The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
Office in the Masonic Hall.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Two DOLLARS per annum in advance; or, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, $2.50 may be charged.

Local and other correspondence solicited. AS AN EVIDENCE of good faith all communications addressed to THE NEWS must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address.

Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence and Literature; Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Interests; Politics and Advertising.

Vol. 47. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1886. No. 16.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JAMES KENDALL,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of March, 1887, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of August, 1886.

AZARIAH M. KENDALL, Executor.

Sept4-4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent co., Maryland, of

THOMAS B. HYNSON,

late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 20th day of March, 1887, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of August, 1886.

RICHARD HYNSON, Administrator.

Sept4-4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

SARAH ANN HURTT,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 4th day of March, 1887, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of August, 1886.

H. W. VICKERS, Administrator.

aug28-4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

BENJAMIN F. SAPPINGTON,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 4th day of March, 1887, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 24th day of August, 1886.

FANNIE A. SAPPINGTON,
SAMUEL J. WICKES,
Administrators.

aug28-4t.

I hereby authorize SAM'L J. WICKES, my coadministrator, to make collections and sign receipts, and to transact any and all business connected with the settlement of the estate of BENJAMIN F. SAPPINGTON as though he were sole administrator. Witness my hand and seal this 24th day of August, 1886.

FANNIE A. SAPPINGTON.

Test:— T. ROMIE STRONG, Register of Wills for Kent Co.

aug28-4t.

Ratification Notice.

Moses Lambson,
versus
Jeremiah N. Moffett.

On the Equity Side of the Circuit Court for Kent County.

Sept. 1st, 1886.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by H. W. VICKERS, trustee for the sale of the Real Estate in said report and proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the Fifth day of November next;—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the Fifth day of October next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $4,000 00.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

Sept. 4, 1886—4t.

Ratification Notice.

Richard C. Smyth,
versus
Mary C. Bowers, and others.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity.

Sept. 1, 1886.

ORDERED, that the sale of the Real Estate mentioned in the proceedings in the above entitled cause made and reported by H. W. VICKERS, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the Fifth day of November next;—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent County, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the Fifth day of October next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $4,000 00.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

Sept. 4, 1886—4t.

SCHOOL BOOKS

—AND—

SCHOOL SUPPLIES!

Those who need School Books and the necessary articles for school children in going to school, can be supplied

at M. A. TOULSON'S, DRUGGIST.

aug28.

Acker's Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it.

C. F. STAM, Druggist.

REID'S CREAMERY

FOR SALE.

THEY give entire satisfaction and in many respects are superior to other makes.

W. A. WHEATLEY.

LARGE stock of Dry Goods just opened at J. H. SIMPERS'.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,

STANDARD FERTILIZERS.

CHESTER COMPOUND,

No. 1 Ammoniated Superphosphates,

COMPLETE FERTILIZERS of HIGH GRADE

Rich in Available Phosphoric Acid, Ammonia and Potash.

The Excellence of these Fertilizers is Proven by their uniform popularity with a large portion of the largest and most successful practical farmers in this community who have been using them for the past 9 years.

This excellence will be maintained and no demand for cheap goods will influence us to lower the quality of these brands.

The market rates for Materials for Fertilizers are about the same they were a year ago and hence we are only able to make a slight reduction in price—which we have done and will be pleased at any time to give quotations.

ALSO FOR SALE:

Strictly Pure High Grade Dissolved Animal Bone, Dissolved South Carolina, Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash, &c., &c.

July 31, 1886—9t.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

LISTERS' PHOSPHATES!

Owners of land as well as tenants, want as good yield of crops and as great improvement of the soil as can be had from the outlay that may be made. This want is supplied by

LISTERS' PHOSPHATES

which have stood successfully the test and competition of MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS. In addition to the various preparations of former years, they offer this season the

"HARVEST QUEEN" BONE PHOSPHATE,

at a price that must strike the observer as very low. The analysis shows it to be among the highest standard goods. Prof. Genth of the Pennsylvania University gives the following as the analysis and commercial value of its constituents:

Soluble Phosphoric Acid	10.63
Reverted Phosphoric Acid	1.46
Available Phosphoric Acid	12.09
Insoluble	0.65
Potash	1.97
Ammonia	2.65
Comparative Commercial Value	$33.47

This Phosphate is offered at $28 per Ton,

of pure BONE base (no rock is or has been used by the Listers.) The low figure at which it is offered should commend it to very favorable consideration.

W. N. E. WICKES,
Agent for Listers.

SAMUEL H. CRAWFORD and HENRY E. COOPER, Salesmen.

Samples of the Fertilizer prepared by the "Listers" can be seen and examined and circulars obtained at the store of WICKES & BRO. Orders left there will be promptly attended to.

August 7, 1886—2m.

1886. —1886!— 1886.

HINES & CACY.

We again offer to the Farmers of Kent County our two Reliable Brands of **Bone Wheat Phosphate,**

"STANDARD" AND "OLD KENT"

These two brands were largely used last year in every section of the county, in many cases being placed along side of the leading brands of Phosphate sold here. In every case where our Phosphate was used it GAVE PERFECT SATISFACTION, both in regard to Drilling Qualities and Yield of Wheat and Grass.

Phosphate Material being no lower in price this year than last, we are unable to materially reduce the price of our two leading brands, as we sold them as close as possible last year. But to meet the demand for a Medium Priced Fertilizer we have added a third brand to our list which we entitle

RELIANCE.

This is a Bone Fertilizer and in quality of Materials used in its manufacture, drilling, grain and grass producing qualities, will be found

EQUAL to ANY FERTILIZER SOLD for the SAME MONEY ANYWHERE.

We have also on hand a Large Stock of Dissolved Bone, Bone Black, South Carolina Bone, Muriate of Potash, Kainit, &c., which we offer at lowest prices.

Yours respectfully,
HINES & CACY,
Chestertown, Md.

August 7, 1886—tf.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,

—AGENT FOR—

R. J. BAKER & CO.,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

MANUFACTURERS OF

High Grade Fertilizers!

—AND—

PURE CHEMICALS for ALL FORMULAS.

ANALYSES:

Pure Ground Raw Bone	*Pure Dissolved Raw Bone*
4½ to 5 per cent. Ammonia,	*3 to 4 per cent. Ammonia,*
50 to 55 per ct. Bone Phos.	*28 to 32 per ct. Bone Phos.*

It is no longer a question for the farmer to determine whether fertilizers pay him or not; it only remains for him to determine the kind and quantity which pay him best. Our brands of Ammoniated BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE for wheat, either of which can be relied on as crop producers, and permanent improvers of the soil—a large stock of which we now have in store in bulk in order that they be in the best possible condition for drilling—we especially commend to the farmers, who are not governed in their purchases by low prices regardless of the more important consideration of quality. Pure Dissolved South Carolina Rock is an article largely in use among the farmers of this Peninsula. Our guaranteed analysis of this article is Available Phosphoric Acid 12 to 14 per cent., or Dissolved Bone Phosphate of Lime 26 to 30 per cent. We guarantee these goods to be in good mechanical condition and in fine drilling order. The value of these goods largely depends on their condition and as a cost is involved therein, our customers must not expect them at price of articles inferior in this respect.

Special Formulas Compounded. Low Prices for Cash, Free on Board at Baltimore.

Orders promptly attended to by addressing

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

July 31, 1886.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, 14th day September, 1886,

at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Real Estate of GEO. W. T. PERKINS, late of Kent County, State of Maryland, deceased.

THIS ESTATE CONSISTS OF

Five Farms!

hereinafter described and distinguished by the Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,

AND A NUMBER OF

VALUABLE LOTS

IN CHESTERTOWN,

a plot of which will be exhibited at the sale.

Farms No. 1, 2 and 3

are parcels or divisions of the justly celebrated farm usually known as

The Thomas or Perkins' Corner Farm

including therewith about Ninety Acres of the "Rasin Farm," and are situated in the Second Election District of this county, and near the thrifty village of Kennedyville, on the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad, heretofore called the Kent County Railroad.

—No. 1—

is now occupied by Mr. Samuel Taylor as tenant. It contains about

230 ACRES,

of which about 190 acres are arable, the residue is in WOOD.

—No. 2—

CONTAINS ABOUT 180 ACRES,

all arable, and is now occupied by Mr. James Taylor as tenant.

—No. 3—

CONTAINS ABOUT 220 ACRES,

about 200 arable, the balance is in Wood and Branch. Mr. L. A. Pennington resides on this farm.

Nos. 4 and 5 are divisions of the

HOPEWELL FARM

in the Fourth Election District of this county; and lies on Morgan's Creek and Chester River, not over 2½ miles from Chestertown.

—No. 4—

CONTAINS 198 ACRES

of arable land, 30 acres in marsh and branch and 20 acres in Wood, and is now tenanted by Mr. Jacquet.

—No. 5—

On No. 5 William Barrett resides.

It Contains 295 Acres,

of which 175 acres are arable, 80 in marsh and 40 in Wood.

All the aforesaid farms are IMPROVED with the usual FARM DWELLING and OUT-BUILDINGS in good repair and all are well-fenced; and in addition No. 5 has a

PEACH ORCHARD of 4000 TREES,

PLANTED LAST FALL.

On a careful examination of these lands rare inducements to purchase will be presented on account of the character and natural fertility of the soil, and especially that of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 which will bear a most favorable comparison with that of the most productive estates in this county; being well adapted to all cereals and fruits—particularly peaches; and all have the advantage of a daily and convenient access by rail and water to the markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities, and all are near churches, schools, postoffices, mills, &c.

The contents of these farms may hereafter be changed by a survey to be made under the direction of the trustees, the plots of which will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Town Lots.

—No. 1—

is located at the corner of Maple Avenue and Front Street, Chestertown, near the abutment of Chester River Bridge. This lot as now located has a front on Front Street of at least 274 feet, and runs back to Chester River, and is improved with a

COMMODIOUS AND WELL-ARRANGED

Brick Dwelling

of two stories, and also a Brick Annex of the same height, in which there is a Bath Room with water connections and the usual appurtenances. The dwelling is nearly surrounded with a large portico supported by iron pillars. It has also a Meat House, Ice House, a Stone Stable, Carriage House and other improvements. The trustees intend to divide this lot into three lots, which will give to the dwelling with all the other improvements except the stone stable and carriage house, a front of 118 feet on Front Street, and running at right angles to Chester River, which will be dwelling house lot No. 1.

—No. 2—

will be a part of the original dwelling house lot, having a front of 79 feet, and running parallel with No. 1 to Chester River.

—No. 3—

will be the northeast end of the dwelling house lot. It will have a front of 77 feet, and will run parallel with No. 2 to Chester River, and is improved with a Stone Stable and Carriage House.

—No. 4—

is nearly a square lot of 180 feet on Front street and 186 feet on Riverside terrace. This lot is opposite the dwelling house lot hereinbefore just described. This lot the trustees propose to divide into at least 5 lots, 4 of which will front on Front Street and the other one on Riverside terrace.

There is also the lot usually called

THE BRIDGE LOT,

lying between Mr. W. N. E. Wickes' property and the terminus of Maple Ave.

A carefully prepared plot of the proposed lots will be exhibited at the sale, and each will be offered as described on said plots.

TERMS OF SALE:

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are as follows: One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale or the final ratification thereof at the option of the trustees, and the balance in five equal semi-annual installments in six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four and thirty months from day of sale, with interest from day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchasers with sureties to be approved by trustees.

RICHARD HYNSON,
JAMES A. PEARCE,
TRUSTEES.

JOHN H. GREENWOOD, Auc'r.

The creditors of the said Geo. W. T. Perkins, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Kent County in four months from the day of sale.

RICHARD HYNSON,
JAMES A. PEARCE,
Trustees.

Aug. 21—ts.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

Three Dwelling Houses

In the Village of Fairlee, Kent Co., Md.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, in equity, the undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15th, 1886,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, Maryland, the following Properties, situated in the village of Fairlee:

LOT No. 1

has a front of 45 feet and a depth of 126 feet, and is improved by a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING and adjoins the premises of Mrs. M. M. Greenwood, and is now occupied by Mrs. M. J. Smyth.

LOT No. 2

has a front of 51 feet and a depth of 126 feet, is improved by a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING. This property adjoins No. 1, and is occupied by Mr. Wm. Wells.

LOT No. 3

also adjoins No. 1 and 2 and is a triangular lot of about 203 feet on the road side by 195 and 93 feet on the other two sides and is improved by a STORY AND A HALF HOUSE.

TERMS OF SALE:

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are as follows: One-fourth cash on the day of sale or in sixty days thereafter at the option of the Trustee; one-fourth part in twelve months, one-fourth part in eighteen months, and the remaining one-fourth part in thirty months. The purchase money to bear interest from January 1st, 1887, when possession will be given. The rents of present year are reserved. The purchase money to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with surety to be approved by the Trustee.

HARRISON W. VICKERS,
TRUSTEE.

U. A. C. GARRETT, Auc'r.

Aug 21-ts.

Educational.

DELAWARE COLLEGE.

Rev. J. H. CALDWELL, A. M., D. D., President.

Will open with enlarged facilities, Sept. 1, 1886. Three courses; Classical, Scientific and Agricultural. Expenses not over $215 per annum. For information, catalogues, etc., address the PRESIDENT, Newark, Del.

je12-3m.

EPISCOPAL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA.

THIRTEENTH Annual Session opens Sept. 14, 1886. In Location, Buildings, Equipment, course of study, teachers and all general advantages, equal to the very best schools in Virginia, yet terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. MAGILL SMITH, M. A., PRINCIPAL, Successor to Rev. J. C. Wheat, D. D.

al4-6t.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

ST. GEORGE'S, Baltimore Co., Md., PROF. J. C. KINEAR, A. M., Principal, re-opens Sept. 20. An English, Classical and Commercial Boarding School, preparing for any College or Business life. Unsurpassed in teachers, advantages, accommodation and situation. Backward boys specially aided. $230 to $300 a year. Circulars sent.

aug14-1m.

LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY,

(NEAR BALTIMORE,)

FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

THIS old Institution is enjoying a marked degree of prosperity. Eighty boarding pupils enrolled the past session. The Eastern Shore is well represented. Among its patrons may be named Hon. Jesse K. Hines, Hon. Wm. H. Legg, Messrs. Daniel Hopper, T. Romie Strong, Rob't S. Emory, Mrs. M. A. Wilkins and Mrs. N. R. Rouse. Full graduating course, Art and Music. $210 per year in regular course. Send for catalogue to the Principal.

REV. J. H. TURNER,
LUTHERVILLE, MD.

je12-3m.

Washington College,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

FOUNDED 1782.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin WEDNESDAY, September 22d. Instruction in a full College course; special studies for those who do not desire a full course. There is also a preparatory class.

Board per week $4; room rent $5 and fuel $4 to $6 for the session of 40 weeks. Tuition: English $40; English and Mathematics with Classics or Modern Languages $50; for all branches $60.

For circulars address
WM. J. RIVERS,
PRINCIPAL.

jy31-8t.

LUMBER!

SHINGLES, FLOORING,

LATHS,

LIME,

BRICKS,

Port Deposit GRANITE FENCING.

Best and largest assortment of SEASONED BOARDS of all kinds in stock at SCOTT'S POINT to be found in any country yard in the State.

EVERY QUALITY & EVERY SIZE.

Bought in large lots, direct. Cheap freights. Small Margins. Estimates Special.

JOSEPH TURNER,
Chestertown.

Aug. 28, 1886.

Trustees' Sale of Desirable

REAL ESTATE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent County, as a court of Equity, the undersigned, as trustees, will offer at Public Auction at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, Maryland, on

THURSDAY, 16th day of September, 1886,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.,

THE FOLLOWING REAL ESTATE TO WIT:

—No. 1—

ALL THAT FARM

lying and being in Quaker Neck, 2½ miles from Chestertown, on the public road leading into said neck, adjoining the lands of Wm. D. Burchinal and others, and

Contain'g 194 Acres,

of land more or less.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE A TWO-STORY

Brick & Frame Dwelling,

and necessary OUT-BUILDINGS. There is

A PEACH ORCHARD OF 700 TREES,

IN BEARING.

The farm is divided into 5 fields and under good fencing; about 24 acres in WOOD and the balance arable, and is conveniently located, being near schools, churches, &c.

—No. 2—

IS A LOT OF LAND

situate on Princess street, in Chestertown, near High street, and is improved by a

Small Shop and Carriage House,

51 feet front and 45 feet deep.

—No. 3—

A Lot on Cross Street

opposite the public school buildings. Improved by

TWO STABLES

with Carriage House attached, and may be sold separately if desired—47½ feet front and 69 feet deep.

—No. 4—

is a LOT in the rear and west of lot No. 3, adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Walker and Dr. J. T. Twilley, and containing

5 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less. This lot will be divided and offered in several lots and as a whole, being valuable as grass lots and very desirable.

—No. 5—

A LOT on Cannon street, adjoining the slaughter house of Bradley T. Johnson, improved by

A DWELLING,

and having 19 feet 4 inches front and 100 feet 6 inches depth.

—No. 6—

A LOT on the west corner of Cannon street and Mill street, improved by A TWO-STORY

Brick Dwelling,

Meat House, Stable and Carriage House, and a very desirable location for a residence, measuring on Cannon street 73 feet, and on Mill street 121 feet.

—No. 7—

A LOT on Mill street, southwest of and adjoining lot No. 6—93½ feet front and 73 feet deep.

—No. 8—

A LOT at the southwest end of Mill street. Improved by a

Small Dwelling,

having 37 feet front and 73 feet deep.

—No. 9—

A LOT on Cannon street, northwest of and adjoining lot No. 6—87 feet front and 251 deep. May be offered in two or more lots and as a whole. A very fine building lot.

—No. 10—

A LOT on Cannon street, 34 feet front, 116 feet deep. Improved by a

TWO-STORY DWELLING,

and known as the Rawleigh Lot.

—No. 11—

A LOT on Cannon street about 54 feet front, 116 feet deep, adjoining the lot of C. H. Davis.

—No. 12—

A LOT on the corner of Cannon street and College avenue extended, 44 feet on avenue, and 135 on Cannon street. May be sold in two lots.

No. 13

A LOT in the upper part of Chestertown, near the railroad depot, adjoining the lot of Alex. Scott, and on the southwest side thereof, measuring 40 feet front and 67 feet deep.

No. 14

A LOT on the northeast side of said lot of said Scott, with a front of 122½ feet, and a depth of 67 feet.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fifth cash on the day of sale, or in sixty days thereafter, at the option of the trustees; and the balance in six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four and thirty months. The credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bond or note or notes of the purchasers with a surety or sureties to be approved by the trustees.

R. HYNSON,
C. H. BAKER,
TRUSTEES.

U. A. C. GARRETT, Auc'r.

As directed by the decree the trustees hereby give notice to the creditors of JOHN N. USILTON, late of Kent county, deceased, to file their claims with the vouchers thereof in the Clerk's Office of Kent county, within four months from day of sale.

RICHARD HYNSON,
CHARLES H. BAKER,
Trustees.

August 19—ts.

A THRILLING STORY.

Experiences of a Few Minutes That Will Be a Memory Forever.

As Told by the *Sun's* Special Correspondent on the Scene.

The story of the Charleston earthquake of August 31, 1886, if told in its details, would fill many columns of thrilling individual experiences, but stripped of these the tale may be fully told in very much less space. No earthquake of equal magnitude has ever before occurred in our country, and this one stopped just short of being one of those awful calamities in which whole cities are engulfed and thousands of lives lost. A few inches, or at least a foot or two, more of upheaval and Charleston must have been destroyed. The all-absorbing thought in every man's mind now is the question, "Have we reached the end?"

Throughout South Carolina the earthquake shocks were felt strongly from the coast to the mountains. Everywhere the most exaggerated rumors were spread about the condition of things in Charleston. The first impression of the city itself is that the earthquake story had been greatly overtold, but closer investigation quickly removes the thought. The city at ten o'clock the night after was as quiet as a deserted village. The only sound was the rumble of the wheels of the hotel omnibus, which gave the impression in the lonely localities through which it passed that another tremor was coming. The gas lamps were lighted in the streets so that the debris from the wrecked houses could be seen lying in great piles in the narrow streets. The terror of the people still held them so strongly that very few of those who had been compelled to fly from their houses had ventured to return to them, and thousands are still encamped this Friday morning on vacant lots, in the public parks, on the battery, on the citadel green, and in the country around the suburbs. Nothing of the sort was seen in Charleston during the long-continued bombardment attending the civil war, when the Swamp Angel sent every hour of the day and night messages of death into the devoted city. Nor in all this bombardment; nor in the destructiveness of the great fire of 1861; nor in all the hurricanes and cyclones to which the city is exposed by reason of its situation, was so much damage done as during the few minutes of the earthquake last Tuesday night. The terror inspired by those few minutes will be a memory forever.

I saw on the Battery a family of elegant ladies from one of the large mansions in that neighborhood, reduced to the extremity of reposing on the park benches under an awning, their stately home in ruins just before them. In another quarter a poor mother was struggling with an infant at the breast and feeding a family of seven or eight children with bread and water under a quilt stretched over some boards, with a straw bed for all of them to sleep upon.

Many people have been out of their houses since the eventful Tuesday night when the trembling walls sent them half-dressed to seek safety in the open air. The number so living, however, is decreasing every hour with the subsidence of commotion and the return of confidence. On Wednesday night the parks were full of people. Many of them were women with infants in their arms, provided with only a blanket or quilt to cover them. In Washington Park where hundreds of people so congregated, the terror was so intensified by the excited religious enthusiasm of the colored people, led by several colored men who prayed and exhorted with loud and impassioned voice, driving sleep and repose from those who needed and sought rest. The religious enthusiasm was kept up until exhaustion came to the participants. The police were not permitted to interfere.

In all the excitement, however, it is creditable to the entire population that there are no reports of plundering or violence of any sort. It would be natural to expect that in a case where the whole population was forced to flee from the houses, as on Tuesday night last, there would be plunderers, but the police control of the city has not been lost for a single hour, notwithstanding the main station-house of the force was thrown down in ruins about them.

Careful inquiry among the authorities of the city places the total casualties by the earthquake at 36. All things considered, this is a very small mortality, when it is remembered that some damage was done to nearly every house in town, and that three or four hundred are so very badly damaged that they will have to be nearly or quite rebuilt. A great deal of the preservation is due to the solidity of the buildings. Charleston has a peculiar architecture, in which thick and durable walls play an important part. If the houses were built like most of the paper-shell rows of Baltimore and other cities, it would today be a comple mass of irretrievable ruins.

The Charleston Hotel, where I write this dispatch, was opened last night for the reception of newspaper guests. The house was built in 1837 and covers a block of ground, with an interior court sodded with grass. There are several hundred commodious rooms in the hotel, and only twenty of them are fit for occupancy. The press gang has them all. The court-yard is covered by debris, and the rear wall of the front part of the quadrangle is split from the roof to the bottom. The plaster outside of the structure is peeled off, and the front cornice has piled up one or two hundred cart loads of bricks in front of the main entrance. The house is a massive and gloomy-looking building, as solid in construction as an Egyptian temple. If it had been less strong it would have been a heap of ruins under the impulse of the earthquake. The north side of the hotel is very badly wrecked, and it will cost ten or twenty thousand dollars to repair it properly. You may imagine what were the reflections of the tired traveler who turned out the gas and sought refuge under the mosquito net on the reopening night of the hotel during these shaky times.

I could give you no better example in all the city than this house affords of the effect of the earthquake shock on the architecture of the city. The Charleston Hotel has more bricks in it than you will find in any block in Baltimore, and it is as solid as a fort. Nevertheless when one lies down in it to sleep he does not know but that it will be his mausoleum before morning. A very large number of the houses are of wood. These stood the strain, and are safer than brick houses. Nearly all the inhabitants living in frame houses returned to their dwellings after the first night of the shock.

The injury to the county jail is well nigh irreparable. Thirty-six prisoners escaped, six of whom have returned.

It would be simply impossible to exaggerate or to depict in sufficiently descriptive language the effect of the visitation of Tuesday night on the colored people of Charleston. A great deal has been written about these people and their actions under the strong feelings of sorrow or despair, but there never was until within the past few days, an opportunity of noticing a public exhibition of superstitious fear to the degree that has existed among all classes of the colored people since the tremendous shock of Tuesday night. Only a few minutes after the warning voice of the earthquake had passed away the effect on the mind and imagination of every colored man, woman and child in the city was complete. They fled from their homes, they knew not where, and as they ran hither and thither through blinding clouds of pulverized mortar, which was shaken from houses and arose again from the streets, they filled the air with dismal groans of despair and lamentations of terrified and terrifying distress, and went far towards demoralizing the white people, who were also rushing blindly and blinded, hither and thither, in the fitful glare of flickering lights almost eclipsed by the shower of ascending and descending dust.

As usual, the faces of the white man and woman in the time of danger was a sight of sudden joy in the gloom to many a poor wandering colored boy and girl, who endeavored to stop their white friends as they ran by in the confusion to supplicate that they would remain with them until the "judgment was done." In many an instance a trembling colored girl sank down on her knees and seized the folds of some white lady's dress, with frantic energy, and failing to express their terror in words, with scarcely moving lips betokened that they wanted the moral support of a friend in the hour of distress and agony. But the white faces were blanched a paler hue. There could be no stop or stay in the mad race away from tottering house-tops and toppling parapets. The trembling supplicants were hastily thrust aside by those whom events have proved were powerless to save themselves. There was death in the air—nay, more, it was below and around, and was expected, none knew whence. Only the feeling was ever present that everybody stood face to face with the menace of instant death.

Certain scenes that were observed on the streets immediately after the first shock deserve to be described, and especially one that indicated the general feeling throughout the city. The exhibition of joy and the voices of congratulation that were heard on every side, and all mingled with words of thanksgiving to the Divine Providence. People clung to each other like brothers and sisters. There were no strangers there. They all knew each other as part or parcel of a community that had escaped a terrible fate. Some, with tears of repentance and joy in their eyes, embraced each other. Women fell on each other's necks, and with hearts too full to speak, rocked to and fro in the happy embrace, devoutly thanking God in silence for His blessings in the dreadful hour, and the children in arms and at their mother's knees lisped out they knew not what, but it was plain that they all realized that somebody had been killed, and immediate danger was over.

Another Shock.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—At precisely 11 o'clock a very distinct shock was felt, which caused intense excitement. Two buildings fell. A white woman, name unknown, was killed by a falling wall this evening.

The shock created the greatest consternation, though not as severe as the initiative one. About a dozen buildings previously injured were toppled over.

A BALTIMOREAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Trying to Get Out of the Charleston Hotel Amid Falling Walls.

Mr. Thomas H. Tolson, of Baltimore says: "I was stopping at the Charleston Hotel. About 9.45 went to my room, which was on the third floor from the ground. When I lit my gas—an extension burner, which you pull down—I heard a noise and supposed I had broken something and made an inspection, but could find nothing broken. Then I went to place my hat on a bureau and just then the shock came, without any warning. I would have fallen if I had not thrown my hands out and clung to the window. It seemed as though the hotel was lifted up and swung backwards and forwards a distance of fifteen or twenty inches at each vibration. I was terrified. At the very first shock the lights in the house all went out and I was in perfect darkness. Then the plastering began to fall. It flashed in my mind that I should endeavor to get out of the house, and I got out into the corridor and groped my way, in utter darkness, amid falling plaster. Other people in the house were likewise groping their way out.

"When I reached the ground floor I could see a little from the reflection of the street lights. The air was filled with plaster dust. All around was a terrible roaring and moaning sound and the din was heightened by the falling of timbers. I found the front door of the house closed, a fortunate thing for me, as it saved my life. It took a moment to find the knob and as I was looking for it tons of brick fell down from the upper part of the house in front of the door. If I had found the door open I would have been buried under the bricks. I ran out through the heaps of fallen bricks and fell twice in getting to the middle of the street. There I remained terror-stricken.

"Two shocks came after I reached the middle of the street, one faint one seven minutes after the first and another, more violent than the second, nine minutes later. The three shocks occurred within sixteen minutes. I remained in front of the hotel for a long time—until 1 o'clock. I did not know what to do. "I was so unnerved that I could scarcely stand. As it became quieter, no more shocks occurring, I went up the street to an open space and remained there until three o'clock. Then we had another slight shock. At three o'clock I went to the Battery Park and found it crowded, several thousands of terrified people having assembled there. There I remained during the remainder of the night. At five o'clock another faint shock was felt. At daylight I, like others, felt more encouraged, and I moved around to see what destruction had been done."

BIRMINGHAM PARK.

Correspondence of the News.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In my last I alluded to and gave some account of the country, crops, dwellings, &c., along the Brandywine, passed on our way to Birmingham Park, with the promise of more anon.

I was somewhat surprised to see a young peach orchard of eight or ten acres planted out and looking very thrifty. Our Pennsylvania neighbors have caught the fever also.

THE PARK.—This is a new excursion ground leased by the Western and Northern Railroad and fitted up for the purpose. It is very clean and airy, right on the Brandywine, fair shade, good water, and with a few more trees in the broken spots and conveniences in the way of tables, it will be a very nice place. If your railroad was only continued to Tolchester I do not know a more popular resort of its class anywhere. It would doubtless have a large run. The name Birmingham, I presume takes its name from the old Quaker meeting-house about a mile off which was the headquarters of Gen. Washington at the battle of the Brandywine, fought Sept. 11, 1777. It is just above Chadd's Ford. Quite a number of the excursionists footed it up the hills to see the old historic building in which our patriotic fathers found shelter and protection from English ball and canister, and to which the wounded were carried. We found on our arrival that a carpenter was engaged in removing the old cedar shingles of nearly a hundred years ago and substituting slate instead. The old building is built of stone, so abundant in this section, about thirty feet square I should judge, with a good horse-shed attached, the wall of which was also stone. Behind the stone wall, which encloses the graveyard, Washington's men fought the British as they advanced up the valley from the west, marching from the Chesapeake bay to attack Philadelphia under the command of Gen. Howe.

We had considerable curiosity to get inside, and being informed that a colored woman living in a little house close by had the key, we soon hunted that important personage and made known our desires, but we were very soon informed that in order to our gratification some cash was a very necessary factor, to the amount of twenty-five cents per pair of visitors. To this some of the party demurred. After some parleying she agreed to open the door for the company of eighteen for one dollar and a-quarter. We struck a bargain and walked in.

In one corner of the ladies apartment there are dark stains, which the old lady said "was made by the blood of the wounded," and vandal curiosity-seekers had been making free use of their penknives in removing portions of the floor with the blood stains. The old lady assigned this as a reason for charging an admission fee. An admission fee to go into a Quaker meeting-house! What do you think of it Messrs. Editors? If those old straight-coats sleeping out in that graveyard could rise up and look around a bit they would no doubt denounce the living as degenerate sons of noble sires.

In removing the old roof a portion of the lathing had to be torn away. These beyond doubt were the original laths put on when the building was first erected. They were of oak, split by hand, and fastened with large, flat-headed, hand-made nails. Each visitor procured a historic nail and piece of timber as souvenirs of their visit to Birmingham Meeting-House.

DEL.

The Air-Ship Problem.

The morning papers of a recent date contained the announcement that a new flying-ship, the Torpilleur, had started from Cherbourg, bound for London, at 11 o'clock at night. The afternoon papers of the same day announced the safe arrival of the Torpilleur at London at 6 o'clock in the morning. This is the first time that an aerial ship has ever started to go to some definite point and succeeded in reaching there.

The distance from London to Cherbourg in an air line is about one hundred and forty-five miles. The transit occupied seven hours. This is about twenty-five miles per hour — considerably less than railroad speed, but up to the best ocean steamer speed. If the principle of this flying-ship may be considered as shown to be practicable by this experimental voyage, there can be no doubt that the air-ships will be rapidly improved in speed and manageableness.

It must be borne in mind that the Torpilleur is not a balloon. A balloon is helpless. It simply drifts with the currents of air and where they carry it. It has no power to increase or diminish its speed, and no power to steer itself. But the flying-ship, to be worthy of its name, must be able to steer and to go against the wind if so desired. In other words, it must fly as a bird flies, maintaining itself in the air not by lightness, but by its own propulsive force. It must be driven up in the air by some motive power, such as steam or electricity, and can never be allowed to float as a balloon does, for whatever floats, drifts. Now, this Torpilleur has "a patented steering and propelling apparatus," and its first voyage of any magnitude has been a success.

Men have been working for fifty years on flying-ships, and the various inventors have always claimed that the thing is practicable and safe. They claim that the aerial ships can avoid storms by rising above the storm.

If it be true that this problem is at last solved the importance of the new ship for military and naval purposes will be very great. The strongest iron-clads would be helpless against an attack by these flying-ships carrying dynamite bombs, and letting them fall on the enemy. No fortress, no massing of troops could withstand them. The only thing to meet their attack would be other flying-ship. Tennyson foresaw this when, in "Locksley Hall," he said: "There rained a ghastly dew from the nation's airy navies grappling in the central blue."