THE JOURNAL.

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

DENTON, SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 13, 1877.

THE popular vote of the country at the late presidential election was 8,443,312. Tilden's majority was 260,-183.

Logan "Counted In"

"Gen. John A. Logan has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Illinois, to serve for the full term of six years from the 4th of March next."—*Union.*

We are rather inclined to doubt this statement. Mr. Logan has been *nominated* by the republican members of the Illinois Legislature, but has not been re-elected. We hope Bro. Emerson will not "count him in," until he realy is elected.

Illinois Democracy.

One of the resolutions adopted at a late meeting of the Democracy of Illinois is as follows:

"That we have entire confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of Congress, and of the people, and that in this great emergency they will rise above party, maintain the right and sustain constitutional liberty, and that Congress will fairly and impartially determined the result of the late Presidential election in such a manner as will comand the confidence and support of all good citizens."

An Unobserved Law.

In obedience to the State Constitution which went into effect previously to the meeting of the Legislature in 1865, and in conformity with a recommendation of the then acting Governor, the Legislature passed an act, March 24, 1865, providing for the registration of births, marriages and deaths. By reference to the records in the Clerk's office, we find that this law has been, with a few exceptions, entirely unobserved. As we think this a matter of much interest and importance, not only to this, but to every other community, we commend it to the attention of our readers. Section 1, of the law directs that the Clerks of the Circuit Courts shall receive and record the date of every birth, place of birth, the name of the child, its sex and color, the names of the parents, the occupation of the father, the residence of the parents and the date of the record. That they shall receive and record all marriages, etc. That they shall receive and record the date of every death, the name of the deceased, the sex, color, condition, age, residence, occupation, place of death, place of birth, names and place of residence of parents, disease or cause of death, place of burial and date of record.

Section 3, directs, that parents shall give notice to the Clerk of every birth and death happening in their house; that the eldest person next of kin shall give notice of the death of his kindred, the keeper of a prison, hospital, almshouse or other public institution, shall give notice of every birth and death happening among the persons under his charge; the person solemnizing or performing the marriage ceremony shall give such notice; any such person neglecting or refusing to give such notice for the space of six months after a birth, marriage or death, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five dollars.

The act further provides that physicians having attended persons in their last illness shall, when requested within fifteen days after the decease of such person, forthwith furnish information of the duration of the last sickness, etc. That every sexton, coroner, undertaker or other person having charge of the obsequies or funeral rites preliminary to the interment of the body of a stranger or friendless person, shall forthwith obtain and return to the clerk of the county or city in which the death occurred; any person neglecting or refusing to make such return within one month thereafter shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars.

The act further provides that the records made in the Clerk's office, relative to births, marriages and deaths shall be *prima facie* evidence in legal proceedings of the facts recorded.

That it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Circuit Courts to enforce by suit in the name of the State the recovery of forfeitures and penalties imposed by this act.

The reasons for making such a law, and the importance of having it complied with, are obvious. Often in establishing the fact of marriage, etc., considerable time and money are spent in collecting evidence to prove what these records would show. And, sometimes, parties whose evidence would prove such facts, die, thus destroying all proof without some such registry; hence its value.

The Lesson of Louisiana.

On the Southern election difficulties, the Philadelphia *Times* of Wednesday makes the following remarks:

"The events which transpired in Louisiana yesterday are significant far beyond the practical inauguration of the Tilden State government and judicial authority in that long-plundered and distracted Commonwealth. The people who gave Mr. Nicholls ten thousand majority at the polls in November; assembled with quiet but fearful earnestness, to put into their proper official trusts those who had been called by an overwhelming vote to administer their government. They had to brave all the organized power of the State authorities, and, as they feared, all the power of the national government, but they came in the name of the law to restore a tempest-tossed community to order and peace by the law and in severe obedience to its mandates. How far they succeeded, and by what means they achieved their success, our full special and general reports from New Orleans fully explain. The day closed with the Nicholls administration in undisputed possession of the police of the city, of the courts and practically the recognized and lawful government of the State. True, the carpet-bag pretender, Packard, is in possession of the State House, surrounded by a few trembling miserable men who could be swept away by any demonstration that seriously threatened an attack upon them, but the friends of the supremacy of an honest ballot resorted to no violence, and it is evident now that they make no miscalculation in assuming that a day or two at the latest must utterly and forever dissipate the whole carpet-bag dynasty, unless the bayonets of the Federal army shall interfere to protect them. Governor Nicholls published a proclamation yesterday that breathes the most patriotic tone, and it may now be accepted as reasonably certain that there will be no violence in the dying throes of the most disgraceful and despotic political domination that ever cursed any country. It is not doubted that the lawful authority of Governor Nicholls will be speedily recognized by a majority of the Legislature as returned even by the Kellogg return board, if there shall be no coercive measures adopted by President Grant, and it is not now certain that the power of the Federal bayonets would be sufficiently potential to hold the Legislature from disowning the Packard usurpation. It is knownthat ex-Governor Warmoth is preparing to lead a revolution within the Kellogg party against the palpable Kellogg election frauds, and the recognition of Nicholls by all the departments of authority and by a large majority of those who voted against him, is now assured unless there shall be some unexpected folly committed by the Tilden leaders or some inconceivable revolutionary measure adopted by the President.

—Such is the history of an eventful day in Louisiana; but the pointed lesson for the country is in the official dispatch of Secretary Cameron sent last evening to General Augur, commander in New Orleans. The repeated and importunate cries for "more troops" from Packard and his fellow-pretenders called a protracted Cabinet consultation yesterday, and the result of it was that General Augur was instructed to notify all lawless organizations to desist from any disturbance of the peace, but, added the War Minister, '*keeping in mind the fact that this order has no reference to the recognition of either of the claimants for Governor or either Legislature.*' This is notice to Packard that his cause can no longer be sustained by the national administration and that he must bow to the sovereign will of the people of Louisiana. It is a repetition of the policy that surrendered Florida to the verdict of her own people, after exhaustive efforts to fasten another carpet-bag government upon her by fraud, and it leaves the whole gang of Kellogg plunderers without any other support than the feeble following they can rally from their own now hesitating confederates. A month ago Secretary Cameron seemed to consider it a matter of amusement to have his bayonets gleam from the doors of the South Carolina Capitol, to inaugurate a Governor and Legislature that nobody believed to have been elected. In that State the electoral vote was practically free from dispute, and the revolutionary intervention of the administration was intended as a lesson to the country that the might of the sword was to settle the Presidential election; but gradually the omnipotence of honest public opinion reached even the arrogant Cabinet Ministers, and Florida, whose electoral vote is in doubt, was allowed to inaugurate a full Tilden administration and Legislature, and now Louisiana will do the same without the sword being drawn to hinder the victory of justice. Mr. Secretary Cameron is evidently a wiser man to-day than he was a few weeks ago, and it is evident that he has at last learned the lesson that law and honesty have some rights which even Cabinet Ministers are bound to respect. Slowly but surely the Presidential problem is reaching a just solution, and the law and peace will triumph in the vindication of the purity and majesty of free government."

Beppet; May Duel.

The Baltimore *Gazette* has the following to say of the late duel which took place near Slaughter's station on the Md. & Del. Rail Road, between James Gordon Beuuett' proprietor of the New York *Herald*, and Frederick May:

"When Dr. William May, of New York, brother to Frederick May, came to Baltimore, after the cowhiding of James Gordon Bennett, he requested Dr. Frederick May to meet a friend of Mr. Bennett, who had a communication to present to him. Dr. Frederick May returned to New York with Dr. William May, and on Friday night he met Mr. S. Howland Robbins, of New York' who presented a challenge to mortal combat on behalf of his principal, which Dr. May promptly accepted, and said that as it was the prerogative of the challenged to select the weapons, he would select sabres. Mr. Robbins replied that sabres would give Mr. May a great advantage over Mr. Bennett, his physical strength being so much greater, and that May could tie his left hand behind him and get the better of Mr. Bennett in such a contest. Dr. May replied that he had come on a mission of importance and not to indulge in child's play, and as Mr. Robbins objected to sabres he would give him the selection of weapons. Mr. Robbins then named pistols, and the distance of twelve paces was selected. Mr. Robbins wished the fight to take place in Canada, but to this Dr. May objected. Mr. Robbins said they had no friends South, and Dr. May replied that they had no friends North, and he proposed as a compromise the State of Delaware, which was acceded to, and the vicinity of Clayton station was named as an eligible site for the duel. Dr. Frederick May and Dr. Tilghman left Baltimore on Sunday night, and proceeded to Wilmington, when on Monday morning with their principal, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Robbins and his surgeon, they took the Delaware railroad for Marydell station. Here they disembarked and proceeded to the Maryland and Delaware state line, when preparations were made for the duel. The preliminaries being arranged, Dr. May gave the word. As he uttered slowly "one" both men raised their pistols (duelling, with hair triggers) and fired almost simultaneously' Accounts differ as to the result of this interchange of shots. Some say Mr. May was shot in the arm, and some say he was not, but the best informed believe that he received a flesh wound in the arm, but that the parties agreed to conceal the fact in order to give the authorities of Delaware or Maryland less incentive to prosecute for violation of the law. After the interchange of shots Mr. Bennett's second stated the honor of his principal had been vindicated and he was satisfied. There were a few words of a private character passed between the seconds and their principals, after which Mr. May and Mr. Bennett advanced toward each other, shook hands and parted with amicable feelings restored between them. The May party proceeded to Dover, where they remained through the night, Dr. Fred May and Dr. Tilghman coming on to Baltimore yesterday evening at 8.10 o'clock. It is stated they were accompanied by Frederick May, of New York, but this report could not be verified. A third gentleman got out of the cars with them at the depot and it is presumed that this was Mr. May.—If so his friends are endeavoring to keep his presence in Baltimore secret for fear that he may be arrested.

A Letter Respecting Tom paine.

Messrs. Editors:—In the last number of the *Christian Statesman*, a very able journal I hope you sometimes see, I find an article from Bishop Coxe, of the Episcopal Church, which contains a letter from a member of the Society of Friends which gives the most direct testimony respecting his closing life that I have seen. Your readers will, I think, be impressed by it.

"When some indiscret persons lately attempted to obtain admission for a bust of Mr. Paine 'into Independence Hall,' it called forth remonstrances even from those who would have been least expected to oppose the measure. The following letter was addressed to the editor of the *Tribune*, by a member of the Society of Friends:

"Sir—I am much please with your editoral, *Thomas Paine's Bust.* In the journal of Stephen Glellet, a noted and most worthy minister of the Society of Friends, I find the following record, made in the Fall of 1809:

"I may not omit recording here the death of Thomas Paine. A few days previous to my leaving home on my last religious visit, on hearing that he was ill and in a very destitute condition, I went to see him, and found him in a wretched state, for he had been so neglected and forsaken by his pretended friends that the common attentions to a sick man had been withheld from him. The skin of his body was in some places worn off, which greatly increased his sufferings. A nurse was provided for him, and some needful comforts were supplied. He was mostly in a state of stupor, but some thing that had passed between us had made such an impression upon him that some time after my departure he sent for me, and on being told I was gone from home he sent for another Friend. This induced a valuable friend, (Mary Toscoe,) who had resided in my family and continued at Greenwich during a part of my absence, frequently to go and take some little refreshments suitable for an invalid.—Once when she was there, three of his deistical associates came to the door, and in a loud, unfeeling manner said: 'Tom Paine, it is said you are turning Christian, but we hope you will die as you lived;' and then went away. On which, turning to Mary Roscoe, he said 'You see what miserable comforts they are.' Once he asked her if she had read any of his writings, and on being told she had read but very little of them he inquired what she thought of them adding, 'From such a one as you I expect a correct answer.' She told him when very young, his 'Age of Reason' was put into her hands, but that the more she read it the more dark and distressed she felt, and she threw the book in the fire. 'I wish all had done as you.' He replied; '*for if the devil has ever had any agency in any work, he has had it in my writing that book.*' When going to carry him some refreshments, she repeatedly heard him uttering the language, 'Oh, Lord,' 'Lord God,' or 'Lord Jesus have mercy upon me.'

'Thus the poor infidel, wretched in body and mind, received at the last his only ministrations of comfort from hands prompted by hearts filled with the love of the Lord Jesus whom he had denied and reviled.

Very truly, &c.,

W. H. Ladd."

Brooklyn, 3d month, 25th day, 1876."

In another number of the *Christian Statesman* I will (D. V.) continue my remarks on this subject. A. C. C.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:—Whatever may be the causes that operate so disastrously upon the prosperity of this nation at present, I think the most severe amongst them are some which bear directly upon the interests of agriculture. The great body of American citizens are farmers, and whatever allures them away from their farms to the towns and cities will be in the end, a disadvantage to all concerned. We are suffering greatly from an *unequal distribution of the labor of the country.* Thousands have been flocking from the farms to the manufactories and workshops, which have, under the unnatural stimulants that our political quackery has provided, become overgrown and overcrowded. There are two causes for this: (1.) Labor is there better paid. (2.) Life there is more social. Give these advantages to our country homes and they will be preferred by most of our plain people to a residence in the city. Now cannot this be done? I think it can to a greater extent than is generally supposed. I believe that if the laboring population in the agricultural districts could have a direct interest in the land itself, or become land owners, their condition would be greatly improved. A gentleman with whom I was conversing not long since said, (what anybody knows to be true,) that most of the farms in Caroline county are much too large. If the owners could be induced to sell off one half of each to industrious laboring men, in 10 or 20 acre fruit and truck farms, asking only the present moderate prices, and giving 10, 15 or 20 years to pay for it in, all parties would be benefitted.—The present owner would find that one-half his land, by being better farmed, would produce as much as all does now,—and the laborer by becoming owner would get the benefit of all improvements and secure a home for his family. Can not this be done? Are there not some land-owners who would be willing to do this? And are there not some laboring men who would be glad of such an opportunity? If so the county would be benefitted by bringing them together.

OBSERVER.

GENERAL GRANT threatens to proclaim martial law in the District of Columbia in view of the congressional interference with his police commissioners. But we think he will hardly dare to carry out his threat. This would alarm many who have supported his military programme thus far. It would be rather too much like the preliminary step to a *coup d'etat.* But after all the declaration of martial law would be a small affair. The presence of the troops in Washington, and the military telegraph running from the White House to the barracks, give him the substance of martial law without the formality and the name. As Grant's term draws to a close he gets more and more savage and irritable. He hates terribly to give up his power and patronage, and sink back into his original insignificance, and this may lead him to do some act of signal violence and lawlessness. But he will not declare martial law in the District of Columbia.—*Balto. Gazette.*

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

Leasure Hours.

We have received the January number of the LEISURE HOURS, a handsome mammoth 16 page (64 columns) family paper, filled with the choicest literature—serial and short stories, sketches, poetry, wit, humor, &c., &c. It is entertaining, amusing and instructive, and is one of the cheapest papers—the amount and quality of matter considered—that we have seen. The price is $1.20 per year, including as premium a genuine fine-line steel engraving' called the "The Mitherless Bairn," printed on 22x28 plate paper, which the publishers claim is superior in point of merit and attractiveness to any premium ever offered by any other paper in this country, and is alone worth the money asked for both.

The publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 163 William st., New York, authorize us to say, that in order to introduce the paper in this vicinity they make a special offer to every one of our readers to send them the paper—a "trial trip" of four months, post paid, commencing with the January number—for 25 cents.

Our readers who avail themselves of this offer will, I am certain, thank us for having called their attention to it. The publishers of LEISURE HOURS would like to employ some one in every place to canvass for this paper. [Jan13-4t.

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

PERDUE KEETS,

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 15th day of June next, 1877, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. JOHN W. CARROLL,

jan13-3w. Adm'r of Perdue Keets, dec'd.

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

JACOB R. ANDREW,

late of Caroline county dec'd. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of June next, (1877,) or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. MANLIUS P. HUTCHINSON,

jan13-3w. Ex'r of Jacob R. Andrew, dec'd.

BLACKSMITHING,

AT LOW PRICES.

John T. Comegys.

I AM STILL engaged in the Blacksmith business at the old stand, but have discontinued Wheelwrighting altogether, and continue the Blacksmith business only.

I still continue at my old prices for Horse Shoeing.

Plain Shoeing $1.00
With Steel Toes 1.25

I have also the sole right of E. T. Burton's Subsoil Pulverizing plow, for the 3rd, 4th and 5th Districts. This attachment can be attached to any plow at a cost of only $5. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JNO. T. COMEGYS.

jan13-y. Denton, Md.

Order of Ratification.

Wm. C. Satterfield and George H. Moore, trading as Satterfield & Moore

vs.

Thomas C. Jones and William Jones, Executors of Thomas Jones, deceased.

Petition for reference. Order of reference. Award filed.

In the Orphans' Court for Caroline County.

ORDERED this 9th day of January, 1877, that the award made and filed by the referees, to whom the matter in controversy between the parties to the above entitled cause was referred for arbitration, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 15th day of February next, (1877,) provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in Caroline county once in each of three successive weeks prior to the said 15th day of February 1877.

True copy—Test;

JAS. B. STEELE,

jan13-3w. Register of Wills.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, at the suit of William T. Kelley, and to me directed, against the goods, lands and tenements of Charles Christie, I have seized and taken in execution, and will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court House door, in the town of Denton, on

TUESDAY, the 6th day of Feb,

1877, between the hours 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate to wit:

All the right, title, claim and interest of the said Charles Christie, at law and in equity, of, in and to all that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Fourth Election District of Caroline county, called and known as

"Huntington,"

and lying on the west side of a road leading from Preston to the mouth of Hunting Creek, adjoining the lands of William H. Stafford, James H. Holmes and William Wheelington, containing

35 Acres, more or less,

being the same land conveyed by William T. Kelley and Julia J., his wife, to the said Charles Christie, bearing date the 26th day of March, 1872, and recorded in Liber T. H. K., No 31, folios 523 and 524, one of the land record books for Caroline county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles Christie and will be sold on the above named day to pay and satisfy said writ, debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

REYNOLDS Y. COLLINS,

jan13-tds. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of 4 writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, one at the suit of James L. Payne, 2at suit of James Walsh, use of James L. Payne, and one at suit of James L. Payne, assignee of John W. Dudley, and to me directed, against the goods, lands and tenements of Edward Walsh, I have seized and taken in execution, and will sell at public auction, in front of the Court House door, in the town of Denton, on

TUESDAY, the 6th of Feb. 1877,

between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title, claim and interest of the said Edward Walsh of, in and to all that tract, part of tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Fourth Election District of Caroline county, State of Maryland, and on the county road leading from Harmony to Potter's Landing, adjoining the lands of Thomas Y. Griffith, Charles H. Todd and James S. Griffith, being part of a tract of land called

"Mount Washington,"

now occupied by Edward Walsh. It being the same property mentioned and fully described in a deed dated on the 29th day of November, 1862, from Sybel J. Wentworth to Ester Archer, recorded in Liber T. H. K., No. 25, folio 20, one of the Land Record Books for Caroline county, reference being had thereto will appear, containing

43 1-2 Acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward Walsh and will be sold on the above named day to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy said writ, debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

REYNOLDS Y. COLLINS,

jan13-tds. Sheriff.

THE GAZETTE,

1877 BALTIMORE. 1877

Encouraged by the public appreciation of the effort to make a first-class independent journal, the Publisher of THE GAZETTE has perfected such arrangements as will maintain its present standing in advance of any other newspaper in Baltimore. The fearless and aggressive tone of its editorial comments will be continued, and the variety of its reading matter will be an additional attraction to the general reader. It will be INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS and NEUTRAL IN NOTHING, and will unsparingly denounce the wrong and commend the good, no matter what men or party may be affected by its action. Its constantly increasing corps of special correspondents includes able representatives at all the prominent news centres in the country, who will keep its readers fully informed of all current events. Its reliable Washington correspondence, hereto fore a marked feature, will be found to be of more than ordinary interest during the present year, while the news from all parts of the world, furnished by the Associated Press, will be presented daily in a succinct and attractive form. The excellence of its local, financial, commercial, maritime and miscellaneous departments will be rigidly maintained. Particular attention will be paid to Maryland news, and that of the adjoining states. THE GAZETTE is published in a beautiful and attractive form, and no effort will be spared to keep it, in every respect, in the front rank of American journalism.

THE DAILY GAZETTE, 4 pages, 28 columns, payable in advance, $5.00 a year, $2.25 for six months, $1.75 for three months, or 60 cents a month, postage prepaid at this office.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, in addition to the brightest and best features of the Daily issue, contains all the news of the week carefully collated. It is filled with domestic and foreign news, special correspondence, able and fearless editorial comments, and interesting literary selections. It is prepared with a special view to make it a healthful, vigorous, elevating and instructive family newspaper, and embraces every department found in a first-class weekly journal. It is one of the best and cheapest newspapers in the country.

Terms, in advance, ONE DOLLAR a year, postage prepaid at this office. No subscriptions received for a shorter time.

Address, THE GAZETTE,

Baltimore, Maryland.

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.

nov25-tf Col. 4th Elec. Dist.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. [dec9.

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 nobblest 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.

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, Chancellor'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.

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.

CHOPTANK HOTEL,

DENTON, MD.

HAVING leased the Choptank Hotel property, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. E. Heather, I am prepared to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

Livery Stable.

I also keep horses and carriages to hire on very moderate terms.

I hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of patronage.

jan6-1y. ANDREW BAGGS, JR.

Fire Insurance Notice.

ALL persons holding policies of Insurance in the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery county, Md., are hereby notified that the annual payment for the year 1877 is due and payable to the undersigned, on or before thirty days from the first Monday in January. The rate of interest for the year 1877 is four per cent. on the premium notes. By referring to the policies, members will know the exact amounts to remit.

I may be found in Denton on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and at other times at Potter's Landing.

dec30-4w. S. FOUNTAIN LIDEN.

TAXES.

THOSE owing State and County taxes are expected to make payment during the month of January, 1877.—*Longer indulgence cannot be given.*

R. J. W. GAREY,

Col. 3rd Election District Caroline Co.

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

Thomas & Bateman,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

EASTON, MD.

OFFICE ON WASHINGTON STREET. [dec2-y

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

NEW ATTRACTIONS!

NEW STORE!

NEW PRICES!

WE have had the rooms under the Odd Fellow's Hall remodeled and have placed in them an entire

New Stock of Goods.

Our Stock comprises

GENTS & BOYS CASSIMERES,

OVER COATINGS, KERSEYS,

UNDERWEAR, &C., &C,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

We have a magnificent Stock in:

BLACK SILKS,

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES,

DAMASSES, ROMAINE CLOTHS,

Black Alpacas a Specialty,

In these Goods we defy competition.

LADIES CLOAKS.

LADIES CLOAKS,

Come and be convinced that we will sell you goods as low as any house in the country.

JARRELL, NICHOLS & COX.

EASTON, MD.

Send for Samples. Orders promptly attended to. [dec2-y.

A. R. WEEDON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2939_scm3346-0009