American Union.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING:.....June 23, 1870.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR tendered his resignation to the President on Wednesday last, which was promptly accepted. Hon. Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, has been nominated to the vacancy. Mr. Ackerman is a native of New Hampshire, though he removed to the South when quite a young man. He is regarded as a man of superior judgment and great legal capacity, and is much respected by both wings of the Republican party in his State.

B. F. WHITTEMORE, of South Carolina, who was expelled from the House of Representatives for his traffic in cadetships, has been returned by his constituents, and his credentials were presented to the House on Saturday. Objections were at once interposed to his being sworn, and the matter was laid over for consideration at a future day. The honor of the body into which he is seeking admission and its decision, heretofore rendered, that Whittemore is unworthy a seat in the Congress of the nation, should impel it to disdainfully reject his application and allow him to live on with the foul stigma upon his character which his insatiable greed of gain has fastened upon him.

THE CECIL DEMOCRAT and *The Easton Star*, each professing the same faith, are waging a war of words over that "unfortunate" vote of our present Representative in Congress—Col. Hambleton—on the continuation of the Income Tax. In concluding an article in its last issue the *Democrat* assures the *Star* and "those whom it serves" that, "if Mr. Hambleton must fall before that sense of political consistency and self-preservation that cannot afford to excuse a blunder in these perilous times, the Democracy of Cecil will take care that its suffrages for the succession shall not enure to the comfort of marplots or the elevation of factionists or their patrons." In the same sentence the *Democrat* asserts that the Democracy of Cecil "knows no factions." We infer from this that the Democracy of Cecil also has a candidate in that county for Congressional honors. And inasmuch as each political party in this nepotist county is looking forward for the Congressional mantle to fall upon it we move that the county be constituted a district and then, perhaps, each will be satisfied. Who seconds the motion?

Col. Hambleton's Vote and the Income Tax.

The vote of Col. Saml. Hambleton, Representative in Congress from this district, on the bill to repeal the law taxing incomes, has been very freely criticised by his own party papers, and, we think, without reason. Did the tax fall upon the laboring and mechanical part of our population—upon the farmer, the mechanic, the artisan—or did it impose heavy burdens upon our industrial pursuits, there might be some justification for the rebuke which it has pleased Mr. Hambleton's party press to administer to him for his vote in favor of the continuance of the tax. But when, by its two thousand dollar exemption clause, it is clearly evident that the tax will not impose new burdens upon classes unable to bear them, but will fall exclusively upon the wealthy part of our population—upon such men as A. T. Stewart and other merchant princes in the large cities—or upon those who, by their extortionate per cents. from men of limited means, are thus brought within the provisions of the law, we say the vote of Col. Hambleton is warrantable by every consideration of justice to the toiling millions of our vast nation.

Besides, a heavy debt is resting upon the country, and one which we are, in honor bound, to faithfully discharge. The national faith is solemnly pledged to the liquidation of this debt, and this will require all the revenue that can possibly be derived, together with the most skillful financeering.—From the tax upon incomes a large part of the revenue is received, and to remove this tax will increase the burden elsewhere, and spread out the payment of our national debt over a greater number of years. This will be a short-sighted policy. The debt should be paid off as speedily as possible. For who, looking down through the dim vista of the future, is prepared to say that another occasion of war might not swoop down upon us as with a besom of destruction, requiring us to still further increase our national obligations and resort to even more extreme measures of taxation in order to faithfully meet them. For this reason we also commend Col. Hambleton for his vote against the repeal of the tax.

It seems to us that the course of these journals, in this matter, is a little inconsistent with their past professions. They have been most loud in their demands for the imposition of a tax upon Government bonds, and have indited windy articles against the wealthy bondholders. But, gentlemen, *these bonds are taxed as incomes, and in no other way.*—Repeal the income tax and the bonds go "scott free." Many men have invested their "all" in bonds, and there being no exemption under the income law for this species of property, save the two thousand dollar clause, the income from this source must, of course, be greater, and the amount of tax increased in the same ratio. That is, the income on bonds requiring no cost for production, they are one of the most prolific sources of income, and any amount in excess of two thousand dollars is taxable.

Hence, it is evident that the tax will fall exclusively upon the wealth of the nation, and we reiterate our commendation of Col. Hambleton's vote against its repeal.

THE UNION is not to be frightened from the advocacy of right by the threats or menaces of the *Cecil Whig*, nor any other paper or man. It first ascertains the correctness of a position, and then dares maintain it, even if it be at the sacrifice of friends. It is not a truckling tool or demagoguical advocate that it fears to have the "past" revealed, or its own course criticised. Nor will it fail to join issue with its own party press when the honor and integrity of political friends are assailed, nor even attempt to conceal the craft and wiles of politicians when practiced at the expense of others. It is liberal in thought, free in sentiment, and, when the occasion requires it, plain in expression. The political course and private character of its editor is proof against the assaults of the *Whig*, and we invite it to "blaze away" to its heart's content. That other gentleman whom the *Whig* threatens with vengeance is fully able to repel its assaults when made personally upon him, and when this is done we imagine the *Whig* will find a "foeman worthy of its steel." THE UNION understands the animus of the *Whig* in this matter perfectly well, and cannot but commiserate with it the disappointment it has sustained, especially since the *Whig* takes it to heart so hard.

It, (meaning THE UNION), nor its *patron* can deceive any one in the State worth deceiving.—*Cecil Whig.*

The word "patron" admits of two constructions; and if the *Whig* means to say, which the emphasis put upon the word would seem to indicate, that THE UNION is the mouthpiece or tool of *any* man, we pronounce it an *unqualified lie*, and one which we did not believe *even the editor* of the *Whig* would stoop to utter. But the only way in which to test the integrity or gentility of sublunary mortals is by contact with them, which affords us excellent opportunities for forming estimates of persons. Regarding our little tilt with the *Whig* thus, we consider it one of the most fortunate circumstances of our lives.

As regards the "deception" which the *Whig* charges upon us, that amounts to nothing. When the congressional nominating convention comes off, it will prove the *Whig's* charge unfounded; but already our course has been fully indicated in this matter, as we have every reason to believe. Our labors in this matter have been to *unfold* political chicanery and corruption, and we know we have not entirely failed.

We owe no man living anything but good wishes, and don't propose to have it intimated that we do.—*Cecil Whig.*

Yes; but your "good wishes," like your *gratitude*, depends upon favors hereafter to be received.

SOME OF OUR DEMOCRATIC EXCHANGES refer with special pride to the recent municipal election in Washington city, claiming it to be a Democratic triumph and another of those "solemn protests" against "nigger voting and nigger supremacy." Republicans, also, claim it as a triumph of their principles, and a vindication of the efforts put forth by them to enfranchise the colored man. To which party belongs the victory the inaugural address of the mayor elect will show, and we append sufficient extracts from the address to define his "status:"

"Lest my position be misunderstood, it may be well to further define it. I was elected as a Republican, as a reference to the platform and resolutions of the political organizations which made me their candidate will show. I am a Republican, but my Republicanism is based on principle and is not mere partisanship. I claim no rights as an American citzen which I am not willing to accord to all Americans without regard to race or religion."

HEARTH AND HOME for last week (dated June 25th) contained the first of a series of sketches entitled *Jethro Throop's Night Thoughts*, by John Thomas, who is no other than Petroleum V. Nasby. The great humorist will take an honest country boy to the city, conduct him through the usual experience, and restore him to his home a sadder and wiser boy, satisfied that the peaceful, honest and temperate life of the farmer is the best and safest life that can be lived.—This is a lesson greatly needed at this time, and Nasby is the man to teach it.

JEROME NAPOLEON BONEPARTE, son of Prince Jerome Bonaparte (brother to the first Emperor of France) died at his residence in Baltimore on Friday morning last. His mother-in-law died at the same house on the afternoon of the same day.

RUMORS of other changes in the Cabinet, growing out of the resignation of Mr. Hoar, were current on Friday. The Washington *Star* says it has good reason for believing that the President does not himself contemplate or expect any farther changes, nor can it be learned that any of the gentlemen constituting his official advisers themselves propose to change existing relations.

THE Republican Convention of the Third District of Maine, unanimously renominated Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, to represent that district in the next Congress. Mr. Blaine has served with distinction three consecutive terms in the House of Representatives, and will undoubtedly be chosen for a fourth term.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN, of North Carolina, is organizing a regiment of State troops for active service against the murderers who infest several counties of the State, rendering the localities in which they operate unsafe for Union men, both white and black. The Governor has also ordered the immediate enrollment of the militia.

ON Saturday morning, in Centre Market, Baltimore, Charles Rose wantonly murdered a young colored man named James Lewis, and gave himself up to the police after a coroner's jury had pronounced itself unable to find the criminal in the affair, which was committed in broad daylight and with fifty people looking on.

Wilmington & Reading R. R.

ITS FORMAL OPENING—CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF THE EVENT—EXCURSION OVER THE ROAD—RECEPTION AT READING, &C., &C.

The formal opening of the Wilmington & Reading railroad took place on Thursday last, at which time an excursion was made over the full length of the road, and a cordial reception given by the citizens of the ancient city of Reading. The celebration in honor of the event was under the control of the Wilmington Board of Trade, the guests comprising the City Council and prominent citizens of Wilmington, the City Council of Reading, and invited guests from elsewhere. The ceremonies were inaugurated on Wednesday afternoon by a visit to the principal points of interest in Wilmington, and by a delightful excursion down the Christiana and along the river front of Wilmington—as far up as the Edge Moor Iron Works, now in process of construction, and as far down as New Castle.

At eight o'clock in the evening, the guests, to the number of about two hundred and fifty, assembled at Institute Hall, where a magnificent supper had been provided, and where the hospitality of the Wilmingtonians was generously displayed. The bill of fare included everything which the most fastidious appetite could crave, was served by polite and attentive waiters, and manifested a proficiency in the *cuisine* art rarely ever equalled. At the conclusion of the supper numerous speeches were made, after which the guests separated to refresh themselves for the next day's excursion.

At 8.30, A. M., the train, consisting of four passenger cars and one "gondola," temporarily provided with a roof, moved off from the depot, and after passing around the southwestern limits of the city, proceeded onward on the journey. The route lay through well-cultivated farms and past delightful abodes where rural comforts were plainly discernible, and as the iron horse bore us along on our journey we could not help contrast the superior system of agriculture, carried on under such difficulties, with the time-honored system which prevails throughout the Peninsula. The country along the entire route is hilly, sometimes rising to an altitude of hundreds of feet, while huge boulders portrude their rough and weather-beaten heads through the rich soil, or threateningly menace the heads of the passer-by as they overhang the iron track below. Passing over the summit which lies between the Christiana and the Brandywine, we enter upon the descending grades to the latter stream, and follow it in all its capricious windings, enchanted by the loveliness of its meadows and the scenery which lines its rocky margin. As we peer into its murky waters, leaping over their rough and uneven bed, we recall to mind historical reminiscences of the past, and in imagination picture the contending forces of Revolutionary times. For we pass in full view of the historic field of Brandywine, where the hurried, unequal and disastrous struggle to check the victorious march of the British army toward Philadelphia took place, and the numerous fords at which crossings were effected to out-flank our army. The hills that surround Birmingham Meeting House are visible away up on our right, where, in one common grave, quietly repose the remains of the ragged and barefooted Continentals who died to procure for us the precious heritage of freedom we now enjoy. For a distance of ten miles from the State line we pass over historic ground, our mind captivated by the numerous points of interest which present themselves as positions occupied by one or other of the armies engaged in this contest.—Here, too, we pass within the influence of Bayard Taylor's home—"Cedarcroft"—and the "famous moral centre of liberal thought"—Kennett Square. A little further on the birthplace of the Leslies stands in full view with its substantial and cheerful old mansion, with pleasant grounds and venerable shade trees.

But lest we tire our readers with descriptions of the numerous points of interest which lie along our way, we will hurry on. Coatesville, the half-way place between the two cities of Wilmington and Reading, is the next point of interest—a town of about four thousand population. Here the excursionists were regaled with a dinner and refreshments, after which the train moved on amid cheers for the town of Coatesville and the hospitality of its citizens. At this point the party was joined by the Coatesville Cornet Band, which enlivened the occasion with strains of excellent music.

The only points of interest which now lie along our route are the numerous forges which line the Brandywine to its headwaters, and the succession of hills which are spurs from the great mountains beyond. In crossing the summit between the headwaters of the Brandywine and the Schuylkill these hills are very lofty, and some of them steep and rugged, though the dense wood growing upon their sides renders them an object of beauty. The valleys between these hills are dotted with farm houses of such a character as to betoken the thriftiness of their occupants.

Crossing over the summit and reaching Hay creek, we follow along the margin of that stream as it winds between the lofty hills which, wooded from base to summit, constitute a grand scenery. Birdsboro', the point at which the Wilmington & Reading intersects with the Philadelphia & Reading road, is soon reached, and here the train is stopped to take on the deputation from Reading. The people generally turned out to do honor to the first train that had passed over the new road, and evidenced their appreciation of its arrival by firing of cannon, &c.

The bridge which spans the Schuylkill at Birdsboro', and which we cross to connect with the Philadelphia & Reading road, is a grand structure, and the substantial manner in which it is built is sufficient to impress the mind of the beholder with the magnitude of the work of which it is the end.

Crossing this bridge, we at once tap the Phila. & Reading road, and proceed over it to the city of our destination. It reached, the excursionists depart from the train to the carriages awaiting to convey them through the city, which was done amidst the firing of cannon, the display of flags, the ringing of bells, and a general turnout of the citizens. At the city hall the formal reception took place, when the guests were escorted to the three principal hotels of the city where sumptuous repasts had been prepared. Carriages were in waiting to convey the excursionists to any desired point, but few availed themselves of the opportunity, and at 5.30, P. M., the train moved off for Wilmington, arriving at 10 o'clock.

The only incident of the return trip worthy of note was a cold water bath which the passengers on one side of the train received from the flowing stream of a water tank which, after watering the locomotive, a mischievous boy is said to have opened.

Such is an imperfect account of the celebration in honor of the occasion of the opening of this new road, and great was the enthusiasm of the people at either end and along the line. Its opening dates a new era in the progress of Wilmington and the Peninsula and is, we trust, but the beginning of other enterprises which shall give to this section the importance which its location and natural advantages will admit. The road itself is a marvel of enterprise and a complete triumph of engineering skill.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Error Exposed.

Mr. Editor:—

We have been not a little astonished, of late, by a report put in circulation, that the present embarrassed condition of the School Board of Caroline county is on account of the original School Board, which was organized under the State Constitution of sixty-five, leaving, on the termination of their office, a heavy debt to be paid off by the new Board. Nothing can be more absurd, not to say a downright falsehood, than for any individual to circulate such a report, when it is well known that the new Board of school officers refused to accept their office, or to have anything to do with the conducting of the county schools until the old Board could hand over to them the entire business free of incumbrance; and it was assigned as a reason that they would commence free of debt, and would conduct the schools free of debt at the close of each term. And well might they make this statement, for under the new Constitution the School Board have the right to compel a levy on the county sufficient to meet any contingencies; and in accordance with this purpose, the old Board was requested, and did continue, to exercise the functions of their office until May 15th, 1868, and did, at that time, hand over and transfer all books, papers, accounts, receipts and money, sufficient to pay the teachers and all incidental expenses of the schools up to that time, free of debt or incumbrance.

And in proof of this statement, we refer the reader to the first annual report of the Treasurer of the new Board (July 27th 1869), which shows a surplus of three hundred dollars remaining in the treasury at the end of the first year, which proves what we have stated above. We do not wish to throw any obstacle in the way of success to this grand enterprise, but we do want, and we intend to have, the plain matter of facts before the people. If, under the new Constitution, the school Board have, by bad management, or otherwise, fallen behind hand in their financial affairs, let them state facts, and demand a sufficient amount to be levied on the county to meet up all delinquencies, which they have the right to do.

If they have failed to do under the new Constitution what they proposed to do, and doubtless they have, namely: to run the schools more successfully with less expense, let us have a candid acknowledgement of facts, and we will not blame them if they have done the best they could. But don't undertake to shuffle the burden on those who are their friends.

We desire to be kindly exercised toward those engaged in the work of education, and we are ready to correspond with them at any time. EDUCATION.

Letter from Indiana.

BLOOMING GROVE, June 12th, 1870.

Mr. Editor:—

Having a few leisure moments, and thinking that, perhaps, old Maryland friends would be glad to hear from the Hoosier State, I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines, hoping that you will give them a place in your columns.

I left Maryland, my native State, April 4th, 1870, and arrived at this place on the 8th of the same month, after a long, four-days' ride. I had been here but three days when I got into business.

You would, of course, like to know what the prospect is, in the West, for the laboring class. I find that wages are good: work on the farm, from $18 to $25 per month.—Harvest wages will be $2 per day. Wheat is being bought and sold for $1 per bushel.

We have had a very dry spring, it not having rained for about 7 weeks, which, of course, has cut short the crop of wheat.

I find the people very sociable, indeed, and am much pleased with their manners and customs. They are plain and straightforward in all their dealings with each other, as also with strangers.

The country, in some parts, is very hilly, and in others is very nice and level. In the hills there is an abundance of stone, for building purposes, and lime. There are large quantities of stone shipped from this county to Cincinnati for building purposes every year.

The land in this county is not so highly improved as in the counties north, but still land here is worth from $40 to $70 per acre.

Blooming Grove is on the ridge that divides the East and West forks of Whitewater River, and is a very pleasant little town, containing one hundred and twenty inhabitants. Brooksville, the county seat, is situated at the junction of the East and West forks of the Whitewater River and contains about 1700 inhabitants.

I find a great many persons out here, who, from time to time, have left old Caroline, and have now grown old; but still they love to talk of their old homes, and have many questions to ask concerning those they left behind. Respectfully yours,

T. E. H.

WALL STREET has another sensation to talk of and puzzle its head about for an entire day. It is connected with the sudden disappearance of a gentleman well-known in financial circles, Mr. Stephen Massett. He had of late been engaged in extensive speculations, which resulted unfavorably, involving to him a loss of some $150,000. Last week his dejection was the subject of general remark by all with whom he came in contact. He would not own up to having been bitten extensively, but made light of his losses. On Thursday last he made his appearance in the street for the last time. On that day he sold his seat in the Stock Exchange for $5,000. Receiving the money, he at once went home. He instructed his wife to pack his valise, telling her he was going on a long journey to seek his fortune. He then kissed her good-bye, and before she could demand an explanation Massett had left the house.—Since then nothing has been heard of his whereabouts.

Protection vs. Free Trade.

There is no principal among all the issues now before the American people so vitally important to mechanics, artisans, and workingmen of all kinds, as that of a protective tariff. Free trade in Great Britain is driving her people to this country by thousands every year, and many of the law-makers of that realm are awakening to the fact. A member of Parliament recently delivered a speech on this subject, in which, referring to the enormous emigration of the working classes from that country, he said that "they did not go to countries where there was free trade, or to the colonies, but to the United States, where the highest protection was maintained, simply for the sake of protection." In proof he mentioned the fact that in 1854, fifty-nine per cent. of all British emigrants came to the United States; in 1859, fifty eight per cent. And though in 1867 the policy of the country was yet more highly protective the result was to encourage the coming of a still larger number rather than to deter them, the proportion in that year increasing to eighty two per cent. Commenting upon this startling exhibit, the speaker said: "The fact is certainly remarkable, and significant of something; but one would like to know whether people prefer America on account of its protective system or in spite of it." That they prefer America in spite of our protective system is what the free traders would have us believe. But the truth does not seem difficult of attainment. Though the laboring masses of the British Isles know nothing of political economy, or of tariffs abstractly, they are quick to estimate the difference between low wages and grovelling poverty on the one side, and high wages and comfortable, independent circumstances on the other. And this is simply the difference between protection and free trade.—*Press.*

THE seamen and mate of the Italian brig Josephine were arrested at Norfolk on Sunday on the charge of robbing George W. Cole, who piloted the vessel from Baltimore, of money paid him by the Captain. Mr. Cole alleges that he only saved his life by sleepless vigilance while on the vessel. The accused parties say that nothing of the kind has occurred, and that Cole is insane.

THE city of Panama has been swept by a terrible conflagration, a large number of buildings being burned and twelve lives known to be lost. Other bodies are buried in the ruins, and there are many persons injured. This terrible disaster occurred on the 5th of June.

EVERY now and then, says the New York *Herald*, the Administration writes in letters of gold an additional reason why it should continue in office. One of the last reads thus: "Receipts from Internal Revenue during the year ending April 30, 1870, $180,260,954."

MISS MARY S. FORNEY, eldest daughter of John W. Forney, was married at her father's residence, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, to Mr. W. W. Weigley, said to be a rising member of the Philadelphia bar.

The Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

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

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1870.

GRAIN—			
Wheat—white, choice	per bu.		180@185
prime	"	"	160@175
red, choice new	"	"	170@175
prime	"	"	160@165
fair to good	"	"	150@155
Corn—white, good to prime	"	"	124@126
yellow " "	"	"	110@114
Rye—good to prime	"	"	105@115
Oats—common to prime	"	"	65@ 68
EGGS AND POULTRY—			
Eastern Eggs	per doz.		23@ 24
Chickens, old	"	"	500@600
FEATHERS—			
Eastern Geese	per lb.		70@ 80
BEESWAX—Prime	per lb.		35@ 37
POTATOES—			
Peach Blows,	per bus.		45@ 50
HIDES AND SKINS—			
Country Dry	per lb.		16@ 18
" Green	"	"	7@ 8

June, 1870.

EVERY ADVANTAGE
In Purchasing
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Can be secured in the
Highest Degree,
THIS MONTH
AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
OAK HALL
CLOTHING BAZAR
6th and Market Streets.

Plain, Comfortable Clothing,
For Men of Plain Tastes.
Stylish, Elaborate Garments
For the Fashionably-inclined.
Stout and Wear-Well Suits,
For Every-Day Service.
Genteel Black Goods,
For Sunday Suits & Dress Occasions

BOYS' CLOTHING
AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods
AT
Oak Hall,
6th & Market Sts., Phila

WANAMAKER & BROWN

E. P. JUMP, JOHN JUMP.
E. P. JUMP & SON,
Commission Merch'ts,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Cotton, Fruits, Oysters, Poultry of all kinds, and Produce Generally.
No. 116 Light St. Wharf, Up Stairs,
BALTIMORE.
Consignments respectfully solicited, and prompt remittances made. All orders will be promptly attended to when accompanied with the Cash. [je9-6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

James H. Holmes, Mortgagee,
vs.
James Adams and Mary Adams.
Circuit Court for Caroline county. In Equity.

ORDERED, on the aforegoing report, that the sale, made and reported in the above cause by James H. Holmes, Mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 20th day of July, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Caroline county once a week for three successive weeks before the said 20th day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $785.00. THOMAS H. KEMP, Clerk.

True copy: Test—
THOS. H. KEMP, Clerk. [je23-3w.

James H. Holmes
vs.
Elizabeth Gardner and John Gardner.
In Equity, April Term, 1870.

ORDERED, on the aforegoing report, that the sales, made and reported in the above cause by James H. Holmes, Mortgagee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 20th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Caroline county once a week for three successive weeks before the said 20th day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1,300.00. THOS. H. KEMP, Clerk.

True copy: Test—
THOS. H. KEMP, Clerk. [je23-3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage from Jas. T. Anthony and wife to Sallie E. Sterett, now Sallie E. Littig, wife of J. M. Littig, dated the 12th day of September, 1868, and recorded in Liber J. J., No. 32, a Land Record Book of Caroline county, Maryland, (Folios 539, 540 and 541) as agent for the Mortgagee, I will sell at public auction, in Greensborough, Caroline county, on

SATURDAY, 9th day of July, next,

between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M., all that Farm on which Wm. Truxon resides, situate in the 2nd (or Greensborough) election district of county aforesaid, on the north side of the road leading from Greensborough to Bridgetown, about 4 miles from the former and 3 miles from the latter place, adjoining the lands of Wm. M. Day, Perry Canada, Frisby Elborn and others, containing

225 Acres of Land,

consisting of arable, meadow, timber and wood land. This farm is convenient to Railroad Depot, River Landing, Church, School, Mill, Shop, &c.

The soil is a light black loam with good subsoil, susceptible of easy improvement, and adapted to the growth of grain, fruits, vegetables and grasses.

Improvements
CONSIST OF
SINGLE-STORY DWELLING



with two rooms on first floor and shed kitchen attached, Meat House, Corn House, Stabling, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fifth in cash, or negotiable note at 30 days, well endorsed, and the residue in four equal instalments of 9, 18, 24 and 30 months from day of sale, with interest from 1st of January next, secured by the bond or note of the purchaser with approved security.

Possession will be given on 1st of January, 1871, with privilege of seeding grain this fall.

JOHN B. BROWN,
je23-ts. Agent for Mortgagees.

ECONOMY.

The old Axiom that Economy is the Road to Wealth Needs no Comment.

The Wise and Prudent will Practice on this Principle by Preserving their Health.

Have you Pains, Aches, Dyspepsia, Disorder of the Nervous System, of the Blood, of the Skin, of the Lungs, of the Heart, of the Kidneys, or the Bowels?

Dr. BOOTH

Has, at his drug store, a variety of remedies for each of these, and almost all other, diseases of the human system. Call and make your case known to the Doctor, who will select for you the proper remedy, or bring from your physician a prescription, which will be properly put up.

Just received a fresh supply of well selected medicines, consisting, in part, of

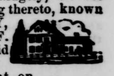
Sugar-coated Pills,
Granules, Syrups, Wines,
Cordials, Conserves,
Flavoring Extracts, Essences, &c.,
Perfumery, Stationery,
Powders for the Skin,
Powder and Paste for the Teeth,
Tonics, Restoratives Oils and Dyes for the Hair,
Good Coal and other Oils,
Sea Moss Farine,
Prepared Cocoanut for Pies, Puddings, Tarts, &c.,
Rumfort's Yeast Powders,
Robert's and Foutz's Horse Powders, Oil Cake Meal,
Champagne Nectar, a Refreshing and Pleasant Beverage,
Blackberry Syrup,

Together with the usual varieties of a well supplied Drug Store.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded and rules of courtesy strictly observed.
je23-y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of *fieri facias* issued out of the Circuit Court of Caroline county and to me directed, one at the suit of Robt. B. Dunning against the Maryland and Baltimore City Land Association and the other at the suit of Chas. A. Carroll against the same Association, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Maryland and Baltimore City Land Association in and to all that house and lots of ground and premises lying and being in Caroline county, located at Ridgely, on the Md. & Del. R. R., and adjoining thereto, known as the HOTEL PROPERTY, now in the occupancy of J. F. Mancha, the dimensions of said lots being 100 feet by 180 feet.



And I hereby give notice that, on

SATURDAY, 2nd day of July next,

at the Court House door, in the town of Denton, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., I shall offer said property to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said writs and costs.

R. K. RICHARDSON,
je9-ts. Sheriff.

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Steam Ice Cream.

Ice Cream and Water Ices, all flavors. Families, Parties, Weddings, Pic Nics, Excursions, Steamboats, Balls, &c., furnished at shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

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