THE JOURNAL.

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

DENTON, SATURDAY MORNING, March 10, 1877.

WHAT is the meaning of the word "Aliunde"?

TILDEN's majority of the white vote of the country over Hayes was considerably more than a million.

GENERAL GRANT said: "*No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud.*"

GENERAL GRANT was on the floor of the Sentae on Wednesday last, and it is reported that his purpose was to defeat the confirmation of Carl Schurz as a member of of the Cabinet. He says Schurz is the only Senator who ever impugned his personal honor.

THE popular branch of the national legislature, before adjournment, by a vote of 137 to 88, declared that Samuel J. Tilden was the legally elected President of the United States. This judgment, passed by a large majority, goes upon the records of Congress to remain forever, and it is a very strong evidence of the fact that Mr. Hayes is not honestly entitled to the office of President.

CHARLES O'CONNOR said in one of his great speeches delivered before the Electoral Commission on the Florida case, "That we have the moral right is the common sentiment of all mankind. It will be the judgment of posterity. There lives not a man, so far as I know, on the face of this earth, who, having the faculty of blushing, could look an honest man in the face and assert that the Hayes electors were truly elected."

As the two houses of Congress failed to agree upon the army appropriation bill, it is quite probable there will be an eztra session. The reason of the disagreement was the refusal of the Senate to consent to the House amendment reducing the army and prohibiting the President from using it to support usurping State governments in the South. Mr. Hayes recommended that any reasonable concession should be made to prevent the extra session, but the Senate didn't think so.

THE following Cabinet nominations were made by President Hayes on Wednesday last and sent to the Senate:

William M. Evarts, of New York, to be Secretary of State.

John Sherman, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

George W. McCray, of Iowa, to be Secretary of War.

Richard M. Thompson, of Indiana, to be Secretary of the Navy.

Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, to be Attorney General.

David M. Key, of Tennessee, to be Postmaster General.

Carl Schurz, of Missouri, to be Secretary of the Interior.

The nominations were referred to the appropriate committee without any discussion.

Mr. Hayes' Inaugural.

While we have very little confidence in the utterances of him who will occupy the National Executive Chair, as the President *de facto*, for the next four years, still, we deem it our duty as journalists to lay before our readers an outline of the address delivered by Mr. Hayes on Monday last, the day of his *public* inauguration. We believe that whatever he may intend, he will be made to conform to the policy of the conspirators without whose aid he never could have reached his present position; and we believe he brings to his exalted station, as President, too little of the statesman to shape and then conduct an administration of his own devising.

His address opens with the announcement to his fellow citizens that they have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington and observed by his predecessors in office. That called (he does not say elected, and for this we give him due credit,) to the duties of a great trust, he would proceed to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that at this time engage the public attention, and by which he desires to be guided in the discharge of his duties. He says, "I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocable principles or measures of administration, but rather speak of the motives which should animate us, and suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country." This was well said; it indicates his versatility in statesmanship, and bespeaks in time indulgence for a change of policy when either his own whims or the dictation of his party may require it. He affirms the declarations which his letter accepting the presidential nomination gave birth to, and then, attempting to foreshadow his Southern policy, he says: "The people of the South are still impoverished and are not in the enjoyment of wise, honest and peaceful local self-governments." True, and why? He rather insinuates than declares that it is because of antagonism between the white and colored races, and then declares without equivocation, "That a moral obligation rests upon the National Government to employ its constitutional power and influence (that of the bayonet, we suppose,) to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed." This doctrine antagonizes the doctrine of State's rights set up by the eight of the electoral tribunal which counted him in, but he knows they were not converts to the theory any further than was necessary to their then purpose, and he at once repudiates what they had *pretended* to hold. He favors universal education to the point of making it the basis of suffrage. This would disfranchise the greater part of his colored suffragators of the Southern States, and has the appearance of ingratitude, but he does not mean to advise an educational qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise, at least, not yet. He advocates civil service reform in strong language. He will have the opportunity of practising what he teaches; let us wait and see. He favors a six years presidential term, with after ineligibility. He charges that the financial distress which prevails is due to a great extent to the fluctuating value of an irredeemable paper currency, and goes for resumption of specie basis transactions, or in other words, hard money. He recommends arbitration as the best means of settling national disputes, and compliments Gen. Grant's doings in that direction as to the Alabama claims. The electoral tribunal is lightly handled; he thinks, however, that the *personnel* thereof, being men of the highest standing in the country, should entitle its decisions to the complete acquiescence of all parties, but admits that opinions widely vary as to the wisdom of the several decisions announced by that tribunal. An invocation for Divine guidance, closing with part of the prayer used in the Episcopal church during the sitting of Congress ends the inaugural.

A sheet or two of paper, a few drops of ink and a pen have reared the platform, not "irrevocable" it is true, upon which Mr. Hayes proposes to stand for the next four years; we can afford to wait (and if we can't in patience still we must) and watch the issue. For all that Mr. Hayes does which is commendable or statesmanlike he should have full credit; likewise should his willful or partisan mal-administration of the government meet with ready condemnation from the honest men of all parties.

Tilden and His Defamers.

Alas for the sincerity and consistency of partisans! To read the current issues of many of the Democratic organs one would hardly believe that the Tilden whom they now denounce, is the Tilden under whose banner they marched to victory a few months ago, and whom they lauded to the skies as the great reformer and ideal statesman of the age, Yet he is the same. Had Mr. Tilden been inaugurated as well as elected, not a newspaper nor a polician of his party would have lifted its voice against him. Cox and Knott and Blackburn and Springer and all the others, curs with Democratic collars on their necks, who now bark at his heels would have been found suppliant and whining at his feet, thankful for any bone of patronage that might be bestowed upon them. But Tilden defeated, although no fault of his own, is nothing but a scapegoat. The Saul of the Democracy, standing head and shoulders above his fellows, the only Democrat who in sixteen years of the party's history has manifested himself by successful battling with corruption, is held responsible for a result which he of all others did most to avert; and he is blamed mainly for the reason that he would not stop to meet fraud with force or lawlessness, however much he and his party might gain by the policy of fighting the devil with fire. The course of such men demonstrates beyond mistake the insincerity of their support of Mr. Tilden as a reformer. They fought him at St. Louis as the Tammany and canal ring thieves fought him in New York, and when he was nominated fell into the line because he was a Democrat and in his success lay their only hope of getting possession of the government. But that Tilden was elected; on the contrary, is was owing to their support that his majority was not greater by a quarter of a million. Had he been elected his reform policy would have alienated them from his administration before it was a year old. Mr. Tilden can therefore afford to smile at their course, and no doubt he does if he gives them a moment's thought.—By 1880 their tune will have changed again, that is if he cares to be a candidate for the second time. The man who brained the hydra-headed Tammany and throttled the canal ring may easily crush creatures like these with a turn of his heel.

Less to be wondered at, but quite as reprehensive, is the demeanor of even the better class of Republican journals towards the candidate whom they call defeated. A few years ago no words of eulogy in their vocabulary were considered fulsome when applied to the man who, in the face of a thousand adverse influences, and in disregard of his own partisan affiliations, dethroned the Boss of Tammany and brought him and his associates into court and at the bar of public opinion to answer for their crimes. When Mr. Tilden, having fought this battle and put all the corrupt elements in New York politics under his feet, was nominated for Governor of New York, the *Times* did not dare impugn his character, and the *Tribune* was so zealous in his support that it was called his organ. He was elected. The election was claimed as a victory for reform, on its own merits, and Republicans who supported Tilden were congratulated upon their di-crimination and independence. Later still, within the last year, looking over the field the *Tribune* could find only two men whose names were mentioned in connection with the Presidency whose candidacy, by whatever party they might be nominated, would be accepted as at once a promise and a guarantee of reform. The one was Bristow, a Republican; the other, Tilden, a Democrat, and of the two this independent Republican paper was inclined to prefer the latter. The *Times*, too, confident that Tilden would not be nominated, was free to say that of all Democrats he alone could demand the confidence of the country. But the nomination, effected over honest objections and corrupt intentions, changed all that. The same papers, espousing the cause of Mr. Hayes, descended from step to step to the depths of partisan bitterness to assail their ideal reformer as a rebel, a railroad wrecker a thief anp a perjurer. None of the slanders with which the market was flooded were too cheap or too dirty to be peddled over their counters, and clinging to the theory that "a lie well struck is as good as the truth," they kept the trade lively up to the very day of election. Nor was this all. Something may perhaps be said in extenuation of such a course in the heat of a campaign; party spirit often sears the conscence; but what can be said of the malice which has kept up these attacks now that the election and the ensuing contest are over and the object of them has gracefully accepted a decision which he and a great majority of the people believed grossly unjust. Where is the honor or manliness of this aimless persecution?

Mr. Tilden has received the best testimony to character that was ever given any man, in the free suffrages of the four and a half millions of American citizens who named him as their choice for President. In the face of a popular majority greater than was ever before given to a candidate, and with a clear title to the seat of Washington and Lincoln, he has waived his claims rather than bring on the discord, if not bloodshed, which the mere assertion of his rights would have caused. His course in this regard has few parallels in patriotic self-abnegation, and reflects the highest credit upon Ameican citizenship. Sooner or later the whole people will not only join in his vindication, but point to his present demeanor as an example of statesmen in all future generations; and then, as now, the organs of his own party, which deery him in the day of disaster, and of the opposition, which dog his steps with vilification, will be compelled to eat their own bitter words. Then, too, will their voices be raised, higher than any others in the chorus, in the hope that the infamy of the persecutor may be forgotten in the zeal of the proselyte.—*Times.*

What Though the Field Be Lost?

It is not surprising that intense indignation should be felt throughout the land at the infamous fraud that is to be sanctioned at the national capitol to-day. A great crime has been committed against the right of suffrage, and no language is strong enough to denounce the scoundrels who perpetrated the villainy which has wrongfully deprived a nation of its choice rulers. But this is no reason why the people should sit down in sullen despair and mourn as without hope in the future. That is no rational method of righting the grievous wrong inflicted on the country. It must not be forgotten in this day of darkness that those who have been cheated and betrayed by the great conspirators are, in a great degree, responsible themselves for the frightful errors of the past few months. They unquestionably had the game in their own hands, but, through a mistake in policy, failed to win it, and "like the base Judean threw a pearl away, richer than all his tribe." We make this statement in no adverse criticism, but simply as a solemn truth of history. After Mr. Tilden had been fairly elected, they could have held the fort against every assault of their malignant foes. But fate decreed it otherwise. Instead of fighting it out on that line if it took all summer, they listened to the siren of peace and compromise, and, loving her not wisely but too well, they blundered into a policy which they honestly thought would save them and the country. None seemed happier at the birth of the Electoral Commission than the Democratic leaders themselves. This patent fact must not be over looked in the present hour of defeat and disappointment. The creation of that bastard tribunal was approved by Mr. Tilden, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Randall, every democratic senator but one, five sixths of the democratic House, the united democratic and independent press of the country, and the almost unanimous sentiment of the American people. It is true that it shamefully ignored the object of its existence, and basely refused to consider the very facts it was called into being to consider; but it only makes the error more grievous that a measure should have been so blindly accepted by the victorious party which all honest men now see was conceived in fraud and born in iniquity. Had the Democratic party, when the great conspiracy fully ripened and revealed itself a few days after the 7th of November, made a bold and manly protest in public meetings in every election district, as was then earnestly suggested by this journal, the evil of to-day might possibly have been averted. It was not necessary to be belligerent or revolutionary, but simply determined that right should prevail at ever y hazard, and the rising storm would have died away with impotent muttering. There would have been no discord, no popular outbreak, but merely such a positive exhibition of the people's wrath as would have struck terror to the hearts of the cowardly conspirators and caused the great conspiracy to melt away like snow before the noon-day sun. But such a course, however, was not deemed wise and prudent, and as we accepted the situation then, so do we accept it now, sadly but hopefully that wiser and more prudent counsels may redeem the past and bring us lasting victory in the future. In this hope we propose to keep on with the fight until the enemy are completely routed. We have faith in the people, and a firm belief that they will yet triumph. The battle against fraud and corruption has just begun, and now that the firing has commenced and we are in the face of the enemy, we do not propose to abandon the field because we have been out-generaled in the first onslaught and a treacherous foe has carried the first outposts. We may nurse our wrath to keep it warm, but we will not, "like Rachel for her children crying," refuse to be comforted.—*Gazette.*

A Possible Danger.

While we hope that Mr. Hayes will make a good use of the stolen goods he has received, and we think he is disposed to do the best he can in order to atone for the frauds by which his office was secured, we trust that in this latter design he may never be successful. Should his administration be as illustrious as that of George Washington, while the due recognition of his services would be meet and proper, it would be a great misfortune if it should blunt the keen edge of public indignation at the mode of his induction in to office or should weaken the determination to render signal justice to the party of fraud. Condemnation of the great crime against the public liberties should be merciless and untiring. No matter how well Mr. Hayes uses his power, we must never forget how he came by it. The moral distinction between what is right and what is merely legal must be continually held up. Augustus was such a wise and good ruler that he made the Roman people tolerant of the loss of their republican institutions, and their liberties expired under the pressure of a system of imperialism which soon became cruel and sanguinary. It will be a sad day for this country if Mr. Hayes's administration should leave upon the minds of ambitious men the impression that the people will forgive the means they employ to secure power, provided they make a good use of it. If such an idea were implanted in popular sentiment, it would only be a matter of time for Cæarism to germinate from it. In just such a way was the Empire of Napoleon the Third set up. We can not tell what the administration of Mr. Hayes will be. At present it makes almost as fair promises as did that of Gen. Grant in the beginning. But the probabilities are that it will be marked by bitterness of party dissension, exceeding in that particular even the memorial administration of John Tyler. But no matter what he may do, or how well he may behave, the people should never forget that after all he is nothing more than his fraudulency.—*Gazette.*

Hayes' Cabinet.

The Philadelphia *Times* of Thursday has a long editorial on the Cabinet appointments. In conclusion it says:

"Such is the cabinet of President Hayes. The politicians who hurried to manacled States to weave majorities out of mingled fraud and perjury for the administration that has just been inaugurated, stand aghast at the figs which are harvested from the thistles they planted with many wounds. The placeman is smitten in his hopes; the plunderer is called to halt in his greed; the lawless who blotted our nationality with consuming shame, are turned from the feast of their own children, and the Republicanism that achieved its first victory in purity and patriotism, and that won its last in debauchery and fraud, comes with a stained commission to plead for tolerance by the offering of statemanship, integrity, law and peace.

The N. Y. *Herald* on the same subject says: "We are confident that the public sentiment of the country strongly approves of the nomination of Mr. Evarts and a body of associates with whom he will find no difficulty in acting. It was not President Hayes, but the country, that designed Mr. Evarts for Secretary of State. Long before Mr. Hayes had any authority to tender the nomination public opinion had made a spontaneous and unanimous selection of Mr. Evarts as the fittest man for Secretary of State. We think it impossible that the Democratic Senators can be so blind or churlish as to vote against the confirmation of Mr. Evarts. If they should they will 'go further and fare worse.' There is no member of the proposed Cabinet who should be especially objectionable to the democratic party. We trust the democratic Senators will treat the new President with candor and magnanimity and strengthen him in his purpose to carry out a policy to which their own candidate was committed."

Improvement in the South.

The Balto. *Sun* says: "We lately referred at some length to the improved condition of all interests and the contentedness of all races in Arkansas since she was permitted to elect her own government. Now we have a like report from Florida by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who must be conceded not to have prej udice in favor of the South. She says in one of her letters: 'Florida is now quiet and contented. The republicans speak approvingly of the democratic Governor, Drew, and the lion and the lamb show encouraging indications that they may yet lie down together.' So it would be in Louisiana, South Carolina and every Southern State if the carpet-baggers and other rascally adventurers and robbers were withdrawn and self-government accorded the people. And we may add, while this is being done it will still be an outrage on the people of the South if such fellows as Patterson, fraudulently representing South Carolina, and Kellogg, aspiring to represent Louisiana, hold places in the United States Senate.

THE Lexington, (Ky.,) *Gazette*, speaking of the whipping post, says: "There are signs of returning reason on the subject of the whipping post. Our penitentiary is crowded to excess with convicts, sent there for such offences as the lash, and only the lash, will cure, and by resorting to this Scriptural and humane punishment, that institution will not only be relieved, but many suffering families whose heads have been taken from them by a cruel law, will be restored to comparative comfort. We hail this evidence of returning reason with no little satisfection, and hope that, by the time the Legislature meets in December, that body will have recovered its senses on this subject.

THE following are some of the characteristics of the amendment lately proposed by Senator Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, in regard to the electoral system: A popular vote plan; a statutory regulation of contests upon electoral returns; prohibition of third presidential terms; fixed terms of service for civil officers, their removal for causes only, and the exclusion of the Senate from participation in removals; and a re-arrangement of Congressional terms and sessions, so that an old Congress shall not sit after a new one has been elected.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat—white, choice	$155@162
" red, choice	150@160
Corn—white good to prime	53@57
" yellow	58@59
Oats,	35@38
Rye,	70@72

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Notice.

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

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

Md. & Del. Rail Road

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, March 12, 1877,

Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE.	NO. 1.	NO. 2. THURSDAYS ONLY.
Easton,	4 20 A. M.	11 30 A. M.
Woodland,	4 45	11 45
Cordova,	4 55	11 55
Hillsboro',	5 10	12 10 P. M.
Ridgely,	5 25	12 25
Greensboro',	5 45	12 45
Goldsboro',	6 00	1 00
Henderson,	6 10	1 15
Marydel,	6 25	1 25
Slaughters,	6 40	1 40
Kenton,	6 55	1 55
ARRIVE.		
Clayton,	7 10	2 10
Wilmington,	8 50	4 20
Philadelphia,	10 05	5 40
Baltimore,	11 35	7 50
New York,	2 05 P. M.	9 35

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE.	NO. 3.	NO. 4. THURSDAYS ONLY.
New York,	8 55 P. M.	12 55 P. M.
Baltimore,	7 00 A. M.	3 00
Philadelphia,	8 15	5 15
Wilmington,	9 35	6 30
Clayton,	11 15	8 10
Kenton,	11 30	8 25
Slaughters,	11 45	8 40
Marydel,	12 00	8 55
Henderson,	12 15 P. M.	9 05
Goldsboro',	12 30	9 20
Greensboro',	12 50	9 40
Ridgely,	1 05	9 55
Hillsboro',	1 20	10 10
Cordova,	1 35	10 25
Woodland,	1 45	10 35
ARRIVE.		
Easton,	2 00	10 50

All freights must be at the various stations in time to be loaded and manifested at least thirty (30) minutes before the starting of the trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours.

J. L. CALDWELL,
Superintendent.
mar10-tf.

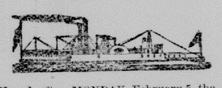
Wm. H. Mowbray,

BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER

FOWLING CREEK, MD.,

Is carrying on bricklaying and plastering and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line in the best manner and as cheap as the cheapest.
fe24-y.

Chester River Steamboat COMPANY.



ON and after MONDAY, February 5, the

STEAMER GEORGE LAW

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

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

☞ Freights received Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

H. A. ALBERT,
Secretary.
mar10-y.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, State of Maryland, sitting as a Court of Equity, and passed in a cause therein pending wherein Manlove Hayes, Trustee, and next friend of Mary Hayes et al is complainant, and Mary Hayes, Edith Hayes and Anna Bell Hayes are respondents, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale at the Hotel of James H. Willis, in Greensborough, on

Saturday, the 7th of April

1877, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., of that day the following valuable real estate, viz:

All that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Second Election District of Caroline county aforesaid called and known as

"BYRNS PLAINS,"

or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called and known, adjoining the lands of Wm. C. Satterfield on the West, and John Wesley Cooper on the East, and containing

266 Acres, more or less,

being the same lands conveyed to Dr. G. Emerson, of Philadelphia, by Wm. C. Satterfield and wife, and Wm. Schrader by deed duly recorded among the land records for Caroline county, and which was devised by the said Dr. G. Emerson to the said Manlove Hayes in trust for the aforenamed Mary, Edith, and Anna Belle Hayes, as by reference to the last will and testament of the said Dr. G. Emerson, duly recorded among the will records for Caroline county, will more fully and at large appear.

The improvements consist of a

TWO-STORY

DWELLING HOUSE,

Barn, Stables, Tenant House and other out-buildings, all in good order.

There is a sufficiency of wood and timber for the use of the farm.

This farm is divided by good fences into four fields, and the soil is good and easily improved.

It is convenient to churches, schools, mills, &c., and is within four miles of Greensborough Station, on the Md. & Del. Railroad.

Mr. Daniel M. Reed, residing on the premises, will show the property to any one desiring to examine it.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are: $200.00 cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal installments of one and two years from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds or notes of the purchaser to the satisfaction of the Trustee.

☞ Title papers at expense of the purchaser.

MANLOVE HAYES,
Trustee.
mar3-tds.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

NEAR ANDERSONTOWN.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, Trustee, will offer at public sale in front of the Court House door, in Denton, on

TUESDAY, the 27th of March,

1877, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., All that farm, tract or parcel of land where Capt. Eli H. Webber now resides, being the same lands described in a mortgage made by said Eli H. Webber and wife to Nathaniel Morrison, and recorded in Liber T. H. K., No. 34, folios 110 and 111, one of the Land Record Books for Caroline county, as by reference thereto will more fully and at large appear. Said farm is called "Mount Pleasant," and contains

258 Acres of Land,

more or less. This is very desirable property. Well located, near Andersontown, and about three miles from Potter's Landing, and is improved with a thrifty

PEACH AND APPLE ORCHARD,

with a large quantity of well selected stock of Grapes Raspberries and Blackberries, and other fruits. This farm grows fine crops, and has sufficient timber for farm purposes. The buildings are in good repair, with the usual farm conveniences.

Terms of Sale,

As prescribed by the decree are: Eight hundred dollars cash on day of sale, and the balance of purchase money in two equal installments of nine and eighteen months from day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by bond with approved security, and to bear interest.

Title papers at expense of purchaser.

J. W. BRYANT,
Trustee.
mar3-tds.

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

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of authority derived from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the store of Wm. T. Bignutt, at Bethlehem in said county, on

SATURDAY, March 24, 1877,

between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., All and singular, that real estate of which one William T. Kelley died seized and possessed, and located in the village of Bethlehem in said county, and containing the quantity of

35 Acres of Land,

more or less. The improvements consist of a two-story DWELLING HOUSE, with Barn, Stables and other out-buildings in tolerable repair.

The soil is partly light, with red clay subsoil, and of easy cultivation.

The situation is a very desirable one and convenient to both churches and schools.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on day of sale, and the residue in two equal installments of six and twelve months, with interest on the whole sum unpaid as each installment may fall due, the deferred payments to be secured by bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustees. Upon payment of the entire purchase money and interest, the Trustees will convey to the purchaser or purchasers the said property by a good and sufficient deed. Title papers at expense of purchaser.

BENJ. H. HARRINGTON,
JERE B. FLETCHER,
Trustees.
mar3-4t.

FERTILIZERS.

AS the season advances I would again call the attention of our patrons and the public generally to the well known brands of fertilizers, which we continue to offer at very lowest prices, and on most favorable terms. Would quote

TURNER'S EXCELSIOR PHOSPHATE,

AND

WHITELOCK'S VEGETATOR.

I can confidently recommend them as being in my judgment the best in the market.

LISTER'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE,

LISTER'S GROUND BONE.

Manufactured by Lister Brothers, who claim to be the largest Fertilizer manufacturers in the world. Their goods were introduced by me last year, and stood the test of the past season competing most favorably with all others in the market, and we have yet to record the first case where these fertilizers have not given universal satisfaction. I continue to sell the popular favorite

ORCHILLA GUANO,

ALSO

Davis' Excelsior and Bone Meal,
Pacific Guano,
Texas Bone Meal,
Popplein's Silicated Phosphate,
Rhodes' Ammo. Super-Phosphate,
Wilson's Raw Bone Phosphate,
Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate,
Allen's Marine & Pelican Guano.

All fertilizers sold are delivered at nearest landings free of freight. We would invite a call and inspection of our samples before purchasing.

Orders left at my office in Easton or with WILLIAM N. POWELL at Trappe, and JAMES BENSON at St. Michaels, will receive prompt attention.

ROBERT B. DIXON.
feb17-tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!

I take pleasure in announcing that with increased facilities, I am offering at my yard at Easton Point, or will deliver at any point on navigatson, Lumber of any description. I buy from first hands FOR CASH, and ask a call to prove that my prices are most favorable. Always on hand.

Dressed and Undressed Weatherboarding,
White Pine Fencing Boards,
Hemlock and Cypress Fencing,
Dressed and Undressed Lumber,
North Carolina and Virginia Floorings,
Palings, Laths,
Virginia Bill Stuff for House Framing,
All grades of North Carolina Cypress Heart and Sap Shingles,
Lime by the Barrel or Hogshead.

Will also furnish at lowest factory prices Window and Door Frames and Sash, Glazed and Primed ready for use. Close panel, and Venetian Blinds, Mouldings, Mantels, Brackets, Stair Materials, all sold as low as the same work can be purchased elsewhere. We cheerfully invite the public to an examination of our stock, and guarantee in every case QUALITY AND PRICES.

ROBERT B. DIXON.
feb17-tf.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE IN DENTON

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Caroline county, in Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the Court House door, in Denton, on

TUESDAY, 13th March, 1877,

all that valuable real estate of which Elizabeth Richardson died seized and possessed.

NO. 1.

That House and Lot situate on the South side of Main Street, with a front 70 feet, running back the same width to Lowe Street, adjoining the property of R. C. Carter on the East, and now occupied by J. W. Temple, Esq.

The improvements consist of a good two-story

FRAME DWELLING,

with back building; good cellar, smoke-house, &c.

NO. 2.

Lot adjoining No. 1, front on Main Street 65 feet and running back to Lowe Street. This is the most delightfully situated building lot in Denton. Improvements consist of a Stable, Carriage-house, &c.

Title clear; all taxes paid to day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money cash, the residue in two equal installments of six and twelve months respectively, the credit payments to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by Bond with approved security. All title papers at purchaser's expense.

PHILIP W. DOWNES,
Trustee.
fe3l7-tds.

Ready-Made Clothing.

FALL & WINTER STYLES.

Cheaper Than the Cheapest.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of

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

Also, a fine assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS,
AND TRUNKS,

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