THE JOURNAL.

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

DENTON, SATURDAY MORNING, November 24, 1877.

Lay on Macduff.

One of our Maryland exchanges of a recent date speaking in reference to the late election says: "The county organs, which break out with dangerous severity every time a county or State ticket is to be elected, may now go into winter quarters." When the late election was over and the dissensions incident to it had quieted down, we were ready to "go into winter quarters." If we had, in the management of our paper during the heated contest, offended or done injustice to any one, we were ready and willing to acknowledge it, and promptly to make all honorable amends. At the same time, to those of our opponents who had handled us roughly, and in some instances wronged us greatly, while the election excitement was rife, we were ready to say "let by-gones be by-gones."

We regret, now that the political strife has ended, that incontrollable circumstances prevent the carrying out to their full extent of these good intention and impel us to a course by no means pleasant.

In the *American Union* of last Thursday, the editor with his known contentious, and of late *litigious* propensee, referring to some disturbances on election day, says: "There was some little irregularities of which the *Journal* man is charged and it would be well for him to clear his own *shirts* before he condemns others." Our *shirts* are both clear and *clean* and we propose to keep them so—hope he will *clean* his if they are not already so. He goes on to say- "It is reported that on the morning of the election, he had a wrangle, cane in hand, with several colored men, was *jesticulating* wildly and made threats against them. Another one named Jake—he remembers him—was promised tendollars for his vote if he would vote the Fields ticket, and being 'bull-dozed' to do so, now says the editor didn't pay him, and he intends to sue him for that amount of cash. The aforesaid editor also, we have learned, got into a wrangle with one of our citizens of his own color, on the morning of the election, and becoming excited, drew his pistol to defend his own 'bacon.' Wonder if the editor condemns such conduct in himself? Why don't the *Journal* answer our questions?" We propose to answer the questions of the editor of the *Union*, and in answering them we shall be compelled, in justice to ourselves, to give our brother a lift toward the consummation of his apparently solitary ambition of making for himself a reputation that shall outshine that of his old acquaintance Tom Pepper—he will remember what Tom's reputation is.

The first "irregularity" is, that on the morning of the election we "had a wrangle, cane in hand, with several colored men, were gesticulating wildly and even made threats against them." This statement is as veritable a falsehood as ever was conceived in a base mind. We had no quarrel nor even a rough word with a colored man on that day, nor had we a cane or anything like one in our hand at any time during the whole day. We heard no threats about the polls from any one except a few colored men, some of them under the influence of whiskey, whose menaces, that they would kill and bury the colored man after the election who voted the Democratic ticket, and these were heard by hundreds. These are the only threats that were made at the polls on that day to our knowledge.

The second irregularity. As to our promising ten dollars or any other amount to "Jake," Tom, Dick, Harry or any body else to vote for the Fields ticket or any other tickit, or "bull-dozing" or trying to "bull-doze" any body to vote for any candidate, we never did such a thing, and we unhesitatingly pronounce the statement an infamous and slanderous lie. And since the editor of the *Union* takes it upon himself to publish it, we want him to take just so much of this flat denial to himself as he thinks he has a claim to and no more.

The last "irregularity" is that on the morning of the election we drew a pistol on one of our citizens to defend our own 'bacon.' This "citizens" referred to, in a fit of political excitement, drew a knife on us, and we simply let him know that we had such a thing as a pistol which we could bring into use in self-defence; we did this and common sense and *common law* would justify us.

This reminds us of a little "irregularity" that occurred some years ago in which the editor of the *Union* was one of the principals. The circumstances of this wrangle, as related to us by a gentleman who witnessed the whole affair, are as follows: Thos. H. Slaughter, Esq., living but a few miles from this town, who is well known in our county and has always been held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens, at one time in his life said or thought something which the editor of the *Union*, who was then boss of Caroline county, considered disloyal, and Mr. Slaughter was promptly waited upon by the soldiery, taken to Fort Delaware and kept there until his health was almost irrecoverably gone. After a long time he was released and allowed to return to his family. He had been home but a short time when he met this Mr. Emerson and charged him with having maliciously caused his arrest. It was then and there that this same editor of the *Union* drew his pistol and in a fit of madness threatened to shoot him.

If there are any other "irregularities" to be answered we hope to be able to do so satisfactorily, so far as they relate to us; meantime, while the subject of irregularities is up we think it an opportune occasion to have some other "irregularities" answered which have been charged against the editor of the *Union* for, lo, these many years, and which he has over and over again promised to explain, but has taken care not to do it. As he is so ready to take hold of reports about us, false though he knows them to be, manufactured by evil persons for a bad purpose, he can not, with reason, complain at our calling his attention to an old and much talked of subject, on which the people of this county have read so many columns from his pen and the pens of three or four of our predecessors of the *Journal*, and which still remains unexplained. Some of the principal facts relating to this "irregularity" we understand are in the possession of one of the gentlemen whom he advocated very strongly in the late election, and who was elected by a large majority.

Our maxim of life is to be truthful, and we do not propose to publish any thing as emanating from our pen but facts. We were too young to take any interest in politics at the time referred to, and we are compelled to depend on the recollections of other people; we must therefore have more time to make our gleanings. Lay on, Macduff, LAY ON.

Congress and the Army.

The omission of the democratic House to insist upon the proviso to the army bill, which was the cause of the disagreement between the two houses last winter and the consequent failure of the appropriation, and thereby created the necessity for the present session, must not be construed by any means into an abandonment of the principle which that proviso was intended to enforce and maintain. That principle is essential, indeed, to the perservation of the liberties of the American people and to the permanency of our republican institutions. It is the principle that subordinates in time of peace the military to the civil authority, and limits the discretion of the President as commander-in-chief in the employment of the military and naval forces of the Union to purposes which are within the scope of the constitution and of the authority confided to the executive by that instrument. When the present house undertook to regulate and limit the employment of a portion of the army by directing that four cavalry regiments provided for in the bill should always be stationed in Texas, it in turn was trenching upon the executive prerogative. It was limiting the discretion of the commander-in-chief in a way not authorized by the constitution. For if Congress has the power to say where four regiments shall be stationed it has equally the power to say where every regiment and company shall be stationed. It can fix the limit of the number of troops in each department. In short, it would be equivalent to Congress taking command of the army and ousting the President from the constitutional function of commander-in-chief. The Senate very properly struck out this provision of the bill, and the House showed its good sense by concurring without further debate in the action of the Senate.

The other proviso to which we have reference, however, which was inserted in the army bill last winter and was the cause of its rejection by the Senate, and which was not insisted upon by the House at the present session involves a different question. It was simply the affirmation of a constitutional principle which had been flagrantly violated by the last administration in the wholesale use of the troops for merely partisan and political purposes in the Southern States; in the enforcement of martial law where there was no justification for declaring martial law; in making arrests for political offences: in organizing State Legislatures and upholding usurping State governments against the will and wishes of the people. These are facts which ought never to be forgotten. They are a part of the painful but instructive history of the past eight years, pregnant with warning for all years to come. They are precedents which ought never to be repeated—abuses against the recurrence of which it is the duty of Congress to interpose every safeguard in its power. Having happened once they may happen again if military ideas and the traditions of the camp and the barrack are ever suffered again to have sway at the White House and to predominate in the councils of the government over principles the maxims and the practices of civil rule. That the bill was suffered to pass the House and was sent to the Senate without such a proviso as the last House thought necessary was simple because a present necessity for the assertion of the principle no longer existed, and the attempt to engraft it upon the bill now might again meet with the opposition of the Senate, and so a second time defeat the appropriation. It is true that the responsibility for defeating the bill rested upon the Senate, and it was not worth while to make such an issue when there was no practical object to be gained.

The troops have been withdrawn from the Southern States where they had been improperly employed by Mr. Hayes's predecessor. In his official orders directing the cessation of further military interference in the domestic concerns of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, President Hayes had distinctly based his action upon the ground that he found no case under the constitution justifying the use that was being made of the troops. This was all practically that there was in it; but just as President Hayes's policy in this respect differs from and is an improvement upon President Grant's policy is the necessity apparent for further legislative safeguards against any possible recurrence to the unconstitutional and dangerous practice of the last administration. In England this is guarded against by making the very existence of the army—not merely the necessary provision for its pay and sustenance, but the whole fabric of its organization and its discipline, the authority of its officers, the service of the man—dependent upon the annual passage by Parliament of the "mutiny act." It is entitled "An act to punish mutiny and desertion and for the payment of the army and their quarters." Without its passage the army is *ipso facto* disbanded at the end of every year. Thus it is that the British Parliament maintains the power exercised by it under the British constitution, and which by our own constitution is expressly given to Congress—the power of the sword as well as the purse. The history of the last few years has shown the need for some greater security against the abuse of the military power and of the discretion vested in the President as commander-in-chief under our own government. The omission of Congress to supply those safeguards at the present session is no reason why they should not be thought of and enacted in the future.

THE WAR.

HOW KARS WAS STORMED AND CAPTURED.

Death of Count Grabbe While Leading the Assault.

A special despatch from Veran Kaleh, Armenia, gives full details of the capture of Kars:—"The fortress was captured by about fifteen thousand Russians, who climbed the steep rocks ramparts and walls, and followed an equal number of desperately fighting Turks in a headlong flight over their ditches and parapets, compelling them to die or surrender. The escalade had been originally fixed for the 13th, but it was posiponed owing to the bad weather.

DEATH AND VICTORY.

"The attack began in the centre at eight o'clock on Saturday evening, when Count Grabbe in person led his brigade against the Chanli redoubt, and fell dead at the first onset, pierced by a bullet. Assault after assault was repulsed, but was always renewed and a lodgment was effected before midnight.

"Captain Kwadnicki, of the thirty-ninth regiment, was the first to enter the Chanli redoubt at eleven o'clock at night. His sword was cut clean out of his hand and his clothes were pierced. The Chanli redoubt surrendered before daylight

"The troops then pushed on for the three towers, along the line of the old wall of Kars, known as forts Yussuf Pacha, Chicheck and Chatlar, en route for the citadel. The capture of the towers and the citadel was only the work of a few minutes.

"Almost simultaneously with the capture of the Chanli redoubt forts Suwarri and Hafiz Pacha were carried by assault, and all the Turkish defenses on the south and southwest melted away.

"The Ardahan brigade and another regiment of Moscow grenadiers under Generals Ro p and Komaroff, forming the left wing, assaulted Fort Inglizi, as the Turks denominate the line of works named after the English officers who defended the city in 1855, beginning with Fort Lake on the west, and including Forts Churchill, Thompson and Williams Pacha. These works cross the entire northern front of the position in a north-easterly direction, and only end at the steep cliffs of the River Kars Tchai, opposite Fort Arab.

"By daylight on Sunday morning General Lazeroff's troops had made progress as far as the capture of Fort Karadagh. The other forts, especially the Arab-Tabia on the east and the forts on the Tahmasp hills on the west, maintained a stubborn resistance until eight o'clock, when all the garrisons which could escape fled toward Erzeroum.

"But these were subsequently overtaken by the dragoons and Cossacks and brought back as prisoners. The fortress and city of Kars, with three hundred cannon, stores, ammunition, money, &c., were in the possession of the Russian forces.

"The victorious soldiers made only trifling booty, and spared all peaceful citizens and women and children."

THE MAJORITIES IN THE TWO HOUSES.—The admission of Mr. Metcalf, (Republican,) of Missouri, to his seat in the House of Representatives brings the Democratic majority in that body down to thirteen. Leaving out the one Congressional district unrepresented, (Colorado,) from which the Republican candidate seems to be excluded from purely technical motives, there are now 291 members, of whom 139 are Republicans and 152 Democrats. The senate now stands, with Mr. Morton's successor, Republicans 38, Democrats 34, Independent, (Davis, of Illinois,) 1. There are three vacancies, two from Louisiana and one from South Carolina, which, should the Senate decide to send them to the States, will be filled by Democrats, as the two legislatures now stand. This will give the Republicans 38, Democrats 37, with one Independent (Davis). Counting him with the Democrats there will be a tie, in which case the president of the Senate will have the casting vote.

Small Farms.

We are glad to see that some of our contemporaries are becoming interested in the subject of small farms. Our friend of the Centreville *Observer* gives the following as his views:

There was quite an outcry in this county last fall for farms. Some very good tenants were put to their wits ends to secure farms for their families. This scarcity of farms is said to grow out of the indux of strangers who buy up the rented farms and occupy them themselves. That throws the land renters out and necessitates either removal from the county or the purchase of farms for themselves. Some few have adopted the latter expedient, and if our farms could be divided no doubt many more would do the same thing. Indeed it is a serious question as whether land owners would not profit largely by dividing their farms and making two small ones out of every large one. If large farms can be as rapidly improved improved and as well cultivated as smaller ones there probably would be no profit in the division, but where is the large farm that is as rapidly improved as it could be if in the hands of two tenants instead of one? As forming some idea of what land can be made to produce look at the small pieces usually set apart for gardens. They are cultivated every year, and yet get richer every year, and produce as much in some instances as any other four acres on the farm.—This only tends to show what any other acre may be made to produce if properly handled and manured. Two tenants could accumulate and apply much more manure than one, and two tenants could cultivate the land much more rapidly and advantageously than one. Of course two families are to be fed in the mean time instead of one, but then they are producing families and not moths. They are workers in the hive and help to enrich the soil whilst they are living on it. These suggestions are thrown out merely for the assistance of those who are thinking on the subject. After all it is a matter of dollars and cents, and should be calculated before being acted upon.

One Cent a Day.

Economy is the order of the hour and every expenditure, however small, is expected to give a return in full value. Every family requires one good, reliable family newspaper. A family newspaper should contain a carefully prepared summary of all the news of the day, both religious and secular; and if arranged so that the two departments may be separated and read by two individuals at the same time, so much the better. The family newspaper should have attractive reading and information for the various members of a household. Some portion of the paper should be devoted, every week, to religious and moral improvement, to current secular news, to agriculture, commerce, markets, finance, to general literature, &c., with a special department for the young. Above all, the family newspaper should be perfectly pure, and free from any contaminating influences in its reading matter or in its advertisements. Too much attention cannot be paid to this feature, when the press is flooding the country with so much that is vile and pernicious. To crown all, the family newspaper should be untrammeled by any affiliation with sect or party, and should be free to give all the good news from and about all the world. If such a family newspaper can be had for one cent a day, it should be taken by every family in the land.

Such a family newspaper, in every respect, we find in the *New York Observer*, now commencing its fifty-sixth volume. Progressive, comprehensive, sound reliable, pure, it is just what is needed in your household. Send $3.15 for a year to the *New York Observer*, 37 Park Row, N. Y. Sample copies are sent free. [1 t.

SENATORS WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE.—At the close of the present Congress in 1879 the terms of the following Senators will expire: Spencer, rep., Alabama, Dorsey, rep., Arkansas, Sargent, rep., Cal., Chaffe, rep., Col., Gordon, dem., Georgia, Oglesby, rep., Ill., Morton, rep., Ind., Alison, rep., Iowa, Ingalls, rep., Kansas, McCreery, dem., Ky., Dennis, dem., Md., Bogy, dem., Mo., Jones, rep., Nevada, Wadleigh, rep., N. H., Conkling, rep., N. Y., Merrimon, dem., N. C., Matthews, rep., O., Mitchell, rep., Oregon, Cameron, rep., Penn., Patterson, rep., S. C., Merrill, rep., Vt., Howe, rep., Wisconsin. The Louisiana seat now in controversy becomes vacant in 1879. Of the outgoing Senators eighteen are republicans and six democrats.

"VENI—VIDI—VICI" is the trademark of Keller's Roman Roman Liniment, which has conquered all similar preparations wherever it has been introduced, and stands unrivaled as a specific cure for rheumatism neuralgia, head ache, tooth ache, and all diseases where there is pain or discomfort of any kind.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

FROM GOULD, DUKES & CO.

BALTO., Nov. 20, 1877.

Wheat—Fultz,	$1 35—1 45
" Amber,	1 47@1 52
Corn—white new,	55@61
" yellow "	57@61
Oats,	34@39
Rye,	65@66

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbidden trespassing on our lands with dog or gun, and all persons disregarding this notice will be dealt with according to law.

JOEL ATWELL,
ROBT ANTHONY,
EVAN MORGAN.

NOV. 24 4.

Eastern Shore Marble Works,

EASTON, MD.

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, BUILDING WORK, &C.

CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED

I will deliver and set up my work at the graves, put good foundations under it and fasten properly, for less than city prices.

B. TOMLINSON, AGT.
nov24-y.

ATTENTION,

FARMERS!

Send for Specimen Copy of the

PRACTICAL FARMER.

(Established 1855.)

THE OLDEST, LARGEST, MOST ENTERPRISING, INSTRUCTIVE AND VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL, LIVE STOCK AND FAMILY JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

It is a 64-Column Weekly Paper,

Acknowledged authority on all agricultural topics, and leads the van of American Agricultural Journalism. Has the largest and ablest corps of Regular Contributors ever employed on an agricultural paper, under a able and experienced Editorial Management, who spare no expense or labor to add everything possible to its value.

Subscription Terms Reduced for 1878,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single subscriptions (52 issues)	$2.00
In clubs of two do	1.75
In clubs of three do	1.50

Making it the cheapest first-class Agricultural Weekly in the country.

☞Liberal Premiums or Cash Commissions to Club Agents.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE. Address

PRACTICAL FARMER,
518 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wanted.

A loan of $300 for three years, payable one-third annually with interest, or at the end of three years, at the option of the lender. Apply to

R. J. JUMP, ATT'Y.
nov17

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbidden trespassing on our lands with dog or gun, and all persons disregarding this notice will be dealt with according to law.

JAMES STOCKLEY, JACOB STOKELEY,
GEORGE CONNER, WM. H. COHEE,
ESMA LOWE, JAMES C. HORSEY,
NATHANIEL HORSEY WM. CRANOR,
Capt. E. C. CARTER, R. J. CARTER,
MOLTON PLUMMER, J. P. HUBBARD,
nov17-4t.

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 personal property, to pay and satisfy the county and state taxes for 1874 and 1875 due and unpaid upon the farm assessed to Ellen T. Hubbard, situated in the 4th Election District of Caroline county:

FIVE HEAD OF SHEEP.

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

TUESDAY, December 11th, 1877,

between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said day, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the taxes due, interest, costs 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.

J. P. J. HUBBARD,
nov17-tds. Late Collector in 4th District.

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

SARAH E. LANK,

late of Caroline county dec'd. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of May, 1878, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

JOHN F. DAWSON,
nov17-3w. Ext'r of Sarah E. Lank, dec'd.

Sept. 8, 1877.

Great Bankrupt Sale,

OF

BRUSSELLS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &C.

G. A. ROBINSON'S,

IN BALTIMORE.

OUR BUYER was on hand and secured a number of unusually choice Carpets, Oil Cloths and Rugs, which we can and will sell at less than Manufacturers prices.

Those in want of Carpets must buy them early if they wish to secure them.

J. J. Jump & Co.

For Rent.

TWO ROOMS in front of the Brick Hotel, and two or three rooms under the JOURNAL OFFICE in front of the Court House.

FOR SALE.—Two thousand feet of white pine plank. Apply to

nov17-3w. H. BLACKISTON.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPATMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 6, 1877

The President of the United States has called upon the people of the entire country to unite in recognition of the many blessings which a merciful Providence has granted us during the past year.

While we gratefully acknowledge the prosperity which has been showered upon our own State, let us humbly ask of the Almighty power that we may be accounted worthy of His continued favor, and to this end I hereby appoint THURSDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and earnestly recommend its faithful observance to the people of Maryland.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at Annapolis, this 6th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven.

By the Governor:—

JOHN LEE CARROLL,
R. C. HOLLYDAY, Secretary of State.
nov17-2t.

ENCOURAGE ENTERPRISE!

The Maryland Directory.

A new and useful descriptive compilation of the resources and trade advantages of the State. A work that all live business men must have. Each county and P. O. described and accurately located by competent persons. Price and quality of farming and other lands, and amounts produced per acre. Suitable points and inducements to emigrants and those to locate. Names of Merchants, Farmers, Peach Growers, Mechanics, Churches, Pastors, Professional men, with other new and valuable information never before published.

J. FRANK LEWIS & CO.
No. 3 South Gay Street,
nov10-2mos. Baltimore.

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

EASTON

Ready-Made Clothing

EMPORIUM.

STEINEM STEINEM STEINEM STEINEM STEINEM STEINEM STEINEM STEINEM STEINEM STEINEM STEINEM STEINEM STEINEM STEINEM STEINEM STEINEM STEINEM STEINEM

ISAAC L. STEINEM,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has just returned from the cities with an immense stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

including OVERCOATS, DRESS AND SACK COATS, VESTS AND PANTS, of all grades, and is able to fit out all who may call to their entire satisfaction, having suits from the lowest prices to the best and most fashionable articles kept in a first-class store.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, such as Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cuffs, Neck Ties, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, &c., which will be sold very low.

☞Call around on Dover Street and examine the Large Stock and great variety offered by

I. L. STEINEM,
THE READY-MADE CLOTHIER,

and he will try to please you in price and fit.
nov24-3m.

Old Winter

IS COMING.

TUTHILL & AVERY

ARE STILL HERE

AND

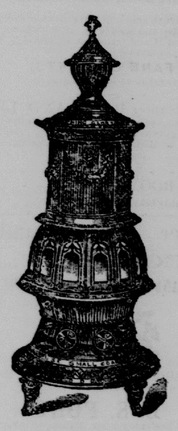
STILL AHEAD!

WITH

THE LARGEST LINE

OF

STOVES.



300 feet of Stoves

IN LINE.

ARGAND,
LE GRANDE,
TALBOT CO. COOK,
BEST,
CUNARD.

CAN'T TELL YOU ALL

COME AND SEE.

IN GENERAL HARDWARE,

the Largest Stock,

Lowest Prices.

TUTHILL & AVERY,

nov17-nov24-1876. EASTON, MD.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2939_scm3346-0191