THE JOURNAL.

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

DENTON, SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 20, 1877.

MR. TIMOTHY HARLEY, one of the republican electors from South Carolina, has been indicted by the Grand jury of Charleston county, on charges of "corruption, fraud and official misconduct" in connection with his position as county treasurer.

Presidential Election.

Never, in the history of the twenty-one presidential elections which have taken place in this country, have our American institutions been put to so severe a strain, as they are undergoing at present. Upon the correct solution of the important questions now before Congress for settlement depend the prosperity and perpetuity of our nation. The first point to be reached is to determine a plan by which the disputed votes may be satisfactorily counted. Many questions have arisen in elections before this as to the validity of electoral votes, but in no instance has the settlement of them made any practical difference in the result.

There are now 184 undisputed electoral votes for Tilden, 165 for Hayes and 20 contested. Whether all these 20 disputed votes be counted for Hayes, or whether part of them be counted for Tilden, is what Congress is called upon, by some method or other, to determine. Now, by whom shall the validity of these votes be determined? From 1793 to 1865, such questions were decided by the concurrent action of both Houses of Congress, and from 1865 to 1873, by what is known as the Twenty-second Joint rule. During this period of the time the exclusive jurisdiction of the two Houses has never been questioned. Though the President of the Senate has hitherto performed the Constitutional duty of opening the electoral votes, he has never gone one step beyond that function. He has never attempted to determine what votes he should open or should not open, but has opened all and submitted them to the action of both houses, unless required to omit particular votes by their concurrent orders. Where returns from two sets of persons claiming to be electors have been received, the custom has been to open and submit them all. Heretofore the President of the Senate has performed such duties only as have been imposed upon him by the concurrent orders of the two houses. He has never pretended to have any power to decide questions as to the validity of votes, or to determine what certificates of electoral votes should be submitted to Congress. Congress, by the concurrence of both Houses, has always asserted and exercised the right to prescribe standing rules to govern the counting of the electoral votes.

Eleven years after the adoption of the Constitution Congress unanimously declared that the *Senate and House of Representatives had full and exclusive power in all matters relating to the counting of the electoral votes*, and up to the present contest this power has never been questioned.

The late action taken by the committees of Congress appointed to devise a plan for the counting of the contested electoral votes will probably result in the adoption of a method which will, no doubt, be approved by liberal-minded men of both parties. The committee is reported to have agreed that the President of the Senate shall, through the tellers, go on in accordance with precedent until he comes to the contested votes of Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina and Oregon, then the two houses shall vote upon the disputed point, and if both agree of course the disputed electoral votes will be counted. If they do not, then a board of arbitration, consisting of fifteen members, shall have the unsettled points referred to them, and they shall advise the two houses, and the two houses will agree, according to an act of Congress to be passed, that their decision shall be final, unless both houses jointly disagree to the finding of such boarp. This board of arbitration will consist of five Senators and five Representatives, to be appointed by their respective presiding officers, and four Judges of the Sudreme Court, the latter choosing the fifteenth man. Justice Clifford, of Maine, being the only Democrat on the bench, Justices Field and Davis being Republicans with Democratic tendencies, it is not expected the fifth Judge will be a Democrat. It is thought that as the Chief Justice will not be named in the act, he will naturally be selected as the fifth man, thus giving it additional strength by virtue of his position.

Peace, by the Eternal.

In these days of war and rumors of war, When Wm. E. Chandler is buckling on his armor, and Milliken is ordering a new pair of cavalry boots, and Harry White is making the seat of his breeches bomb proof, and Governor of Kansas is ordering his grasshoppers into camps of instruction, and Cameron staggers us with a demand for a million of dollars to place Pennsylvania on a war footing, it is comforting to hear one voice raised for peace. That voice is Watterson's—Watterson of Kentucky. We think we see him now emerging from the blue grass, in his broad-brim hat and Quaker drab, and, in response to the call of the Jackson Democratic Association, of Washington, 'lifted his hands in saintly benediction over a distracted country to utter the timely words, "Peace; be Still." The winds hear and obey; the storm-lashed waves retreat to ocean depths; Bourbon Democrats and Bourbon whiskey are robbed of half their terrors. Watterson is not for war, because he knows what war is and has had enough of it. He pants for peace as Dr. Mary Walker pants for pantaloons; and how does he propose to achieve it? Let us see.

The Dem Jack asses—beg pardon, we mean the Jackson Democratic Association—were let into the secret on the 8th of January, when they had their grand rally at Watsington.—Fellow-citizens, said Watterson, Tilden has been elected and Tilden must be peaceably inaugurated; yea, verily, even if we have to fight for it. A diabolical conspiracy is afoot, and bold, bad men are at the bottom of it; the conspiracy must be overthrown and the bold, bad men must be foiled—peacefully, of course, but, by the Eternal, it must be done. Grant is collecting an army to destroy the most cherished rights or a free people. Are you prepared to stand this sort of thing? I know you will not stand it; you will resist the tyrant and his millions to the last—peacefully, of course. The day of compromise is passed, my countrymen, you no longer are in a mood to be trifled with; the time for peace has come. Let us not encourage mutterings of wrath; let us down incendiary language in a storm of applause, let us sweep the enemy like chaff before us in a tornado of peace.—If you ask me how to do it—now don't think I speak for Hewitt; if you ask me how to meet them; if you ask me how to defeat them—I will tell you mildly; Talk the Bourbons ere so wildly; let all warlike clamor cease; in time of war prepare for peace; shout the war-cry loud and strong; we're coming, Uncle Sammy, two hundred thousand strong. I repeat in prose, let us have and army of 2000,000 Democrats in Washington on the 14th of Febuary, but unarmed, mind you, and sworn to have peace at any price.

We do not wonder that, although the country didn't take it in at first, the great speech which we have paraphrased fell with soothing effect upon a Washington audience. Think of the possibilities involved in this sublime idea! Two hundred thousand strangers in Washington! Six hundred thousand meals a day! Fifteen hundred thousand drinks a day! The hotels crowded; every private boarding-house packed; hacks driving in a mad haste over the rotten pavements, and every hackman laying by fora rainy day; furnishing houses, renewing their supplies of paper collars, copies of the *Union* going off like hot cakes; squads of bartenders relieving each other every hour; lots of money pouring into Washington pockets. Then if the Democrats come two hundred thousand strong will not the Republicans feel called upon to come out in equal if not superior numbers?—all unarmed and peacefully disposed, of course. Pennsylvania day at the Centennial would be outdone. And only think how the presence of all these people in their majesty would help Congress in its work. Every gallery and corrider in the Capitol filled and a few hundred thousand people on the outside holding peaceful indignation meetings. Some may think a collision inevitable, but Watterson would no doubt avoid that and ensure compliance with his conditions by having pickets stationed on all the great highways leading to the Capitol, whose duty it shall be to search every man holding a Washington ticket and deprive him of his arms. We take it for ganted also that all the gun-shops in Washington would be closed for twenty four hours. As everything would depend upon the peaceable aspect of the gathering, of course nothing would be left undone to induce a halo of gentle and holy calm to settle about the Capital. Watterson's peace jubilee would rival Gilmore's in its magnificent proportions. The more we think of this thing the more we wonder that nobody ever thought of it before, or rather that anybody ever thought of it at all. Watterson's Congessional career will soon be over, but his proud epitaph will be:

'Tis less to conquer than to make war cease,
And without fighting awe the world to peace'

—*Phila. Times of Wednesday.*

A Stirring Appeal.

An annonymous correspondent has addresed a letter of marked ability to the people of Kentucky. We learn that it is exerting a powerful influence in arousing that grand old Commonwealth. We make the following extract, because it goes directly to the hearts and consciences of free-born citizens everywhere:

"We waited long years, and made appeal after appeal to the ballot-box, and submitted to the recurring verdicts, until at last the verdict was for us. Can we ever hope to obtain justice by voting when these precedents become law? When the ballot-box can be surrounded by force and its force turned into a lie—and admitted lies accepted as the truth? Such suffrage gave Rome to Cæsar and France to Napoleon.

The single issue to be met is—shall presidents and other officers be elected, or shall they be selected by the party in power in the teeth of the votes? Shall those elected be obeyed, or those defeated? Is this a republic baces on suffrage, or a government of force based on a standing army? For these are equivalent propositions.

If the elected President performs the duties of the office the army will return to its legitimate duties; the chosen governments of the States of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida will be recognized; a pure judiciary will ad minister justice in the South as well as in the North, and the country will once more be governed exclusively by the civil authorities freely chosen by the voters at the polls, guarded by the sanctity of obeyed and beloved laws.

If the defeated candidates be upheld in an usurped office, it is a deliberate approval of all that has been done, and a solemn avowal that for future Presidents and Congress can be thus chosen.

It is, therefore, that I say that the sole issue is who shall be President? and there can be no compromise. It is the inauguration of Tilden *and* Hendricks, or the recognition and approval of what has been done by Presicent Grant, the Returning Boards, Gen. Augur and Judge Bond.

This is the exact issue; and we have to meet it and it must be decided. It includes everything. Acquiescence is the seisure of the Presidency by Hayes, is approval of the violation of every fundamental right under our form of government, and of the illegal use of every department of government.

To secure this result, the country must approve of the executive using the army as part of the enginery of party campaigns; of the franchise of suffrage being exercised under the shadow of the bayonet; of the power of the executive to interfere in the State officers, and in the subsenuent power to delegate to subaltern officers the organization of State legislatures.

It must approve the practice that irresponsible boards have unlimited power to change the result of the election, defeat the elected, and elect the defeated.

It must approve the decision that supreme State courts are inferior to Federal circuit courts in matters purely of State elections, and that decisons of the judiciary beyond its jurisdiction can overturn the government of a State.

It must approve the claim that Congress is powerless to see that the truth is proclaimed, and that the House of Representatives is a mere dumb witness to the great outrage of having a rejected candidate proclaimed elected.

You see that every means of defence is made a weapon of attack. The executive exercises illegal power; the Senate forces an illegal proclamation; the house is padlocked and made impotent; the judiciary is used to give color of law, the army to secure submission; upon the States are forced rejected officers, the ballot-box made to utter a lie. What barricade is left?—What defence remains?

The States become subservient satraps whose governments hold power by virtue of force loaned by non-resident office-holders; the judiciary becomes partisan; the Congress impotent; the executive above the law; the army obedient to any order and stuffrag a farce. It is a mere question of office—a mere scramble for place; and they who so represent are either extremely short-sighted or intentionally try to deceive.

It involves all worth having—all we have. It is the gravest, most solemn and most important issue the American people ever met. We can not over state it; we can not over estimate it.—It involves the existence of State governments, the power of Congess, the limitations of the executive department, the purity of the judiciary, the subordination of the military, and sanctity of the ballot-box.

Comparative Commerce of our Cities

Some interesting commercial information was given in a speech by Mr. Wm. E. Dodge at a dinner to ex-Mayor Wickham, of New York, on Friday evening, which shows that New York may yet well afford not to be jealous of or obstruct the efforts of other Atlantic cities to build up their own trade, either foreign or domestic. When we come to the test of figures it is seen that while other cities are prospering New York still sits queen by the sea, and it is evident that her prosperity is through a hold upon the general commerce of the country and of all the world. And there are some singular things connected with this exhibit.—Philadelphia claims to be the second commercial city in the United States, yet she imported $2,000,000 less than Baltimore last year, and $14,000,000 less than Boston, while Chicago, which has had dreams of becoming a "port," and has a custom-house, shows but half a million of direct importations in the same time. All the cities in the Union put together do not come up to but little over one-third the amount which New York annually shows in this line of business. In exports the disproportion is not so great, for these cities are either manufacturing centres, as is Philadelphia, or they are convenient points for grain and produce shipments, as is Baltimore, yet New York exports more than one-half of all that goes abroad. This of course should only stimulate the efforts of Baltimore and the other cities. Starting with the fact that the total imports of the country for the fiscal year ending June 1 last were $563,000,000, it is shown that they were received as follows:

Foreign Imports.

New York	$363,000,000	Baltimore	$36,000,000
Philadelphia	34,000,000	Boston,	43,000,000

Chicago, whose imports no doubt pay a portion of duties in New York and Baltimore, $500,000.

Duties Collected on the Above.

New York	$107,000,000	Boston	$14,000,000
Philadelphia	8,000,000	Chicago	17,000
Baltimore	6,000,000		

[This smaller amount of revenue for Baltimore than for Philadelphia, notwithstanding our imports are in value $2,000,000 greater than those of that city, arises from the fact that the bulk of the imports into the port of Baltimore is of "free goods," as coffee, &c., and the additional fact that our imports of sugar have greatly decreased from the stoppage of sugar refineries that are now about to resume operations.]

Foreign Exports.

The exports for the same period were $643,000,000, which were shipped from

New York	$344,000,000	Baltimore	$27,000,000
Philadelphia	86,000,000	Boston	30,000,000

The balance mostly made up of shipments of cotton, tobacco, rice, naval stores and lumber from southern ports. The arrivals of passengers from foreign countries, the same year, were:

New York	164,000	Baltimore	7,000
Philadelphia	12,000	Boston	22,000

Steamships Arrived in the same Year.

New York	913	$2,679,700	Baltimore 71	$201,000
Phila.	186	208,000	Boston 158	235,000

Sailing Vessels from Foreign Ports.

N. York	4,494	$1,860,000	Baltimore 833	$650,000
Phila	972	581,000	Boston 2,879	767,000

Progress in Mexico.

On the state of affairs in Mexico, the New York *Herald* has the following to say:

"Another stage has been reached in the dramatic evolution of a Mexican President. Iglesias only the other day had an army and a noble ambition. Now he has no army, seems to be inspired with peaceful fancies and wants to 'retire to private life.' It is to be apprehended the privacy may prove deeper than he desires. One of the generals who supported Lerdo, and who held out on a point of honor to redeem his promise, surrendered finally, started for home, but was stopped on the way and shot. It is well to regard your honor, but not in Mexico, or at least not when it is inconvenient to a man who is dominant by the simple law of force. With the failure of the bubble inflated by Iglesias there is no pretender who has even the shadow of a legal claim to the Executive office in the Mexican Republic; and thus Diaz is the supreme man, the dictator, Cæsar, tyrant or society sayer, as any one may choose to call the men who fill, in the history of dilapidated republics, the part that has now fallen to him. He is evidently the man to make a vigorous ruler, if not a wise one; and vigor in the ruler is what country needs. He may make life safe, except from his own vengeances, and guarantee property, except against seizure by his own agents, and this will be a great improvement. If Diaz is not assassinated too soon he will perhaps organize a government that will keep the extravagant elements of Mexican society in tolerable order—as good a government, may be, as would have been by poor Carlotta's husband; but the fatal bullet or dagger will probably anticipate his efforts.

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

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF A Valuable Farm.

BY virtue of a power contained in a deed of Mortgage from James Walsn and Catharine Walsh his wife to Patrick Daily, dated the 12th day of December, A. D. 1874, and recorded among the Land Records of Caroline county, in Liber J. W. T., No. 36, folios 484, 485 and 486, the undersigned, Mortgagee, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder, at Federalsburg, in Caroline county, on

THURSDAY, the 15th of Feb.,

A. D. 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 4 o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest at law, or in equity, of the said James Walsh, and Catharine Walsh, his wife, in and to all that farm situate in the Fifth Election District of Caroline county, called

"HEBRON'S CHOICE,"

"Addition to Hebron's Choice," "Smith's Folly," "Levin's Choice Enlarged," "Isaiah's Folly" and "Levin's Chance," or by whatsoever name or names the same may be known or called, described in Mortgage aforesaid and containing

192 Acres, more or less.

Being the same land which was conveyed unto James Walsh aforesaid by Patrick Daily and Julia A. Daily, his wife, by deed dated the 14th day of November, 1874.

TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by Mortgage—Cash on day of sale. PATRICK DAILY, Mortgagee.

BRYANT & LOGAN, Att'ys
jan20-tds.

ATTORNEY'S SALE OF Valuable Mortgaged REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of power and authority contained in a Deed of Mortgage from David Lank and Sarah E. Lank, his wife, to the Citizens Building and Loan Association of Caroline county, and recorded in Liber T. H. K., No. 34, folios 606, 607 and 608, one of the Land Record Books for Caroline county, the undersigned, Attorney of said Mortgagee, will offer at public sale, in front of the Court House, in Denton, on

TUESDAY, the 13th day of Feb.,

in the year 1877, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., All and singular that lot or parcel of land situate and being in the Second Election District of Caroline county, Maryland, near the town of Greensborough, and is the same lands described and contained in a deed from Wm. H. Jarrell to said David Lank, which deed is recorded in Liber T. H. K., No. 34, one of the Record Books aforesaid, as by reference will appear. Said lot or parcel of land contains

39 Acres, more or less,

and is located on the County road leading from Greensborough to Boonsborough, and adjoins the lands of Dr. Geo. W. Betson, Wm. B. Massey and others, and is the same lands conveyed by said Mortgage of David Lank and wife to the Citizens Building and Loan Association of Caroline county.

The property from its nearness to the village of Greensborough, and from its natural fertility of soil, is really desirable.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-half of purchase money cash on day of sale, balance in sixty days thereafter, with interest from day of sale. The deferred payment to be secured by bond of purchaser with approved security.

J. W. BRYANT,
Attorney for the Citizens Building and Loan Association for Caroline county. [jan20-tds,

1877 THE SUN, BALTIMORE, MD, 1877

THE SUN, from the geographical position occupied by Baltimore and its proximity to the National Capital, presents unusual advantages to all classes of readers, not only in the city of its publication, but in the surrounding States. It is national in scope, independent in politics, and conservative in opinion. It is emphatically a newspaper, and its reputation has been built up by the acknowledged excellence and variety of its news, both local and general. From its fairness and impartiality in discussing public questions, its circulation extends among men of all political parties, and has become, from the thoroughness of its information on all current subjects engaging popular attention, the favorite paper of the people. Everything worthy of special note or record in the State of Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the States adjacent, will be found from day to day in a compact and readable form in its columns. During the session of Congress it gives special attention to the subjects under discussion, the introduction of important bills, and the pith of the debates. Its special correspondence embraces not only daily letters and telegrams from Washington, but covers all the prominent points of the Union, from San Francisco to New York, and the Eastern cities beyond. Its foreign news is the very latest received from day to day by cable. In its Commercial and Financial Departments the utmost pains are taken to secure perfect accuracy in the quotations, the fluctuation in all classes of public securities being carefully noted. Special attention is also given to the Breadstuff and Provision markets, and particularly to the current prices each day, not only in Baltimore, but in other cities of the Union and abroad. For all the principal matters that enter into the business of the country it may be consulted with safety, both by producers an dealers. Put aside from its political financial and commercial features, THE SUN has an established reputation as a Family Papez. As such the information it imparts, in the way of general news, is of interest to all classes of readers, nothing being admitted into its pages that may not be read by any member of the household. In politics its aim is to promote the greatest good to the greatest number, without regard to party lines, and to encourage at all times and among all men respect for the constitution and the law. In religion its position is non-sectarian, with charity towards all; and in local as in federal affairs it regards an honest and economical administration, dealing justly by the people and respecting their rights, to be paramount to all other considerations. To those who desire a first-class newspaper, up to the times, and sparing no expense to keep it so, The Sun will recommend itself; whilst to advertisers it offers the advantages of a large and widely extended circulation among all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL—CASH IN ADVANCE.

ONE YEAR, postage included	$6 00
SIX MONTHS, postage included	3 00
THREE MONTHS, postage included	1 50
TWO MONTHS, postage included	1 00
ONE MONTH, postage included	50

Baltimore Weekly Sun, published every Saturday, for $1.50 a year, with great inducements to clubs.
Address A. S. ABELL & CO., Publishers, SUN IRON BUILDING, Baltimore, Md.
Jan-20-tf.

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. Ext'r of Jacob R. Andrew, dec'd.

Leisure 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 22x18 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 along 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-tt.

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!

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ARE OUR MAMMOTH STOCK OF GOODS.

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OUR STORE ROOMS.

EXCELSIOR! OUR MOTTO.

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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.

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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 Undervear, DRESS SHIRTS. GLOVES in Fur, Kid, Cloth and Berlin. NECK WEAR of eve ry 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 guarantond 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.

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, heretofore 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, $3.25 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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of rendition 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 Husting 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 34, 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, Sheriff.
jan13-tds.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business.—Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer—To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEORGE STINSON, & CO.,
Jan-20-4w. Portland, Maine.

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men.—We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free.—Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address, TRUE & CO.,
Jan-20-4w. Augusta, Maine.

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.

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, 2 at suit of James Walsh, use of James L. Payne, and one at suit of James L. Payne, assignee of John W. Duling, 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, 1872, from Sybel J. Wentworth to Ezter Archer, recorded in Liber T. H. K., No. 35, folio 30, 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, Sheriff.
jan13-tds.

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

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

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.

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