THE JOURNAL.

GEO. T. MELVIN & Z. P. STEELE, Editors.

DENTON, SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 23, 1876.

EX-SEC. STANTON once said to the late Charles Summer: "I tell you, sir, that General Grant can never govern the country."

GENERAL HAMPTON says he will surrender to a corporal of the United States army, but fifty thousand of Chamberlain's constables cannot arrest him.

ACCORDING to General Grant's views of government, it would seem necessary to organize a National Returning Board, in order to protect the country against mobs, etc.

HON. GEO. R. DENNIS, U. S. Senator, says, Tilden will be inaugurated, and that what puts him in such fine spirits is the fact that it is the impression of the longest heads that it will be accomplished peaceably.

THERE are now about one thousand soldiers at Washington, and an effort being made to double that number. All this martial show is useless; the people mean to win their cause, and to do it peaceably and without forcible resistance.

Economy.

Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, in a late message to the legislature of that state recommends the abolition of quite a number of the State officers, which he thinks may be dispensed with; thereby greatly reducing the expense of the administration.

Hampton's Demand.

General Hampton has demanded of Chamberlain that he deliver up to him the great seal of the State and the State House, the public records, and whatever else pertains to the office. Chamberlain says he does not recognize Hampton as Governor and refuses to do so. Hampton is gradually and firmly establishing his authority with the support of the property holders of the State, and is working quietly and by peaceful means with the full determination of exercising the functions of the office to which he has been elected, appealing to the courts for protection in his constitutional action. There is a sedition bill now pending in the legislature of that State punishing any person who offers to set up a government in opposition to Chamberlain's. It would be useless for Chamberlain to raise a conflict unless he could be supported by the United States troops.

The Board of Control and Review.

In the *American Union* of this week a correspondent asks, "by what authority the Board of Control and Review change the assessment of the tax-payer as returned by the Assessors, without summoning into their presence the party thus assessed?" Now, from having read the law upon the subject we are of opinion that the Board is authorized, upon the due examination of the parties concerned or upon *their own* knowledge, to abate or increase the valuation of property returned by the assessors; and as two weeks notice is given, of the meeting of the Board and its duties, it can hardly be presumed, that it is required, or that it is even necessary, to give notice in every individual case where change is to be made.

The latter part of the 26th section of the assessment act says, "each of the said boards is directed and required to examine carefully the several certificates, statements and returns of valuation or of the property claimed to be exempted from valuation and assessment, made by the assessors within their respective jurisdiction, and to correct the said returns of assessable property made to them as aforesaid carefully, by striking therefrom all property which ought not to be valued under the provisions of this act and by adding thereto, and valuing at the proper value, all the property omitted in said returns, which ought to have been included therein, and which may be subject to valuation under the provisions of this act." And further, that the boards have power "to correct any valuation so returned to them respectively, whether any complaint or appeal has been made in relation thereto or not."

Gen. Barlow on the Florida Election.

Gen. Francis C. Barlow, a distinguished New York republican, who was sent to Florida by President Grant to witness the counting of the vote in that State, has written a letter explaining certain points of his recent report on that election which were not quite clear. He says that the total vote on the face of the returns was—Hayes, 24,327; Tilden, 24,287. Certain conditions and deductions were agreed on unanimously by the board, which left it Hayes, 24,287; Tilden, 24,438. Gen. Barlow concurs in the throwing out of Archer No. 2, Friendship, Church and Cambellton precincts, which left the vote—Tilden, 24,002; Hayes, 23,947, or a majority for Tilden of 55. He approves other small changes, but says he is in doubt about the throwing out of Jasper precinct in Hamilton county with its 323 democrat and 185 republican votes. In short, Gen. Barlow concedes that Gov. Tilden was fairly entitled to the electoral vote of Florida, but being a strong partizan he makes the admission grudgingly.—*Balto. Sun.*

Counting the Vote.

On the second Wednesday in February the president of the Senate "will open all the certificates," and "the vote shall then be counted." There will be a larger number of certificates than usual, for the president of the Senate receipts for all returns that come from Florida, Oregon, South Carolina, Rhode Island, and Vermont, in a non-committal way, and does not at present pass judgment upon their validity. The votes will show on their face the following result:

FOR TILDEN.		FOR HAYES.	
Alabama	10	California	6
Arkansas	6	Colorado	3
Connecticut	6	*Florida*	4
Delaware	3	Illinois	21
Florida	4	Iowa	11
Georgia	11	Kansas	5
Indiana	15	*Louisiana*	8
Kentucky	12	Maine	7
Louisiana	8	Massachusetts	13
Maryland	8	Michigan	11
Missouri	15	Minnesota	5
Mississippi	8	Nebraska	3
New Jersey	9	Nevada	3
New York	35	N. Hampshire	5
N. Carolina	10	Ohio	22
Oregon	1	*Oregon*	2
S. Carolina	7	*Oregon*	3
Tennessee	12	Pennsylvania	29
Texas	8	Rhode Island	4
Vermont	1	*S. Carolina*	7
Virginia	11	*Vermont*	5
West Virginia	5	Wisconsin	10
	205		187

The whole electoral vote is properly 369, but here are 592. There are, consequently, twenty-three spurious votes which must be, by some judicial process, considered and rejected. Where does this judicial power lodge, and by what tests shall the true be separated from the false? The whiskey insurrection of Grant, Chandler and Morton claim that it is lodged in the breast of the president of the Senate. That that functionary, by intuitive judgment, unassisted by evidence or advice, shall separate the true from the false. He shall, for example, throw out the return of the single democratic vote from Oregon, throw out also the certificate that gives one vote for Tilden and two for Hayes, which are duly authenticated, and to accept as valid that which shows three votes for Hayes, although the latter is not certified by the Governor. But when the president of the Senate comes to pass upon the votes of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana his judicial faculty is suspended. There he cannot go behind the face of the returns certified by the returning board. The Tilden votes in Louisiana are to be spurious because they are not certified under the broad seal of the State, and the Tilden votes in Oregon are spurious though they *are* certified by the broad seal of the State. This is the judicial function which Mr. Ferry is to exercise in the presence of the Senate, while the House of Representatives is to sit in the galleries, and by resting as passive spectators assent to the soundness of his judicial decree. It would, perhaps, be possible to test the genuineness of the returns from some of the States by the sense of smell; but suppose Mr. Ferry on the day of the count should have a cold in his head?—*Gazette.*

Grant's Insolent Threats.

What are these insolent threats against the majority of the people of the United States which Grant is pouring into the ears of news gatherers, to be sent all over the country?

Up to the time of the election the bloody shirt of the last war was waved in all directions by the tools of Grant; and ever since then the bloody shirt of another threatened war has been waved by the same hands.

Is the country to be forever controlled by this sort of thing? Are the memories of the wars of the past, and the menaces of the war in the future, to be forever used as the means of party success and the cover for political crimes?

Even before it was known that Hayes could be counted in, the new bloody shirt was brought out, and excuses were invented to sustain it. Grant knew what he was about, and his corrupt backers understood what they were about, in this business.

Grant, ignorant and reckless of the Constitution and the laws, and of the political system of the country, and of the popular rights which lie at the basis of republican government, imagines that the American people need to be controlled, like an army, by military force, that disobedience of his orders must be punished, and that even peaceful insubordination is an offence against his authority.

His term is approaching its close, but his insolent threats are growing more obnoxious than ever.—*N. Y. Sun.*

National Corruption.

Is the American plan of representative government coming to an end? Has universal suffrage proved a failure? Is it decreed in the book of fate that the centennial of our nation shall inaugurate its dissolution and decay? Was the Union in as great danger when Lee was marching on Gettysburg as it is to-day? If I were an enemy to the Union; if I desired to see its flag torn to shreds, its honor trailed in the dust, and its name blotted out, I should rejoice at what has been done in Louisiana and pray that the action of Mr. Wells' Returning Board might receive the sanction and support of a national party organization.—*Horace White in the Chicago Tribune.*

Mr. Tilden's Platform Endorsed.

The principal event in Congress today was the adoption by the House of Mr. Hunter's resolution directing the committee on the judiciary to report within twenty days a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting any payment by the United States for damages of any sort whatever growing out of the late war to persons residing in the States lately in rebellion unless the claimants shall clearly prove that they were loyal from the beginning to the end of the war, and never furnished aid to the enemy, either directly or indirectly. The proposed amendment is rather more sweeping than the present law, but the real object sought is to incorporate the prohibition in the Constitution so that it will be more difficult to repeal it. The vote was watched with a good deal of interest as it progressed, and is causing considerable comment. The resolution was adopted —151 to 63. Seventy-four of the affirmatives are Democratic. Nearly all the negative votes were cast by Southern Democrats, who hold that it goes too far and excludes some equitable claims, such as those of literary institutions destroyed by drunken soldiers. Four Northern Democrats voted against it—Cowan, of Ohio; Carr, of Indiana; Ainsworth, of Iowa, and Warren, of Massachusetts. Of the Pennsylvania delegation Cochrane, Collins, Hopkins, Jenks, Packer, Ross, Townsend and Egbert are recorded as not voting. All the rest voted for the resolution.—*Phila. Times.*

Republican Partisans.

The N. Y. *Nation* of last week, speaking of the Louisiana Returning Board, in connection with the Report of the "Republican partisans" sent to the Senate by the President, says:

"Our readers already know that it has flagrantly and impudently disobeyed the law in refusing to fill a vacancy with a Democratic member, and to this, too, the report makes no allusion. A Congressional Committee of seven was sent down to investigate the doings of this very Board after the election of 1874, and the majority, Messrs. Foster of Ohio, Phelps and Potter of New York, and Marshall of Illinois, found that the Board had taken the majority of votes away from one side and given it to the other by 'unjust, arbitrary, and illegal action;' the minority, consisting of Messrs. G. F. Hoar of Massachusetts, William A. Wheeler of New Nork, and W. P. Frye of Maine, found that it had done as described with the votes, but in consideration of its motives, which they thought were good, simply expressed 'emphatic disapprobation of its proceedings,' and 'dissent from the view it took of its own powers and duties,' and pronounced its conduct 'illegal' in 'trying to cure one wrong by another.' To make a report on the recent action of the Returning Board, in which all knowledge of these facts in its history is concealed, and claim confidence for it as for a judicial body whose integrity had never been impeached, it is impossible not to pronounce disingenuous."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Speaking of the Oregon election, the *Nation* says:

"There is no doubt whatever that votes cast for an ineligible candidate are simply wasted; the ballots are always treated like so many pieces of blank paper. The only question of difficulty is whether, after they are thrown out, the defeated candidate comes in or the office remains vacant."

The decisions of the Courts agree in these three points: (1) first, where the voters vote for an ineligible candidate, knowing him to be ineligible, they not only throw away their vote, but the next highest eligible candidate is elected; (2) where the voters do *not* know that the candidate is ineligible, then their vote is simply thrown away, and there is no election; (3) they are *not presumed* to know that a candidate "holds an office of trust or profit," but they *are* presumed to know whether, *if* he holds such an office, he is, or is not, ineligible under the Constitution.

If, of those who voted for Watts, a number equal to his majority over Cronin knew him to be Postmaster, then their voting for him elected Cronin and they have nobody to blame for it but themselves. VINDEX.

Wade Hampton's Address.

The *N. Y. Herald*, referring to Wade Hampton's inaugural address, says:

"Governor Hampton could not have been expected to "speak with bated breath" on such an occasion, and he will be better able to restrain and control the passions of his people and keep them within the limits of the law by letting them see how fully he shared their indignation. There can be no doubt that he has acquired such a moral ascendancy over the citizens of South Carolina that their would be no substantial opposition to his government if the Federal troops were withdrawn. He is able to preserve peace, maintain order and tranquilize the State from the instant that the right of local self-government is respected. No intelligent observer can doubt that every South Carolina interest would be promoted under an administration so wise, just and considerate as his certainly would be if outside elements of disturbance were taken away."

The Deep-Laid Plot of the Desperate Politicians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The *Capitol* of this morning republishes from the *Sun* the Washington letter published on Dec. 15, and in connection therewith has a leading editorial article, from which we quote as follows:

"We republish from the New York *Sun* a double-leaded communication from Washington, that we ask our readers to consider as something more than mere speculation. It is a a settled plan resolved on by the Republican leaders, and was discussed in caucus before being determined on. We have this information from a source we are not at liberty to question. These men mean mischief, and as they have the means at hand and the courage to employ them, it is well for the country to be prepared for the worst.

"To this we may add some information not included in this report to the *Sun*. It is to the effect that, a caucus since held, the rather startling discovery was made that there was no law that required the Senate to select one of its own members to preside over its deliberations in case of the death, resignation, or disability of the Vice-President. On the contrary, as the Vice-President, the constitutional presiding officer, is not a Senator, and the law that authorizes the election of a clerk and other officers of that body being ample for the emergency, the reason favors the election of one not a member of the body to preside over its deliberations. To this view of the situation not a dissenting voice was heard, and it was determined that in case of any popular disturbance calling for short prompt action, that Grant should be elected, to the vacancy, which would make him President of the United States until his successor was duly inagurated,

"This is a deep-laid scheme by desperate men bold enough to attempt its execution. It means revolution, or rather that *coup d'etat* necessary to close up and perfect the revolution that has been in progress the last eight years. If returning Boards, made of creatures dependent upon the Administration at Washington are to determine the selection of a President in States where the constituency of Legislatures and the Governors are to be found only at the national capital, and all held in working order by bayonets, self-government has ceased to exist."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Grant's Condition.

The following timely remarks are taken from the leading columns of the *Springfield Republican*:

"We get evidence of Gen. Grant's violent private talk in so many, and often so direct, ways that we are obliged to believe that he has not been altogether misrepresented. Some of his authorized speech is so absurd and partisan, not to say passionate, that it lends credence to the more violent and threatening talk that is circulated in private channels, and indirectly gets into the papers. Some of this class of sayings are, that he doesn't care a damn for the Supreme Court of South Carolina; that if Congress impeaches him he would transfer that body to Fortress Monroe; that New York city is a hot-bed of rebellion, and that he would bombard the place if they don't look out, and other similar wild threatenings, of course, there is no explanation of such language from a man in the President's position, save that he is not wholly in his right mind. These things must be said under fret and provocaton, and when he is off his balance."

"This is perfectly just and correct in every respect save in attributing the President's derangements to fret and provocation. The real cause is liquor. We learn that the men engaged in the conspiracy to make Hayes President by the Returning Boards of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and by having the President of the Senate pass finally upon the electoral certificates without allowing any voice or part to the House of Representatives, are careful to keep Grant in a state of alcoholic excitement for fear that if he should get sober he would go back upon their plot.

It would be an interesting climax to our Centennial year if the people of the United Stats should have a President made for them by a dozen scoundrels in these Returning Boards, and one drunkard in the White House enforcing the decrees of the scroundrels.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Demonstration.

The Philadelphia *Times* of Tuesday last has the following to say of the meeting of the leading merchants of New York a few days since:

"The business men are moving in the interest of good government, the purity of the ballot and the peace of the country. The meeting in New York, the other day took place without any flourishing of trumpets, and every effort has been made to belittle it, but the gathering of representative men in the parlor of William E. Dodge has made an impression too profound to be counteracted by the small talk of politicians. It was not to further the purposes of either party or the claims of any candidate with reference to the Presidency that these gentlemen came together; their single object was the peaceable and equitable settlement of the questions now disturbing the country, already causing business depression and breeding fears of impending disaster to the nation. As Mr. Dodge expressed it, there was an interchange of views "solely with a view to such an honest settlement of the difficulty as would command respect in every quarter." Republicans and Democrats were about equally represented, and such men as Morris K, Jessup, John J. Cisco, Wm. Walter Phelps, Howard Potter, John Jacob Astor, Rob't Lenox Kennedy and John A. Stuart were among those in attendance. The voice of such men in New York and other cities will not be unheeded by the politicians, if it is frankly, fearlessly uttered. That it will be so uttered we have no doubt, and the time has arrived when it should be heard. The people will wait with anxiety for the results of the similar conference on a larger scale which is expected to take place in our sister city within the next few days.

Presidential Recognition.

In one of the late interviews with the President he is said to have remarked, with his usual statesmanlike perspicuity and soldier-like regard of duty, that whoever is formally declared "by the President of the Senate" to have been elected he (the President) will recognize. It is possible that Gen. Grant means well, but his military education has not given him opportunity or disposition to become familiar with civil duties. He does not seem even to keep up with events transpiring under his own eyes. He ought to know that his own party leaders in the Senate itself are no longer disposed to insist upon the rights which have been claimed for it to count, though its presiding officer, the electoral vote. The old idea, instilled into him by his bull-dozers, that the President of the Senate has the right to count the vote regardless of the will of Congress, is now understood even by his own party to be played out. But Gen. Grant has not yet discovered the fact, and seems disposed to fight it out on that line all the winter. It might be well to introduce into West Point a department of political and civil affairs, so that if we must have military men hereafter at the head of the government they may have some faint idea of the difference between the command of an army and civil administration.—*Balto. Sun.*

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—white, choice	$138@142
" red, choice	140@148
Corn—white good to prime	53@57
" yellow	58@59
Oats,	35@38
Rye,	70@72

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.—A cook stove, in good order, nearly new. Apply to this office.

THE BRICK HOTEL

DENTON, MARYLAND.

THE subscriber adopts this method of informing the public that he has leased the Brick Hotel, in Denton, and furnished the same in a good and substantial manner for the accommodation of guests. His table will at all times be supplied with the best the market can afford. His servants are attentive and obliging.

THE STABLES

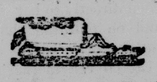
are supplied with an abundance of food for horses, and with careful and reliable hostlers. He also keeps horses and carriages for hire; and will send persons to any place in the county or elsewhere they may desire to go.

He hopes by a close application to his business to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

dec23-y. JAMES MELVIN.

Maryland Steamboat Co.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



ON and after Wednesday, December 27th, 1876, the Steamer

CHAMPION,

will leave Pier 3, Light Street, Foot of Camden, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M. (weather permitting) for Clora's Point, Wallack's, Cambridge, Chanceller's Point, Sherman's, Oxford, Double Mills and Easton. Arriving at Cambridge at 1.30, and Easton at 5 o'clock, P. M.

On the return trip, will leave Easton every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 7 o'clock, A. M., Sherman's at 9, Cambridge 10, Clora's Point 11.30 A. M.; arriving in Baltimore at 5 o'clock P. M.

And on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS will leave same pier at 7 o'clock, A. M., for St. Michael's Miles River Ferry, [Easton] direct. On the return trip, will leave Miles River Ferry at 12 o'clock noon; arriving in Baltimore at 5 o'clock P. M.

NOTE. The last night trip of the Highland Light for the season, will be down FRIDAY, Dec. 22d and up SATURDAY, 23d. This trip will be extended to Denton and the usual landings, and will be the last Denton trip of the Season.

FREIGHTS SOLICITED AT LOW RATES.

dec23-tf.

ALL THE NEWS!

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES,

A FIRST-CLASS, INDEPENDENT MORNING NEWSPAPER,

Universally quoted as the ABLEST AND BEST NEWSPAPER EVER PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA. It contains all the LATEST NEWS, including Associated Press Telegrams, Special Telegrams and Correspondence from all points of interest, full and ACCURATE LOCAL REPORTS and FEARLESS EDITORIAL DISCUSSIONS of ALL CURRENT TOPICS. It is a FIRST-CLASS LIVE NEWSPAPER in every respect.

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TIMES BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

Notice.

I have the books for the collection of Taxes for the fourth Election District of Caroline County, can be seen at Preston on Saturdays unless otherwise engaged. Early payments respectfully requested.

E. MADISON TOWERS,
Col. 4th Elec. Dist.

nov25-tf

Excelsior!

New! Nobby! Cheap!

STYLISH! FASHIONABLE! CHEAP!

ARE OUR MAMMOTH STOCK OF GOODS.

Comfortable, Elegant, Convenient,

OUR STORE ROOMS.

EXCELSIOR! OUR MOTTO.

WE claim the people's patronage for the following reasons, and they shall judge whether they are just and true, viz

We buy the best goods we can get at the price.
We buy for cash only, and get the lowest price.
We buy only from Manufacturers and Importers,
We guarantee at city prices or less, never more.
You can get suited in everything at our store and thus save annoyance of shopping around.
We discharge a clerk at once, when not pleasant, polite and accommodating to all races and conditions
We study our patrons' comfort and profit as well as our own.

EVERY DEPARTMENT COMPLETE.

Ladies' Dress Goods of all Kinds, Colors and Qualities.

Cloaks, Sacques, Shawls, and Wraps of all kinds. Ladies' and Misses' Vests and Pants, in all qualities; Night-Dresses, Chimise, Child's Dresses, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Ties, &c., &c.

FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS,

In magnificent qualities at about one half city price, for Ladies and Children. Ladies and Gents Seal-Skin Caps, genuine article at $1.50, $2.25, $3.00, only about half price.
GENTLEMENS' CLOTHS and CASSIMERES. BOYS and YOUTHS CASSIMERES. Also READY-MADE CLOTHING, so that we can suit everybody.
GENTS' and BOYS' Scarlet and White Underwear, DRESS SHIRTS, GLOVES in Fur, Kid, Cloth and Berlin. NECK WEAR of every style. All our goods in latest and nobbiest style and best prices.
KERSEYS, FLANNELS, TABLE LINENS, Towels, Table and Piano Covers, White and Gray Blankets, If you don't say they are cheap, you shall not buy them.

Carpets! Carpets! Oil Cloths! Oil Cloths!

In all qualities and city price guaranteed as we bought from the Manufacturers.

We extend our sincere thanks for the kind words and patronage we daily receive.

When we prove ourselves unworthy discard us.

☞ Until then, help us in our efforts; we pledge ourselves to do the best we can in every respect for you. ☜

J. J. JUMP & CO.

Easton, Dec. 2, 1876.

Order Nisi.

Charles H. Gibson, Att'y for the Workingmen's Permanent Building and Loan Association of Talbot County
vs.
Robert J. Lank and wife.

In the Circuit Court for Caroline county, In Equity.

ORDERED that the sales made and reported by Charles H. Gibson, Attorney of the Workingmen's Permanent Building and Loan Association of Talbot County, for the sale of the real estate mentioned in the proceedings in the above cause, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the fifteenth day of February next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in Caroline County once in each of three successive weeks before the 20th day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1365.00. JOHN W. TEMPLE, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
dec16-3w. JOHN W. TEMPLE, Clerk.

HOW LAND-RENTERS MAY BECOME LAND-OWNERS.

The communications on the subject of Small Farms, which have lately appeared in the DENTON JOURNAL, together with my own observation, have convinced me of the great importance of devising a plan by which the hard-working land-renters may become land-owners.

To meet this demand, Mr. Ridgely has concluded to add this as a new feature to the real estate business, and has referred to me, as his agent and attorney, the special conduct of this branch. Pains have been taken to elaborate such a plan as will enable every industrious man to have a home of his own.

Several hundred of these small farms will be offered averaging in size ten acres.

TERMS.

On farms of ten acres, ten years will be given,—payment for only one acre a year being required.

I shall be glad to furnish full particulars to such as desire to avail themselves of these advantages.

GEO. T. MELVIN.
Denton, Dec. 16, 1876. ATTORNEY.

Notice to Creditors.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, Md., letters testamentary on the personal estate of

CALEB PALMER,

late of Caroline county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of June next, 1877, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. LUCRETIA PALMER,
dec16-3w. Adm'r. of Caleb Palmer, dec'd.

Order Nisi.

Charles H. Gibson, Att'y for the Workingmen's Permanent Building and Loan Association of Talbot County
vs.
Owen Jones and Annie E. Jones, his wife.

In the Circuit Court for Caroline County. In Equity.

ORDERED, that the sales made and reported by Charles H. Gibson, Attorney of the Workingmens Permanent Building and Loan Association of Talbot County, for the sale of the real estate mentioned in the proceedings in the above cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the fifteenth day of February next; provided a copy of this order shall be published in one newspaper published in Caroline county, for three successive weeks before the 20th day of January next.

The report shows the amount of sales to be $932.00. J. W. TEMPLE, Clerk,

True Copy—Test:
dec16-3w. J. W. TEMPLE. Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at his residence, in Tuckahoe Neck, on

THURSDAY, 28th of December, 1876,

all of his Stock, Farming Implements, etc. His stock consists of

One Good Horse,

for the farm and road; One pair Mules, of good size; among the cattle there are 3 good Milch Cows, two of which will be fresh the coming Spring; a fine young Blooded Bull; one pair good work Oxen.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

consisting of one Farm Wagon, one Ox-cart, one good Dearborn, two Wheat Reapers, Wheat Rake, Grain Fan, one Corn Sheller, Grindstone, Plows, Harrows, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Forks, Plow Harness of all kinds, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms Made Known on Day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS EATON.
H. IRWIN, Auct. [dec16-2w.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

VERY CHEAP AT

J. L. STEIMEN'S.

COATS,
PANTS,
VESTS,
UNDER GARMENTS.

Call at his extensive Clothing Store, in the McNeal building, on Dover Street, Easton, Md. [dec2-y.

P. F. THOMAS. J. F. BATEMAN.

Thomas & Bateman,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

EASTON, MD.

OFFICE ON WASHINGTON STREET. [dec2-y.

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