THE JOURNAL.

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

DENTON, SATURDAY MORNING, May 19, 1877.

IT is reported in Washington that Senator Conkling will oppose the administration.

PREPARATIONS have been made by the British government to embark sixty thousand men in case of necessity.

ON the 2d of this month the Mexican Congress declared Gen. Diaz duly elected President of Mexico. He says he will occupy the office for one term only.

WHEN Mrs. Hayes cleared out the cellar of the White House a few days ago she found the small number of 36,-487 empty bottles. One would suppose General Grant was fond of his brandy.

MR. RANDALL was Mr. Kerr's competitor. He was beaten only after a hard fight. His conduct under defeat was unexceptionable. As chairman of the Committee on appropriation he laid the foundation of the reform campaign. During the whole of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress he was the recognized leader on she floor. On the reassembling of Congress he was made Speaker, and it is only fair to say of him that he filled the chair throughout the most trying ordeal ever experienced by an occupant of it with courage, moderation and ability. The country and the party owe much to Randall. His defeat would be an implied vote of censure, and the Democratic party is not in a condition to go into the chastisement business. Besides, no one out-claims the ex-Speaker. His service in the House, no less than his his service in the chair, entitles him to consideration. That he will be renominated and re-elected we thing is next to certain.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

FROM the New Orleans *Times*, of April 28, we take the following remarks made by the Hon. Jefferson Davis to the Lee Association of Mobile, Ala.:

"For the honor of the comrades whose untimely death you mourn, for the respect due to the cause you loved, for the pride you feel in your ancestry, for the hopes you cherished for your prosperity, let not your eyes revert constantly to the past, but, confronting the present and lookining patriotically on the future, let your efforts be made to repair what has been injured, and to build again, higher and broader, on a more solid foundation, the temple of human liberty, after the model left you by your fathers. You engaged in no war for sectional aggrandizement, you fought no battles for personal advantage, you were prompted by no malice, and your knightly escutcheon is tarnished by no sordid hate or desire for mean revenge. The war left you stripped of all save honor, and your chivalry was incapable of inflicting wrong as it was of submitting to it tamely."

Reviving the Old Whig Party.

From last Tuesday's Balto. *Evening Bulletin* we take this:

Nothing Mr. Hayes and his associates have done, or attempted to do, or been announced as purposing to do, has called down upon them such an amount of the unreasoning ridicule of the press as the "revival of the old Whig darty at the South." Those who laugh, however, have not been close students of politics, nor readers of Horace Greeley's *Tribune* Almanac. It may appear, now that there is a poitilcal lull, to recall a few facts to the recollection of our readers, in order that they may see for themselves the principles upon which Mr. Hayes and his advisers have probably acted and the grounds from which they derive their hopes of success.

The Republican party, as it finally triumphed in 1860, was the old Whig party with the slavery issue added. It is true it included within itself a vast number of incongruous elements and incongruous men, but the essence of the Chicago platform was whiggery plus restriction of slavery. The question of the bank was held in abeyance, but the leaders at chicago insisted upon high tariff and internal inprovements quite as much as they did upon the exclusion of slavery from the territories. In 1856, indeed, the leaders had attempted to run Fremont upon the Democratic-Republican platform, and had failed egregiously. The Republican party was strong enough in the States on local issues plus slavery, but it could not effectively come before the country on a national issue without opposing the Democracy at more points than one.

In 1860, therefore, the platform was Whig, and the leading candidates (except Salmon P. Chase) were Whigs also. Greeley, a Whig dyed in the wool, avenged himself upon Seward and Weed, both life-long Whigs, by procuring the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, the Whig who of all others in Illinois had flung himself most strenuously, most valiantly and most successfully against the typical northwestern Democracy of Stephen A. Douglass.

The Democrats split squatter sovereignty at Charleston and Baltimore, and a triangular fight ensued (not a quadrangular one) in which the Republicans, holding the strongest corner, naturally won. North of Mason and Dixon's line, the fight was between the Democrats as represented by Douglass and the Whig-Republicans as represented by Lincoln. Neither Bell and Everett nor Breckenridge had any effective strength in this section. In the South, on the other hand, the Whigs liked the Chicago platform well enough, all except its anti-slavery plank. That they would have nothing to do with. But neither would they have anything to do with the Democrats as represented by Breckenridge or the Democrats as represented by Douglass. Accordingly, a Southern Whig ticket was run, with the names of Bell and Everett upon it, for which the most fastidious old Whig might vote. And they did vote it, in surprising numbers.

Lincoln received a plurality of votes, and was elected. Then came the war, which, while it lasted, extinguished all parties, because it was absolutely a struggle for supremacy between the sections. Thus, General Jubal A. Early, after bitterly denouncing the Democrats as the authors of the war, girded on his sword and led a regiment of Lynchburg Democrats the field. A thousand similar instances can be presented.

The war ended and left things in a lamentable way. Had Lincoln lived he would probably have held a similar relation to his party to that which Hayes now holds, and would have triumphed, both because of his innate force and of the powerlessness of the agitators against him. The accession of Andrew Johnson was a most unfortunate occurrence. Johnson attempted to restore the Democratic party to power, but it must be a Democratic party cut after his own impossible patterns. Johnson was himself a Democrat, and a Southern Democrat, but he was also a union Democrat, and neither the old-line Whigs of the South, nor the "war" Democrats of the North, such as Butler, Sickles, Dix or Dickenson, would have anything to do with him. Johnson's was a hopeless fight from the beginning, but the Republicans profited by it to consummate their system for ruling the South by negro votes and bayonets, and, that done, elected Grant in the hope that he would in the course of his eight years' reign contrive a way to perpetrate the Republican regime.

So he might have done, but for the fact that the rule of thieves united the Southern whites and the orgies at Washington disgusted the Republicans at the North. The Southern whigs, having no where else to go, combined with Democrats on the color line and expelled the carpet-baggers. The Northern Republicans united with moderate men of all parties to elect an opposition Congress. Thus Grant destroyed the Republican party even more effectually than Andrew Johnson had disintegrated the Democratic party.

The last election does not count as a party contest. It was not a contest upon party lines, and it cannot be so constructed. It was a desperate struggle on the one hand on the part of men to secure good government, on the other on the part of the office-holders to keep in office. The office-holders won the fight, by hook and by crook, but they committed political suicide in so doing. They had to surrender all that they were fighting for before the battle begun. They had to concede what was fatal their plans, and to give up to the police on their own side the very plunder which they were struggling to prevent the other side from taking away from them.—The price moderate Republicans demanded of the Blaine men, before supporting them, was that should exclude Blaine and all in his image, and take Bristow, or in default of a better, take Hayes.

Hayes came into office without a following outside of Ohio, and under such a cloud of illrepute, and in the face of such a serried front of frowning, indignant opposition, that both he and his friends knew he must create a party or be crushed into abject nothingness on the very threshold of the White House. The initial negotiations of Stanley Matthews and Foster with Lamar, Gordon, John Young Brown and others gave him a clue.—The Southern people seemed to want internal improvements, also. Their leaders demanded a *quid pro quo* for the immense amount of money and quantity of land squandered on improvements at the North since 1861. They wanted levees on the Mississppi, a ship canal in Florida, trans-continental canals in Georgia and Alabama. In Louisiana, at least, they wanted protection for their sugar, and the development of cotton and iron manufactures might incline them all to look more favorably than of old upon the "paternal policy" which predominates in New England and Pennsylvania.

President Hayes remembered also that in 1860, in spite of the excitement of the times, over five hundred thousand old Whigs voted the Bell ticket for the Presidency. If he could win these votes and add to them the negro vote of the South, he would secure 1, 300,000 votes. He would thus hold the balance of the power, or, at any rate, would no longer have a "solid South" arrayed against him and ready to co-operate with the Democrats of the North at all times and upon all occasions. But the Southern Whigs would not support Republicans, because associating them with the war, with defeat and with subsequent oppression. Then why not revive in reality the old Whig party and have a division of parties once more, not upon sectional lines, but upon principles of administration? In spite of Blaine and Morton, the negro and his interests could not much longer claim attention. Without the negro the Republican party relapses at once into the old Whig party—the party of the Bank, the Tariff and Internal improvement.

Mr. Hayes and his friends must have gone through some process of reasoning as the above in their attempted transactions with the South. To consummate the plan they have in hand, the first and most necessary thing to do is to secure the organization of the House of Representatives, in order to carry out the Southern internal improvement schemes which are to bait the hook to capture the Southern Whigs withal. As to the success of the scheme we do not say, but that it is highly ingenious we think every one will admit.

Letter from Denver.

DENVER, COL., May 10, 1877.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

Monday, May 7th, was a lively day here, because on that day the Board of School Directors were elected, and by a clause of the Constitution women have a right to vote for the School Board. The women's ticket was called a split ticket and the men's ticket was called a hard ticket. The hard ticket came out best by 200 majority; there were 365 votes cast by women. The crowd around the polls was quite a respectable crowd, I mean the women part of it; some of the highest toned in the city turned out; at first they were quite shy and invariably pulled their veils over their faces, which in a great many instances were deeply flushed, from excitement, I suppose, and not shame. One poor woman I don't think will ever live to vote again, for the consumption will claim her as its victim ere another election is held in which women will be allowed to vote; she, poor girl, had to be lifted from the carriage and into it again, she just had strength enough to walk from the carriage to the voting place.

Another old woman, an invalid, unable to walk, was brought up in a small boy's play wagon and backed up to the window, where she cast her maiden ballot. There were a great many maidens, and those who were not maidens, anxious to cast their maiden vote. There were some very laughable as well as ludicrous scenes enacted at the polls. One woman wanted to vote for herself and husband too, saying she had left him home washing the dishes and dry nursing the baby; and they invariably gave their husband's initials with a Mrs. prefixed to it, but that was no go, and they had to come down to bed rock and pan out their own initials. One woman said she would vote if they would promise not to put her name in print, they promised, she voted and I suppose went home satisfied. A few negro women voted. It appears as though they had been instructed to vote the men's ticket because it was republican, but that was not so, for one ticket had as many democrats on it as the other; anyway, these wenches, some six of them at the polls at once, and one poor lone white girl in the crowd, one of the negro women looked at her ticket, it being open. (for they all supposed it must be voted open,) the negro turned up her nose and said "oh, pshaw! you are voting the rebel ticket." The white girl said not a word, but looked as though she would like to find a hole and crawl into it and pull it in after her. The leading woman suffragist here is Mrs. Doctor Avery, who worked on the day of election like an old stager at the business. She certainly knows how to pull the wires on election day; she was bringing voters from all directions of the city in her carriage, and would insist on them all taking a ticket direct from her capacious side pocket of a sack coat or jacket she wore on the occasion, for she said, "these nasty men would palm off the wrong ticket on you unsophisticated damsels." No person could vote unless they were twenty-one, and you may be well assured that those who voted were well beyond their twenty-first birthday, for no pretty marriageable and attractive girl would give her age away in such a public manner; so all that voted were old maids whose only chance was to die in the last ditch alone, and married women who were fixed for life. One eighteen year old girl was brave enough to run the gauntlet of masculine eyes to get a vote, but one of the male bipeds disputed her vote. Her age was asked by the judge, and she said only eighteen; she was told the age must be twenty-one; she said she was old enough to get married and she thought she was old enough to vote, and that certainly raised a big laugh from the male side of the polls, and she left out of that crowd in a hurry, and like all women she had the last word, for she said she would vote yet before she died. One old lady about fifty years of age stood at the polls to prevent them from voting the men's ticekt, for they did not know; they thought just so they put in a ticket that their duty was well and nobly done. It looked singular to see several ladies with tickets in their hands electioneering for their side, but they came out scooped, and in a disheartened condition. At Central City, a mountain town, they elected a lady as secretary of the School Board, and the ladies prevailed in that city. Next fall will tell the tale in regard to the suffrage of the females in this State, for they vote on this question, and as the women can not vote then they will be very apt to be beaten, although there are a great many men who are strong for woman suffrage.

Weather here is fine at present, things begin to look green, and if the grasshoppers do not come to any great extent it will be well for the Granger element of Colorado's population, otherwise they will be eternally lost, and swamped by an overwhelming debt that they have contracted in the few years past in which grasshoppers were so destructive.

The Eastern Shore of Maryland is very well represented here as far as I can learn. The finest looking man in the Legislature was a Mr. Hill, of Pueblo, Colorado, but originally from Cecil county, Md., near the Pennsylvania line; then there is Jim and Dennis Pippin, from Caroline, who are in the mining business in the mountains; Mr. John A. Clough, of Queen Anne's county, who is doing an extensive and paying cattle business, and his son Noah is doing exceedingly well in the butchering business. Judge Clough, or better known in old Caroline as Gus Clough, from near Greensboro', came here in 1864 and has made quite a little fortune, he is at present practicing law. There is a family of Goldsboroughs here from Dorchester county, and I expect are relatives of Caroline county's popular doctor, G. W. Goldsborough, of Greensboro', although the two families differ as widely as day does from night, for these are extreme radicals. One of the girls married a Col. Jacobson, a carpet-bagger from Mississippi, who came here when it got too hot for him in Mississippi; he has grown quite popular here as a good lawyer, good citizen and pleasant gentleman generally.

This city, (Denver,) is filling up with invalids in all stages of disease, from those who can scarcely walk to those who are apparently in good health. Denver looks like one grand hospital, hotels, boarding-houses and restaurants all have their share of poor suffering humanity, who are gradually coughing and spitting their lives away, and funerals are so common here that they cease to be noticed by the old residents. J. A. B.

President Hayes.

Mr. Hayes was not elected President by the people, but he is President, and as such the people accept him. More than this, he is respected. No man can do his duty, fearlessly and honestly, in the face of bitter opposition from his own party, without striking a popular chord which sounds his praise. There may be honest people who wish that this were not so; who remember that the country was cheated and Mr. Hayes dishonestly foisted upon it, and who believe that only woe can come from crime. Even this does not alter the fact.—The majority of the people are to-day with Mr. Hayes, in spite of the taint on his title. From every section of the country come words of hearty commendation and approbation of Mr. Hayes's course. And this, not because he is a Republican President or a fraudulent President, but because he is the President, and thus far has performed a noble service. Perhaps he has only done his duty. What of that? Does a man deserve nothing for doing his duty? How many men do their whole duty, and how many do it with the positive certainty of severing old friendships, breeding bitter hatreds, arousing unrelenting party spite, and drawing down the vengeance of party leaders? Though Mr. Hayes prove false to-morrow he is true to-day, and it is but common honesty to say so; to uphold him while he is right; to strengethen his hands while he uses his office for his country's good. When he turns, it will be time for all honest people to turn. This course involves no loss of manhood; the sacrifice of no single principle. As far as he has gone, he has acted in strictest harmony with democratic principle, as declared in the party platforms and on the stump. He has lifted the shackled States of the South out of a vassalage which disgraced the Republic; the constitution, long held as the bauble of political mountebanks, comes to be respected by the chief magistrate for the first time within a decade; for he first time since the war the people, free from political distraction, breathe freely and go about their every-day business calmly, peacefully and hopefully. Mr. Tilden was pledged to do as much; he would have done mucn more in the same length of time. But Mr. Milden as President is only the remembrance of a hope that was blasted by fraud. Mr. Hayes is the President; he is the man at the wheel; and whether this four years' voyage shall be prosperous or disasterous, depends much upon his steering. Thus far he steers well, and it is is not the part of patriotism to pile rocks in the way or cripple the pilot. Better leave that to pirates in politics, the rank and rabid soreheads of the Republican party, customs thieves, internal revenue swindlers and the whole of the bold but attenuated army of vampires and camp leeches. While Mr. Hayes does right it is right to support him.—*Balto. Gazette.*

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

FROM GOULD, DUKES & CO.

BALTIMORE, May 15, 1877.

Wheat—white, choice	$205@210
" red, choice	200@207
Corn—white good to prime	65@67
" yellow	64@65
Oats,	52@53
Rye,	105

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Wool Wanted.

WANTED—2000 pounds of wool, for which the highest market price will be paid. Persons wishing to sell will find me at Denton Bridge on Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th of May. P. H. GOLT.

War Declared in Prces of

SEWING MACHINES!

ROYALTIES ALL OFF!

The New Light-running Howe still ahead. Please call for new prices and be astonished.

WM. R. EMERSON, DENTON, MD.,
may 19-tf. Agent for the Howe Machine.

EXAMINER'S NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the County Commissioners of Caroline county to examine, and if found necessary, to lay down a new county road to begin at the town of Preston, between the lands of Col. James E. Douglass and the M. E. Church, and running through the lands of said Douglass and others until it intersects the county road leading from Harmony to upper Hunting Creek, at or near the division line between the lands of Peter Collins and the Keaton land. We hereby give notice that we will meet at the proposed point of commencement of said new road on THURSDAY, June 7, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of executing said commission.

O. C. BLADES,
ROBT. PATTON,
E. M. TOWERS,
may5-1m. Examiners.

Order Nisi.

In the matter of the sale of the real estate of William M. Pearce, deceased.

In the Orphans' Court for Caroline county.

ORDERED, this fifteenth day of May, 1877, that the sale of the real estate of William M. Pearce, late of Caroline county, deceased, made and reported by Richard C. Carter, the Trustee named and appointed by a former order of the Court, passed on the 18th day of July, 1876, to make such sale, be finally ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 19th day of June next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Caroline county once in each of three successive weeks prior to said 19th day of May next, 1877.

The report states the amount of sales to be $326.-00.

True copy—Test:
JAS. B. STEELE,
may19-3w. Reg. of Wills for Caroline county.

Md. & Del. Rail Road

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, March 12, 1877,

Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE.	
Easton,	4 30 A. M.
Woodland,	4 45
Cordova,	4 55
Hillsboro',	5 10
Ridgely,	5 25
Greensboro',	5 45
Goldsboro',	6 00
Henderson,	6 10
Marydel,	6 25
Slaughters,	6 40
Kenton,	6 55
ARRIVE.	
Clayton,	7 10
Wilmington,	8 50
Philadelphia,	10 05
Baltimore,	11 35
New York,	2 05 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE.	
New York,	8 55 P. M.
Baltimore,	7 00 A. M.
Philadelphia,	8 15
Wilmington,	9 35
Clayton,	11 15
Kenton,	11 30
Slaughters,	11 45
Marydel,	12 00
Henderson,	12 15 P. M.
Goldsboro',	12 30
Greensboro',	12 59
Ridgely,	1 05
Hillsboro',	1 20
Cordova,	1 35
Woodland,	1 45
ARRIVE.	
Easton,	2 00

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,
mar10-tf. Superintendent.

School Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the public schools of Caroline County will be closed after Friday, the 15th of June next.

may12-3w. GEO. F. BEAVEN.

Sewing Machines.

LADIES wishing Sewing Machines would do well to call at Mrs. C. M King's Dressmaking Emporium, Greensboro', Md.

$50.00 Machine for $29.00.
65.00 " " 34.00.
75.00 " " 40.00.
85.00 " " 45.00.

MRS. C. M. KING,
Agent for Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine Co. N. Y.

MANSION HOUSE.

I. ALBERTSON, PROP'R,

Rooms First-class,

WITH GOOD SUBSTANTIAL BOARD AT $1.50 PER DAY.

N. W. Cor. St. Paul and Fayette Sts.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

may12-y.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Honorable the Circuit Court for Caroline county to value and divide the lands of Daniel Sparklin, late of Caroline county, dec'd., hereby give notice that they will meet at the residence of Eli Sparklin, on a portion of said land, on

THURSDAY, 14*th of June*, 1877,

at 9 o'clock, A. M., to proceed with the execution of said commission.

WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY,
PERRY D. TAYLOR,
CHARLES H. TODD,
ROBERT PATTON,
WILLIAM SISK,
may12-4t. Commisioners.

FOR EXCHANGE for Caroline county Farm, al improved and good, from 150 to 300 acres, an Elegant Residence on Bergen Heights, overlooking New York, and in the best part of Jersey City; all modern improvements in the house, streets sewered and paved, Gas, Water, Baths, Heater, Range, Tubs, and all this secured. Address, J. A. H.,
may5-3t. 21 Beaufain Ave., Jersey City Heights.

STRAWBERRY CRATES of the most improved patterns & crates of 32 and 36 quarts each, and in packages of 1000 for those who make their own crates. Price lists free to all applicants. For sale by C. B. ROGERS,
may5-1w. 133 Maaket St. Phila., Pa.

Grand Carnival!

SPRING OPENING!

The citizens of Caroline county are invited to inspect the

IMMENSE DISPLAY OF DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING AND CARPETS

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT

J. J. JUMP & CO'S

MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT.

The largest, best lighted and most convenient storehouse South of Wilmington.

$25,000 WORTH OF GOODS

offered at New York prices to the fashionable public.

DRESS GOODS FROM LOWEST PRICE TO FINE FOREIGN FABRICS,

Silks, Plain, Colored and Fancy;

BLACK CASHMERES, TAMISE, CREPES, LEVANTS, MOUSELINES, ALPACAS, &C., AT OUR EVER POPULAR PRICES.

Ladies skirts, chimese, pants, vests, ties, dress-trimmings, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC CASSIMERES,

Suitings, &c., ever on exhibition on this Shore, and at less prices.

READY MADE CLOTHING

IN IMMENSE VARIETY, SPLENDID WORKMANSHIP AND LATEST STYLES.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGN AND 10 per cent LESS THAN CITY PRICES.

WE MEAN BUSINESS AND INTEND TO SELL GOODS.

☞Our large yard in rear of store offers facilities for security of horses and carriages that our customers appreciate.

COME AND SEE THE SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT AND THE GRANDEST STOCK OF GOODS IN THE STATE OUT OF BALTIMORE.

J. J. JUMP & CO.,

April 14, 77-y. EASTON MD.

ISAAC L. STEINEM,

DEALER IN

Ready-Made Clothing

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

I desire to call the attention of the public to the large and elegant stock of Clothing suitable for spring and summer wear now on exhibition at my store on Dover street. For cash you can purchase goods of me at the following prices:

A Good Business Suit for $5.

A Good Business Suit for $6.

A Good Business Suit for $8.

A Good Business Suit for $10.

Best Middlesex Blue Flannel Suits for $12.50.

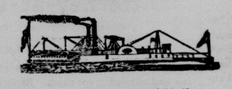
I invite special attention to the Blue Flannel suit at $12.50. It is well made, of the best material and guaranteed equal to any $15.00 suit sold in Easton. Having had an experience of twenty years in the Ready-Made Clothing business, a large portion of the time with one of the largest houses in the country, I flatter myself that the knowledge thus gained is of great advantage in the purchase and sale of goods, and affords me facilities not possessed by those who have been in the business but a few years. I do my own work without an assistant and give my customers the benefit of the sum required to support a clerk.

Call and examine my stock and if my prices are not 10 per cent. lower than elsewhere, I will not ask you to buy.

ISAAC L. STEINEM.

may12-3m.

Chester River Steamboat COMPANY.



ON and after MONDAY, April 30, the

STEAMER GEORGE LAW

Will leave Chestertown every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 A. M., Rolph's 7¼, Booker's 7¾, Quaker Neck 8, Grey's Inn 8¾, Queenstown 9¾, Kent Island 10¼. Arriving in Baltimore 12¾, P. M.

Returning will leave Baltimore every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M., making the above stops.

☞ Freights taken at reduced rates.

H. A. ALBERT,
may6-mar10-y. Secretary.

WANTED.—An experienced operator on sewing machine. Call at once at Mrs. C. M. King's Dressmaking Emporium, Greensborough, Md.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Caroline county on the 16th day of April, in the year 1877, at the suit of J. P. J. Hubbard, and to me directed, against the goods lands and tenements of Tilghman Hubbard of M., I have seized and taken in execution, and will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court House door, in the town of Denton, on

TUESDAY, May 22, 1877,

between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

LOT NO. 1.

All the right, title, interest and claim of the said Tilghman Hubbard, in and to all that lot or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate in the town of Federalsburg, on the west side of the street leading from Brown's Mill to Goslin's store, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Houston and others, containing

200 Acres of Land,

more or less. It being the same lot upon which the said Tilghman Hubbard now resides.

LOT NO. 2.

All the said Tilghman Hubbard's right, title, interest and claim of in and to all that tract, part of a tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in Caroline county, on the county road leading from Federalsburg to Morgan's Mills adjoining the lands of John Wilson, Michael Hubbard and others, and now occupied by J. W. Lord, containing

150 Acres of Land,

more or less.

LOT NO. 3.

Also all the said Tilghman Hubbard's right, title, interest and claim of in and to all that tract, part of tract or parcel of land situate in the 5th Election District of Caroline county, adjoining the lands of the heirs of Robert Medford, dec'd, and others, lying on both sides of the county road leading from Federalsburg to the Bloomery, and on the south side of Wolfret Branch containing

141 Acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Tilghman Hubbard and will be sold on the above named day to pay and satisfy said writs, debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by REYNOLDS Y. COLLINS,
apr28-tds. Sheriff.

Shannahan & Straughn,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

HATS, CAPS,

UMBRELLAS, &C.,

WE have just received a large and beautiful line of

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

Gentlemen desiring Suits will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Our stock of Furnishing Goods and

HATS,

Is complete, comprising all the new and nobby

STYLES FOR SPRING.

Don't fail to see them.

LADIES come to see our Sewing Machines. Cheapest in the market.

SHANNAHAN & STRAUGHN,
Opp. Post Office, Easton, Md.

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