The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, June 17, 1880

S. E. SULLIVAN. C. G. WOODALL.

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,
Editors and Proprietors.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Easton, Md., to the Baltimore *Gazette*, states "that the town has a population of over 4,000 inhabitants. It is in fact a *bona fide* "city," with its various city appliances and handsome improvements." We shall take a great deal of pleasure in subtracting the real population of Easton as given by the census taker, from the 4,000 as given by this correspondent, in order to find out exactly how big a whopper the correspondent has told.

THE sinking of the steamer Narragansett on last Friday night in Long Island Sound, adds another horror to the long list of horrible steamboat accidents. It is dreadful enough to be wrecked on a railway train, to be waked in a burning building or to be hopelessly lost in a forest, but not one of these is so supernaturally dreadful as to be roused in the night on board of a burning and sinking ship. Of the 350 people on board the Narragansett, nearly fifty are supposed to have been lost. So horrible was the situation in which the passengers of the sinking vessel found themselves, that many of them were driven to temporary insanity. One man rushed upon the deck, drew a pistol and blew his brains out. We publish a sketch of the disaster elsewhere.

ON Sunday last, at one o'clock P. M., ex-Senator James A. Bayard, father of the present eminent statesman, Thomas F. Bayard, died at his home in Wilmington, Del., in the 81st year of his age. The Bayards have been a family of statesmen from the very foundation of our government. James A. Bayard, the father of the deceased statesman, was an acknowledged leader of the old Federal party in Washington's day, and later served as one of the commissioners who made the treaty of Ghent. He was succeeded by his son, Richard H. Bayard, brother to the just deceased Senator, in 1836. In 1851 James A. Bayard, who departed this life on Sunday last, was elected to the United States Senate, and served till 1864, when he resigned, although he had just been elected to serve a third term. In 1867, however, he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Senator Riddle and served till 1869 when he was succeeded by his son, Thomas F. Bayard.

The Bayards have all been noted for their unswerving integrity. The venerable Senator just deceased was in 1868 offered some of the celebrated Credit Mobilier stock, but he refused to touch it, saying in reply to the man who made him the offer,—"I could not consistently with my views of duty vote upon a question in which I had a pecuniary interest." His death was calm and peaceful. He had lived beyond the three score and ten years allotted to man, and expressed himself as willing to go.

THE Maryland Democratic Convention met on Wednesday of last week at the Masonic Temple, in Baltimore. There was a full attendance of delegates, and the proceedings throughout were not broken by an inharmonious ripple. Mr. Jos. McSherry of Frederick county was elected temporary chairman. After returning thanks to the assembly he appointed the committee on credentials and permanent organization, who reported seating all the delegates present and recommending the temporary chairman for permanent chairman. The following declarations and resolutions were adopted as the platform of the Maryland Democracy:

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Democratic conservative party of Maryland, in State convention assembled, declares that:

1. It firmly adheres to the principles which have guided and controlled the policy of the national democratic party since the formation of the federal constitution.

2. It recalls to the recollection of the people of this State the events of the presidential election in November, 1876. The decision of the people of certain of our sister States, lawfully expressed at the ballot-box, was reversed, after the polls closed, by fraudulent counts deliberately planned and executed. The republican party of the country, instead of repudiating this great wrong, kept the advantage thus unlawfully gained. Being in possession of the military power of the government, it left to the great majority of the people of the United States upon whom this wrong had been inflicted no choice except between civil war and such form of arbitration as the republican party in Congress might see proper to devise. These representatives, in providing a tribunal for such arbitration, so formed it and moulded its proceedings as to secure, by a partial judgement, the fruits of an unlawful success. An offense was thus committed against a whole people which ought never to be forgotten or condoned.

3. The republican party during its tenure of power has used the public money and the public lands in fostering great monopolies. It has filled the public treasury by means of a tariff intended to promote the advantage of particular manufacturers and communities at the expense of the producing States. It has created a system of laws under which the national executive may unduly and directly influence both Federal and State elections. It has increased the numbers of its officers until they form in every State an immense civil force, governed by and dependent upon its will, and it has used that force to promote its political designs. It has employed the Federal army as a means of increasing its political power. It has centralized the government and inaugurated an imperial system of expenditures. The people of the United States, brought more than once to the verge of bankruptcy by the legislation and policy of the republican party, owe their returning prosperity only to the blessing of God and to their own increased economy and untiring labor.

4. The democratic conservative party of this State, faithful to the supremacy of the constitution of the United States, rests its construction of that instrument upon the express words of the tenth amendment, adopted in 1791: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people."

5. We declare our belief that the national democratic conservative party will maintain the equality of all citizens before the law, and uphold and force their constitutional rights; that it will check the present extravagance in the expenditure of the public money, and restore the practice of economy in all departments of the government; that it will reform the injustice and inequality of existing tariffs, and again build up the commerce of the United States; that it will maintain absolutely the supremacy of the civil over the military power, and that it will check the progress of centralization and keep the Executive and Congress within the limit of the powers confided to them by the federal constitution. We therefore commend the candidates whom it will nominate to the approval of the good people of this State.

6. This convention, confiding in the good judgement of the delegates from the State of Maryland to the democratic national convention, gives them no instructions. It declares, however, its sense of the distinguished ability and services of Thomas Francis Bayard, of Delaware. His unblemished public and private character command the confidence and respect of the people of the United States.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that in making the democratic nominations for the presidency of ths United States the two-thirds rule ought to be adhered to.

After the adoption of the platform the Convention elected delegates to Cincinnati, and presidential electors. The following delegates at large were chosen: Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, Hon. Philip Francis Thomas, Hon. John Lee Carroll and Mr. Barnard Carter.

DELEGATES AND ELECTORS.

District Delegates.—First—Richard Hynson, Kent; E. E. Jackson, Wicomico. Elector, Levin J. Waters, Somerset.

Second—Wilmot Johnson, Baltimore county; Hon. Charles B. Roberts, Carroll. Elector, Patrick Walker, of Baltimore county.

Third—George Colton and James Bond, Baltimore. Elector, Major John R. McNulty, Baltimore.

Fourth—John W. Davis and William Keyser, Baltimore. Elector, Wm. H. Welsh, Baltimore.

Fifth—John T. Bond, Calvert; Barnes Compton, of Charles. Elector, Richard W. W. Bowie, of Prince George's.

Sixth—L. Victor Baughman, of Frederick; Lewis C. Smith, of Washington. Elector, Wm. R. Price, of Allegany.

Electors at large: Hon. I. Nevett Steele, Baltimore, and Hon. J. T. C. Hopkins, of Harford county. The nominees were all elected without dissent. Resolutions were then adopted empowering the State central committee to inquire as to the disqualifications of electors, and to fill any vacancy caused by an elector being disqualified; also empowering the several delegations to fill any vacancy that may occur among the delegates to Cincinnati, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Peninsula News.

Centreville has a population of 1210.

A Cecil county duck lays two eggs daily.

Middletown, Del., has a population of 1277.

The new census gives St. Michaels a population of 1175.

"An earthly Paradise" is what man in Dorchester county advertises in a New York sporting paper he has for sale.

A new county newspaper is to be established at Elkton, about September 1st, next. Dr. J. H. Frazer is to edit it.

The Greensboro *Free Press* says according to this census Greensboro has 700 inhabitants. Denton, the capital of the county, has only 476.

Wm. M'Kenney, the largest wheat grower in Queen Anne's county, expects to raise on his farms, this year, from 40,000 to 50,000 bushels of wheat.

Georgetown, Sussex county, Del., has been making an extraordinary amount of noise about the 4th of July celebration which she proposes to hold on the 3rd.

The stockholders of the Dorchester Agricultural Society have authorized the board of directions to dispose of the fair ground and liquidate the indebtedness of the society.

J. Lowery is the largest trucker south of Wilmington. He gave away 2,300 heads of cabbage this season. He has a patch of about 7,000 cabbages.—*Peninsular News and Advertiser.*

The Delaware Game Protective Association has imported 300 Italian quails and will distribute them over the State. A number were sent to Mr. R. E. Smith, of Middletown, to be turned out there.

While the down train stood at the depot, Saturday evening last, an intoxicated darkey, with too much mouth, insulted a lady. He was promptly attended to by several young men, and went away considerably the worse for wear. Joe Parson captured the razor, which the darkey had attempted to use against those who sought satisfaction of him.—*Middletown Transcript.*

A boy named Wilson Leonard, colored, was drowned in the Wicomico Falls mill pond, and about the time of the accident a colored man came up just as some boys had drawn the body from the water covered with mud, and kicking. The fellow said, "Put dat boy back in de water; you had no right to git him out 'till a jury comes. Dat is the law, and you must 'bey it." So the boy was put back into the water to await legal investigation. After a time he was again drawn from the water, washed a great deal cleaner, but not a kick manifested itself this time. He is buried.

It seems that our fruit drying men are making arrangements to move their evaporators up the Peninsula this season. Messrs. Charles Barker and Robert H. Gilman have made arrangements to locate their machines at Clayton. Mr. W. R. Phillips will go to a point on the Kent county road near Galena, Md., and we believe M. H. Davis thinks of trying Middletown. Messrs. Arnold, Paige and Hopkins, we have not heard from, but presume they will find eligible places in New Castle county.—*Milford Chronicle.*

The rum sellers of Crisfield must be a hideous looking people. Rev. T. O. Ayers, in a sermon on Sunday morning week, gave the following description of one or all the whiskey venders of that town:

"Take a pork barrel; put two pieces of wood under it for legs and a piece on each side for arms; put a pumpkin on it for the head; then put two coals of fire in the pumpkin for the eyes, a radish for the nose and a slop tub for the mouth, and you have the likeness of one of Crisfield's rum sellers."

Any one reading the above might think it an over-drawn picture but the Crisfield *Leader* says we don't exactly know which one of our rum sellers is thus described, but the caricature presented is not much of an exageration. Indeed, it nearly corresponds with the personal appearance of more than one of them.

"NOTES BY THE WAY."

THE WEATHER AND ITS EFFECT ON THE CROPS—SCARCITY OF LABOR—ARMY WORM—FRUITS RIPENING—SHORTS—SICKNESS—THE QUESTION OF FRUIT TRANSPORTATION, ETC.

Some farmers commenced cutting wheat on the 9th, ten days earlier than usual.

Saturday's storm did considerable damage to peach orchards and wheat fields.

Wheat is tangled—a great deal of it is lying on the ground that no reaper under the sun can get.

We have never known labor so scarce—many farmers cannot run their reapers more than half the time—many have not commenced, and their wheat is dead ripe.

We have heard a number say they would not be fooled again, that they would have a self-binder by another harvest.

The self-binder is doing nice work where the party understands how to run it. If we had fifty acres in wheat annually we would have one. We have seen the "Osborn" work satisfactorily, and the "Woods" is said to do just as well.

This is a bad day on wheat, and it looks as if it would continue raining for a day or two—if it does the loss is going to be heavy.

Corn, oats, grass and fruit are rejoicing in this wet weather. We are all anxious to save our crops, but it is useless for us to complain. Providence works in mysterious ways. It is our place to do our duty, and when adversity comes bear it like men. We cannot prevent storms destroying our crops or death taking our loved ones from us.

The army worm, that was the chief topic of conversation a week ago, is but little talked of now. It is disappearing, and we hope forever. Those who were most affected by it think their wheat has not been seriously injured. This county has made a lucky escape, for in some parts of the country they have destroyed thousands of dollars worth of crops in a single night.

Raspberries and early apples are ripe, and in a short time the Amsden peach will be ready for market. It is these early fruits that pay the best—but every one cannot see it.

Peach baskets are being delivered in large quantities. If a hail storm was to destroy all the peaches baskets could no doubt be bought low. We are one of those queer beings that believe in buying as we need. A man may have the prospect of thirty thousand baskets of peaches to-day, and in a week's time he may not have the prospect of a thousand.

Robert G. Ingersoll has great intellectual powers, but in some respects he puts them to a bad use. He believes in the God of nature, we in the God of the Bible. He denounces theologians, we worship them. He discards the idea of a hell, so do the most of us. If the Christian people of this land would only pray for Ingersoll instead of abusing him, he might be converted to Christianity and make the greatest pulpit orator in this country.

The sporting season has commenced. Some like one kind and some another. Festivals, excursions, fishing and crabbing parties are the order of the day. White perch are biting at Howell's Point. Boats can be obtained at Betterton and Barnard's, at any time, to convey parties to the fishing grounds. Fishing is an innocent and healthy pastime. Business men need recreation and there is no sport that is as harmless as fishing. Soon the several boarding houses at Betterton will be filled with pleasure-seekers.

There is a good deal of sickness, and doctors and druggists do not get much sleep.

We do hope the Kent County Railroad will carry fruit to Philadelphia this season as cheap as the boats. If the railroad will give the accommodations, many of us will ship that way, for by doing so our fruit will be in the city for the early market, which is always the best. The boats often do not get in until after the market is over, being detained by taking in freight, or by the tide, or by fogs on the Delaware.

F. H. Boulden started an "Osborn" self-binder yesterday—it worked like a charm.

James Startt at Worton, and Wm. Lane, at Kennedyville, have been busy training horses for the fall races. We may expect some good trotting at our next County Fair.

The census enumerators are busy—they have their hands full. The number of questions they have to ask is enough to tire any ordinary man to death in twenty-four hours. Now, it would suit the ladies better, for they are fond of asking questions.

Our ladies are as charming as ever, and it looks very much as if a number of young men were captivated. They had better mind how they go after buttermilk, and to school, of a night. That old fellow at Locust Grove had better look out or he will lose his way driving of a night. There are to be several weddings in Still Pond soon. My advice to all single persons is to get married.

TECUMSEH.

Lynch's, June 15, 1880.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

The fair reader shudders when she thinks of the settler's wife watching, from the door of her rude hut, the retreating form of her husband going out to his daily labor—going out perhaps to return not again, for before nightfall a savage hand may have laid him low among the prairie grasses. Or it may be a child, a bright-eyed daughter, is snatched away in an unguarded moment, to grace the next war dance. When we read the heart-rending details of these savage depredations, we are apt to blame the government for not taking more strict precautions to insure the settler's protection. But we daily read of the depredations of that arch-fiend, consumption, with scarcely a thought of the terrific inroads it is making in human life. Tens of thousands of homes are annually desolated by consumption to one by Indian outrage. Like the Indian, consumption to one oftenest comes stealthily, and no danger is apprehended until the victim suddenly finds himself hopelessly ensnared, and death's fatal arrow ends the scene. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a powerful alterative, or blood-purifier, and tonic, has restored thousands of consumptives who had tried every other remedy recommended to them, without obtaining any relief, and are willing to testify to its remedial powers.

WRECK OF THE NARRAGANSETT.

A COLLISION IN LONG ISLAND SOUND—THE NARRAGANSETT TAKES FIRE—A NIGHT OF TERROR—TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE—THRILLING STORIES OF THE DISASTER.

The steamer Narragansett, which left New York on Friday evening for Stonington, and her companion, the Stonington, which left Stonington for New York, collided, off Cornfield light, near the mouth of the Connecticut river, Long Island sound, about 11.15 o'clock the same night. A dense fog prevailed at the time, but the captains of both steamers, being confident of their courses, were sailing at a fair rate of speed. The officers of the Stonington first sighted the Narragansett on their starboard bow, and although every effort was made to avert a collision, the bow of the Stonington struck the port side of the Narragansett forward of her wheel-house. The shock broke the boilers and burst the gas tank, and in less than fifteen minutes the steamer was on fire. The passengers were nearly all in their berths, and when the crash came there was terrible confusion. Volumes of scalding steam passed through the cabin and for a few moments no one seemed to know what had happened.—Men, women and children rushed from their state-rooms, many in their night clothing, screaming and struggling to reach the deck. When lights were produced a frantic rush was made for chairs, life preservers and matresses, in which husbands were separated from their wives and mothers from their children, while, to add to the horror of the situation, it was found that the Narragansett was on fire. A rush was made for the boats, and, as there were no officers there to ship them, the passengers cut them adrift and struggled into them. The steamer was fast settling, the heat from the burning wood work was becoming intense, and with a last despairing effort the terrified passengers leaped into the dark waters, some with life-preservers, others without, and others with chairs or planks which they had succeeded in securing. The shock of the collision had driven back the Stonington a considerable distance, and when the excitement on board of her had subsided and the blaze of the burning steamer could be seen through the thick fog, the boats were lowered, when it was found that there were no plugs to stop the water holes. This necessiated further delay, but at last the boats were rigged and manned, and many of the drowning men and women were rescued.

The steamer City of New York, bound from New London to New York, sighted the burning steamer, and bearing down, her captain (Lamphear) at once lowered his boats, and for an hour and a-half the sailors who manned them pulled around, picking up the almost lifeless men and women in the water, and then taking them to the steamer to be tended and cared for. Several of them, however, died of sheer exhaustion after their rescue.

The Narragansett soon burned to the water's edge, and the hull, with her entire cargo, sunk in eight fathoms of water. As no accurate list of her passengers was kept it is difficult to estimate the exact loss of life. It is believed that there were 300 passengers on board, of whom the City of New York took 200, while the Stonington carried several to Stonington, and the hopes are that not more than 25 or 30 were lost. The Stonington, fortunately, escaped with but slight damage.

No special cause can yet be assigned for the disaster, although it is said that the regulation which provides that when passing through a fog steamers must blow long blasts with their whistles, at intervals of not less than one minute, were not complied with by the Narragansett. The damage from the collision is estimated at $400,000, and may probably reach $500,000. This is covered by an insurance of only $130,000.

ON AND AROUND THE BURNING WRECK.

The tales told by survivors of the scenes of that dreadful night are painful and harrowing, although they are relieved by occasional glimpses of heroism and self-sacrifice. Mr. B. N. Wood, of Providence, R. I., who was picked up by the Stonington after being in the water for two hours, was sitting on deck when the disaster happened. There was a slow crash, and, as the steam began to roll into the cabin, the passengers, half dressed, rushed from their state-rooms. One burly man dropped down in a swoon, and another drew a pistol and blew his brains out. Mr. Wood got a life-preserver and put it on a lady who had been sitting beside him, but he had scarcely adjusted the straps when she rushed to the railing, shrieked out, "Oh! my God," and sprang over into the sea. Mr. Wood then put on a life-preserver and leaped over-board. A lady was floating near him, holding a baby out of the water. Seeing a silk hat on the water he floated towards it and picked it up, only to find a man underneath it, who, however, was afterwards saved. After being in the water two hours Mr. Wood found a cabin door, on which he rested himself and shouted for help. A boat was sent out from the Stonington which picked him up.

Mr. O. J. Noble, who got on a raft with a number of others, and who was picked up by the City of New York, states that as a woman was being lifted up the vessel's side she asked if her little daughter had been saved. The child had been stolen from her by her husband, from whom she was separated, and she had succeeded in recovering it.—Some one told her that the child was lost, and, giving one low, despairing cry, she fell back dead. But the child had been saved, after all, and when brought to her mother the latter was dead.

Mrs. E. M. Mulholland, of Pawtucket, R. I., lost her two-year-old girl, who was washed away from her while struggling in the water. An unknown young man, from Massachusetts, she said, saved more lives than any other half dozen men, heading the first boat from the Stonington and directing everything, the men obeying him implicitly. A poor mother went on deck when the crash came to discover the cause, and turned the key in her state-room, leaving her two children inside. When she hurried back she could not find her state-room in the smoke, and the children were left to perish.

Mrs. Purdy, a young married lady, of St. John, New Brunswick, leaped from the upper deck into the water and tried to catch hold of a life-raft, but a man on it pushed her off. She again tried to cling to the side, but some of the men on the raft struck her on the hands and pushed her away. She grasped the line that held the raft to the steamer, and they tried to drag it out of her hands. She wound it tightly around her hands, and was dragged along, the waves rising over her head and almost suffocating her. At last she was rescued by the crew of a life boat.

MOURNING THEIR CHILDREN.

One of the saddest events connected with the horrible calamity is the case of Mrs. A. I. Dix, of Brooklyn, wife of Mr. A. P. Dix, a broker of the firm of Dix & Phyfe. Mrs. Dix was on the Narragansett with her three children and nurse. All are lost except Mrs. Dix herself.—They were all helped into the life-boat after the collision, but the boat was capsized. Mrs. Dix, her nurse, baby, little boy and girl clung to the boat; but the boat was turned over in the same way three times, and Mrs. Dix saw her baby, her nurse, and her little boy and girl washed away. She and another lady were the only ones left on the boat. After more than an hour they were picked up by an officer and men in a boat from the City of New York, and taken on board that boat. She wore diamond earrings, and the diamond rings on her hands were imbedded in the swollen flesh. The skin had been torn off her fingers, hands and wrists by the boat sides and ropes, to which she had clung for her life. As soon as the City of New York arrived word was sent to Mr. Dix, in Wall street, and he rushed to the pier and found his wife. The meeting of the father and mother, who had lost their entire family, brought tears to the eyes of every one in the saloon. The other survivors, who had not met with so great losses, forgot their own misery for a moment in sympathy for the unfortunate man and wife whose children were drowned. The City of New York brought to her pier in this city about 150 of the survivors. A great crowd of anxious friends and relatives of the passengers had assembled at the wharf. In the cabin, in the saloon, on the decks of the City of New York, and on the steamboat pier, the scenes were of the most heart-rending character. Women who had lost children or husbands were weeping bitterly, and some of the men, who had been in the water for hours, had scarcely enough strength to set up. Little girls and little boys were crying and looking for their parents. Scarcely a survivor was clad in a complete suit of clothes.

The present British Parliament contains about 150 non-Episcopalians.

The Chicago Tribune now spells have "hav," and favorite without an e.

The proprietor of a Louisville bone factory announces that persons leaving their bones with him can have them ground at short notice.

Rome sticks to its project of a world's fair for 1885–6. An English company has offered for twelve millions of dollars to guarantee its success.

Faribault, Minn., lays claim to having the oldest horse in the country. It is a 46 year-old mare, a descendant of the original Justin Morgan.

A. H. Clark of Groton has a ram that thinks. It thinks enough to butt apple trees, when there is fruit on them, until the apples drop off, when it stops thinking and goes to eating.

Babies ought to be well taken care of; their system does not allow the slightest neglect. If your Baby suffers from Colic or Bowel Disorders, procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, a simple but always reliable remedy. Only 25cts.

DEATHS.

BENJAMIN.—At her home, in Kennedyville, on the 28th of May, Mrs. SUSAN R., wife of E. G. Benjamin, in the 35th year of her age.

NEWCOMB.—On the 6th inst., JAMES, infant son of James E. and Josie Newcomb.

JOINER.—Near Rock Hall, May 28, Mrs. SARAH M. JOINER, daughter of Albert Winchester and wife of George W. Joiner, after a long and painful illness of black cancer, in the 43d year of her age.

New Advertisements.

To Builders!

PROPOSALS will be received until JULY the 30th, for building a Frame Addition to the Locust Grove School House, 24 by 18, with a ceiling ten feet. Also, for building a Brick Addition, 20 by 24, with a ceiling ten feet, to the School House at Millington. The whole to be completed on or before the 25th day of August.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the School Board.

By order of the Board.

E. F. PERKINS, Sec.

June 17, 1880—3t. (N)

PARIS GREEN and LONDON PURPLE!

For the Destruction of Potato Bugs and other Insects, for sale at the lowest prices by T. W. WICKES, Druggist.

June 17, 1880.

YOU NEED IT,

And Every Family Should Have It!

SLAUGHTER'S FAMILY FRUIT & VEGETABLE EVAPORATOR!

IT IS INEXPENSIVE.
IT IS DURABLE.
IT CAN BE USED ON ANY COOKING STOVE.
IT IS SIMPLE IN MANAGEMENT.

And for Evaporating

Peaches, Apples, Berries, Peas, Corn, Beans, etc., *IT CANNOT BE EXCELLED.*

I am Manufacturing the following sizes:

No. 1—Capacity 2 baskets in 3 hours. $10.00.
No. 2—Capacity 3 " " " " 12.00.
No. 3—Capacity 4 " " " " 14.00.

Manufactured of Heavy X Tin and put together with rivets.

Full Directions for Bleaching and Evaporating sent with each Evaporator.

No extra charge for Casing and shipping.

J. C. SLAUGHTER,
Inventor and Manufacturer,
Chestertown, Maryland.

One of the Evaporators can be seen at the Register of Wills' Office, on and after Tuesday, June 22. J. C. S.

June 17, 1878—2m.

100,000 100,000

PEACH BOXES

Can be bought by early application to

BACON & THORINGTON,

June 10—4t. Buck Neck Wharf.

New Advertisements.

Annapolis —AND— WASHINGTON!

THURSDAY, JULY 1st, 1880,

The M. E. Sunday School of Chestertown, WILL GIVE THEIR

Second Grand Excursion

of the season, on the Large, Safe, Commodious and Swift steamer

KEYPORT

TO ANNAPOLIS,

THENCE BY SPECIAL TRAIN

To WASHINGTON.

The steamer will leave Chestertown at 5.45 A. M., Rolph's 6, Booker's 6½, Quaker Neck 6¾, Corsica 7 and Kent Island 8¼, reaching Annapolis 10.30 A. M.; leaving Annapolis at 11 o'clock by railroad, reaching Washington at 12.30, giving excursionists

OVER 4 HOURS

In the Capital of the United States!

The excursionists will be landed on Pennsylvania Avenue, midway between the Capitol Building and the President's House. This is an opportunity never before offered the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's counties to view the Capital of the State and Nation. The Public buildings will be open, affording the excursionists ample opportunity to see the interior of the Capitol, President's House, Treasury, Post-office, War and Navy Departments, Patent Office, Smithsonian Institute, and Corcoran's Art Gallery, and the uncompleted National Monument.

AND THE SUPREME COURT IN SESSION.

To see this Body in session and view the Capitol and Grounds is fully worth double the price of the ticket.

The excursionists will leave Washington at 4.30 P. M., reaching Chestertown at 10.30 o'clock, giving all a delightful Trip up Chester River.

Breakfast, Supper and Refreshments can be had on the Boat.

TICKETS to Washington and Return, $2. TICKETS to Annapolis and return, $1,

CHILDREN under 12 years of age half price.

☞ A RAINY MORNING should not deter persons from going—'tis probable that the day in Washington will prove fair.

REV. E. B. NEWNAM,
REV. J. N. FOREMAN,
CHAS. H. BAKER,
JAMES BRICE,
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.,
JAMES H. BAKER,
MARION deK. SMITH,
Committee.

June 17, 1880—2w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE —OF— A Desirable Farm IN KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Chancery, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at PUBLIC SALE,

On TUESDAY, The 6th day of July, 1880,

At Twelve o'clock M.,

at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, the following described REAL ESTATE, known as the

"VACHEL BURGESS" OR BOWIE FARM,

CONTAINING ABOUT

150 Acres of Land.

It is in the Fifth Election District of Kent county, in Eastern Neck, on Chester river, near the mouth of Grey's Inn Creek, adjoining the lands of Alexander Harris, Esq., or the late Thomas W. Ringgold farm.

The Improvements

are good; A TWO AND-A-HALF STORY FRAME DWELLING, in good repair, with KITCHEN.

The OUT-BUILDINGS are Granary, Stable, Carriage Sheds, &c., in fair condition. The fencing is in good repair. There is a

Fine Orchard Of about 2,000 Peach Trees,

in full bearing, and of well selected varieties.

AN APPLE ORCHARD

of about 150 Trees, in bearing, and fine fruit. There are also selections of PEARS, CHERRIES, and QUINCE TREES in bearing.

☞ The Dwelling is beautifully located, with fine view of the river, and is well shaded.

THE TERMS OF SALE

as prescribed by the Decree, are:—One-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale, or in sixty days thereafter, at the option of the trustee, and the residue thereof to be paid in equal instalments in 6, 12 and 18 months from the day of sale, with interest from day of sale, and to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee.

HARRISON W. VICKERS, TRUSTEE.

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

NOTICE.—The Creditors of James J. Bowie, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims, duly proven, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, within sixty days from the day of sale.

H. W. VICKERS, TRUSTEE.

June 17, 1880—tds.

WANTED TO PURCHASE 50,000 *Bushels* OF PRIME AMBER WHEAT,

delivered at the warehouse in Chestertown or at any landing on Chester River, for which the Highest Market Price will be paid.

FREIGHTING.

THE undersigned has made special arrangements for receiving and caring for goods in Baltimore. Receiving every Wednesday and Thursday at the foot of Commerce street. An agent will attend when the boats are away.

FREIGHT on all Grains 4 cents per bushel by weight.

GOODS, &c., PURCHASED at WHOLESALE PRICES when the cash is advanced. *Not responsible for orders when the money does not accompany them.*

Contractors, and others, buying in Baltimore, would save money to consult us.

JAMES H. THOMPSON,

Feb. 26, 1880—3m. Chestertown.

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

JAMES P. DeCORSE,

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 December, 1880; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 10th day of June, 1880.

EMMA PRICE FRANCE,
CHAS. H. BAKER,
Administrators.

June 17, 1880—4t.

DO not forget, after looking everywhere else for a good Clock, to come and price them at SPARKS'.

THE finest assortment of Glassware in town is at SPARKS'.

A FACT WORTH REMEMBERING.

THE REPUTATION OF THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE OF

A.-C.-Y-A-T-E-S-&-C-O.

FULLY ESTABLISHED.

FOUR YEARS OF SUCCESS IN PRODUCING FIRST-CLASS.

C-L-O-T-H-I-N-G.

INCREASING SALES AND SPREADING POPULARITY. THE RESULT OF OUR EFFORTS TO PLEASE THE PUBLIC.

AN OPEN DOOR TO ALL AT THE

LEDGER { CHESTNUT AND SIXTH STS. } BUILDING.

P-H-I-L-A-D-E-L-P-H-I-A,

THE FINEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

Literary Revolution and Universal Knowledge.

An Encyclopædia in 20 Volumes, over 16,000 Pages; 10 per cent more matter than any Encyclopædia ever before published in this country, and sold, handsomely and well bound, in cloth for $10, in half morocco for $15, and printed on fine heavy paper, wide margins, bound in half Russia, gilt top, for $20—an enterprise so extraordinary that its success, beyond all precedent in book publishing, may be fairly claimed to inaugurate a *Literary Revolution.*

THE LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE is a reprint of the last (1879) Edinburgh edition of "Chamber's Encyclopædia," with about 40 per cent. of new matter added, upon topics of special interest to American readers, thus making it equal in character to any similar work, better than any other suited to the wants of the great majority of those who consult works of reference, and altogether the latest Encyclopædia in the field.

Specimen Volumes in either style will be sent for examination with privilege of return on receipt of proportionate price per volume.

Special Discounts to all early subscribers, and extra discounts to clubs. Full particulars with descriptive catalogue of many other standard works equally low in price, sent free.

Leading principles of the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE:

I—Publish only books of real value.

II—Work upon the basis of *present cost* of making books, about one half what it was a few years ago.

III.—Sell to buyers direct, and save them the 50 to 60 per cent. commission commonly allowed to dealers.

IV.—The cost of books when made 10,000 at a time is but a fraction of the cost when made 500 at a time—adopt the low price and sell the large quantity.

V.—Use good type, paper, etc., do careful printing, and strong, neat binding, but avoid all "padding," fat and heavily-leaded type, spongy paper and gaudy binding, which are so commonly resorted to to make books appear large and fine, and which greatly add to their cost, but do not add to their value.

VI.—To make $1 and a friend is better than to make $5 and an enemy.

Standard Books.

Library of Universal Knowledge, 20 vols., $10.
Milman's Gibbon's Rome, 5 vols., 2.50
Macaulay's History of England, 3 vols., 1.50.
Chamber's Cyclopædia of Eng. Literature, 4 vols., $2.
Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men, 3 vols. 1.50.
Geikie's Life and Words of Christ, 50 cents.
Young's Bible Concordance, 311,000 references (preparing), 2.50
Acme Library of Biography, 50 cents.
Book of Fables, Æsop, etc., illus., 50 cents.
Milton's Complete Poetical Works, 50 cents.
Shakespeare's Complete Works, 75 cents.
Works of Dante, translated by Cary, 50 cts.
Works of Virgil, translated by Dryden, 40 cts.
The Koran of Mohammed, translated by Sale 35 c
Adventures of Don Quixote, illus., 50 cts.
Arabian Nights, illus., 50 cents.
Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress, illus., 50 cents.
Robinson Crusoe, illus., 50 cents.
Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels, illus., 50 c
Stories and Ballads, by E. T. Alden, illus., $1.
Acme Library of Modern Classics, 50 cts.
American Patriotism, 50 cents.
Taine's History of English Literature, 75 cts.
Cecil's Book of Natural History, $1
Pictorial Handy Lexicon, 25 cts.
Sayings, by author of Sparrowgrass Papers,
Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works, 75 cents.
Kitto's Cyclopædia of Bib. Literature, 2 vols. 2.
Rollin's Ancient History, 2.25.
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, illus., $1.
Works of Flavius Josephus, $2.
Comic History of the U. S., Hopkins, illus, 50 c.
Health by Exercise, Dr. Geo. H. Taylor, 50 cts.
Health for Women, Dr. Geo. H. Taylor, 50. cts.
Library Magazine, 10 cts. a No. $1 a year.
Library Magazine, bound volumes, 60 cents.
Leaves from the Diary of an old lawyer, $1.

Each of the above bound in cloth. If by mail, postage extra. Most of the books are also published in fine editions and fine bindings, at higher prices.

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TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager.

LARD OIL,

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF LUBRICATING OILS used in Harvesting and Threshing grain, at the lowest prices, for sale at

T. W. WICKES' DRUG STORE,

June 10. Chestertown.

MACHINE OILS,

FOR SALE AT LOWEST FIGURES,

—AT—

Kennard & Co's.,

June 10. Opposite Voshell House.

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION FROM Crumpton to Bay Ridge,

On Thursday, June 24th.

THE STEAMER CHESTER, which is now in a splendid condition, will carry an excursion from CRUMPTON to BAY RIDGE, (near Annapolis), leaving Crumpton at 6.30 A. M., Chestertown 7.30 A. M., Booker's 8.15 A. M., Grey's Inn 9.30 A. M., and Queenstown 10.30 A. M.

Superior Stringed Music has been engaged.

COMMITTEE:—Dr. S. C. Dudley, Finley Roberts, Capt. D. Friel, James T. Dixon, L. K. Stam, Father Bradford.

TICKETS.....$1.00
Children under 13 years..... .50

June 10, 1880—4t

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Poison! Poison!

London Purple AND Paris Green

Will effectually drive away Potato Bugs. Sold in quantities to suit the purchaser, at the very lowest rates.

June 10. C. F. STAM, Druggist.

THE ROCKWELL HOUSE.

The undersigned respectfully notifies his many patrons and the public generally that he has had this Restaurant thoroughly renovated and fitted up in style and arrangement to please the fancies and tastes of the most fastidious. He has improvised a Parlor in his Restaurant for the reception of guests of either sex that desire to regale their appetites with

ICE-CREAM,

(made by Painter of Baltimore, and others,)

FROZEN CUSTARD, WATER ICES, &c., &c.

He is also prepared to serve all the Delicacies of the season in their season, at prices within the reach of the less fortunate pecuniarily.

TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES on Ice, and choice CIGARS and TOBACCO always on hand.

☞ Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated on reasonable terms. Travelers sent to any part of the Peninsula. Horses fed and properly cared for. Respectfully,

JOHN W. STARTT, Proprietor.

June 10—3m.

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

JOHN W. REDGRAVE,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 21th day of December, 1880; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of June, 1880.

WM. N. E. WICKES, *Administrator.*

June 10, 1880—4t

NOTICE.

THE Board of Directors of Chester River Bridge Company invite proposals to furnish White Oak Piles, straight and sound, of the following dimensions and number, viz:—eight piles twenty-five-feet long, eight thirty-ft., ten thir