The American Union.

J. MARION EMERSON, EDITOR.

DENTON, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING::::::::April 4, 1867

☞ MR. J. B. ROBINSON, 48 Barre street, Baltimore, is our authorized agent for this paper in that city.

☞ Postmasters are requested to inform us of any refusal to take our paper from their office.

The Orphans Court of Caroline county will sit on Tuesday, April 9th, 1867.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The stupendous attempt of the Democrats to revolutionize the State, by calling an illegal convention to alter our organic law, should be well understood and intelligently acted upon by every lover of liberty and justice. We have now arrived at that point in our State's history when men are to determine whether our republican institutions are to be preserved and perpetuated, or whether a government is to be established in the interest of treason and slavery—whether our State shall be overwhelmed by the portentous clouds of bankruptcy that now threaten to involve her in one common ruin, or whether she shall be freed from the hands of those who have dragged her low down into the slough of political degradation.

That there is no necessity for a State Convention is very obvious, for all defects could be remedied by legislative enactments. All the ends for which the Democrats claimed they were seeking have been obtained, though in direct conflict with the laws that be. They have enfranchised all those men who were disfranchised by the present Constitution, including even those who left their native State and for four long years sought to establish an aristocracy upon the ruins of this Republic, and have even gone so far as, by the Militia law, to again place weapons in their hands which we have no guarantee will not be used against the rightful authority of the Government. It is not to remedy any serious defect in the executive or judicial branches of the State Government that this Convention is to assemble, for it is highly probable that no change would be made only so far as might lead to a removal from office of present loyal incumbents.

What, then, are the ends sought to be obtained? They are purely partizan. In the first place, compensation for emancipated slaves is to be secured; in the second, loyal judges are to be turned out in order that Rebel violence may have full sway in Maryland, and the perpetrators go unpunished. And not only loyal judges are to be removed, but every loyal officer in the State.

We cannot think that the citizens of this county are so lost to their own interests as to vote *for* this Convention, when they have every assurance that they are voting indirectly to encumber their property with mortgages, amounting to one-tenth its value, and which must be paid in taxes. Already are we groaning beneath the burden of oppressive taxation, and the four millions of dollars lavishly squandered by the late Legislature must be paid for by the people. Add to this the two hundred thousand dollars the Convention will cost, and then the forty millions to pay for the slaves, and we have a rough estimate of the amount this Convention will expend. If there be any who think we are exaggerating, let them vote for the Convention, and they will find to their sorrow, when too late, the correctness of our statement. The partizan spirit that has guided the originators of this Convention in the recent Legislature is sufficient indication of the spirit that will guide the Convention. They will be restrained by no laws, but, being sovereign, they can enact just such partizan measures as they please.

It, then, remains for the people to determine whether this Convention shall assemble, and the State be saddled with such a debt as will involve us in bankruptcy and financial ruin, or whether our treasury shall have time to recuperate from the heavy inroads that have been made into it. In casting your ballot on Wednesday next, citizens of Caroline, remember these things. If this Convention assembles, another will be called, and we will at once enter upon a revolution, it may be fiery, and far surpass that of '61.

Turn out, all who are opposed to any increase of taxes, on Wednesday next, and deposit your ballot against a Convention, without voting for any delegates.—Consult your own interests, and remember that in voting *for* the Convention, you vote away the hard-earned proceeds of your labor to pay former slave-owners for that which they have no right to expect. Remember, too, that in voting *for* the Convention, you are setting the laws at defiance. Then go to the polls and deposit your ballot AGAINST the Convention.—Let old Caroline not forget that loyal spirit that manifested itself so nobly during the darksome hours of the rebellion, and let her citizens once more rally to the rescue now that she is again threatened by intestine foes.

ENJOINING THE CONVENTION ELECTION—*Writ of Injunction Asked For.*—In the Superior Court on Saturday, before Judge Martin, an application was filed by Alexander M. Rogers, Benjamin Deford, John Clark, Wm. Kennedy and Johns Hopkins, residents of Baltimore, duly qualified voters under the Constitution and laws of this State, at all elections, and tax payers to the fisc of this State, two or more of whom have taken the oath of allegiance to support the Constitution of this State, etc. Said application represents that a certain pretended law has been filed in the Court of Appeals, on the 21st and 22nd of March, 1867, etc., providing among other things for the holding of a certain general election in this State, whereat "the citizens of the State shall vote for and against the call of a convention to frame a new Constitution and form of government for this State," etc. The bill alleges that the voters, tax-payers and citizens of Baltimore are damnified by the attempt to supercede the State government by means illegal and revolutionary, and the support of which would involve every participant in sedition; that any man who votes under said bill commits a breach of the law and is liable to indictment; that the expenses already incurred, and those provided for to be imposed upon the tax-payers, are illegally and unconstitutionally incurred, and that the various provisions of the act of Assembly specified are in direct conflict with the Constitution of the State.—The orators therefore pray that the sheriff and police commissioners may be restrained and enjoined from any other proceedings or acts under said pretended law for holding an election, etc.

ARRESTED.—Thos. Armstrong and Josiah Clark (colored) were arrested on Sunday last, and lodged in jail in this place on suspicion of being the murderers of James A. Tarr, at Hillsborough, on the night of the 15th of March, last. There is no evidence implicating them as the guilty parties, and they will be set at liberty in a short time.

Daniel Murphy and James H. Smith, who were arrested in Dorchester county some two weeks ago as suspicious characters and supposed to be implicated in the Tarr murder, were brought over from Cambridge, on Monday last, by Sheriff Noble, and are now in jail in this place. They are to have a hearing to-day, but we learn there is nothing to connect them with the murder and they will be discharged. William Chance, who was arrested last week in Talbot county and sent to the jail of this county, was released on Sunday last, there being no evidence against him. The Tarr murderers are still at large, and the whole affair is enshrouded in profound mystery.

FALSE REPORT.—The report in circulation in our town on Monday that Miss Sallie Harriss, her sister and niece had been murdered on Friday night last is contradicted by good authority. We are glad to learn that the report is untrue, for enough murders have been committed in Queen Ann's county to cause one's blood to run cold, and the murder of three defenceless ladies would be an act that would seem to indicate that we are fast retrograding in civilization and again murging into the age of barbarism.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The returns from the Connecticut election, held on Monday last for Governor, Congressmen, and members of the Legislature, so far as heard from, give English the Democratic candidate for Governor a majority of 300. The Republicans have elected but one Congressman, the Democrats electing three. Both branches of the Legislature are Republican. Thirty two towns are yet to be heard from, but the success of the Democrats is believed to be sure.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic County Convention which assembled in this place on Tuesday last, nominated the following gentlemen as delegates to the Convention to frame a new Constitution: R. E. Hardcastle, Dr. Charles E. Tarr, Tilghman Hubbard and W. H. Watkins. There is no opposition ticket in the field.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Republican Convention which assembled in Baltimore on the 27th ult., appointed Curtis Davis, David Blocksom and Simeon N. West as the State Central Committee of the unconditional Union party for this county.

[COMMUNICATED]

Mr. Editor:—In this notice of the communication of B. to the *Journal*, of the 23rd inst., I do not wish to be considered as attempting to speak for Messrs. Kughler, Davis and Jump. They are able and willing, no doubt, whenever it may become necessary, to defend themselves.

The first charge made by B. is, that the Republican party favors universal suffrage, and the second is, they have deserted the cause of the Union. To the first charge, as a Republican, claiming the right to think and act independently, I reply that we favor *universal manhood suffrage*, and not *universal suffrage*. The two phrases are very unlike in meaning and effect, and the principle involved in the question of universal manhood suffrage suffers violence by extracting from it the term manhood. With the calmest and most mature consideration that I have been able to bestow upon this question, I am perfectly at ease to have it fully and fairly discussed, in order that men may determine upon its merits or demerits.—Should it please B. to discuss this question in this wise, I promise, as far as I can, to rid myself of all party spleen and vindictiveness, and remain within the circle where mind, not brute force, makes the *soul* of merit.

Until some reasons, moral or legal, effecting the rights of society, are shown to exist against universal manhood suffrage, I shall content myself by asserting its justice. Acknowledging the deep-seated prejudice that exists in the mind of Marylanders against the extension of suffrage to the free colored man, I know that I am surging against waves that roll, and have rolled, high and strong for many years. But there is no fact more patent to an observing mind than that amidst such revolutions as ours, questions delved up and presented by force of circumstances, must be met and calmly and dispassionately considered and acted upon, in order to a just and fair settlement. Admit this fact, and it is conceded that zeal or imaginary causes will beget changes in the minds of men upon questions touching the rights, interests and welfare of citizens. Universal manhood suffrage being a question now before the American people, why should it not be settled at once, rather than postpone action thereon for generations to come?

To the second charge, that the party has abandoned the cause of the Union, I reply that this is unjust. Who prosecuted the war? Who supported the soldiers, and who legislated for the protection of the Union? Had the Republican party deserted the flag, who then would have been left to carry it through to victory and glory? No one can hesitate for a moment about these things, and B. admits that, during the war, the party stood by the Union by charging that since they have deserted it. Then the only question is, have they abandoned it? In no revolutionary struggle for liberty have the people or politicians agreed upon a mode or plan of adjustment of National or State affairs. Differences of opinion, begotten from interested or other motives, have, without exception, divided public opinion. This is actually necessary to a wholesome and stable adjustment of matters, growing out of the chaotic condition of public affairs consequent upon a revolution of any kind. From this stand-point the inquiry naturally arises, does B., because the Congress of the United States refuses to admit representation from the Southern States, mean to say that they thereby are opposed to the Union of the States? If this be his position, I think it untenable. At a proper time this question will find a wise solution, as did the question of a Federal Union after the dark and sanguinary days of 1776. It is now being tried in a crucible. Should they meet with difficulties, they ought to remember that they produced this novel state of public affairs, and ought to wait with patience the judgment of the country. What would be the condition of affairs were the Union men of the country to deposit in the keeping of those men who, for four long years, wilfully and maliciously attempted the overthrow of this Government, the control of State or Government matters, regardless of a supervisory power? I will not attempt an answer.

These are the only noticeable points in B.'s communication. All else he says is but the dicta of a politician. Let him produce facts and reasons for his opposition to us, so that *universal manhood* may judge of the merits of his principles.—Should he tender himself ready for trial, we will put ourselves upon our country and abide the verdict.

March 29, 1867. REPUBLICAN.

Union State Convention.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the Union State Convention which assembled in Baltimore on the 27th ult.:

Resolved, That this Convention, in the name and in behalf of the loyal people of the State, memorialize the Congress of the United States to guarantee to the State of Maryland a republican form of Government, in keeping with the standard it has erected in the Constitutional Amendment and the Civil Rights bill, namely: The recognition of manhood, without regard to color, and the sacred principles of impartial suffrage.

The Convention then took a recess until the afternoon, and on reassembling the committee on resolutions reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Maryland has, since the adjournment of the Republican State Convention on the 27th of February, passed the Convention Bill, in regard to which the Convention has already in previous resolutions declared its judgment, and this Convention is now reassembled as provided for by its fifth resolution on the contingency of the passage of said Convention Bill; therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That we return our thanks to the Republican members of the General Assembly for their memorial to Congress, presented to that body on the 25th of March, and this Convention, on behalf of the majority of the people of Maryland, appeals hereby to the Congress of the United States to grant the request of that memorial.

2d. *Resolved*, That we will oppose any new Convention set up in subversion to the existing Constitution under the Convention Bill, which does not express the will of the majority of the people without regard to color, and that we will, with the aid of the loyal representatives of the nation, and by all means in our power, resist and destroy any such Constitution as a revolutionary usurpation.

3d. *Resolved*, That we will take no part in the approaching election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention further than to recommend a general vote by the Republicans of the State against the call for a Convention, and to use every lawful means in their power to defeat the call.

4th. *Resolved*, That should the call be sustained by a majority of the voters, the State Central Committee, on ascertaining that result, issue a call for district meetings, to be held in every election district in the State, for the choice by ballot, on the basis of universal manhood suffrage, of delegates to a State Constitutional Convention—each county and the city of Baltimore to elect the number to which they may be entitled under the present Constitution of the State.

5th *Resolved*, That said State Constitutional Convention, if called, shall assemble in the city of Baltimore on the first Wednesday in June, and proceed to form a Constitution based upon universal manhood suffrage.

6th. *Resolved*, That courage, wisdom and action are all that is necessary to success, and we call on the tried Union veterans of the State, who have been hardened by the conflict of six years of battle and agitation, to fly high the banner of liberty and Union, and know no end but victory.

A resolution was adopted that the committee on resolutions should proceed to Washington on Thursday and communicate the above resolutions to Congress.

Mr. Torbert, of Cecil, presented the following, which was adopted, with cheers:

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly urge upon and recommend to the new State Central Committee about to be appointed such immediate action, thro' the members of that committee resident in the several counties of the State, such early action as shall secure the successful and thorough organization of Union Republican Leagues, or open clubs, throughout the State, and also the organization of such leagues, or clubs, among the colored citizens of this State.

Reverdy Johnson's Views.

The opposition to the call for a Convention is hourly gaining strength, and if all who oppose it rally to the polls the call will be defeated. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in the Senate of the United States on Monday, gave his views against the Convention. In moving the reference of the resolutions of the Maryland Republican Convention to the Committee on the Judiciary, he said that "he concurred in the opinion contained in one of the resolutions, that the Convention provided for by the recent legislation of Maryland should not be convened. In the present condition of the country, and in view of the excitement which it is producing, and the state of feeling in Maryland, he should deem such a Convention not only unfortunate, but fraught with more or less of danger to the peace and prosperity of his State, and that he should endeavor to impress this view upon his constituents, and hoped to succeed in it" This is an important admission on the part of Senator Johnson, and we hope that his constituents will take heed of the advice given.

The Baltimore *Commercial* also strongly opposes the call of a Convention, and says that "if every man in Maryland who cares more for his true interests and the peace of the Commonwealth than he does for party projects will take active steps to defeat the Convention, we believe that the thing can be accomplished, and all have a chance to redeem the State from the evils which have borne heavily upon it by the compromise of its character for stability and quiet."

We are also informed that the entire delegation from Maryland in the House of Representatives, including General Phelps, agree with Senator Johnson in their opposition to the call for a Constitutional Convention. Let every friend of peace and order vote "against the Convention."—*Balto. American.*

Our Bankrupt Treasury.

The acts of the recent session of the Legislature are not yet fully known. We yesterday stated that the amount of the appropropriations would exceed two millions of dollars, but we are informed that the actual amount of the appropriations will be fully, if it does not exceed, four millions. One of the bills passed provides for refunding, out of the Treasury of the State, all the moneys paid by citizens of the State to the General Government for commutation of draft. It will be remembered that in the first and second drafts made a commutation of $300 was allowed to exempt those who paid it from the draft. The amount paid in Maryland certainly did not fall short of a half million, and we learn that the bounty agents are already purchasing these claims upon the State. Every day we hear of some new and heavy draft on our already bankrupted Treasury. If one session of the Legislature cost the State between three and four millions, it may be worth computing what will be the cost of a State Convention.

The effect of the passage of this act, got through by substitute agents who were sent to the Legislature as delegates from this city, may already be seen in the advertisements of the bounty brokers, calling upon all "volunteers, who entered the United States service, or drafted men, or others who furnished substitutes between the dates of April 1st, 1864, and December 18th, 1864," to make their claims for the $300 to which they are entitled. In the meantime the State Treasury is unable to pay the smallest claim, and those having just bills against it are forced to sell their warrants at a heavy discount.—*Balto. American.*

New Advertisements.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of

ALBERTINE D. STACK,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of October, 1867, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the estate are requsted to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 2d day of April, 1867. JAS. A. CHARLES, Administrator.

apr4-4t.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN H. DUKES,

late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of October, 1867, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 2d day of April 1867. RISDEN PLUMMER, Administrator.

apr4-4t.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, passed in the matter of the insolvency of Thomas C. Eaton, the undersigned will sell at public sale, at the store house lately occupied by Thomas C. Eaton, in Bethlehem, Caroline county, on

SATURDAY, April 13th instant,

all the goods and chattles of said Thomas C. Eaton, consisting of a lot of

Store Goods;

About 150 bus. of Shelled Corn;

1 *COW AND CALF*; 1 *HEIFER*;

1 Lot of Hogs:

1 RAKE AND HARROW,

and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.

All sums of $50 and under, cash; all sums over $50 a credit of six months will be given. Note required with interest and approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

J. W. BRYANT, Acting Trustee.

ap4-ts

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Denton, on

SATURDAY, the 27th of April, inst.,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of that day, the following re[illegible], to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land which Geo. W. Vincent, late of said county, died seized and possessed, containing

30 Acres, More or Less,

adjoining the lands of George Wilson and Levi Dukes. This land is improved by a small DWELLING HOUSE.

Also, Six Acres of

Oak and Hickory Timber,

more or less, adjoining the land of Henry Anderson and Levi Dukes.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Court are: One-half cash on the day of sale; the residue in instalments of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving his note, with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. Deed and stamps at purchaser's expense.

GEO W. COLLISON Administrator.

ap4-ts

NOTICE

—TO—

Hotel Keepers, and all Others who Deal in Liquors.

FOR the information of all persons concerned, the following act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1865, is published:

CHAPTER 191.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons, directly or indirectly to sell, barter, give, or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted*, That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offence is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any Judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offence. One-half the fine shall be paid the informer, the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of the public roads.

WILLIAM NOBLE, Sheriff Caroline Co.

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COAL OIL! COAL OIL! at B. G. STEVENS, at 65 cts per gallon. [ja24-2m.

NOTICE

—TO—

MERCHANTS, TRADERS

And Others.

ALL persons, and bodies, corporate or politic, 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 the purpose of which a license is made necessary by the Laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license or renew the same,

Before the 1st Day of May, next.

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
If over 1,000 and not over	1,500		15
" 1,500 " "	3,000		18
" 2,500 " "	4,000		22
" 4,000 " "	6,000		30
" 6,000 " "	8,000		40
" 8,000 " "	10,000		50
" 10,000 " "	15,000		65
" 15,000 " "	20,000		80
" 20,000 " "	30,000		100
" 30,000 " "	40,000		125
" 40,000			150

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county, 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 the License applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted, the following form will be a sufficient compliance with the act;

Caroline county, to-wit:

On the day of 1866, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared and declared that he intends to apply for a Traders' License, under the 2d Section of the act of January Session, 1859, 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 the stock of goods which he expects to keep, &c., does not [or will not] exceed $

Sworn before , Justice of the Peace.

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, [lager beer excepted,] are not required to pay license.

LICENSE TO ORDINARIES AND TAVERN KEEPERS.—The license to ordinaries and tavern keepers to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in quantities less than a pint at any one time, are as follows—provided that the applicant shall first be recommended to the Clerk by two respectable freeholders of his immediate vicinity, and shall make oath before the said Clerk that he has bonafide [and without intending to evade the requirements of this article] provided and expects to maintain six good beds with sufficient covering therefor—and three rooms more than sufficient for private uses of said ordinary keeper, with stabling and provender for five horses at least.

The said applicant is also to make oath before the Clerk as to the rate of rent or annual value of the house at or in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done or intended to be done. If the rent or annual

value is not over	$100	$25
If over $100 and not over	200	10
" 200 " " "	300	50
" 300 " " "	400	60
" 400 " " "	500	75
" 500 " " "	750	90
" 750 " " "	1,000	100
" 1,000 " " "	2,000	150
" 2,000 " " "	3,000	200
" 3,000 " " "	5,000	250
" 5,000 " " "	10,000	400
" 10,000		

LICENSES TO RETAILERS OF SPIRITUOUS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS AND LAGER BEER.—The amount of license to be paid by retailers of spirituous or fermented liquors and lager beer is as follows: If the value of their stock in trade be

$ 500 or less		$18
Over 500		35
From 1,000 to	2,000	50
" 2,000 to	4,000	75
" 4,000 to	6,000	100
" 6,000 to	10,000	120
" 10,000 to	20,000	130
" 20,000 to	30,000	140
Over 30,000		150

No license shall be granted to sell spirituous and fermented liquors and lager beer, in quantities not less than a pint, unless the person applying therefor shall also obtain a license to sell goods, chattles, wares and merchandise, paying the sum hereinbefore prescribed, according to the amount of stock in trade.

OYSTER AND EATING HOUSES.—The license to be paid by the keepers of oyster and eating houses is $50 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.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS—No hawker or pedlar shall buy for sale out of the State, or buy to trade, barter or sell within the State, any goods wares or merchandise, until he shall have taken out a license for that purpose.

STALLIONS.—The owner or keeper of every stud-horse or jackass shall, before being permitted to stand or stallion such animal, pay to the Clerk of one of the counties in this State, the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for one mare, provided that, in no case shall the sum directed to be paid for such license be less than ten dollars.

Females vending millinery and other small articles, whose stock in trade is not over five hundred dollars pay a license of $6 only, but if over that amount they are required to pay the same license as other persons—oath to be made to the amount of stock at the principal seasons of the year.

The Clerk shall not issue license to any person to sell spirituous or 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 the special order of the Court.

WILLIAM NOBLE, Sheriff.

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Public Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door in the town of Denton, on

THURSDAY, the 11th of April, 1867,

between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M., of that day, the following described parcel of land, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land of which Philip S. Dickerson died seized and possessed, adjoining the lands of Owen Morgan and Wm. W. Lowe, containing

20 Acres, more or less,

improved by a single-story Dwelling House and necessary outbuildings.

Terms Made Known on the Day of Sale.

WM. W. LOWE.

COLLINS TATMAN, Autioneer. [mr28-ts]

FLOUR for sale by the barrel by H. BLACKISTON.

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