Denton Journal.

GEO. T. MELVIN, Editor.

SATURDAY, ... DECEMBER 21, 1878

A DETROIT mercantile gentleman, while traveling eastward, went to the clerk of one of the Ontario boats, to be shown his stat room. The clerk handed the applicant a key, at the same time pointing to a door at some distance marked B. The traveler went in the direction indicated, but opened the door next to his own, marked A, and discovered a lady passenger making her toilet, who, upon the stranger's appearance, uttered a scream. "Go away! cried the lady. "Letter B!" yelled the clerk. "I am not touching her at all!" shouted the indignant merchant.

THE Anne Arundel *Advertiser* says: "We see it is stated that Mr. George Colton will be a candidate for election to the Board of Police Commissioners at the next session of the Legislature. Mr. C. is a gentleman of untiring industry and unequalled business capacity, and has rendered invaluable services to the Democratic party. He is not of a mulish disposition, but friendly and kindly disposed to all, and there is little use of any one kicking against him if he makes up his mind to win in the race."

Every word of this is true. As a candidate for any office in the gift of the people of this State Mr. Colton would not want for friends and supporters.

THE Monday lectures of the Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston have become one of the settled institutions of that live city. He seems to have force and attractions enough to gather around him the busiest part of the day in that stirring community a crowd of its busiest and some of them its most highly cultivated men and women, almost invariably pours out upon them a flood of truths that blaze in words that burn. We give our readers the benefit of them to-day in another column. The fact that he states, of an organized effort to corrupt some of our female seminaries by sending to them through the mail immodest and immoral literature, is almost beyond belief. Intimidated by standing menace of such kind, some of the most flourishing institutions in that section of the Union dare not publish a catalogue of their pupils! Has any crime more fiendish ever been perpetrated on Earth? Surely the law in the vicinity of Boston has "need to make bare its aim." But the United States mails are as free to the conveyance of such pollution in Maryland as in Massachusetts. Is the rising generation in this section of the country better protected in any way? We have heard nothing on the subject.

IN the Salisbury *Eastern shoreman* of last week we find the following complimentary mention of our present able and efficient Comptroller. We had the pleasure of first bringing Mr. Keating's name before the people for that position, and afterwards of voting in the convention which nominated him by acclamation, and while we endorse most heartily the sentiments expressed by our cotemporary, we at the same time claim that neglected Caroline should some time be thought of in making State nominations. In the event the gentleman in this county, spoken of in that connection, declines to let his name be used for the place, then our people would rejoice in Mr. Keating's success.

The *Shoreman* says: Although it is nearly a year before the general State election occurs, the politicians are busily at work discussing the candidates for office. We hoped the custom of electing the comptroller of the Treasury for two terms, at least, will not be disregarded in the case of Hon. Thos. J. Keating, the present incumbent. Elected by a large majority of the suffrages of the people of this State he has attended to the duties of his office and made an efficient and accommodating officer. Having obtained experience during the present term, Mr. Keating's ability to serve the people in such a responsible position will be increased if re-elected.

FOR the first time since the issue of legal tender notes they were recognized on the 17th inst. in the financial world as the full equivalent of gold. The premium on gold antedates the passage of the Legal Tender act, that act, having been passed February 14, 1862, and the premium on gold having begun in the preceding month. The original comparison was between gold and the notes of the State banks, which varied between par and a gold premium of five per cent in January, 1861. We do not know the precise date when the first legal tender notes were issued but it could not have been earlier than March, 1862, since time was required for engraving and printing after the passage of the Legal Tender act. But in March, 1862, the lowest premium on gold was 1 1-8 per cent, and the highest 2 1-2 per cent. But it rose very rapidly afterward, and reached an enormous height in critical stages of the war. Hereafter the owners of gold can do nothing better with it than to deposit in the banks which they make the custodians of their other funds, and which will hereafter make no distinction between deposits of gold and deposits of legal tender notes. Having reached this point the mere legal date of resumption ceases to be of any consequence. In the transition from the 31st of December to the 1st of January there will be no shock or break, nor even the slightest ripple of disturbance, and it is not probable that any considerable amount of legal tender notes will be presented for redemption during the month of January.

OUR spirited cotemporary, the weekly *Witness*, of New York, speaks out with clearness and vigor on every subject of public interest that comes within its range. It is getting to be a firm specimen of that style of journalism so common in England, but as yet so little known in this country, which gives

and State may be, Religion and Politics ought never to be separated. The fact is that a mistake on this subject too often induces some of our best citizens and truest men to leave their religion at home whenever they go to polls. The result of this is something to be lamented in the highest degree. Christian gentlemen, under a false sense of obligation to the party with which they are connected; will sometimes aid in electing to positions of importance and distinction men whom they would hesitate to invite into their domestic circle; under the same delusion they often invite in confiding affairs of trust, largely involving the interest of the community or the nation men of whom they would be very careful, in the ordinary business dealings.

This is all wrong. No man should allow himself to be persuaded to support a citizen wanting virtue. against one of sterling integrity and truth, on any pretence whatever. If all honest men would take that ground we should have fewer rogues sent into the public service. That this may be so, it would not be a bad thing in any community that the more upright and moral citizens in both parties should have an understanding with each other that they will hereafter consider principle of more importance than political success; and that if the leaders of their party will, in its primary meetings, insist on bringing forward men of doubtful character, they cannot endorse their action, but must "scratch the ticket". A few well directed movements of this kind would teach the wire pullers of all parties a lesson that they would learn to respect, viz: that they can no longer afford to ignore character and disregard true worth in unprincipled reliance upon party drill.

WADE HAMPTON, the patriotic statesman of South Carolina, whose wisdom revives the glory of that old Commonwealth, is so precious to the country in this crisis that a loss of any part of him is a national calamity. One of Wade Hampton's legs is of more value to the nation than all of Roscoe Conkling's body, and the patriotic citizens, therefore, are grieved that the late accident necessitated amputation.

Wade Hampton is illustrious because of his moderation. The same renown that haloes the head of Washington for that he retired to his plain citizenship and quiet country life at Mount Vernon, and therein founded an empire of free men, attaches to Wade Hampton in his administration of affairs in the South Carolina. The mean greedy spirit of New England claimed the right to rob and degrade a people New England did not conquer. It could not distinguish between punishment and insult. The Government might have executed the leaders and confiscated the property of the masses engaged in the revolt against the Union, and no one would have complained. The sufferers would have submitted in dignified silence. But to degrade a whole people through a carpet-bag rule that robbed while it insulted, men, women and children, found no warrant in conquest and no approval from the usage of civized nations.

When the time came for the bayonet and the carpetbagger the give way before the indignation of our people North and South, it was the maddened impulse of the Southern people to slaughter their brutal oppressors that Wade Hampton restrained. He said: "To vindicate the law we will not violate the law."

We take off our hat to Wade Hampton. He is a gentleman, not through descent or claim of social distinction, but for that he has a patriot's heart and a wise head, controlled by the highest courage and truest humanity.

Joseph Cook on the Liberal League.

At Syracuse, the National Infidel League of Free Religionists, so far as their principal organization is concerned, transformed themselves into a national lepers' league of moral cancer planters. [Applause.] There are several things that injure a man more than to cut his throat. An honorable daughter dead is mourned less than a daughter dishonored. I know a school of superb culture, a temple of sanctity, where three hundred young women are gathered under the very best religious influences and loftiest educational incitements.

But this institution publishes no catalogue. Why? Go to the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, to the Boston Society, or to the committees which have been organized to suppress vice at Providence and New Haven, and Cincinnati and St. Louis, and Chicago, and you will find that school catalogues are made the lattice work through which moral lepers and assassins, secretly, at night, under the cover of the mails, throw their poison into seminaries of all grades. *It is a terrific sign of the times when shrewd men of affairs, conducting a great school, dare not publish a catalogue.* The criminals whom the Free Religionist Infidels encourage, make this caution necessary. I show you the caution in actual exercise. Within twenty miles of Boston the resplendent school I have described stands in its stately park, and within fifty rods of this platform is a hall, the most honored in this city, where a meeting was held in sympathy with the Free Religionist criminal who is now in Dedham jail. The thoughts which these facts suggest cannot be publicly expressed, but if they did not incite to moral rage our apathy itself would deserve to be smitten with thunderbolts.

This city believes in free speech and the right of assembly but not in moral assassins it makes. Is it quite decent or safe to give the enemies of Boston an opportunity to injure its good name Is freedom of speech to be carried so far that speech becomes so free that it could not be reported and sent through the mails without being actionable at law? It is evident from the New York press and Syracuse journal and from the testimony of this infidel paper which I hold in my hands, that the Syracuse was so infamous that it could not be reported, published and sent through the mail without subjecting the newspapers thus publishing it to prosecution

* * * * * * * * *

In language approvingly cited from the brave Syracuse Standard into this official organ of the Free Religionists [November 7, 1879, p. 535], I read that "Rivers of Boston, now resting under indictment for the sale of infamous literature, urged a square expression of the Congress in favor of his views. He wanted the United States authorities rebuked for what they had done. Wakeman of New York, a supporter of Rivers, was more politic, and hesitated aqout giving the minority such open cause for disruption. He, and others who stood with him, feared the odium which would fall upon them if minority should secede, on the ground that they could not live with those who sustained and fostered the sale of infamous literature and sought to repeal the laws making the sale a crime. Wakeman believed the majority had better make concesssion rather then be compelled to stand alone before the public; and hence the committee on resolutions fixed up a compromise that the postal-law question should not be touched by either party."

The scheme was that nothing should be said on the subject for another year; that is, that on this stupendous theme this blazing matter of common morality and decency, a convention of the representatives of cultured free though sbought not know its own mind for a year! A promising compromise was patched up on this precious basis; and officers elected composed, according to the official statement, of men "known or believed to be strongly in favor of repeal as opposed to reform of the postal-law of 1873." Thereupon, when a vote had been taken electing a President by the majority of seventy eight votes, leaving only fifty-one to the man who represented the minority, the latter seceded, thirty-four of them signed a protest. A few more names were obtained afterwards; and the result of all is, that there are now two Liberal National Leagues.

The Local Leagues which furnished the majority at Syracuse are scattered through many States, and lecturers can be relied upon to teach the abominable doctrines of that majority. The evil of such inculcations is not a small one, and frankness concerning it will be justified by all thoughtful friends of moral order. At Toronto, not long since, and at Chicago, I met representatives of free religion distributing documents at the door of my lecture halls. I have heard of them in St. Louis, and in Cincannati and in Rochester, Baltimore, Washington and New York.

In this same official organ I find language cited from the faithful Syracuse press, that I dare not read. You would drive me out of the door yonder if I were to recite language that was uttered at Syracuse by Free Religionist women.

"But one question arose for consideration, and that related exclusively to infamous literature. By perrelated as well as quiet effort, a majority of the League was composed of free lovers and infamous literature defenders, and from first to last they were determined upon making a point in favor of its free circulation. Their remarks sometimes almost polluted the atmosphere of the Opere House."

God be thanked that behind this scheme of infidelity for toe immoral use of the mails, there is most significantly little financial strength. It is officially stated [Idid., p. 487) that the balance of money which will remain in the treasury after paying all bills, had been "larefully gathered and husbanded for the cause of State secularization, "and that it will now "be turned over to the cause of repeal," that is of lawlessness. The Free Religionist have had an organization more than ten years. They have swept the Pacific coast; they have officers at work in the Mississippi Valley; they have used skillful men as agents. Some of them have ability; I suppose some of them have wealth. But after more than ten years of effort, sweeping the whole broad floor of this United there occurs this division, and the amount of plunder to be carried off amounts to "nearly $200. [Laughter.] God be thanked for this phenomenal impecuionsity! [Laughter.]

God has said that, whoever offends one of his little ones, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and be drowned in the depths of the sea. Is there no granite left in Massachusetts of the old-fashioned sort out of which millstones can be made necks of cancer-planters? [Applause.]

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 18, 1878.

Senator Blaine's intimidation resolution was passed by the Senate yesterday with Senator Thurman's amendment. The investigation will be made by a special committee of nine Senators, and will probably be thorough. There was a strong effort made by the Democrats to instruct the Committee to sit with open doors, but the radicals defeated it. I expect to see the day—and not to wait more than a year for it—when every investigation made by Congress will be as open as a court of justice. There never was good reason for having them otherwise. The Committee has not been selected as yet.

Senator Stanley Matthews, who seems to have a genius for the wrong thing every time, attempted to antagonize Blaines resolution with the Texas Pacific Railway bill, but of course was voted down. Any one could have told him better than to push his favorite bill at the time. But Matthews is as innocent of legislative tact as any infant.

Mr. Hale's last chance to get into the Cabinet seems to have disappeared with the appointment of Judge Lewell to succeed Judge Shepley. While that vacancy existed there was always a possibility that Attorney General Devtins Cabinet it was hoped to get Hale a place. Thus disappears from public life the principal contribution made to it by Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Finley offered in the house yesterday a resolution of inquiry as to the authority for the election of the Treasury Secret Service Division, when and why it was organized, and what it has done with the money voted for it. Inquiry in this case means death or at least national change. This "Division" is an outgrowth of war time; it is the author of more iniquity than it ever exposed, and has cost more money than it ever recovered for the Government. It will have few mourners but the pimps and spies and blackmailers who compose it and live by it.

Five general appropriation bills have so far passed the House—the West Point Fortification, Consular Diplomatic, Pension and Naval. The Indian bill comes up to-day, but, in view of a possible transfer of the Bureau to the War Department, may not be passed at once. The Commission to inquire into the subject of this transfer, by the way, yesterday reported against it. This renders the change doubtful during this session.

Yesterday in the House 131 Democrats and one Republican voted a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill making it a penal offence for any officer, agent or contractor of the United States to intermeddle with the election of members of Congress or of the President by the contribution of money or by the use or abuse of official privilege, or by bribes, threats, influence &c.; and making it a penal offence to subject or receive contributions for election purposes from persons in the employment of the Government. One hundred and three Republicans voted not to suspend the rules, and so the motion was lost. We need a two-thirds vote in House and Senate.

Much has been said and written about Senator Conkling's bad manners in writing all the time that Senator Blaine was delivering his speech last week. This habit of ostentatiously exhibiting bad manners has made the New York Senator many enemies. His way when he chooses, is very agreeable. As a Washington man says in advertising his patent medicine "it is perfection, to say the least." The old quarrel between the Senators will now probably be more bitter than ever.

BAYARD.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the following circular of instructions concerning the resumption of specie payments:

The following provisions of law and instructions thereunder are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments. * * * Section 3. * * * And on and after the first day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United State, in the city of New York in sums of not less than $50. * * * Approved January 14, 1875.

As the effect of the above section will be to remove any practical difference in the value of coin and notes as a circulating medium after the 1st of January next, no distinction between them will be made in keeping, or settling the accounts of public officers involving transactions which occur subsequently to that date Matured coupons of the United States, and checks, issued by the Treasurer of the United States for interest or principal of the public debt, by law payable in coin, will be paid by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York, upon presentation, in coin, or, if the claimant prefers, such coupon and check will be paid by the said Assistant Treasurer, or by any other independent Treasury officer, in United States notes. Such registered interest payable by law in coin it is paid on schedules at any other cities than New York will also be paid the claimant in coin by check on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, which check may be cashed in United States notes, if the holder prefer, if the claimant prefers, such interest may be paid to him direct in United States notes by the officer charged with the payment of the schedule. Any check or draft hereafter drawn in payment of a public obligation by law payable in coin will have that fact plainly noted thereon.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat anp lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. [12-7-4w.

DENTON PRODUCE MARKET,

Corrected weekly for the JOURNAL

Apples, per peck	40
" dried per lb	5@
Butter, per lb	20@25
Bacon—hams, per lb	12
" shoulders, per lb	7
" sides, per lb	9
Chickens live, per lb	6
" dressed, per lb	8
Cabbage, per head	6
Corn, per bushel	40
Eggs, per dozen	22
Feathers, per lb	35
Geese, per lb	6@ 8
Lard, per lb	10
Meal, per bushel	50
Potatoes—Irish, per bushel	60
" sweet per bushel	40
Peaches, dried, per lb	5@ 6
Rags, per lb	1
Wool, per lb	25

BALTO. GRAIN MARKET.

THURSDAY, Nov. 28, 1878.

Wheat—red	$102@105
Corn—white	43@46
Yellow,	41@45
Oats,	27@25
Rye,	52@59

New Advertisements,

VEGETINE

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

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

Read his Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered 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 VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours,

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, waf 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 bottles 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.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.

The blood in this disease, is found to contain an excess of fibrin. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief; but, to effect a permanent cure, it must be taken regularly, and may take several qottles, especially in cases of long standing. VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say "I never found so much relief as from the use of VEGETINE," which is composed exclusively of *Barks, Roots* and *Herbs*.

"VEGETINE" says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly,

MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD.

No. 16 Legrange Street, South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE

PREPARED B

H. R. STEVENS BOSTON MASS.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists

Notice.

WE have discontinued the mercantile business, and have placed our unsettled accounts in the hands of Geo. T. Melvin, our attorney, for collection. All persons indebted to us will please call upon Mr. Melvin at once and settle.

12-21-tf. B. F. FIELD & CO.

Fence Notice.

This is to give notice, that, 12 months after date, I shall discontinue the division fence between my lands and the lands of Rufus R. Thomas.

dec14, '78. JAMES COLBORN.

Fence Notice.

This is to give notice, that twelve months after date, I shall discontinue the division fence between my lands and the lands of Rufus R. Thomas.

12-21-78. THUSTIN M. WRIGHT.

$10 TO $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything Address, BAXTER & CO., BANKERS, 17 Wall Street, New York. [12-21-4w.

Agents, Read This.

We will pay Agents a salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful invention. *We mean what we say.* Address, without delay,

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The manufacturers were awarded the highest and only medal given rubber plasters, at both the Centennial and Paris Expositions.

Far Superior to

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Mailed on receipt of price by SEABURZ & JOHNSON, 21 Platt Street, New York.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Receipts and Disbursements

FOR

Public School Purposes

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY

FOR THE

Year Ending September 30th, 1878.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand September 30, 1877	$ 291 03
State School Tax for 1878	6,703 50
State Free School Fund	1,528 16
State Donation	1,200 00
County School Tax at —cts on $100	6,624 45
Interest on Investments	535 25
Sales of Books	215 78
State Appropriation to Colored Schools	2,304 20
Amount borrowed	3,000 00
	$22,421 77

DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers' Salaries	$11,880 42
Fuel	589 46
Incidental Expenses of Schools	274 40
Rent	12 00
Books and Stationery	939 69
Building School Houses	1,522 29
Repairing School Houses	536 97
Furniture, Blackboards and Stoves	368 20
Interest	31 51
Salary of Secretary, Treasurer and Examiner	600 00
Per Diem of School Commissioners	182 30
Office Expenses and Account Books	6 50
Printing and Advertising	59 50
Paid to Colored Schools, Teachers Salaries	1,572 60
" " " Rent	41 00
" " " Fuel	134 73
" " " Repairs	139 36
" " " Furniture	49 85
" " " Incidental	50 93
Paid Templeville Joint School	155 45
" Clerk and Counsel Fees	76 25
" Wm. S. Bidgely on final settlement	87 29
" Loan	3,000 00
Balance Cash on Hand	290 97
	$22,421 77

Estimated Value of Books on hand 900 00

GEO. F. BEAVEN, Treasurer.

dec21-2w.

PULMONA cures ASTHMA.
PULMONA cures CATARRH.
PULMONA cures Bronchitis and Throat Troubles.

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6 " " 9.00	
10 " " 14.00	
5 Copies for $8.00	With an extra copy of the Magazine for 1879, and the premium picture, *a five dollar engraving* to the person getting up the club
7 " " 10.50	
12 " " 17.00	

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The Independent

WELL AND FAVORALY KNOWN THE WORLD OVER AS THE BEST RELIGIOUS WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. IT RETAINS ALL ITS MOST DESIRABLE FEATURES AND ADDS NEW ONES.

We shall continue to print articles from the best writers and thinkers in the country. The Departments of Religious News, Literature, Sunday-school Fine Arts, Science, Missions, School and College, Markets, Farm and Garden, Financial, and Insurance will, as heretofore, be contributed to by specialists in each branch. These departments are famous because they are able and trustworthy.

Cook's Lectures.

These famous Lectures, delivered in Boston every Monday, by the Rev. Joseph Cook, will be published in full, together with the introductory remarks.

EX-PRES'T THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D. D., L. L. D.

will contribute 20 or 30 arcicles on Socialism and Communism, the most important questions of the day.

SERMONS

by eminent clergymen in all parts of the country will continue to be printed.

PREMIUMS.

We offer Rev. Joseph Cook's valuable new volumes, entitled "BIOLOGY," "TRANSCENDENTALISM," "ORTHODOXY," "CONSCIENCE," "HEREDITY," and "MARRIAGE," embodying, in a revised and corrected form, the author's previous remarkable Monday Lectures. They are published in handsome book form by Houghton, Osgood & Co., Boston. We will mail a copy of any one volume, post-paid, to any subscriber to THE INDEPENDENT who remits us $3 for a year, in advance; or any subscriber may remit $5.50, and we will send him THE INDEPENDENT for two years, in advance, and two volumes, postpaid; or any three volumes, postpaid, to any one subscriber who remits $8.00 for three years, in advance

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vs.

John D. Long and others.

Circuit Court for Caroline county. In Equity.

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