American Union.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING:::September 22, 1870.

A Personal Vindication.

We have waited long and patiently to see what course Mr. Torbert would pursue with reference to the nomination which was so disreputably secured for him by his friends at the Cambridge convention. We had reasons for supposing that he would decline it, but the last expectation has vanished—the last hope fled. All his actions, in fact, his words, indicate that he will accept the nomination, and thereby bring on his certain defeat—certain, because his acceptance will constrain many good and true Republicans to view the campaign in the light of indifference, and to suffer the election to go by default.

We have heretofore signified what our course would be in case of Mr. Torbert's acceptance, and we see no good reason why we should alter our determination. On the contrary, our resolutions have been strengthened; more especially since they meet the approval of so many of our friends in this and other counties, as well as in other sections of the State. To endorse the nomination we must sanction the means by which it was secured—a stretch of conscience which we are in no wise prepared to permit. We do not approve the means by which the nomination was obtained, and failing to do this, an endorsement of it by us would be a blistering lie upon our lips and a forfeiture of self-respect beyond the constitutional capacity of our nature. We are prepared to expect some little devices—some trifling tricks—upon our opponents, but when these devices and tricks magnify and expand into mountains of corruption, and these are brought to bear against brothers laboring in a common cause for the purpose of preventing the popular preferment of good and true men—men who have been tested in the crucible of intense Democratic hate and persecution, and have proven themselves entirely free from the dross of mercenary motives or ambitious desires—it is high time some voice of warning is raised in opposition thereto—some stand taken to resist the flood of corruption by which it is proposed to sink the party. We have none but the best of motives in view. We see the storm lowering between the self-constituted custodians of the party and the popular will, and we believe it to be far better to meet it now, when the disturbers of the party peace and harmony will be the sufferers, than to defer it till next year, when the counties themselves will be made endure all the hardships of an ignominious defeat. This festering sore on the body politic *must be removed*, at any cost and at any sacrifice, and the sooner the people set to work to do it the better.

We wish to be *distinctly* understood in this matter. *We are not gravitating towards the Democracy. We have not deserted the Republican party, nor do we intend to desert it*, although there are some who, we have no doubt, would be most happy to see us do so. *We cherish its record, endorse its principles, and shall labor as unremittingly in the future as we have in the past for its advancement.* We are not "wolves in sheep's clothing," but frank to confess a fault and generous to forgive one. We demand nothing but what is right and only that which reason dictates. We do not refuse to endorse Mr. Torbert's nomination, because Judge Goldsborough failed to receive it, for politically speaking, Judge Goldsborough and Mr. Torbert are one. We preferred the Judge, but our preferences we intended to sink in our common cause and our common welfare. We have no desire to obtrude our wishes upon the party and demand their fulfillment; we only ask impartial justice for each individual member of the party.—We have no desire to create discord in the party, and we are sure none feel the necessity for this and other articles more keenly than ourselves. But our motives have been impugned, our acts have become a subject of criticism by those whose records are no more illustrious than our own, thus making it a personal matter, and we feel in duty bound to defend ourselves. For the sake of the party we had intended to bridal our feelings in relation to this nomination and remain quiet, but we will not endure the continued yelpings of the Cecil kennel, Mr. Torbert's own home; and we advise him, for his own sake, to muzzle that machine in Elkton which so indiscreetly seeks to promote his welfare. We entertain none but the kindest of feelings for Mr. Torbert, and since we cannot conscientiously assist him in his canvasss we desire to throw no obstacle in his way which will pevent his receiving the fullest vote possible of the county. We admire his pluck and energy; we doubt not the sincerity of his motives; we question not his political integrity or fidelity. He is all that we could ask as a candidate and a man, but *yet there* are high motives of personal honor and self-respect which forbids our endorsement of his nomination, or the casting of our ballot for his election, growing out of the manner in which the nomination was secured. We do not believe Mr. Torbert is a member of any clique or combination—his past acts all seem to contradict this. But it is unfortunate for him that he has been seized upon by a clique to promote their personal ends and to still further increase their influence with the party. We feel sorry for this, and extremely regret the occasion which has given rise to such wide-spread dissatisfaction in our party. Still, it is no fault of ours. We wash our hands of the taint. The fault lies with those men who have sacrificed the party to their personal gratification. Go to them and reprimand them, not us. Had it not been for them all would be working along harmoniously now. They are responsible for all the dissatisfaction; and their cry now of "suicidal course" and "let us have peace" is of no avail. They need not suppose they can foist a policy upon the party and then frighten the masses into a support of that policy by such incoherent cries. The dissatisfaction was caused by their own acts, and by their own acts it must be healed.

Was It a Fraud?

The Cecil *Whig* joins issue with us for characterizing the late Congressional nominating convention of the Republican party of this district a fraud, but, strange to say, offers nothing to disprove our statement. It contents itself, as it usually does in all matters, with a long rigmarole of mere twaddle, which neither throws any light upon the question it sets out to discuss, or controverts a single point set up. The whole tenor of the *Whig's* article seems to indicate more a spirit to *rebuke* somebody than an attempt to disprove the fraud. This, of course, amounts to nothing, since it is part of the *Whig's* nature to be forever throwing mud at some one.

"To endorse an obligation and then repudiate it is both dishonorable and impolite." We quote the exact language of the *Whig*, and offer it in defence of the "dissenters," as the *Whig* so flippantly terms them. The adoption of the rule requiring a majority of all the delegations of the district necessary to a choice was an "obligation," mutually agreed upon by the convention, without so much as even a dissenting voice. As an obligation, solemnly adopted, any departure from it was "dishonorable," "impolite," fraudulent, and unworthy the endorsement of honest men. The *Whig* well knows that that rule was rescinded for a *special purpose*, and that purpose was the nomination of Mr. Torbert. His friends had given up all hope of nominating him by fair means; and we were assured by them the day before the convention assembled that, if he was not nominated on the first ballot, his nomination was impossible. In this we see the full extent of the fraud—a fraud unparalleled in the history of any nominating convention, of any party, in this State, and whatever "dishonor" or "impoliteness" there may be in this affair it attaches to the *Whig* and the men who espouse the indecent manner in which the nomination was secured.

If Mr. Torbert's friends were assured that two of the Queen Anne's delegation were favorable to his nomination, why the indecent haste to make the nomination? Why was a postponement refused for one week, for one day, and even for a few hours, when that postponement was asked for solely that all the counties in the district might be represented? Mr. Torbert's friends persistently refused any adjournment, and everything else but the rescinding of the rule prescribing how many votes were necessay to a choice. Their haste in this matter is indicative of their doubt, and another evidence of the corruption to which they prostituted the convention.

The *Whig* says something about "instructed" delegates. We imagine if the *Whig* knew what the instructions were, and how obtained and given, it would keep its mouth. We deem it best that it should, for we have no desire to expose *all* the corruption attendant upon this nomination.

Now that we have heard from the other side, and fully understand the nature of the disproval which it puts in, we more emphatically declare the nomination a swindle, and reiterate our intention of holding ourselves aloof from any participation in the campaign, inasmuch as this is the only means left open to us without compromising personal honor and self-respect. We do not believe that, because we are Republicans, we must swallow *all* the filth which the party, manipulated by a few officials, shall set before us. We did not vote to make the nomination unanimous, and we repudiate it as a scandal upon the party.

WHAT JUDGE GOLDSBOROUGH and his future aspirations has to do with our refusal to endorse Mr. Torbert's nomination is more than we can conceive. We have distinctly stated that our refusal to endorse that nomination is not based upon the Judge's defeat, but upon the manner in which the nomination was secured for Mr. Torbert. Judge Goldsborough has no more to do with our course than the *Whig*, and is entirely innocent of all the insinuations hinted at by that paper. We do not know what Mr. Goldsborough intends to do; we are told, however, that he will vote and work for Mr. Torbert. Surely the *Whig* don't want to visit our "*sins*" upon Judge Goldsborough, when we, and we alone, are responsible for them, and are willing to render an account at any time. The *Whig* has missed its mark in us. We are not a time-serving Republican, and espousing the Republican cause for the sake of office. We are actuated by motives of principle, and it is because of this principle that we intend to hold aloof from "official" nominations unfairly obtained. So the *Whig* and its friends are welcome to bolt whenever our name goes before the people as a candidate for office.

WE WOULD ADVISE THE CECIL WHIG, for the sake of its candidate, to desist from any further attacks upon this paper, at least until after the election. We have no desire to wage a war just at this time, but we assure the *Whig* that one can very easily be brought on. In that event we shall not bridal our tongue or attempt to conceal any of the facts which it would be well to forever remain a secret.

The War in Europe.

We gather from the late despatches from Europe that the Prussian forces have nearly completed the investment of Paris. All the lines of communication with the city have been cut, except, perhaps, the two railroads to Rouen and Tours. These are liable to be closed at any moment.

It is generally believed that, unless a peace or armistice is arranged, Paris must soon fall. Much, however, has been done in the last two weeks, for defence. There are 400,000 armed men within her walls, but of this number not more than 50,000 have had any experience in war. So the force, although large, is unreliable. The citizens are more orderly and resolute. The heroic defences maintained at Strasbourg, Metz and other fortified places, have greatly exhilarated and encouraged those engaged in the defence of Paris. There is considerable fighting around Paris between small bodies of troops in which the French are generally repulsed. They are endeavoring to delay as long as possible the complete investment of the city.

The Government of Defence is making an earnest effort for peace. The despatches upon the subject are so conflicting, however, that it is difficult to say with what prospect of success. An interview is to take place between Jules Favre and Bismarck, and a Tours despatch says Favre has gone to Prussian headquarters.

In a reported interview between a member of the English Embassy at Paris and Bismark, the Prussian Minister said that they must have Metz and Strasbourg as security from France and unless they were surrendered Paris would be bombarded, and even burned, if necessary to enforce the demand of the victors.

Considerable excitement was occasioned at Wilhelmshohe recently by the attempt of a German apprentice to assassinate Napoleon. He was arrested and a loaded pistol found on his person. He boldly declared that the bullet was designed for Napoleon.

The Italian army is quietly and rapidly occupying the Pontifical territory. Rome is invested, and her people are in favor of admitting the national troops, but the priests and zouaves restrain them. The latest advices state that the pope has taken refuge in the Castle of St. Angelo, and that the capitulation of Rome is hourly expected.

Don't Do It.

A communication, elsewhere published, from a gentleman who has conversed quite freely with many Republicans since the adjournment of the Cambridge Convention, discloses the fact that a number of men, who have heretofore "steadily voted the Republican ticket," intend to vote for Col. Hambleton, the Democratic nominee, at the coming election. Several members of the party have signified a similar intention to us—men whom we have always regarded as well grounded in the Republican faith, and whom we have always looked upon as the uncompromising enemies of latter day Democracy.

Such action, on the part of these men, is greatly to be deplored, and will result in incalculable evil to the Republican party. It will not assist, in the least, the rooting out of the corruption in our own party, but will materially aid in breaking it up. It will, it is true, defeat the clique which has constituted itself the care-keepers of the party, but this can be done without resorting to such extreme and unwise measures, and without any serious disaster to the party. It does not follow, that, because, conscientiously, you cannot vote for Mr. Torbert, you must vote for Mr. Hambleton. And yet we think it would still be unwise to vote for Judge Goldsborough. It would but unnecessarily prejudice Mr. Torbert's friends against the Judge, and thus bring on a bitter feud between the members of the party. The proper, and, it seems to us the only rational course for those who disapprove of the nomination, as made, is to abstain from all participation in the canvass and election. Now, we do not advise any one *not* to vote for Mr. Torbert; we appeal only to those who cannot *conscientiously* vote for him to remain at home. If any one thinks they ought to vote for Mr. Torbert we would be the last person in the world to advise them to the contrary. We only want those who will not vote for him not to vote for the Democratic nominee.

DOES THE CECIL WHIG and those whom it serves think they can foist a nomination upon the Republican party and then "whip in" honest men to endorse that nomination by promising to withdraw their "smiles" from a candidate not of the ring at some future time? Such seems to be the idea held out in an editorial in the last issue of that paper. Why, sir, we imagine there are few office-seekers among those refusing to endorse the nomination purporting to have been made at the Cambridge Convention.—The office-seeker would be afraid to risk his popularity by pursuing such a course. The "defectives" are men of principle, true as steel, firmly rooted in the Republican faith, and not of that class of "trading politicians" which the *Whig*, in its ignorance, believes exists in this county. Perhaps the *Whig* will find out after a while that the army of "traders" in this county is very small indeed; and what few there are it may reckon as its warmest friends.

WHEN WE WANT the advice of the Cecil *Whig* editor we will call for it, and until we *do* call we will be much obliged if he will keep his mouth out of our business. We have a mind of our own, are competent to think and act for ourselves, and are fully able to vindicate our course whenever the occasion requires it. We assure the *Whig* that the more it agitates this matter the more harm will grow out of it.

The Editorial Excursion.

Our time having been occupied with oth-matters during the present week, we find it impossible to continue the account of our trip to Niagara. We can only find room for the resolutions, offered by Mr. Ruby and adopted at the conclusion of the trip:

Resolved, 1st, that the thanks of this Association are cordially tendered to the authorites of the Northern Central Railway Company for their extreme kindness in arranging for the Association an excursion trip to Niagara Falls and intermediate points, and for placing us in charge of such polite and attentive gentlemen as Robt. S. Hollins, (who has been Secretary of the Company since its organization,) and S. C. Wilson, Esq., (Telegraphic Superintendent of the entire road) whose unremitting attentions to our comfort have not ceased to the present time; and to Edward S. Young, Esq., General Passenger Agent, for his thoughtful consideration for our comfort on the trip, whereby the weariness of nearly nine hundred miles of rapid railroad travel was entirely obviated.

"2d. That we highly appreciate the generous hospitality of E. B. Parsons, Esq., (and his polite assistant J. White, Jr.,) the proprietor of Watkins Glen, who accompanied us through and explained to us that wonderful spectacle of Nature, and who, upon our return to "Mountain House," handsomely regaled us with pure native wine.

"3d. That our thanks are due to the New Suspension and Goat Island Bridge Companies of Niagara Falls, who kindly permitted us to pass over their bridges free of charge; and to Mr. Thomas Barnett, the venerable proprietor of the Niagara Falls Museum (Canada shore) who generously and gratuitously threw open the doors of his attractive and instructive Museum to the inspection of the members of the Association.

"4th. To the authorities of the city of Watkins for their generous tender of the freedom and hospitalities of the city, presented through John J. Van Allen, Esq., District Attorney of Schuyler county, and which the Association, from want of time to enjoy, were reluctantly compelled to decline.

"5th. To our brother editors and members of the press of Rochester, N. Y., for their kindness in exhibiting to many of the members of the Association the beauties of their city, and the many points of interest surrounding it, making our short stay of five hours a most delightful reminiscence.

"6th. To D. W. Smith, Esq., of Williamsport, Pa., for his hospitality displayed for our gratification en route.

THE PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRACY, like their fellow partisans elsewhere, assent to the 15th Amendment. A meeting of the 15th Ward Democratic Campaign Club was held on Thursday evening, and the chairman of the meeting, Col. Edward Randall, opened the meeting with a speech. According to the report in the city papers, he—

"—— congratulated the audience upon the improved condition of the party, as shown by the result and nominations. No longer do we hear the cry of nigger, nor the shriek of the white man's government. All now acknowledge that the fifteenth amendis a part of the fundamental law of the land, and as good Democrats they were bound to give to that measure the full extent of their protection."

We merely quote this in order to show to the "White Man's Party" here in how full accord they are with the Democratic party of the country.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—We are indebted to the Rev. Samuel Register, President of the Maryland Agricultural College, for a catalogue of this popular institution. The Fall term opened on the 15th of the present month. During the last scholastic year there were 98 students, several of whom were from this county. The college year is divided into two terms, and the cost is $127.50 per term. The Faculty is first-class. As a State institution this college should be sustained. The President is a gentleman to whose direction and guidance every parent may safely entrust his son.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor:—

Mixing among, and conversing with, many good Republicans, who have heretofore voted steadily with the party I find some who have concluded, as they cannot conscientiously vote for Mr. Torbert, to vote for Mr. Hambleton, the Democratic nominee. The arguments of some are, that, personally, they like Mr. Hambleton—others again urge as the cause of their action, they will do so to break up the ring that is seeking to control the Republican party, and a few others argue that Mr. Hambleton, both by age and experience, will make a better representative. Now, I am sorry that such a state of facts exist in our ranks, and I would be rejoiced to see all these divisions healed and the entire Republican party marching in an unbroken column to certain victory. But such is not the case, and it is deeply to be deplored. I fear, if something is not done speedily to check the disaffection, the break will become widespread and result in great injury to the party. Cannot something be done?

That the opposition may not be strengthened by the votes of the Republicans, I think it would be far better for them to cast their ballots for Judge Goldsborough. Although he is not a candidate, it would be more consistent, as good Republicans, to vote for him, who has never been known to falter, than to vote for a political opponent, who holds no opinions or sentiments in sympathy with the Republican party. I think it would be much better for them to throw away votes on Judge Goldsborough than to assist in the election of Mr. Hambleton. I have given these views, hoping to hear some reasons given by those who intend to vote for the opposition candidate, to justify them in this course of action at the polls in November next. A REPUBLICAN.

SEPT. 19th 1870.

DOWN WITH THE DEBT.—The National debt was paid off during August at the rate of half a million dollars a day. During the past six months the daily reduction has been more than $448,000. And during every day since President Grant began his economical administration the debt has been lessened—and with it taxes and other burdens of the people—by more than $300,000. Here are the figures:

Debt decrease during August,	$13,404,325.00
Debt dec. since Mar. 1, 1870,	82,407,226.76
Debt dec. since Mar. 4, 1869,	160,543,109.10

—*Tribune.*

[Correspondence of the UNION.]

Letter from Indian Territory.

A VISIT TO THE INDIANS—THEIR COUNCIL HOUSE—CELEBRATION, DECORATIONS AND DANCES—CAMPING OUT, &C.

SULPHUR SPRINGS,
8th mo., 18th, 1870.

Well, here we are in the land of the Aborigines. Our company consisted of eleven, six ladies and five gentlemen. The American caravan left Seneca at 8 A. M., winding its way among the beautiful wilds of mountain and prairie, till we reached the Indian council-house. Here all the chiefs of the many tribes meet to transact business for the nation. This council house is to the Indians what our capital at Washington is to us, but very inferior in architecture. It is a frame house, with one door in the end, proped up with a stick of wood; is neither lathed or plastered; has no chimneys—only three openings in the top of the roof for the smoke to escape. The furniture consists of a row of benches, formed by the sills, and three copper boilers, in which they prepare the food for these grand occasions.

This is the season for the green corn dance. They cut the corn from the cob, and put it in these large copper boilers, and make a kind of soup which they serve around.—After this repast is over they decorate themselves with false-faces, ingeniously made, of corn husks and gay pieces of ribbon and flannel. The ankle decorations consist of straps of bells (as they term them) which is a piece of leather, two inches wide, thickly set with deer hoofs, which are fastened on by strings run first through the hoof and then through the leather. This strap goes twice around the ankle, above the moccasin. The head chiefs wear neck and shoulder ornaments, made of cloth and beads. Paint and feathers complete their costume. The women wear, on these occasion, dresses trimmed with yellow and red, and a red silk handkerchief on their heads. The dance is merely a hop around and thanking the "Great Spirit" for the plentiful crops with which He has blessed them.

Another dance is the dog dance. The Indians and all others who wish to attend go up to the capital, taking with them a white dog, which they decorate with many colored ribbons for a sacrifice. They then hang the dog and dance round, chanting and making strange noises to the "Great Spirit," after which they cut it down and burn it. The ashes they place in an urn and bury, chanting praises all the time to the "Great Spirit."

Except on these occasions, and when under the influence of liquor, the Indians are a quiet people. We found them very kind and glad to entertain strangers. Their houses are mostly log, daubed with mud, with dirt floors, like their capital. There are sixteen tribes that meet at this capital—Delawares, Peolas, Senecas, &c., &c. They can all speak our language though each tribe has a language of its own. These sixteen tribes are only half civilized; some of them have married whites, which is the only means by which the whites can gain a permanent residence in the Territory. Any white man marrying an Indian woman is entitled to 160 acres of land, and each successive one the same. If he has six he gets 960. Some of the Indian women are very beautiful. All pure Indians have long, heavy, black hair.

Four o'clock, P. M., found us at Sulphur Springs, on the Grand river. There is no hotel at these springs. Persons come with tents and camp out, so as to enjoy the medicinal properties of the water. There were a dozen or more families of invalids here when we arrived. We pitched our tent on the banks of the Grand river, some two or three hundred yards from them, and here we were, in the midst of wolves and deer, but the great camp fires keep them at a distance, and we had one that illuminated the whole surroundings. Here we took our meals and slept. The gentlemen fished, hunted and shot game. We all enjoyed ourselves in various ways. The Indians presented us with melons, &c.; also let us have the use of their canoe. There is only one house at the Springs; that is occupied by an Indian family. The Grand river is rightly named. Its palisades are nearly equal to those of the Hudson. The strata is beautifully blended and shaded. We very much enjoyed the echo. It repeated every thing we said perfectly.

But I must leave you here for the present. To morrow we start for the great prairie.

H.

Reduction of the Debt.

The following table gives the monthly reductions of the debt from the date of President Grant's inauguration till the first of the present month:

1869,	March,	$266,796
"	April,	6,399,070
"	May,	13,384,777
"	June,	16,410,132
"	July,	7,435,744
"	August,	5,604,324
"	September,	7,467,423
"	October,	7,363,882
"	November,	7,571,454
"	December,	4,842,781
1870,	January,	3,933,664
"	February,	6,484,811
"	March,	5,766,394
"	April,	17,464,142
"	May,	14,301,962
"	June,	20,203,772
"	July,	17,034,133
"	August,	13,402,325
Total reduction of debt		155,659,560

Dates of Elections.

For the information of those of our readers who take an interest in the pending Fall elections, we give a list of the States which hold elctions this Autumn, in the order in which they occur, as follows:

Indiana,	Oct.	1	Louisiana,	Nov.	1
Florida,	"	3	Arkansas,	"	1
Mississippi,	"	3	Alabama,	"	5
Iowa,	"	11	New York,	"	8
Ohio,	"	11	Maryland,	"	8
Pennsylvania,	"	11	Massachusetts,	"	8
W. Virginia,	"	27	Illinois,	"	8
Delaware,	Nov.	1	Michigan,	"	8
Missouri,	"	1	New Jersey,	"	8
Minnesota,	"	1	S. Carolina,	"	8
Kansas,	"	1	Wisconsin,	"	8

Elections will also take place in Georgia and Texas, but the time has not been determined upon in either case.

"THIRD DRAWER TO THE RIGHT."—It is related of Von Moltke that when he was officially informed of the declaration of war by France against Prussia, he pointed to his cabinet and said to his secretary, "Third drawer to the right!" The secretary opened it and drew forth a mass of manuscript, which proved to be Von Moltke's plan for the invasion of France, drawn up three years ago.

GOLD closed on Monday at $1.13¾.

PENINSULAR JOTTINGS.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

—The U. S. District Court is in ses Wilmington.

The 14th annual exhibition of the Delawa Horticultural Society was opened on yesterday evening and will close on Friday evening.

CECIL COUNTY.

—Dr. W. J. Evans raised, the past season, 1,235 bushels of oats from 10 acres of ground—an average of 61¾ bushels to the acre.

Poinsett T. Holmes, son of Thos. O. Holmes, near Elkton, was drowned in the St. John's river, near Jacksonville, Fla., recently.

—The census returns show the population of the 4th district to be 2,219; the 5th, 3,646; the 6th, 2,621, and the 9th, 1,564.

KENT COUNTY, DEL.

—Three men escaped from the Dover jail last Thursday night.

—W. J. Lafferty, of Smyrna, was attacked by a colored man near that town on the evening of the 4th, and his carriage demanded.—This being refused, the desperado fired two shots and then fled.

—Eliza Mason, a colored woman, was killed just above the Dover depot on Tuesday evening last by being struck by a locomotive while admonishing some boys she thought in danger.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

—The steamer *Granite State* has been succeeded on the route between Lewes and New York by the *W. W. Coit*.

—The Milford schools are in operation.

Mr. Saml. Sharp has completed and moved into his new carriage factory.

—A collision occurred on the J. & B. R. R. last Wednesday between an extra train and a hand car by which the latter was demolished and the locomotive damaged to the extent of $400.

—The oyster trade has opened at Seaford.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

—Centreville numbers 915 inhabitants—a gain of 61 in ten years.

—Adeline N. Vansant and Wm. D. Fallowfield have been appointed students in the State Normal School, and Ralph R. Beatty an F. E. Parvis students at St. John's College.

—Rev. J. N. Watson, of Kent Island, narrowly escaped death by the premature discharge of a gun a few mornings since. The hammer caught on the doorstep, causing an explosion. A portion of the load entere face.

TALBOT COUNTY.

—The next meeting of the Good Tem Quarterly Association of Talbot will be in Bay Hundred on the 14th of November.

—Simpson Katzenberg has closed out business in St. Michaels and removed to For

—The steamer *Kent Island* is now runn on the route between St. Michaels and Balt more.

—An Amendment celebration is to come of in St. Michaels on the 28th.

—Some scoundrels have been desecrating the graves in the M. E. cemetery of Easton.

THE DEMOCRATS have nominated their candidates for Congress in all the districts of the State, as follows: 1st district, Col, Saml Hambleton; 2nd, Hon. Stevenson Archer; 3rd, Hon. Thos. Swann; 4th, Capt. John Ritchie; 5th, Hon. W. M. Merrick.

WITHIN THE WHOLE RANGE of tonic and alterative medicines known, none is entitled to more consideration than the Peruvian Syrup. In all cases of enfeebled and debilitated constitution it is the very remedey needed. The most positive proof of this can be adduced.

Oak Hall never did such a business as this season. No other Clothing House in Philadelphia could hold half the customers that have bought of Wanamaker & Brown. Some days the sales have amounted to over $15,000 a day.

The Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

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

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20, 1870.

GRAIN—			
Wheat—white, choice	per bu.	140@	145
prime	" "	135@	160
red, choice new	" "	125@	180
prime	" "	112@	121
fair to good	" "	110@	115
Corn—white, good to prime	" "	93@	95
yellow "	" "	85@	90
Rye—good to prime	" "	65@	70
Oats—common to prime	" "	49@	51
EGGS AND POULTRY—			
Eastern Eggs	per doz.	24@	25
Chickens, old	" "	300@	500
FEATHERS—			
Eastern Geese	per lb.	70@	80
BEESWAX—Prime	per lb.	37@	38
POTATOES—			
Peach Blows,	per bus.	45@	50
HIDES AND SKINS—			
Country Dry	per lb.	14@	16
" Green	" "	7@	8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Caution to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon my premises with dog or gun and from crossing my fields. I will rigidly enforce the law against all persons disregarding this notice.

se22-3w.* DR. J. A. McLEAN.

NOTICE.

All persons who are indebted to me for stuff from Bakery, or for Board at camp meeting, will please pay up by the 15th of October, 1870.—Those failing to do so will find their accounts in the hands of an officer, after that time, for I must have what money I have due me.

se22-3w. N. A HUTSON.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED!

WITHOUT QUININE!!

KEENER'S FEVER AND AGUE POWDERS, well known for *fifty* years, are a CERTAIN and PERFECTLY SAFE REMEDY. The GENUINE have "J. C. KEENER" on the inside wrapper.

☞Orders through any Wholesale Druggist in Baltimore will receive prompt attention. Price per pack, 75 cts.

DAVID KEENER, Proprietor,
se22-1m, Baltimore, Md.

Charles R. Thompson
vs.
George W. Townsend.

ORDERED, that the sales made and reported by Charles R. Thompson, Ttrustee for the sale of the mortgaged premises in these proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the third day of October next; *provided* a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Denton, in Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the third day of October next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $400.00. THOS. H. KEMP, Clerk.

True copy:

Test—
THOMAS H. KEMP,
sep8-3w. Clerk.

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