THE JOURNAL.

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

SATURDAY,.....DECEMBER 8, 1877

THE wealth of the South in a few years no mortal can estimate if peace, order and good government but prevail in those States.

IF the Republican party is to be betrayed it is entirely fitting that it should be betrayed by members of the rascally gang of vulgar and plundering Southern carpet-baggers whose alliance with the party has driven from it many respectable Republicans and brought humiliation upon those who have remained within it.

WE trust that Mr. Hayes has not become so absorbed in the idea that it is a supreme duty of the Government to conform its financial policy to the solicitations of bondholders, as to forget that the people, the industrious and tax-paying masses of the country are a party to the contract expressed on the face of the bonds and that they have moral and equitable rights in this relation which are entitled to some consideration.

THE spectacle of Mr. Vice President Wheeler, forgetful of his position as the representative of the whole people, practically giving his casting vote—always a semi-judicial proceeding—against the admission of a Senator who is clearly entitled to his seat, is a sad proof of the quality of his statesmanship. Vice President Wheeler is one of the last men in the country who should deliberately set his will against the will of the nation.

"Libel."

When the St. Micheals *Comet* speaks of a "lawyer editor," it had better draw the phrase very mildly, if it does not desire to libel the legal profession. —*Union.* We do not consider that we are by any means libeling the head man of the *Union* when we give him the title of *Editor;* nor is it libeling *him* any to say that he is a Methodist class-leader. But certainly there is not a man that breathes, occupying both of those high positions as does this man, who can, within the same time and with the same facilities, hatch up more little dirty deviltry, when he *sets* about it.

INSTEAD of giving us and the readers of his paper an *explanation* of "those criminal charges," this week, as he promised last week, the editor of the *American Union* strays out of his way, and adopts as his "only rejoinder" to us, this Bible language: "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit, there is more hope of a fool than of him." As our only *sur*-rejoinder to *that*, we commend him to another verse somewhere in the Bible that reads somehow in this way: "Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." We have been braying him in the mortar for the last three weeks, but *his* braying is of another kind—the kind sometimes heard in our streets.

THE "learned blacksmith," Mr. Elihu Burritt, in a recent letter to the New York *Tribune*, proposes a remedy for the existing distress in the manufacturing sections of the country. He says the problem is to draw away from the manufactories some proportion of the great over supply of labor. As the government lands in the West are too far off to be reached he proposes that a few citizens of Virginia, choosing that as an easily-accessible State, having the most spare land and the greatest natural advantages, shall form a company, buy, say 2,000 acres of wooded land, divide it into thirty acre allotments, and then advertise in the crowded manufacturing districts for fifty or a hundred men; add to these men of skill in trades—in short, form a colony—and allow its members to earn a title to the property on which they are placed. Mr. Burritt says it would not take much capital to set on foot a movement of this kind, which might turn a tide of emigration toward Virginia. A necessary amendment of Mr. Burritt's plan is that the capital for the purpose should come from the North.

WE clip the following article, on Choptank shad fisheries, from the Easton *Star:* The people on the upper Choptank river say legislation is needed to prevent the setting of nets and hauling seines continuously on the lower Choptank, throughout the shad season, so as to allow the fish a chance to reach their spawning grounds up the river, and if something is not done to protect the fish, the Choptank shad fisheries will be ruined. For the last year or two, nets on the the lower Choptank have been stretched almost entirely across the river throughout the season, and last year very few shad came up the river. Evidently they had to go elsewhere to find spawning grounds. As the young shad, after three years, invariably return to spawn to the place where they were hatched, it stands to reason that, if they do not spawn in the Choptank or its tributaries they will not return here to spawn.

Once broken up in that way, the fishery is destroyed for all time, unless the river is restocked by artificial means. It is believed that the fish would be sufficiently protected by passing a law forbidding the setting of nets or hauling seines on the river, from the middle of the day on Saturdays to the following Mondays. This would give the shad a free course to reach their spawning grounds forty-eight hours of each week. There are comparatively very few shad caught in Tuckahoe creek now, although they used to be very abundant in its waters. Their absence from its waters for the last few years is attributed to the net-fishing on the lower Choptank. They have little chance now to get by the nets. It is apparent that if the shad are forced in this way, to seek other spawning grounds, the net-fisheries of the lower Choptank will be ruined as well as the float business on the upper river. If it is really contemplated to apply for the proposed law, petitions should be circulated at once, and a law prepared, to be presented to the legislature as soon as it meets. If it is delayed till late in the session, it may be forgotten, or the bill may be lost for the want of time. This is a matter of great importance to those interested in the Choptank fisheries, which embrace our whole community, either as fishermen, dealers or consumers.

The Press on the President's Message.

The opinions of the reprentative press of New York and Philadelphia in regard to the message of President Hayes are as follows:

[New York Herald.]

President Hayes' first message to Congress deserves more commendation for the general soundness of its positions than for strength of reasoning or apt language. On the great questions relating to the currency and the public credit it is satisfactory. The President stands firmly by his sound Southern policy, and he continues to pay to civil service reform the homage of professions, which may mean little or much, but can inspire no great confidence in view of the recent past.

Mr. Hayes' silver fever is of a mild type. Although he wants silver remonetized and believes in the double standard he cares a great deal more for the protection of the public credit.

[New York World.]

The only criticism which candid men of either party can make upon that portion of the President's message which touches the most vital question of the moment—the question of the currency and its relations to the public faith—will be that he might with great advantage to all the business interests of the country have found some way of saying long before this time what he now most plainly and emphatically says.

Still, in the present political crisis a President's message is in itself an act, and wherever the hand of Mr. Hayes clearly appears in this, his first really important official document, it bears witness to a firmness of purpose which needs only to be more steadily justified by firmness in execution to command a situation which is audibly crying out, as Mr. Carlyle would say, for a man to command it!

[New York Sun.]

Leave out its bragging over his policy of pacification, and over the things which he claims to have done, but with which he had little or nothing to do; leave out his financial vagaries, his menaces against Mexico, his Samoan project, and his maundering about education; leave out, along with these his abstracts of departmental reports, and the space occupied by the remainder will be small.

[New York Tribune.]

The first annual message of President Hayes is strongly marked by some of the traits of the personal character of its author. The same buoyant disposition, the same propensity to look upon the bright side of things, the same frankness and good humor, united with tenacity of purpose, which have been by turns the admiration and the despair of his friends at Washington, appear in almost every paragraph of this interesting document.

Mr. Hayes stands forth as something of a curiosity—an obstinate man with whom it is difficult to quarrel, an opinionated man with a sunny temper, a positive man who is not combative, a staunch upholder of the Executive prerogatives of Congress. He has taken his policy very much to heart, and yet he realized that the solar system is not built upon it.

He seems to be perfectly well satisfied with its theory and its results, and yet he betrays neither bitterness nor even impatience with those who denounce the one and deny the other. Such a man may lack the gifts of a statesman; yet it is evident that he has many of the qualities of an able administrator.

[Philadelphia Times.]

It may be said of the first annual message of President Hayes that it bears the impress of the strong but not brilliant mental characteristics and breathes the spirit of candor that has marked all his official acts. It is a straitforward and generally pretty well written presentation of the domestic and foreign affairs of the United States, and embraces all that is essential to be communicated to Congress and the people concerning these matters.

BOTH Kellogg and Butler have been admitted to seats in the U. S. Senate.

Making Things Lovely

The matter that engages the attention of Washington just now is another attempt to bring the President to a proper appreciation of the prime importance of restoring the pleasant relations that so long existed between the White House and the Senate chamber, or, more correctly speaking, with the republican side of the chamber. The argument is in effect that the President has given his theory of placing country above party a fair trial (which is not true) without making any material headway (which is too true), and that the time has arrived when personal difference of opinion should be sunk, and that the President should begin the sinking by a new shuffle and deal his appointments to office. A correspondent writes to a New York paper that in the opinion of influential republicans the appointment of Packard to the New Orleans Collectorship would go a long way towards "making everything lovely." From a strictly republican point of view we have not a doubt of it. The phrase itself has a favor of the good old days of Grant and Belknap and Shepherd and Babcock. The exact words used by a brother of the whiskey ring were, we believe, "Everything is lovely and the goose hangs altitudilum." Memory does not enable us to give chapter and verse, but it occurs somewhere in the book of the chronicles of the Babcock or perhaps in the epistles of McDonald, Avery and Joyce. Ah, the good old days that are gone!

Packard's appointment, however, would be only a single step, and would have to be followed by several others of the same sort in rapid succession to bring the situation to the proper pitch of loveliness. Chamberlain should succeed Worthington in the Charleston Collectorship, as Worthington, who purchased the South Carolina Legislature for Patterson, may have to accompany his principal to the penitentiary. A petition is already circulated on the Republican side of the House for the reappointment of Arthur, Sharpe and Cornell to the New York Customs offices, and, after a decent interval, Leet, Stocking and Jayne might be let loose on the mercantile community once more. Ere that the public would be ready to expect something really choice in the line of restoration, and Babcock might be recalled to the White House with a request that he take care of Rogers. The resuscitation of the whiskey ring would then be in order, and a reorganization of the diplomatic service would follow as a matter of course. All the discarded Congressmen now out grazing might be comfortably placed, but not until Schenck has been allowed to pick his pasture. Logan would go to Brazil, Boutwell to Germany, Alcorn to the Central American States and so on, if there were good things enough to go around, and if not we could make them. Meanwhile a reorganization of the Cabinet would give Conkling's man Platt the Post Office Department, Returning Board Wells the Interior portfolio, Boss Shepherd the State Department, little Hale the Navy Department and Landaulet Williams his favorite post as the legal adviser of the government. As to minor places they would, of course, be at the disposal of the Senators most in harmony with the new order of things. Matters would then be at the height of old-time loveliness, and the unanimous cry of placemen, "Give us back our old commander!" would bring General Grant back from Europe in ample time to take the helm on the fourth day of March, 1881. By all means, brethren, let us make things lovely.—*Phila. Times.*

Once More, the Tramp.

The motion for a convention to discuss "The Tramp" strikes us as a good one. The convention will meet in this city on the 20th instant, and be made up of persons whose attention has been directed by duty or inclination to this troublesome problem. The sheriffs of the counties, state's attorneys, county commissioners, physicians and persons in all ways connected with prisons and reformatories are invited to attend, and will form a body of experts on the subject of the tramp. Prominent also will be a number of public-spirited gentlemen from the Prisoner's Aid society, whose knowledge of the subject covers a larger field, though perhaps less practical and minute. But it is well that theory and practice should both be well represented. The questions to be discussed are: "1. The origin of tramps. 2. How far society is responsible for them? 3. What remedies will most effectually remove the evil? 4. Should the State adopt some legislation, uniform in its action, to suppress the tramp nuisance, and what should be the character of said legislation?" This latter question suggests the necessity of a few capable lawyers in the convention.

Some of these questions, as for example, The origin of the tramp, and How far is society responsible for him? may be safely let alone, and the much more practical and difficult matter decided, What is a tramp? An accurate and exhaustive definition of a tramp is a necessary prerequisite to legislation concerning him. Does "tramp" simply mean what is known already in the law as vagrant? If so, the word ought to be dropped and the well settled legal word employed. Does "tramp" mean a man who has no work and who walks about the country in pretended search of employment? If so, by what test is a tramp to be distinguished from an honest mechanic or laborer who is in good faith seeking for work? Just here is the great difficulty in legislation on the subject. Every citizen of America has a right to walk along the roads and apply for work at such points as he may choose, and this right can not be abridged. A mechanic may be poor, badly dressed, travel-stained and haggard with hunger and fatigue, as he goes from place to place seeking work; but he is not necessarily a criminal. He may sit down or lie down by the roadside to rest; the children may fly from him in terror; the women may lock their doors, the dogs may bark at him; but, so long as he does not beg or steal, or otherwise break the law, he is as rightfully there as the rich man who drives by in his carriage. Hence the great difficulty in treating the subject. Some test must be established, some precise definition given, which will enable the officers of the law to distinguish accurately between the honest laborer in misfortune and the idle and vicious vagrant. Unless this is done the laws can not be enforced, and they may be made the instruments of intolerable hardship and oppression.—*Gazette.*

The Navy.

Secretary Thompson, in his annual report of the condition of the navy, makes no attempt to disguise its weakness, nor to defend the policy which under a previous administration has proved so detrimental to its interests. He perceives only too clearly the necessity for a sweeping reform of the service, and the chief aim of his report is evidently to call the attention of Congress to the fact, and prevail upon it to assist him in the work. Precisely how the desired result is to be brought about is, however, not explained so clearly as we might wish, and the Secretary's policy is rather to be inferred from the statement of what it is not, than of any positive declaration of what it is. Thus he does not hesitate to condemn the expenditures of large sums of money in refitting monitors which are utterly useless, except for internal defense in time of war, and to maintain which is a constant source of annoyance and expense without any return whatever; and with equal frankness he opposes the construction of heavy armor-plated gun-bearing vessels, which he aptly styles "movable fortifications;" but he barely touches upon the sorts of ships that should replace them. Here, however, is the real key to the difficulty. It follows necessarily, from the fact that the only use we now have for a navy is to protect our commercial interests, that the service should be reconstructed for that purpose. As Secretary Thompson says, fast sailing and fast steaming vessels, rams and torpedo vessels should take the place of the slow, clumsy and ineffective vessels which now constitute our fleet. How is this change to be accomplished? The Secretary himself admits that the present condition of the treasury is not such as to admit of an expenditure large enough to warrant putting all our ships in repair, and for the same reason he makes no estimates for new ships, so that we do not see how any considerable progress can be made in the desired direction. But this much the Secretary can do: He can institute a rigid system of economy in his department, make a thorough examination of the several branches of the service, and in a general way prepare for its reorganization and re-equipment whenever Congress may find it prudent to vote the means.—*Balto. Gazette.*

The President or Speaker.

Under the above heading the Salisbury *Eastern Shoreman* of last week nominates a Paesident of the Senate and a Speaker of the House. After some preliminary remarks the *Shoreman* says:

Prominent among the names of those mentioned for President of the Senate stands Col. Edward Lloyd, of Talbot, who after serving one term in that body as Chairman of the Finance Committee, which position he filled acceptably, has just been reelected by a very flatering vote. This speaks well for him, and should that honor be conferred upon him it will not be unworthily bestowed. But should he not be elected, Talbot has another son in the House of whose intellectual attainment the whole State feels proud, who possesses all the requisites necessary to constitute the fair and accurate presiding officer, and we name him for Speaker. To eulogize him is unnecessary, for he has filled numerous official positions of the highest order, and in none has he ever failed to discharge the duties incumbent upon him ably and acceptably.

His name scarcely needs to be given here, for every one will recognize Maryland's honored Ex-Governor, and Democratic statesman of the old school, Philip Frank Thomas. He has not always been treated fairly, nor awarded the positions to which he has been, or would have been chosen, and for this reason, if for no other, he is entitled to some recognition at the hands of his party. We are not to be understood from this as asking that both these offices should be filled by members from Talbot county, nor even of the Eastern Shore, but if Col. Lloyd is not elected to the first named, then Gov. Thomas is entitled to and should receive the latter.

BASE BALL AND CRICKET PLAYIMG are acknowledged by all eminent authorities to afford the most healthy exercise and recreation. To be sure there are always enough sprained fingers, bruised hands and muscular soreness, but these are most quickly and surely cured by that excellent family remedy, Keller's Roman Liniment, costing but 50 cents and sold by druggists.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

FROM GOULD, DUKES & CO.

BALTO., Dec. 4, 1877.

Wheat—Fultz,	$1 31—1 42
" Amber,	1 44@1 52
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" yellow "	58@61
Oats,	34@39
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VEGETINE

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read his Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.

MR. R. H. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unaole to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffred everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETENE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned.

Yours, etc., ALBERT CROOKER,

Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and apothecaries.

VEGETINE

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct., 1870.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. I have taken several bott'es of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.

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RHEUMATISM is a DISEASE of the BLOOD

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VEGETINE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

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Yours truly,

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Apply to WM. S. RIDGELY,

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Baltimore, Nov. 23, 1877.

All work left at Mr. H. E. Jarrell's will receive prompt attention.

☞ *All work guaranteed.* [12 3-tf

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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.

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ROB'T ANTHONY,
EVAN MORGAN.

nov. 24 4.

Sept. 8, 1877.

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Cheapest and best for all purposes—simple, strong, and durable. Also *Traction Engines* for common roads.

SAW, GRIST AND RICE MILLS, GINS, PRESSES AND MACHINERY generally. Inquiries promptly answered.

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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.

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.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by J. P. Pierce, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Caroline county, at the suit of Thompson & Binns, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Margaret E. Schuyler, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, and will sell to the highest bidder for cash, in front of I. J. Reed's store, at Goldsboro station, on

THURSDAY, the 27th of December,

1877, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., All the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law and in equity of the said Margaret E. Schuyler, ig and to all that piece or parcel of land situate lyine and being in the First Election District of Caroline county, at Goldsborough Station, lying between the road leading from Greensborough to Castle Hall School House, adjoining the lands of G. W. Goldsborough and others, containing

2 Acres of Land,

more or less. It being the same property mentioned and fully described in a deed from G. W. Goldsborough and wife to the said Robert Schuyler, recorded in Liber T. H. K., No. 35, folios 84 and 85, one of the land record books for Caroline county, and conveyed by Robert Schuyler and wife to said Margaret E. Schuyler bp deed dated on the 11th day of February, 1876, and recorded in Liber J. W. T., No. 37, folios 355 & 356 one of the land record books aforesaid, as by reference to the same will fully and at large appear.

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

Attendance given by

J. C. BROWN, Constable.

dec1-tds.

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BY

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He, or his assistant, George Jones, can always be found at his shop on Main Street where he will be pleased to see and serve his friends and the public generally. His shop is fitted up in the latest style and itis universally acknowledged that he gives a good, easy shave. Don't fail to give him a call.

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