The Denton Journal.

Published Every SATURDAY
—BY—
GEO. T. AND JAS. F. MELVIN.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Subscription Price.

☞$1 Per Annum, if Paid in Advance, otherwise $1.50 will be charged.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements will be inserted by the year, half year or quarterly at the rate of $3.50 per inch per year. Preferred positions charged extra.

Transient advertising, such as notices, sales, etc. at the rate of 8 lines for a dollar for first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

THE stockholders of the Ches. & Ohio Canal Company met in Annapolis on Thursday, but adjourned without electing a president.

THE programme now for securing some action by this Congress on the Maryland and Delaware ship canal bill is to have Senator Gorman make an effort to attach it the River and Harbor bill as an amendment during the consideration of that bill by the Senate.

THE Tobacco Inspectorship question was decided by the Court of Appeals on the 13th in favor of Smoot, Gov. Hamilton's appointee, ousting Somervell, who claimed to hold over by virtue of his appointment in 1880, Smoot's appointment not having been confirmed by the Senate.

THE Eastern Shoreman will notice as he enters the hospitable portal of a favorite hotel in Baltimore, the Maltby House, a beautiful little scene which opens before him as he advances to place his autograph upon the register. It is a tropical garden, and now one can feast his eyes as well on the beautiful as he has heretofore feasted his palate on the substantial.

BISHOP LEVI SCOTT, the senior bishop of the M. E. Church, has been for so many months on the verge of the grave that his death, which occurred on Thursday at his home near Odessa, Del., is no surprise to the Church or community. His ministry dates back as far as 1826, and he was well known by the older of our citizens. He was a man greatly beloved. He died calmly, peacefully and full of honors.

CONGRESS recently passed an internal revenue bill which abolishes the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, &c., the taxes on capital and deposits of banks, and the taxes on matches, cosmetics and patent medicines, and reduces the taxation on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. Calculated on the basis of last year's receipts, it will reduce the annual income of the government about twenty-five millions of dollars.

JUDGE JERE. S. BLACK expresses the unreserved opinion that General Hancock, as a matter of course, will be the next democratic candidate for the presidency, and he thinks the present outlook indicates that the Hon. James G. Blaine will be his republican opponent, He thinks free trade, or rather "fair trade," will play a large part in the next presidential campaign. He predicts the election of the democratic State ticket in Pennsylvania. Judge Black himself would make no slow presidential candidate.

THE old controversy over Garfield's doctor's has had an airing in the Senate this week. In the debate on an amendment to the deficiency bill, reducing the sum to be paid to these physicians, Senator Vest said that the doctors had treated their patient for a pus cavity, while the wound which hurried him to his death had entirely escaped their notice. Surgeons who could make a mistake as this were quacks. He strongly intimated that the President had been killed by malpractice. He further said that Dr. Bliss entered the case as a volunteer, crowded others out, and took control against the wishes of the dying President and his family. Mr. Garland said that, in his judgment, the children of the late President could pursue these surgeons and bring an action for damages against them on account of the bungling manner in which they had treated the case. Mr. Sherman thought the amount allowed for physicians' fees in the bill was entirely too large, and he was willing to vote for an amendment reducing it. The amendment was adopted, fixing the total $35,500, which is about half of the amount originally voted by the House. Before this Dr. Bliss alone expected to get $25,000, and had made arrangements for an extensive European tour. This difficulty about the doctors appears to be only equaled by the disagreement over the Guiteau autopsy.

A LETTER from Senator Bayard, addressed to ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, on the occasion of a banquet given by the democrats of Indianapolis, states in concise language the political needs of the present time. After calling attention to the revolt of the independents against the republican machine in Pennsylvania and New York as indicative of the existence of a "political conscience," notwithstanding the corrupt tendency of a long tenure of power, Mr. Bayard declares it to be the pressing duty of democrats to make it plain that theirs is the party which will, if entrusted with power, introduce "reform in the tariff and excise system which shall 'regulate commerce' and not prohibit and destroy it; diminish the crushing weight of taxation, and restore the principal object of taxation—the supply of the revenues for the expenses of the government, without neglecting the incidental protection which a just discrimination in favor of our own citizens will surely afford.

"Reform in a repeal of Congressional laws controlling and interfering with the local self-government and freedom of elections in the States, which under pretext of protecting the ballot-box, have become an active and cruel machine for partisan objects only.

"Further security against retrogression from specie payments, and into the evils of an irredeemable paper currency."

Mr. Bayard rebukes the insincerity of republican professions of distrust of the Southern people, while at the same time the party is forming "open and shameless bargains with the worst and most dangerous elements" in the South. He says: "I believe the country absolutely needs and that a large majority of its citizens earnestly desire it should undergo a change in the administration of its affairs—a total change in party methods; a reform in the civil service that will secure decent self-respect and conscience to the great body of officials, and procure for the public an economical, honest and capable performance of public duty."

ENGLAND'S WAR NOW!

The British fleet, under Admiral Seymour, attacked the Egyptian fortifications at Alexandria at 7 Wednesday morning. By noon most of the Egyptian batteries had been silenced and the bombardment practically ceased. The Egyptians fought with some persistency till their guns were dismounted by terrific fire from the fleet. The British loss was 5 killed and 27 wounded.

Friday's papers bring the news that the Egyptians had evactuated Alexandria, after the city had been fired by the natives and the Europeans who remained in the city were remorselessly robbed and murdered by the populace. The British occupy the city.

The War in Egypt.

REVIEW OF THE CAUSES WHICH HAVE LED TO IT. PICTURE OF THE SITUATION.

From Wednesday's's Philadelphia Times.

Actual fighting having begun between the British fleet, in the harbor of Alexandria, and the Egyptian troops under Arabi Pashi, manning its defences, the present may be a most opportune moment for considering the causes that have led to this state of things in Egypt, the mixed and complicated alliances, offensive and defensive, already appearing and soon to enter still further into the struggle and some of the results pretty sure to flow therefrom. There are more wheels within wheels by in this conflict than there were in the late Turko-Russian war, and England's troubles in Abyssina and with Ireland are as a b c compared with the deeper issues now involved.

Among the causes of the trouble are, *first* and deepest, the general increasing sickness of the "sick man" of Europe. itself the result of a million hidden debaucheries, and leading over more certainly to disintegrated nationality, faulty and ruinous financial mismangement, hence to financial ruin. And all this gradually leading to a virtual acknowledgement of all Europe in general, and of England in particular, as the real administrator of the Turko-Egyptian estate, and this state of affairs involving, as by natural necessity, every kind of bickering and jealousy, office-hunting and envy between the Turkish rulers and the Egyptian people and troops on the one hand and between French and English seekers of offices and positions, civil and military, on the other. Right here, in fact, is the real heart and core of the present soar and battle.

There can be no doubt that the so-called National party in Egypt had its origin in the discontent of the Egyptian officers, manifested openly in a pronunciomento which got itself uttered some fifteen months ago and which was directed especially against the Turkish and Circassian elements in the army. Up to that time Egypt was in a state of sweet content and tranquility, willing enough that England should be financial administrator of her and the world if she had the power, but utterly unwilling that English, French or Turkish officers should displace able native officers of the Egyptian forces, and so also control the army and military power, as well as the purse of Egypt. And there can be little doubt that whatever may be the sympathies of men to-day the calm afterthought of the world will, on this ground alone, very largely justify the awakening of the national spirit in Egypt and be ready to give the right hand of fellowship to Arabi, the one deep, strong and persistent head and heart of the movement. The movement in it inception was a purely military one, and though at first no civilian hardly sympathized with the officers, yet their action was so bold, based, too, on pure principles of honor and led by such an able leader that soon a strong feeling in favor of the "Egypt-for-Egyptians" party set in through all the active people, and though the movement was at first ostensibly directed against the Turks there is every reason to believe that it was not unfavoably regarded at Constantinople. In a word, for more than a year Arabi and his "home-rule" movement have had the tacit sympathy of the Khedive and the Sultan. And this explains why all the powers of Europe could not compel the Sultan to interfere as against Arabi—the real, acknowledged hero of the struggle, if not the coming man. And this nominal difficulty between Arabi and the Sultan, covering a real and deep understanding, explains all the strange movements of the game during the last twelve months and up to the present hour. Nominally Arabi was until yesterday morning defying the Sultan; practically and by unmistakable mutual understanding he was simply laying his plans ever deeper and wider for a conflict with the obnoxious and conceited and everywhere getting too prominent Christian. Here is the real key to all the friction and shifting movements of late between the Anglo-French diplomatic and financial authorities and the Egyptian government. On this ground the Khedive was forced to supplant a ministry which had worked well with foreigners by one which was professedly hostile to them. And on this ground and the Chamber of Notables was convcked, and the National party, grown in strength and influence, fearlessly made its attacks on foreign control.

The Anglo-French officials were growing fat and impertinent on Egyptian salaries, and the Khedive was between two fires, urged not to yield to the foreigner on the one hand or to the native on the other. No wonder he grew irresolute. No wonder Halim Pasha plotted to supplant him, and Halim being a favorite and tool of France, no wonder the French encouraged him; and no wonker, again, that the native party at this hour despises the French with unutterable contempt, though by first instigating English intervention and then cowardly backing out of his position, M. De Freycinet did seem to favor the Egyptian interests. Arabi knows that M. De Freycinet deserted the English not because the French loved the Turk or the Egyptian, but because Bismarck shook his finger toward M. De Freycinet's face; and the French, with good cause, being afraid of that finger, their fleet, the first to fling its guns toward Alexandria, was the first to withdraw, and now occupies, with their officers and the whole French, on this question, the most contemptible position of any fleet or nation in Europe at this hour. France must remain neutral, because Bismarck has said so. Russia cannot interfere for the simple reason that Prussia is aching to give the Great Bear a thrashing, and from all appearances it is abundently able to do it.

This is a brief glance at the present position of the great European powers touching the complications of the question at this hour. Everything points to a union of Turkish, Egyptian and Arabian blood welded by the old cry of Islam, and there is not the slighest probability that the English are to have an easy time of it. With the order closing the Suez Canal comes a new but not unlooked-for complication, it doubtless is a violation of the agreement to keep it neutral, but a state of war breaks that neutrality, and now if by this closing France feels obliged to look after her endangered interests she will have to do something far harder than to protest against the violation of the neutrality of the canal. She will simply have to fight against England, instead of with her, and at the same time do what she can with the menace of Germany. She will probably resign. Nor is it any great moment to France that the Turkish Minister has officially informed M. De Freycinet that Turkey will not send troops to Egypt. If Admiral Seymour silences all the Alexandrian forts and takes or destroys Alexandria itself these apparent successes will only serve to fan the flame of native Egyptian and Arab blood; will only take the war into Egypt and Arabia, if necessary, instead of carrying it on in comparatively safe British iron-clads; and if the conflict spreads thus—and there seems to be nothing now that can prevent it—neither the Turkish Minister nor the Sultan can prevent Turkish troops from going to Egypt, and what is more, they would not try to. The Mohamedan is a unit, as is his theology; and because of this he has always been strong in war when his cause was a goad and all the native enthusiasm became aroused.

Every schoolboy knows how and where Alexandria is located and what is its commercial importance, but Alexandria, aged and venerable and important as is in a commercial sense, is but the vestibule to the vast regions of territory and the inconceivably complicated involved in the shots that were fired at the old Eastern city Tuesday morning. And if Prussia keeps Russia and France at bay, or if she joins hands with England, or with Egypt in case of either France on the one hand or Russia on the other, Gladstone and Granville will want more than the usual bills of credit, and England herself will want something else than either Gladstone or Granville to guide her through the sad work just begun.

There was no way to avoid it. Some people think that a sharp demand made by England for Turkish armed intervention three months ago would have been promptly complied with, but they little know the subtlety of Turkish diplomacy and its deep and far-reaching designs. The Turk and the Egyptian have got a good deal of England's money and have, to a great extent, learned her modern ways, and nobody need be surprised if now the wily Mohamedan uses these very weapons against the hand that furnished them. And nobody who hates usury and many other British graces need be especially aggrieved. Plainly, Admiral Seymour cannot scare Arabi; plainly enough, too, he could make no headway against the plucky Egyptian in any land fight with forces the Admiral now has at hand. Plainly, therefore, is it to Arabi's interest to let Admiral Seymour press the war right home—the quicker the better for Arabi and his men. But when it comes to a pinch the British nation these days is a good deal like the French, and it would not be surprising if England, finding that she could not frighten the Egyptian, would give up the idea of thrashing him; but it is probably too late now to retreat, and if so, one of the greatest struggles of modern times and nations is but just begun.

This Year's Boiler Explosion.

The engine belonging to Mr. James C. Tarbutton, of Trappe district, was in charge of Mr. William F. Kelley, a competent manager, was run by a negro man of some six or eight year's experience in the business, named Lewis Conivey, and was at work on the farm of Mr. William P. Powell, in Miles River Neck. The engine was of the make known as the Wood, Tabor & Morse, and was manufactured at Eaton, N. Y., was six horse power and cost $950. It had been run four years, only for threshing wheat, and was considered a good engine of its kind; though the opinion is, that it is of a bad kind, owing to its high crown sheet, and its liability to low water and explosion.

The explosion precipitated the engine forward nearly a hundred feet, killing the fireman, Lewis Conivey, instantly, and blowing his body 150 feet out in the field, to the rear of the engine. The door of the fire box was blown off, striking Conivey in the face, about the eyes, mashing in his skull. The steam blew all the clothes off him, taking the skin with them, leaving the negro's body perfectly white. Mr. Kelly was slightly scalded about the face. No one else was injured, although the men were thick about the engine when the explosion occurred. Conivey was in the act of drawing the fire at the time, Mr. Kelly was very near him, Mr. Powell near Mr. Kelley, and Messrs. James E. Rice, Isaac Griffin and Herbert Gale were near enough to touch the engine. James Peck and George Cooper, negroes, were near. The rest of the hands were out of danger, the machine not running at the time. After the explosion Conivey's body presented a ghastly appearance, and was badly mutilated. It seems that the boiler had been leaking some during the day, by the giving way of one of the bolts. Just before the explosion the machine had been stopped and moved; the engine had been leveled and chucked; the work of leveling and chucking the thresher was progressing, when Mr. Kelley gave orders to Conivey to fire up and prepare for work. Mr. Gale was engaged in bringing up the wood. The water-barrel had been brought up to the new position. The evidence is that there was plenty of water in the boiler, and that the steam gauge only registered 17 pounds of steam, whereas it took it too from 60 to 80 pounds to run it.

After the fire had been made and the pump started, a slight report was heard of escaping steam, caused by the giving way of one of the bolts. Mr. Powell at once called Mr. Kelley's attentio to it, and Mr. Kelley promptly told Conivey to draw the fire. In a second after the explosion occurred. On Saturday night Justice Robinson ordered Constable Grace to summon a jury to hold an inquisition over the body of Conivey. The jury under the direction of State's Attorney Bateman, visited the scene of disaster on Sunday morning, and took some testimony, eliciting the facts herein stated, and adjourned to meet at Justice Robinson's office, in Easton, at 9½ o'clock, Monday morning. A large number of persons visited the wreck on Sunday. On Monday the jury met, heard additional testimony, all of which exhonerated Mr. Tarbutton and all those engaged about the engine from all blame in the premises. The engine was in competent hands, and all did their work promptly and properly. The explosion is one of those unaccountable accidents which could not be guarded against by ordinary foresight. The experts—engineers—Wm. H. Wilson, Wm. Withgott, W. W. Tunis, and Wm. T. Wrightson, although differing in opinion on some minor points agreed that the construction of the boiler was not safe. There have been several explosions of the Wood, Taber & Morse engires—four we think—in this county, which speaks bad for the machine. The investigations of the jury were directed principally to the safety of this particular engine in comparison with others. The following is the verdict of the jury: "That the said Lewis Conivey came to his death on the 8th of July, 1882, by the explosion of a boiler, which explosion was caused by a defect in the boiler which was unknown to the owner."—*Easton Star.*

Mr. Ed. Trinckett, the celebrated oarsman, Kingston, Canada, says: "I have found St. Jacobs Oil a sure cure for rheumatism, etc."—New York Clipper.

$47 A MONTH and board in your county. Men or ladies. Pleasant business. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Box 81, Phila., Pa.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

I have two new horse carts which I will sell cheap or exchange for cattle.
JOHN H. VAN GESEL.
Jdly 15, 82 Denton, Md.

Canning House
For Sale or Rent.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY. The large canning house at Denton Bridge is for sale or rent on easy terms.

Apply at once to James G. Redden, Esq., Denton, Md., or to
CHAS. H. GIBSON,
July 15, 1882. tf. Easton, Md.

Fine Cabinet Photographs, $3.00 per doz.
" Card " 2.50 " "
Particular attention given to copying old photographs, etc. Very truly yours,
WM. F. SHOREY.
7-15-ly.

Maryland Steamboat Co.
CHOPTANK RIVER ROUTE.
Important to Farmers.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT on grain, commencing Tuesday, July 4th 1882. The steamers of the Maryland Steamboat Company will carry grain at

FIVE CENTS PER BAG!

Ample wharf room in Baltimore. Watch the market! Ship by the old and reliable line!

☞Order bags of your Commission Merchant by letter or through Pursers of Steamers, and have them brought down free of charge. No bags furnished by the Company. 7 8 tf

PUBLIC SALE.
OF
A VALUABLE MARE.

By virtue of authority contained in a mortgage duly executed by Littleton Moloch to Solomon Pippin, dated the 7th day of May, 1881, and recorded in Liber L. H. G., No. 44, Folios 15, 16 and 17, one of the Land Record Books for Caroline county, and afterwards assigned to George T. Melvin, the undersigned, as assignee of said mortgagee, will sell at public sale in front of the Court House in Denton, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1881, between the hours 2 and 4 o'clock of that day

ONE YELLOW MARE

represented to be sound and good conditioned. Terms cash.
GEORGE T. MELVIN, Assignee,
H. Iwin, Auct.

Store House for Rent.

A good stand in the town of Marydel. Apply to JOHN H. VAN GESEL.
7 1 Denton, Md.

ORDER NISI.

In the Circuit Court for Caroline County. In Equity. No. 213.

Thomas O. Culbreth vs. Isaac J. Carter and Annie E. Carter, his wife.

Ordered this seventh day of July in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-two that the sale of the real estate made and reported by Thomas O. Culbreth, mortgagee in the proceedings in the above entitled case, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the tenth day of August next; provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Caroline county once a week for three successive weeks before the ninth day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $400.00.
LUTHER H. GADD, Clerk.

True copy, Test—LUTHER H. GADD, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

The Board of County School Commissioners for Caroline county
vs.
Levi T. Dukes, and Elizabeth, his wife, Isaac L. Dukes, Mary V. Dukes, Annie P. Dukes, Myrtle M. Dukes, Harriet S. Dukes, William T. Dukes, Lizzie S. Dukes, Effie L. Dukes, John L. Dukes and Helen Dukes.

In the Circuit Court for Caroline county.

Ordered this 26th day of June, 1882, that the proceedings had and done in this cause by an inquisition acting under a writ ad quod damnum issued out of the Circuit Court for Caroline county in condemning a piece of land to the extent of one half acre of land, more or less, being part of the wood lot in "Manor Woods," in the sixth election district of Caroline county, on the west side of the County road leading from Harris's Chapel to Tuckahoe Neck to Denton, and in the ascertainment of damages to be allowed the owners of said land by the condemnation thereof for the use of the public school, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 28th day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the town of Denton, Caroline county, once in each of three successive weeks prior to the 28th day of July next. JOS. A. WICKES.

True copy—test:
7,1 LUTHER H. GADD, Clerk.

Fence Notice.

This is to give notice that six months from this date I shall discontinue the division fence between my land and the lands of Thomas Potts and Joseph B. Orrell. WM. P. BUTLER.
June 17, 1882.

For Sale, or for Rent for the Year 1883.

The property now occupied by J. K. Dukes, on Lowe St., in the town of Denton. For further information apply to
ALEX SAULSBURY,
6 17 Denton, Md.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The dwelling house now in the occupancy of Miles W. Green, in the town of Denton. This is very desirable property and nearly new. There is a good garden of nearly half an acre of land belonging to the premises. Will be sold very cheap.
Apply to
W. A. STEWART.
6 17 Denton, Md.

A. J. W. STEVENS & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OE
Fruit and General Produce,
83 SOUTH ST., BALTIMORE.
☞Also with EMORY & NEVITT for the sale of Grain and Seed.
6 3

PAINTS.

We have just received a good assortment of Paints in small cans, suitable for family use. We will furnish
Lucas & Company's
mixed paints by the quantity at city prices We have on hand a good assortment of
Varnishes and Paints,
We are paying 26 cents cash or 28 cents in goods for wool. We will also buy Gooseberries. H. BLAKISTON & SON.
6 17 tf

BROWN, BAILEY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
13 CAMDEN ST., BALTIMORE,
FOR THE SALE OF
Eggs, Poultry, Hides, Wool, Stock, Peaches, Small Fruits, &c.
special attention to return of Empties. Report of sales daily. Remittances once a week. Reference by permission, Col. R. C. Carter. Denton, Md.; H. Blackiston & Son, Denton, Md.; J. G. Redden, John F. Dawson, Caroline county, Md.; John E. Brown, Centreville, Md.; Emory and Nevitt, Baltimore, Traders' National Bank, Baltimore.
4 15 82

$47 A MONTH and board in your county. Men or ladies. Pleasant business. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Box 81, Phila., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF A—
DESIRABLE FARM
IN FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

The undersigned, as agent and attorney for the owner, will sell (at private sale on reasonable terms, or if not sold before then) at public sale to the highest bidder in front of the Court House in Denton on
Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1882,
between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, p. m., all that farm and premises, whereon Mr. George W. Hignutt now resides, containing

Ninety-Eight Acres

of land more or less, of good natural quality, about two thirds of which is cleared and in cultivation, the balance in

WOOD AND TIMBER

There is an orchard of about 200 peach trees and a few apple trees, and the buildings consists of a small

FRAME DWELLING,

and ordinary outbuildings. The farm is situated on the county road leading from Concord to Bloomery, 5 miles from Potter's Landing, 9 miles from Denton and 6 miles from the Dorchester & Delaware railroad. It adjoins the lands of Elisha Wright, Joshua Bell, the said George W. Hignutt and others.

TERMS OF SALE

Are, half the purchase money cash; the balance in twelve months, to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned. Title papers at purchaser's expense.
GEORGE T. MELVIN,
Agent and Attorney for
Mrs. S. E. Pratt.
H. Irwin, Auct.

COLLECTOR'S SALE
—OF—
Real Estate for Taxes.

By virtue of authority vested in me by the Public General Laws of Maryland, and my office as collector of State and county taxes for Caroline county, and the laws for the enforcement of the collection of the same, I have seized and taken in execution the following property situated in the Fifth Election District of Caroline county, to pay and satisfy the State and county taxes due and unpaid by the person to whom it is assessed, and notice is hereby given that I will expose the same at public sale to the highest bidder in front of the court house door in the town of Denton, on

Tuesday, July 25, 1882,

between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. of that day, for cash, to pay and satisfy the taxes due, interest, cost and expenses, the following real estate, to wit: Being part of the tract of land known by the name of "Favinger Farm," near Smithville, in Caroline county, beginning for the outlines thereof on the southwest side of the side of the county road leading from Smithville to Concord Church, and the southwest corner of a lot sold off the same tract by John W. Hignutt, collector, then running with said road, north 72 degrees, west 31 3-10 perches, to a post; then north 34 degrees, east 100 perches, to a post; then south 79 degrees, east 57½ perches, to Hignutt's Mill Pond; then with the same south 46 degrees, west 51 perches, to the part aforesaid sold by Hignutt; then with the same north 20½ degrees, west 6 perches, north 34 degrees, west 7 perches, south 34 degrees, west 70 4-10 perches, to the beginning, containing 23¾ acres, less ¼ acre claim by W. E. Liden, for a private road across said land, as per plat which will be exhibited on day of sale.

STATEMENT OF TAXES DUE:

State and county taxes for yr 1880, $13.43
Interest from January 1, 1881
State and county taxes for yr 1881, $16.45
Interest from January 1, 1882

TERMS OF SALE

are—that the purchaser shall pay to the collector on the day of sale the entire amount of purchase money, otherwise the collector will sell at the risk and cost of the first purchaser. The right of redemption extends to within the period of twelve calendar months from the date of the sale, by paying to the purchaser or purchasers the amount of purchase money and all taxes assessed on the said property and paid by said purchaser or purchasers since the said sale and prior to such redemption, and all cost and expenses properly incurred in procuring the ratification of said sale the honorable Judges of the Circuit Court of Caroline county, having jurisdiction in the premises, together with the interest on all said sums at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum from the date of payment to the day of redemption, as provided for in Sec. 55, Chap. 483, Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, approved April 11th, 1874, the following described property will be sold in fee simple, conditional on the provisions of the Acts of Assembly aforesaid.

ELI C. GULLETT,
Collector of State and County Taxes for the Fifth Election District of Caroline County.
june 24-tds.

PRIVATE SALE
—OF A—
DESIRABLE HOME in RIDGELY

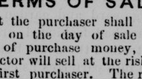
Consisting of Building Lots, one of which is improved by a fine new two story dwelling, and a wheelwright and blacksmith shop, on the corner of 1st Av. W. and 1st. St.

Sold on reasonable terms. Good stand for business or good investment to rent out. Address
MANCHA & HELLER,
5.6tf Ridgely, Md.

L. P. HASLUP & CO.
Carriage Manufacturers.

Offer to the trade Carriages of superior material and workmanship, consisting of Brewster Spring, Side Bar, Full Spring Top, and No Top Wagons, McCaul and Dayton Wagons, Surrey's Six Passenger, Close Quarter Carriages, Ladies' Phætons, Track and Road Sulkies, Skeleton Wagons;
In fact all light work a specialty.
Manufactory—846 W. Baltimore St.
Salesrooms—6 & 8 N. Liberty street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
☞T. F. GREACEN, Agent for the Eastern Shore.
7 1

Chester River
STEAMBOAT COMPANY.



Summer Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, June 5, 1882, the steamer
B. S. FORD
will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn Creek, Queenstown and Kent Island. Returning, leaving Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 10 A. M. for the above named Landings.
On and after the same date the steamer
GEO. LAW
will leave Baltimore for Crumpton and the intermediate landings, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 o'clock A. M. Returning—leave Crumpton for Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 o'clock A. M., stopping at above named landings.
☞Freights received daily.
Passengers can take the boat daily at Queenstown for Baltimore at 9.30 A. M.
GEO. WARFIELD, President.

$30 per week can be made in any locality. Something entirely new for agents. $5 outfit free. G W INGRAHAM & CO., Boston, Mass

SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN SECOND-HAND
MACHINERY.

We offer at very low figures, and on easy terms, the following Machinery, all in good order:
1 6 H P. Agricultural Engine and Westinghouse Thresher.
1 7 H P Agricultural Engine and West inghouse Thresher.
1 12 H P. Stationary Engine and Pag Saw Mill.
1 10 H P. Engine and Thresher.
1 10 H P. Agricultural Engine Eclipse.
1 30-inch Cylinder Westinghouse Separator, nearly new.
1 30 inch Cylinder Sweepstakes Separator.
Parties wanting any of the above will find it to their interest to see us before purchasing elsewhere.
We are also General Agents for
The Watertown Engine,
The Nicols & Sheppard Engine,
The Westinghouse Thresher,
The Nicols & Sheppard Thresher,
The Osborne Binder,
and also their entire line of Reapers and Mowers; and a large and complete assortment of Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

REPAIRS.

At our shops we have first-class facilities for repairing Steam Engines, Threshers, Reapers and all other farm and mechanical work.
We make a specialty in re-boring Steam Cylinders and putting in new packing rings; also build and repair fine carriages.
Our stock of Building, Shelf and Heavy Hardware is very complete, and we ask a comparison of prices.

FIRE INSURANCE.

We write Fire risks in
The Royal, of Liverpool,
The Agricultural and The Watertown, of New York.
Come and see us.

D. C. AVERY & CO.,
EASTON, MD.

Wheeler Transportation Line
—FOR—
CHOPTANK RIVER.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

STEAMER
Minnie Wheeler.

On and after April 8th, 1882, the steamer MINNIE WHEELER will leave Pier 5, Light St. Wharf, Baltimore, every Tuesday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. for Potter's Landing and Hillsborough, touching at the following landings on Choptank River and Tuckahoe Creek—viz: Secretary Creek, Clark's Wharf, Bowdle's Wharf, Lloyd's Landing, Hog Island, Dover Bridge Kingston, Ganeys, Gilpin's Point, Potter's Landing, Reese's Landing, Coward's Point and Covey's Landing, arriving at Potter's Landing at 9, and Hillsboro' at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesdays and Sundays.
Returning will leave Hillsboro' for Baltimore every Monday and Thursday at 8, and Potter's Landing at 11.30 o'clock, A. M., touching at the above named landings, leaving Bowdle's Wharf at 4.30 and Secretary Creek at 6 o'clock, P. M., arriving at Baltimore at 2 o'clock the following morning.
Freight received at Pier 5 every Tuesday and Saturday till 6 o'clock, P. M. All freight, to insure prompt attention must be pre-paid in Baltimore.
B. G. STEVENS, Agt., Potter's Landing. jan 14
Agts. in Baltimore; EMORY & NEAVITT, 83 South Street.

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore RAILROAD.
DELAWARE DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Commencing MONDAY, December 19, 1881, Trains will leave as follows (Sundays excepted).

SOUTHWARD.				NORTHWARD.		
Pass	Pass	Pass		Pass	Pass	Pass
A M	A M	P M		A M	A M	P M
7 20	9 15	3 30	Baltimore,	11 29	3 30	9 10
8 15	11 45	5 15	Philadelphia,	9 50	1 10	7 10
9 25	1 05	6 25	Wilmington,	8 50	12 05	6 05
9 43		6 33	Del. Junction,	8 43	11 54	5 59
9 53	1 22	5 44	New Castle,	8 33	11 46	5 49
9 55	1 24	6 46	State Road,	8 25	11 39	5 40
10 03	1 32	6 54	Bear,	8 22	11 36	5 37
10 05	1 34	6 56	Rodney,	8 17	11 31	5 30
10 07	1 36	6 58	Porter's,	8 15	11 29	5 28
10 12	1 42	7 03	Kirkwood,	8 12	11 26	5 25
10 22	1 52	7 12	Mt. Pleasant,	8 03	11 16	5 15
10 39	2 10	7 30	Middletown,	7 55	11 07	5 06
10 49	2 18	7 39	Townsend,	7 52	10 49	4 49
10 55	2 22	7 44	Blackbird,	7 37	10 44	4 43
11 02	2 29	7 51	Green Spring,	7 29	20 36	4 35
11 08	2 34	7 57	Clayton,	7 24	10 32	4 30
11 25	2 45	8 10	Smyrna, arrive	7 00	10 26	4 15
11 13	2 39	8 02	Branford,	7 18	10 26	4 25
11 20	2 46	8 09	Moorton,	7 11	10 19	4 16
11 33	2 58	8 21	Dover,	7 01	10 10	4 06
11 40	3 04	8 27	Wyoming,	6 54	10 03	3 59
11 48	3 10	8 34	Woodside,	6 47	9 56	3 52
11 53	3 14	8 39	Canterbury,	6 42	9 52	3 47
11 58	3 19	8 44	Felton,	6 37	9 48	3 42
12 10	3 31	8 55	Harrington,	6 25	9 37	3 31
12 17	3 38		Farmington,		9 26	3 19
12 26	3 46		Greenwood,		9 18	3 11
12 35	3 55		Bridgeville,		9 09	3 01
12 52	4 10		Seaford,		8 55	2 47
1 07	4 23		Laurel,		8 42	2 33
1 20	4 35		Delmar,		8 30	2 20

New Castle Accommodation Trains.—Leave Wilmington 6 a m and 3 p m. Leave New Castle 9 20 a m and 4 45 p m.
Smyrna Branch Trains.—Additional to those above, leave Smyrna for Clayton 10 55 a m, 2 20 and 7 45 p m. Leave Clayton for Smyrna 7 25 and 10 35 a m, and 4 30 p m to make connection with trains (north and south) from Clayton.
CONNECTIONS.—At Townsend, with Queen Anne's and Kent R R. At Clayton, with Dela. & Chesapeake R R and Kent County R R. At Harrington, for June & Rew'r R R. At Seaford, with Dorchester and Delaware R R. At Delmar, with Eastern Shore, Wicomico and Pocomoke, and Worcester and Somerset railroads.
FRANK THOMSON, G. M. I. N. MILLS, Supt

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE RAILWAY.

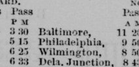
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, May 25th, 1882 (Sundays excepted) Trains will leave as follows:

NORTH.				SOUTH.	
No 1	No 2			No 3	No 4
A.M.	A.M.			P.M.	P.M.
7 39	10 00		Oxford,	1 40	6 35
7 42	10 13		Trappe,	1 28	6 20
8 00	10 37		Easton,	1 10	5 58
8 19	10 56		Woodland,	12 54	5 21
8 29	11 06		Cordova,	12 44	5 11
8 45	11 23		Hillsborough,	12 29	4 51
8 58	11 35		Ridgely,	12 16	4 37
9 17	11 52		Greensborough,	12 02	4 20
9 29	12 21		Goldsborough,	11 45	4 00
9 37	12 38		Henderson,	11 37	3 49
9 44	12 53		Marydel,	11 29	3 38
9 55	1 13		Hartley,	11 18	3 22
10 09	1 40		Kenton,	11 03	3 01
10 22	2 05		Clayton,	10 50	2 40
12 05	6 05		Wilmington,	9 10	1 05
1 14	7 10		Philadelphia,	8 00	11 45
3 35	8 32		Baltimore,	7 00	9 15
5 15	10 35		New York,	11 55	7 55

Connect at Clayton with Delaware Division of P. W. & B. R. R.
All freights must be at the various stations at least thirty minutes before starting time of trains, otherwise they are liable to lay over twenty-four hours.
Freight trains will have Passenger Car attached, which will be subject to delays incident to freight business.
O. S. SANFORD, Superintendent.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.



Baltimore and Choptank River Route.
DAILY LINE!

Commencing with WEDNESDAY,