raw, and solicits a call from all lovers of the delicious bivales.

Families Supplied at Short Notice.

Saloon on Main street; opposite E. Pritchett's cabinet shop.

se30-1y JOHN E. WRIGHT.

MEAL AND FLOUR.

FOR SALE for the cash, at the new Enterprise Mill, near Denton. Positively no credit at this mill.

apr29-tf EMERSON & ROSHY.

[illegible] my medicine was no h[illegible] months I began to receive [illegible]iment, some calling it my [illegible] who had refused to sign a rec[illegible] at their store. Now my sale [illegible] bottles yearly, and all for cas[illegible] superior to any other medicin[illegible] Croup, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Spasms, and Sea-sickness, as a [illegible]edy. It is perfectly innocent t[illegible] —see oath accompanying each [illegible]ternally for Chronic Rheumatism, Heac[illegible] Mumps, Frosted Feet, Bruises, Old Sores, [illegible] lings, Sore Throats &c., &c.

Price 50 cts. Sold by the druggists, [illegible] 10 Park Place, N. Y. [ja20-

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