THE JOURNAL.

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

DENTON, SATURDAY MORNING, March 31, 1877.

Let Us Not Gush.

The editor of the Nashville Daily American, in an article headed *Let Us Not Gush*, said, "There is no necessity for leaping open armed, into the support of an administration which was seated by a plain violation of the rights of the very people it now offers to protect." A correspondent having taken him to task, thus replies :—

"There is a wide difference between supporting an administration, becoming its champion, indentified with it, a part of it, and supporting certain acts of an administration. One may differ with the principles of the party in power almost altogether, and yet feel constrained by principles and views entertained upon some particular point, to accord it support *pro tanto*.

Two courses are open to the good citizen when a government is seated with a disputed title. One is to treat it as an usurpation and attempt its overthrow and exercise the right of revolution; the other to acquiesce. In this country we have, whether wisely or not, and we think wisely, chosen the latter. It is the duty of the citizen, then, recognizing as he does by that act a *de facto* power, and wholly uncommitted as to, or denying, the *jus* of the case, to accord honest support to wise measures and honest lawful opposition to such as are evil or unwise. Such is the nature of government to the good and to the wise citizen. If he allows it to stand he waives all question as to the possession, and postpones the question of the right of possession, and of title. Allowing it to remain in possession, in common with all other citizens, he is interested in the wise administration of the Government and hence in according support to its wise measures.

The two issues upon which Mr. Hayes appeals to the Democrats of the South, are the Southern question upon which he indicates, outlines, and foreshadows a thorough un-Republican, and a thoroughly Democratic policy. As far as he has gone he promises most fairly and, in commending we have been very liberal, and accorded, in our anxiety to see a fair test, almost the praise due to fulfillment, to what, so far, is only a promise. On the other question the civil service reform Mr. Hayes goes beyond his letter of acceptance and adopts the line of polity argued during the canvass by the Democrats and the position taken by Mr. Tilden in his letter of acceptance. Since Mr. Hayes has separated himself from his party and announced, upon the two issues of his administration, and, perhaps, the only issue of his four years, Democratic views, those who hold that the application of such Democratic principles is essential to preserve the liabilities of the country, the purity of the Government and to restore prosperity to the country, can certainly support such policy. It would be a denial of their own principles no to do so. It would be an admission that principles were held by party, not party for principles.

Thus far we are willing to go, no further, and this brings us to the point where we differ with our valued corresponent, whose views, so ably and clearly presented, go, we fear, one step too far.

There are those who desire to stand bristling like a hedge-hog, repelling the administration at all points, showing for it only contempt, awarding it only denunciation, or standing silent with an icy reserve and unyielding hostility without regard to the merit of the measures it may propose. Since, of whatever kind, or however it came, it is the Government, we cannot urge that kind of treatment, but only candid, lawful opposition to bad measures and support for good ones.

Others would proclaim the Year One of human felicity, the disolution of parties, the regeneration of the South and a millennial era. They would rush into the support of the Administration headlong, identify themselves with it, become a part of it and of all the means of its being, endorsing it all and establishing the legitimacy of fraud.

We prefer to occupy the middle ground, which is, in this case, the true golden mean. We can not, for any promised good, afford to condone or justify or establish the means by which the Republican party attained its place. Perhaps it will not be necessary to refer to Mr. Hayes unpleasantly in this connection. In the case of a man who has reformed, it is not necessary to refer to his past evil in denouncing evil and crime. On the contrary it is proper to lend him a helping hand in reformation. The discussion of the evil that has been done and of the means of preventing it in the future, is a duty which must not, however, be neglected for any sentimentality or for any fancied good.

It were poor plicy, and temporary ease and peace dearly bought, should we win these blessings by fastening upon our system that which will surely, unless remedied, prove our political, and, in the end, our material ruin. As Democrats, we are perfectly willing to accord support to the Administration in its effort to establish those Democratic principles which we hold essential and which we maintain to be good from whatever quarter they may come.

As to being estopped by the arbitration, from disputing the decision, we have simply to say that in a free country no question is ever definitely settled until it is submitted to, and has stood the test of critical public analysis, and the judgment at the bar of public opinion. When a court decides a lawsuit, it is a test of practical question as to the title or right in the controversy, no further. The victor may yet be brought to the social bar, with the moral right in dispute, or so clearly against him that he will stand under condemnation. We know of nothing in morals or good manners to compel a defeated party, in a lawsuit, when the naked law has been a means of justice, to refrain from appealing to to the bar of public opinion, and many a one has gone victor from the court-house to be condemned in the higher social court, and many a party and many an administration, successful in a lower sense, and in possession, may be condemned before the higher court, the ultimate judgment of the people.

We prefer to look beyond the immediate good, and while justly and loyally approving what is right, looking away beyond the transient benefits of unreserved bowing down and worshipihg golden calves, to the ultimate rigut to be established hereafter."

Ready-Made Louisiana Report.

The commission appointed by the President on Wednesday last to visit Louisiana and report some method for the solution of the issues between the Nicholls and Packard governments is as follows: Judge Charles B. Lawrence, of Illinois; ex-Governor J. C. Rrown, of Tennesse; General Jos. R. Hawley of Connecticut; General Jno. M. Harlan, of Kentucky, and Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania.

According to the Philadelphia *Times* the following is a report for the commission :

1. The commissioners appointed to inqure into the status of the dual State governments in Louisiana have carefully investigated the law and the facts in the case, and respectfully report that nobody outside of a lunatic asylum or a Federal or State office seriously disputes the fact that Mr. Nicholls was honestly elected Governor of the State by over ten thousand majority.

2. Considerations of delicacy have prevented the commission from presenting to the President and the country their unanimous judgment as to which electoral ticket carried the State by over eight thousand majority.

3. Governor Kellogg, candidate for elector, and Marshal Packard, candidate for Governor, selected the registering officers for the entire State ; had registered whom they chose to have registered ; rejected whom they chose to reject, and all were absolutely disfranchised under the law who were not registered. They therefore decided, in the first place, who should and who should not vote.

4. The said Kellogg and Packard, candidates as before named, selected the Supervisors of Election in every city and parish in the State.

5. The Kellogg-Packard Supervisors of election appointed the election officers to hold the election in every precinct or division of every parish, and they decided where the elections should be held, passed upon the qualifications of every voter presented to them and accepted or rejected his vote.

6. The election officers thus appointed by the Kellogg-Packard Supervisors after receiving such votes as they thought best to receive, counted and certified the returns and delivered them to the said Kellogg-Packard Supervisors to be approved and forwarded to the capital.

7. That the aforesaid Kellogg-Packard Supervisors have the right under the law to receive affidavits of intimidation, fraud or mistake as to the election, and when such affidavits are made at the time, the Supervisor is required to report the same as part of the return, in which case, and only in such case, the Returning Board is empowered to inquire into the integrity of the return.

8. That the aforesaid Kellogg-Packard Supervisors did make such legal complaint of the returns from two or probably three parishes in the entire State, and that all the other returns were certified without legal or even formal complaint from any officer.

9. That the said Kellogg and Packard, candidates as aforesaid, had three regiments of United States troops to protect the voters they had decided to allow the right of suffrage; that said troops were stationed in obedience to the directions of said Kellogg and Packard; that they had all the troops they called for or desired; that they had from twelve to fifteen hundred deputy United States Marshals appointed by Attorney General Taft to guard the polls and protect voters at the cost of the national treasury; that they had the Louisiana militia in organized readiness to aid in maintaining the peace and protecting the voters; that they had a swarming constabulary at hand to support them at the cost of the State, and to all of which may be added the entire large list of county and district officers, judicial, magisterial and otherwise, all of whom held their places by the favor of the aforesaid Kellogg and Packard.

10. That the Feliciana parish, where intimidation is alleged, has been carefully considered by the commission, and the unanimous conclusion has been reached that with two Republicans to one Democrat in the parish; with all the federal troops asked for; with all the State militia desired; with all the deputy United States Marshals petitioned for; with all the constabulary that the aforesaid Kellogg and Packard chose to have, and with all the district and parish officers to aid the voters who were two to one in numbers;—that with overwhelming numerical superiority and troops and officials enough to protect every poll and escort every voter to his home, the rumor of intimidation is quite too attenuated by a large majority.

11. That the votes so registered, so received, so protected, so counted and so certified by the officials selected by the aforesaid Kellogg and Packard, gave Nicholls ten thousand majority for Governor, and his election against all moral, political and physical power of the government of the State teaches how futile must be every effort to defy the manifest will of the people.

12. That Louisiana is a sovereign State in the Union, and the presence of Federal troops in her capitol when her people are peaceful, and the effort to subvert the government chosen by them, are in flagrant violation of the constitution, of the laws and of every principle of justice. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Gov. Hampton's Letter to the President.

In marked cantrast with Chamberlain's letter to Stanley Matthews, is Gov. Hampton's letter to President Hayes. Opinions may differ as to the expediency of Gov. Hampton's going to Washington under the circumstances, but there can be no difference of opinion in regard to the manliness and directness of this written response to the President's invitation. While expressing himself with absolute courtesy, he quietly excludes from consideration all idea that the proposed "conference" has any relation to the title to the office of Governor of South Carolina.—Quoting the language of the President's letter, he tells him emphatically that "all impediments to the objects so earnestly desired by yourself and so anxiously expected by the people of this State can at once be removed by the withdrawal of the federal troops from our State House." This is the "obvious and simple" solution of the whole question. Never was the contrast between the personal character of the two men more sharply pointed than in these two letters of Chamberlain and Hampton. Chamberlain is full of himself, his "honor as public man," his "duty to the Republicans of South Carolina;" full of gross exaggeration of his own importance, his sacrifices, his "personal dangers."—It is the letter of an adventurer and a carpet-bagger, intent upon making capital for himself, intent upon dramatic effects. Gov. Hampton simply speaks for the people of the State, and every word gives the lie to the insinuation contained in Chamberlain's letter that the personal safety or rights of any class in South Carolina require the special protection of federal government or the maintainance by armed power of radical rule. It is the spirit of self-abnegation, this willingness to waive all considerations of personal feeling or convenience for the sake of the cause and the interests which he represents, which has probably led Gov. Hampton to accede to the President's suggestion of a personal conference at Washington. Form the day in November, when, by his presence and his words, he stilled the angry crowd that surged around the feeble cordon of federal troops which barred admission to the State House at Columbia, Governor Hampton has shown a disposition to endure all things personally, if by such means he could purchrse peace and the rights of self-government for the people of his State. Meanwhile it is whispered that despite the brave words of protest and defiance in his letter, Chamberlain has privately placed himself in the hands of the administration and signified his willingness to do whatever the President desires. Consequently much stronger hopes are entertained of favorable action by the administration in the affairs of South Caroliua than in those of Louisiana. In fact it is apprehended that what the President calls his "policy" will lead him to offset whatever action he may take in one direction in one State by contrary action in the opposite direction in the other. This may or may not be the case, but unfortunately the President's mode of dealing with the whole subject suggests greater anxiety on his part in regard to the possible political effect of his acts than in regard to their consonance with justice, right, and the plain requirements of law, Secretary Sherman, Gen Garfield and Stanley Matthews, it must be remembered, were not among the "visiting statesmen" who lent the light of their countenance to the Louisiana returning board which gave the State government to Packard and the eight electoral votes of the State to Hayes, but the two former were the most strenuous advocates and upholders of Packard's (which was also Hayes's) cause. This may make it seem easier and cheaper to the President to throw Chamberlian overboard than Packard, and by yielcing in the one case to the claims of the conservatives, and in the other to those of the radicals, he may imagine that he can succeed in pleasing both parties partially. A middle course is a favorite refuge of a certain class of statesmen. It does not follow that is always the best course. The right thing is to aim to find the true course and follow it, and it is greatly to be desired that the hopes in this direction with whichthe Southern gentlemen at Washington were on yesterday inspired during their conversation at the White House—as shown by our special dipatches—will not prove merely flattering and visionary.—Balto. *Sun*.

Hayes and the Southern States.

The Philadelphia *Times*, in speaking of Hayes' hesitancy in shouldering the responsibility of carrying out his own policy toward the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, says :

"We are not prepared to assume that President Hayes has bowed to the revolutionists who have demanded his surrender of Louisiana to anarchy, to escape the imputation of usurping the office he fills. Strongly as appearances indicate that he is gravitating into the hands of the men who give him only disgraceful failure in return for his submission to their counsels, we are disposed to await further developments before accusing him of the suicidal perfidy that an abandonment of his own avowed policy must involve. It is to be remembered that he is embarrassed by the agencies that gave him his more than doubtful title to the Presidency, and it is possible that he is seeking a commission that will take the load from his shoulders and open the way for the withdrawal of the troops from the disturbed States. True, his hesitation has only thickened his troubles and increased his embarrassments; but a man caught with a stolen sheep on his back is not in the most comfortable position to issue the death-warrant of the stealers of sheep. It is idle for him to attempt to escape the direct responsibility for the distinct and formal pledges made for him by Matthews, Foster, Evarts, Sherman Garfield and others, when the election of Hayes could have been prevented without violence to parliamentary law. The pledges were not concealed and they were in accord with the publicly proclaimed policy of Hayes himself, both before and at his inauguration. He is bound by every consideration of truth, faith and public duty to recall the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana, and should Congress meet before it shall be done his opportunity will be lost forever. Thereafter he will have to obey instead of commanding, for the time is past when either Congress or the country will sanction the use of the bayonet to subvert the government of the people in any section.

"Offered Prayers."

The tedium of the round of business in the Garrett county court room was relieved the other day by a joke among the lawyers, growing out of the ignorance of the general public of legal nomenclature. A slander suit, in which a young lady sought damages for defamatory remarks alleged to have been made by a man, was on hand. The parents of the plaintiff sat near a knot of lawyers, watching the proceedings with the keenest interest, not only on account of their natural interest in the business in hand, but from the very fact that, though they are persons of average intelligence, they had never before been in a court-room, and probably devoted little or no time to the reading of court reports. Finally the counsel for the defendant rested his case, but remarked to the court: "We have some prayers to offer before the case goes to the jury." The plaintiff's suddenly became visibly agitated and turned in great trepidation to her husband, who was afterward ascertained to be a leading member of the church in his neighborhood, and exclaimed in a strange whisper: "Jonas, they'll call on you to pray, sure, for there's no one else here that can do it!" The remark was overheard by several lawyers, and the amount of fun that the members of the bar poked at one another about the lady's appreciation of physiognomy, if she didn't know about the law, &c., may be readily imagined.—Cumberland (Md.) *Daily News*.

Tweed on the Warpath.

The capital of New York has been shaken and some of the virtuous legislators taken completely off their feet by the report that "Tweed had made out a bill against every member of the Legislatures of 1870 and 1871, to whom he paid money taken from the City Treasury as bribes, with names and amounts, and had assigned the bills to the city in payment of the six million judgment." There is probably no truth in this, but the mere suggestion of it is enough to blanch the cheeks of half the politicians of both parties in the Empire State. Tweed's use of money while he was a State Senator to secure such legislation as might serve his peculiar purposes is no secret. He never got anything without paying for it, simply because everybody knew he was willing to pay for what he wanted, and pay well. It is a little too late in the day, however, to expect this great political manipulator to expose the men whom he owned so long as he was in a position to pay their price. Had he had any intention he would most likely have developed it some time ago. Making out bills against bribe-takers would be a novel method of exposing a crime which has cease to have much novelty about it, but it is not probable that the city of New York is going to receive bills that would prove of so little value as these.—*Phila. Times.*

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.—The President has appointed his Louisiana commission. It consists of one democrat and four republicans, a more decided republican majority than the famous electoral commission enjoyed. It will, therefore, not be necessary for the majority to be so unanimous as their illustrious prototypes. Several of the republicans on the commission are well known as gentlemen of liberal inclinations, and the least one can do is to hope that they will be liberal enough to unite in a report in favor of home rule and popular rights in Louisiana. The people of Louisiana, like those of South Carolina, have waited deferentially upon the pleasure of President Hayes thus far, and perhaps they can afford to wait a little longer. It does not seem probable, however, from the latest advices, that they have the slightest notion of putting up with Packardism in any shape or form, or with any more "compromises."—*Balto. Sun.*

THE MATTHEWS-FOSTER PLEDGE.—The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, a zealous Republican paper, declares that "the President,s friends are in honor bound, even at the great sacrifices, to have the pledges made by Messrs. Matthews and Foster carried out, or an explanation made of the pledges that will be satisfactory to the people of the South and the country."

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—white, choice	$155@160
" red, choice	160@162
Corn—white good to prime	52@53
" yellow	52@54
Oats,	35@38
Rye,	70@73

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Cheap Boots

AT REDUCED PRICES—two dollars a pair at H. BLACKISTON & SON'S.

ATTORNEY'S SALE

OF

Valuable Mortgaged

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of power and authority contained in a Deed of Mortgage from Samuel Blank to the Citizens' Building and Loan Association of Caroline county, and recorded in Liber T. H. K., No. 35, folios 442 and 445, one of the Land Record Books for Caroline county, as by reference thereto will appear ; and by competent authority from said Mortgagees to the undersigned, as their Attorney, I will offer at public sale, in front of the Court House door, in Denton, on

TUESDAY, the 24th of April,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., All that farm, tract or part of tract of land situate in the Second Election Distriet of Caroline county, State of Maryland, called the

"Hunter Farm,"

on the East side of the Choptank River, and described in a deed from Abraham Truit and wife to said Samuel Blank, recorded among Land Record Books aforesaid, and particularly described in Mortgage aforesaid, recorded as above. This farm contains

287 Acres of Land,

more or less.

This property is improved by a comfortable DWELLING and usual farm buildings, and also a large and thrifty PEACH ORCHARD.

TERMS OF SALE,

as prescribed by Mortgage, cash on day of sale.

J. W. BRYANT,
Attorney for the Citizens' Building and Loan Association of Caroline County.
mar31-tds

FIRST ARRIVAL

OF

SPRING GOODS

IN DENTON.

LOWE AND DOWNES

HAVE JUST OPENED

A FINE AND WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE

WANTS OF OUR PEOPLE,

CONSISTING OF

Everything Usually

KEPT IN THE COUNTRY.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar31-y.

COLGATE & CO.'S

STERLING

SOAP.

ECONOMICAL, LABOR-SAVING, AND UNIFORMLY SATISFACTORY.

AT A MODERATE PRICE.

A TRIAL WILL DEMONSTRATE ITS SUPERIOR QUALITY. [mar17-2m.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF

SEWING MACHINES!

IN order to increase my sales for the next sixty days only, I will sell the new light-running Elias Howe Sewing Machine that formerly sold at sixty-five dollars, for

$42.00, CASH;

other styles in proportion.

Warranted the best machines in the market. See advertisement in another column.

WM. R. EMERSON,
Agent for the Howe Machine Company,
mar24-tf. Denton, Md.

NOTICE

TO

Merchants, Traders

AND OTHERS.

ALL PERSONS AND BODIES CORPORATE OR POLITIC, in Caroline County who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland are hereby warned to obtain a license or renew the same before the

FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT,

under the penalty imposed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws :

TRADER'S LICENSE.—The amount to be paid by traders for a license, (the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath is as follows :

If the applicants stock in trade does not exceed $1,000			$12 00
If over 1,000 and not over	$1,500		15 00
" 1,500	"	2,500	18 60
" 2,500	"	4,000	22 60
" 4,000	"	6,000	30 60
" 6,000	"	8,000	40 60
" 8,000	"	10,000	50 60
" 10,000	"	15,000	60 60
" 15,000	"	20,000	80 60
" 20,000	"	30,000	100 60
" 30,000	"	40,000	125 60
" 40,000			150 00

The applicants must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale ; or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace, when the person wanting license applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted, the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act :

Caroline County, to wit :

On this——day of——, 1876, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared, —— and declared that he intended to apply for a trader's license, under the second section of the act of January Session, 1368, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, and made oath that the amount of the stock of goods generally kept on hand by him (or by the concern in which he is engaged, in case it be a partnership) at the principal season of sale, (or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade,) that the amount of goods which he intends to keep, &c., does not (or will not) exceed $——Sworn before——

If the oath be administered before a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

Persons may sell salt to cure fish in March, April and May, without license. Venders of cakes and venders of beer and cider, are not required to pay license.

The special act of 1874 forbids the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the districts where a majority of the legal voters decide it shall not be sold, and all the districts of the county having by a vote of the people decided against its sale, no license can be granted for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors within the limits of this county.

HOTEL license is $12.85.

OYSTER AND EATING HOUSE.—The license to be paid by the keepers of oyster and eating houses is $50.60 throughout the State.

BILLIARD TABLES.—A license may be granted to any person who may apply for permission to keep a billiard table, for which license there shall be paid the sum of 100.00.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS must renew their license on or before the first of May, as other traders.

The rates are as follows :	
To travel on foot,	$11 60
With one horse and wagon	51 60
With two horses and wagon	71 60

No such license shall be granted to any hawker or peddler in the name or style of a partnership, or company, and but one person shall trade under any such license. No such license shall extend beyond the counts in which it issued. A violation of the law subjects the offender to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, recoverable before a justice of the Peace.

BROKERS.—Any person who shall make it his business to deal in any manner on his own account, or for others, in the purchase or sale of stocks, bills, notes, bank notes or other obligations, shall be deemed and taken to be a broker. The rates are as follow :

Exchange Broker,	$100 60
Stock Broker,	75 60
Bill Broker,	50 60

FEMALE VENDING MILLINERY and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500, pay a license of $6.60 only ; but if over that amount, they are required to pay the same amount as other persons—oath to be made as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

The Clerk shall not issue license to any person to sell spirituous and fermented liquors from whom the Grand jury has recommended a license to be withheld, or to a person whose license has been suppressed by the Court, without a special order of the Court.

STALLIONS.—The owner and keeper of every stallion or jack hall, before being permitted to stand or station such animals, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties of the State the highest sum that he intends to ask or receive for the season for one mare ; and the receipt of the said Clerk with the seal of his Court attached thereto, for said sum, shall be the license for stationing or standing such stallion or jack for one year from the date thereof ; provided that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by this section for such licenses be less than ten dollars ; and that every stallion or jack upon which the said tax is paid shall be exempt from every other State tax.

Any owner or keeper stationing or standing any stallion or jack without a license shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section, one-half to the State and the other half to the informers.

Amendments to the License Laws Passed January Session, 1868.

CHAPTER 237, PAGE 414.

AN ACT to add an additional section to article fifty-six, of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Licenses, so as to empower a trader to sell the license to trade with the stock of goods.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the following section be added to Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws entitled Licenses.

¶—And be it enacted, Any trader who has taken out license to sell goods, chattels, wares, merchandise, spirituous and fermented liquors or lager beer, in this State, shall have the privilege to sell out said license to any party purchasing his stock of goods, and purchasing or renting his place of business, and the party so purchasing may continue to sell under the license of his predecessors in business until the expiration of said license.

CHAPTER 448, PAGE 803.

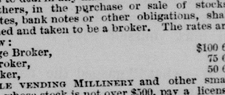
AN ACT to add to the tenth section of Acticle 56, of the Code of Public General Laws a sub-section requiring a license to enable any person to act as Real Estate Broker.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That there be added to the tenth section of article 56 of the Code of Public General Laws, a sub-section to read as follows :

SUB-SECTION 1. Any person applying for the same and paying the sum of fifty dollars, may obtain a license for carrying on the business of Real Estate Broker, and any individual, co-partnership or firm who shall carry on the business of a Real Estate Broker without a license, shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon other brokers by section seventeen of this article.

N. B.—By instructions received from the Treasury Department, at the Clerk's office, all persons applying for a license of any kind (except marriage licenses, which are the same as heretofore,) will hereafter have to pay the fee of fifty cents for issuing the same making a total of sixty cents as stated above. The fee of fifty cents has heretofore been charged to the State. R. Y. COLLINS,
mar24-tm. Sheriff of Caroline County.

Chester River Steamboat COMPANY.



ON and after MONDAY, February 5, the

STEAMER GEORGE LAW

will leave Baltimore every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., for Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's and Chestertown.

Returning, will leave Chestertown every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 A. M., making the above stops.

☞Freights received Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. H. A. ALBERT.
mar10-y. Secretary.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

HORNER'S

CONCENTRATED

SUPERPHOSPHATE

FOR ALL CROPS.

It is made of the best and most concentrated materials, possesses all the virtues of PERUVIAN GUANO and BONE DUST combined, and is well adapted to Wheat, Corn, Oats, &c., producing abundant crops where all others fail. Having a large percentage of Soluble and Precipitated **Phosphoric Acid and Ammonia**, it is without doubt **the richest Commercial Fertilizer in the country.**

HORNER'S

BONE-DUST

Made only of Slaughter-House Bones, contains a larger percentage of AMMONIA and BONE PHOSPHATE LIME than any other brand in the market.

WE OFFER

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

For the Detection of any Impurity in our manufacture of Bone.

We do not steam or bake our Bones, or otherwise treat them so as to destroy the animal matter, which is rich in Ammonia.

The Best Article in the Market!

HORNER'S

SUPERPHOSPHATE LIME

OR DISSOLVED BONE,

MADE OF PURE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE BONES AND CONCENTRATED ANIMAL MATTER.

It is richer in SOLUBLE PHOSPHORIC ACID and AMMONIA than any similar article in the market.

Samples and Prices sent on application.

Joshua Horner, Jr., & Co.

54 South Gay St., Baltimore, Md.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Joshua Horner, Jr., & Co.

DEALERS IN

CHEMICALS

And other materials for making

HOME FERTILIZERS.

A full supply of PURE Materials always on hand and for sale at lowest market prices.

FORMULAS

FOR

HOME MANIPULATION.

Estimates as to cost and information regarding mixing, &c., cheerfully given.

Write or call before buying elsewhere.

No. 54 SOUTH GAY STREET,

BALTIMORE.

Collector's Sale.

BY virtue of authority contained in the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, and my office as Collector of the County and State taxes for Caroline county, and the laws for the enforcement of the collection of the same, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, situated in the 4th Election District of Caroline county, to pay and satisfy the county and State taxes due and unpaid by the parties to which they are assessed.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners, that I will expose the same at public auction, in front of the Court House door in the town of Denton, on

TUESDAY, the 10th of April,

1877, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M., of said day to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the taxes due, interest, cost and expenses.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay to the Collector on the day of sale the entire amount of purchase money, otherwise the Collector will resell at the risk and cost of the first purchaser.

The right of redemption extends to "within the period of twelve calendar months from the day of sale," by paying to the purchaser the amount of purchase money and all taxes assessed on the said property and paid by said purchaser since said sale and prior to such redemption, and all costs and expenses, properly incurred in procuring the ratification of said sale, by the Honorable Judges of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, having jurisdiction in the premises together with the interest on all said sums at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum from the date of payment to the date of redemption, as provided for in section 55, chapter 483, Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, approved April 11, 1874.

The following described property will be sold in fee simple, conditional on the provisions of the act of Assembly aforesaid.

LOT NO. 1.

Assessed to John E. Webb, situate in Hunting Creek Neck. This farm was occupied by James Webb in 1876. Contains 70 acres, more or less.

State and county taxes for	1874	$5.63
" "	1875	5.46

with interest, costs and expenses now due and to become due thereon.

LOT NO. 2.

Assessed to Joshua Pennock, and is all that lot of land situate in the town of Preston, improved by a work-shop, now occupied by T. F. Cox.

State and county tax for	1874	$8.30
" "	1875	8.05

with interest, cost and expenses now due and to become due thereon.

LOT NO. 3.

Assessed to Sarah Davis's and Wm. Turner's heirs, situate in the Fourth Election District, and is all that tract or part of tract of land known as the Willis land, whereon Daniel Hubbard, col., now resides, and containing 40 acres, more or less.

State and county tax for	1874	$3.62

with interest, cost and expenses now due and to become due thereon.

J. F. J. HUBBARD,
mar17-tds. Late Col. 4th Dis Caroline Co.

Ready-Made Clothing,

FALL & WINTER STYLES,

Cheaper Than the Cheapest,

MOSES HERZ has the pleasure of informing the public that he has just returned from the city with a splendid new stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of

OVER-COATS,
SACK-COATS,
DRESS COATS,
PANTS, VESTS,
and UNDER GARMENTS.

Also, a fine assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS,
AND TRUNKS,

all of which have been purchased at the lowest CASH PRICES, and will be sold at a small advance. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and invites the public to call and examine his stock, satisfied that he can sell them suits cheaper than they can be bought on the Eastern Shore. [feb10-y.

Notice.

I HAVE for sale 200,000 OSAGE QUICKS, which I will sell at a reduced price. Also, 100,000 ASPARAGUS PLANTS, at $2 per thousand.

WM. L. PRITCHETT,
til apr-15 '77 Denton, Md.

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