The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Aug. 10, 1882

C. G. WOODALL,
Editor and Proprietor.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

SOME FIGHTING, BUT NO DECISIVE ENGAGEMENT YET.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Alexandria dispatches say: "A scare took place last evening. There is a clump of trees on the Sweet Water canal, about in the centre of the British line of outposts, which was guarded by a company of the sixteenth rifles. Men were duly posted there last evening, and cautioned by Major General Alison as to the necessity of maintaining absolute steadiness, and were ordered in the event of an attack in force to fall back in order on a barricaded house by the side of the canal. These instructions were apparently fully understood, and the General left satisfied. About 2 o'clock in the morning the enemy suddenly appeared on the left of our outposts with infantry and cavalry. They had approached very rapidly and unobserved, and before our men had time to check their advance they charged the clump of trees at a great pace. The rifles fired a single volley and then broke and ran along the bank of the canal. The outlook would seem to have been very defective, and, worse still, the retreating troops neglected all the orders concerning a rallying point, and never stopped until they had reached the fortified water-works hill, about a mile distant. Four men ran till they reached the camp, where they spread all sorts of ridiculous rumors, such as that they had lost all their comrades; had last seen Major Ward surrounded by the enemy, and similar nonsense. A company instantly moved forward to the bank of the canal. The enemy had apparently not followed the fugitives far, but had taken the rifles they had thrown away in their flight and secured their reserve of amunition. The flight of the troops created a terribly indignant feeling throughout the British camp. The position they abandoned has been reoccupied, but it is clear that severe training in outpost duty will be required by some of the troops." There was a harmless demonstration against an exactly similar position during the previous night. The fugitives have been placed under arrest. A battalion of the forty-sixth regiment was sent to Ramleh this morning. It will occupy a commanding position near the sea.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Skirmishing still continues about Alexandria. The reconnoissance today was the most extensive yet made. The thirty-eighth and sixtieth regiments advanced in two columns. The enemy's position was found to be almost abandoned. With the exception of a few videttes none of their force was observable. A few shots were fired, but there were no casualties. The British returned at dusk.

A dispatch dated Suez, August 2, says: "The British marines occupied this town in time to save it from being burned. No resistance was offered. All the Egyptian troops fled."

Last evening and today alarm was caused by rumors of an impending massacre of Christians. The patrols were ordered to increase their vigilance and the police to confiscate sticks from the natives.

The Times's Calcutta dispatch says the whole army contingent will be dispatched for Egypt by the 10th instant.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Suez canal question is complicating the Egyptian situation. The Times in a leading article says: "It is impossible for England to view without apprehension the singular anxiety of the powers, which decline to lift a finger for the settlement of the main difficulty, to undertake such easy work as the protection of the canal." The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The news that Germany will participate if the powers agree to a collective protection of the Suez canal causes some astonishment among the public. It is believed, however, that Germany will only send gendarmes."

The Fanfulla at Rome says the Italian portion of the international squadron for the protection of the Suez canal consists of two iron-clads and three dispatch boats.

M. De Lesseps has telegraphed to the Porte protesting against Admiral Seymour's action concerning the Suez canal. He declares that it is in no danger from Arabi Pasha, and British occupation of the canal will only compromise it by affording Arabi Pasha an example for violation of its neutrality.

It is stated that Germany regards the occupation of Suez by the British as a purely military step, taken to faciliate the landing of Indian troops.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A special dispatch from Alexandria says: "At 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon the armored train, with Nordenfeldt guns and 40-pounders, proceeded to Mahalla junction, carrying 1,000 marines, under Col. Tewson, accompanied by Capt. Fisher and Lieut. Lambton. The object of the expedition was to repair the track and make an extensive reconnoissance. The expedition was joined from Ramleh by the sixty-eighth rifles and thirty-eighth regiment. The enemy soon appeared in great force and sent a shower of rifle-shots into our troops, or rather over their heads, while from behind the intrenchments he opened a brisk fire from field guns and made free use of rockets. The Nordenfeldt guns from the train made excellent practice in return and played havoc in the ranks of the enemy. The marines, supported on the left by the thirty-eighth regiment, advanced in splendid order in an extended line and occupied a ridge skirting the Mahmoudieh canal. The enemy were driven in from all their advanced posts, and were compelled to bring into action all of their troops available in front of their principal line of intrenchments at Kafr-el-Dwar, namely about four battalions of infantry, a force of cavalry, and several guns. The latter were completely silenced by the accurate fire of the British 40-pounder. The Egyptian infantry held their ground with considerable steadiness. The marines on the railway, who were under the immediate command of Gen. Alison, pushed the enemy back upon their second line of intrenchments toward Kafr-el-Dwar. The marines were supported by the South Staffordshire regiment and rifles. They suffered somewhat, but behaved with the greatest coolness and steadiness under the heavy fire. The engagement continued until nightfall, when the British were slowly and steadily withdrawn. No accurate return of the killed and wounded is yet obtainable. The enemy's loss is unknown. A large number of wounded fell into the hands of the British. Many dead were seen. A considerable number of the enemy were made prisoners. It is not clear what object is to be gained by such manoeuvers, which expose our troops to the risk of heavy loss, and, as they do not advance our position, are doubtless represented by Arabi as victories over the British."

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The proposed intervention of Turkey in the settlement of Egyptian affairs occasions uneasiness. It is even rumored that Lord Dufferin has received orders to quit Constantinople in case the Porte does not accept the military convention demanded by England. The Times says it believes it represents the matured opinion of the nation in protesting against the Turks being permitted to come to Egypt, no matter to what restrictions they ultimately consent. In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Charles Dilke, replying to questions, said that no Turkish troops have gone to Alexandria. Those that have been dispatched will only go as far as Crete. The negotiations in regard to Turkish intervention in Egypt have not yet reached a stage enabling any statement to be made in parliament. The conference, he said, will have no control over England's action at Suez or at any other point where British troops are in in occupation by virtue of the Khedives proposal. The measures before the conference are only proposals for the safety of the canal. Lord Dufferin has been instructed that if an agreement is reached it will only be a temporary one incident to the present situation. No ultimatum has been sent to the Sultan.

Constantinople dispatches say that certain mollahs have been particularly active lately. The bulk of the garrison is jealous of the petted Albanians and the guards of the Yeldise Klosk. The native Christians are uneasy. There was a groundless panic on Wednesday among them in Stamboul. An unpleasant feeling has been caused to the Porte on account of the hoisting of the English flag on the public buildings when the British occupied Suez. The Porte has been assured that the raising of the flag has no significance. The flag displayed was that of the consulate, and was hoisted in conjunction with the Egyptian flag. This explanation is not considered satisfactory.

It is rumored at St. Petersburg that Russia is making warlike preparations at Odessa in view of the possibility of complications between Turkey and England.

At the sitting of the conference today the Turkish delegates accepted the conditions proposed by the powers in their invitations to the Porte to intervene in Egypt.

Politics in New York State.

Information from impartial sources in six or eight counties leads to the conclusion that the Democrats stand an excellent chance to elect the Governor this fall, provided they act wisely in their State Convention, and present a strong candidate. It appears to be generally understood that Cornell will be the Republican nominee. There is much dissension, and even bitterness, in the party in the counties to which I have referred. It will come to the surface and be seen during the campaign.

The ultra Half Breeds would prevent Cornell's nomination if they could, for they distrust him. But, to judge from the aspect of the fields in this locality, the anti-Cornell Half Breeds have no rallying point and no standard bearer. They may have a nominal majority in the State Convention, but it will not be sufficiently united and harmonious to beat him. While Collector Robertson, the natural leader of this faction, is enjoying excursions along the Atlantic coast in a revenue cutter, Superintendent Dutcher, whose reappointment is at stake, is navigating the canals and picking up delegates to the State Convention.

Cornell may get the nomination, but his undisguised enemies in the Half-Breed ranks assert that their opposition will work itself out in the pinch of the struggle, either by staying away from the polls, or scratching him as in 1879. At all events such are the Half Breed predictions in this portion of the State.

It is also alleged in well-informed circles in this vicinity that a certain class of the Stalwarts will cut Cornell. They don't want him to be the nominee, but seem not to be able to beat him in the Convention. They assert that he has not been faithful to prominent Stalwart leaders who carried him through the State Convention of 1879, and secured for him victory at the ballot-boxes. They now propose to leave him to take care of himself.

But, after all, the Democrats should not depend for success upon the divisions in the Republican camp; they must rely upon themselves. The candid portion of the Republicans admit that the blunders, the extravagance, and the profligacy of the Robeson-Keifer Congress have set the popular tide to running against their party. The question now is whether the Democrats in this State have wisdom enough to take advantage of this turn of affairs.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Egyptian War Outlook.

The English at Alexandria are waiting for reenforcements; the Egyptians at Cairo are waiting for the advance of the English; the Turks at Constantinople are waiting upon the will of the shattered Conference; the French are waiting for the policy of a new Ministry; Italy and Spain are waiting their opportunity; while Russia, Germany, and Austria are watching all the waiters and keeping an eye upon each other.

In the mean time, minor incidents are interesting. A squad of English troops near Alexandria have decamped before a few Bedouins; the Russian delegate to the Conference has turned up once more; Greece has taken occasion to appropriate a Turkish town while the Sultan was looking in another direction; and Garibaldi the Second of Italy is ready to fight for Arabi of Egypt.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Home of a French Scholar.

From the London Truth.

Littre had a country retreat at Mesnil. It was a peasant's cottage, without the smallest pretension to gentility. Were I charged with the education of young princes of the blood, I should take them to Mesnil, to show them how independent a truly great man is of wealth, and then point out the staring ostentatious domain walls of the Hirsches, Heines, Piscatorys, Francks, and other successful worshipers of the Golden Calf.

Littre paid £120 for his cottage. It is now worth about double the sum. The garden is stocked with fruit trees, and old-fashioned, hardy flowers deck the borders. What used to be a kitchen was converted into a kind of parlor. Littre slept up stairs, or rather up a ladder. His room was under the roof, but fairly high and well lighted. It is still lined with his books. He never envied any rich neighbor. When he required sea air, he went with his wife and daughter to Mer, a quiet watering place near Treport.

As a single vote might, when he was a Deputy, have changed the form of government, the lexicographer and sage attended with unfailing regularity to his Parliamentary duties. He went from Mesnil in an omnibus to Maisons or to St. Germain, and thence by rail to Versailles by way of Paris, or in a diligence across country. Littre was as gentle as Carlyle was irascible. In fine weather he studied under an old oak in the forest near the road to St. Germain. It is now called the tree of M. Littre. A sloping meadow, bounded by the Seine, is in front of it, and beyond are the plain of Argenteuil and the hills of Cormeilles and Sannois.

What Congress has Done.

During the present session of Congress 7,182 bills and joint resolutions have been introduced in the House of Representatives. Of this total 803 have been reported favorably, 245 unfavorably, and 6,134 remain in the hands of the various committees. Three hundred and three bills and joint resolutions have passed the House (most of them pension bills and other measures of a semi-private nature), 287 have become laws, and 41 await the President's approval. The Japanese Indemnity Fund bill is still in Conference Committee, and will probably go over until the next session of Congress, as two of the conferees on the part of the House are absent.

Twenty two hundred and eighty-three bills and joint resolutions have been introduced in the Senate, 466 of which have been passed by that body. At the hour of final adjournment, besides the great number of measures not yet reported from the Senate committees, there will remain upon the Senate calendar about 190 Senate bills and joint resolutions, and 71 House bills and resolutions, all of which will have to take their chances at the next session. Aside from the regular annual appropriation bills, about 170 bills and joint resolutions of a public nature have passed both Houses this session and have become laws.

The Senate bill to regulate the counting of the electoral vote failed to obtain favorable action in the House.

AT THE CONCLUSION of the great Hamilton sale in London, which has realized about $500,000 more than was anticipated, some astonishing results came out in making a summary of the prices paid for the most important pieces of furniture and the pictures. Thus, of the splendid buhl, marqueterie, and other exceptionally fine furniture, ten lots brought £63,172 10s., which is an average of rather more than 6,000 guineas each. Of the pictures, the same number—ten—of those which brought the highest prices amounted to £35,965, giving an average of nearly £4,000. Then, taking a selection from the highest priced lots, we find that eighty-four brought £206,919 15s. Of the beautiful enamels, silver-gilt cups, and rock crystal and other precious materials, ten lots brought £21,514 10s. The grand total of the sale amounts to £397,562, which, distributed over the 2,213 lots, gives an average all through the sale of about £180 per lot. Thus ended this wonderful sale, which has created a sensation quite beyond all precedent, and may be considered to be altogether by far the most important as regards money value that has ever been known, to say nothing of the surpassing excellence of many of its works of art. The Stowe sale of forty days gave a total of £75,562; the Strawberry Hill sale of ten days only realized about £40,000; the Bernal sale, £62,691; so that this Hamilton sale exceeds these by more than five times the amount, or about £600,000.

IN THE ancient city of Frankfort-on-the-Main is a tall, many-gabled house, which for years has stood gaunt, grim, and empty, with closed shutters. The house was the cradle of the Rothschilds and the birthplace of the brothers, who left the paternal roof to become the financial masters of Europe. To this house, his own birthplace, Meyer Anselme Rothschild, in 1880, brought home Gudula Schnapper, his young wife, and in the lower story this smart business man carried on a lively traffic in old coins, jewelry, and antiquities of all kinds. But the foundation of the greatness of the family began in 1801, when, on the death of the Landgrave William IX., Meyer, who had been his banker, began to operate on his own account with the large sums of money lying in his hands. Meyer died in 1812, but his widow refused to leave her humble home, and she remained in the old house until her death, in 1849, at the age of 96. Since then the house has remained uninhabited, and will soon be nothing but a memory.

AN Atlanta woman eloped from her husband. No trace was obtained of her for two months, although detectives were sent in all directions. It happened that the wife had been cultivating a water lily, and when she left she carried it with her. A few days ago an officer, who had been employed in the case, in passing a house in Atlanta saw a water lily in the window. When he entered the house he was not greatly surprised to discover that its owner was the missing wife, who had never been absent from Atlanta. While her husband was searching elsewhere for her she remained quiet under his very eyes.

1882 HAS been a shocking year thus far for parricides. Guy Smith, the Missouri boy just convicted of murdering his father, does not stand alone except for youthfulness. In January a protracted quarrel between Jared Smith in Richmond, Ind., and his wife and two sons culminated in his being shot by his son Dan, aged 16, after which Dan and an older brother threw the body into a well. In February, Solomon Richards of Charlton, Mass., was shot and killed by his son, a young married man. The murderer claimed that his father had abused his mother. There was some evidence that he slew his father to get the farm. In the same month, James G. Allison was hanged at Indiana, Pa., for the deliberate murder of his father. The father and mother were on bad terms, and the son sided with his mother. He was 30. Later in the month, Charles B. Gillem, aged 17, shot his invalid mother in her bed at Macomb, Ohio. Having had a dispute with her, he went into another room, got a pistol, and killed her, and when arrested manifested no remorse. It was also in February that John Lanaha, who lived twelve miles from Rock Rapids Iowa, was shot by his daughter, aged 20. The girl's lover, to whom the father objected, furnished her with the pistol, and her mother and younger sister were in the plot. They had been intending to kill John, but neither the wife nor the younger daughter could muster up courage to do it, so they sent for the older girl, who was away. A somewhat similar crime occurred in May, in the same State, near Muscatine. A man named McMonomon was shot by his young son, his two daughters, both young, being parties to the crime. They said they wanted to have things their own way at home, and they couldn't so long as the father lived. They planned that the youngest sister should confess that she killed her father, their idea being that her sex and age would shield her from severe punishment, and so all would escape. But the plot fell through. On the 4th of July, Frank Dagon of Harwinton, Conn., pushed his father backward, breaking his neck, because he was not allowed to take the horse for a ride.

THE WHISKEY intended for a beverage is mostly made in Kentucky, while that which goes into manufactures comes in the main from Illinois. Mr. Gersh Martin, a distiller who has excited considerable surprise by uttering temperance sentiments, belongs to the latter State. He is glad that less whiskey is drunk now than there was thirty years ago, and he advises people to give beer the preference. "The farmers, who used to be the largest consumers," he says, "are now the smallest. They used to buy whiskey by the barrel cheaper than city people can now get cider, but to day they get it by the jugful or not at all. Thirty years ago nine farmers in ten would have voted against prohibition, but now nine in ten would vote for it." His advice to his fellow distillers is as follows: "The whiskey trade ought not to fight the temperance people openly, but should go on with its business quietly, keep within the law, and seek to conciliate. The moral and religious sentiment of America is against it, and stands like a stone wall to confront it, and it must go on quietly if at all. Let a financial collapse of the distilling interest come now, and no one would ever again venture to put money into it. With the temperance sentiment rampant, and no capital to fight it, prohibition could be enforced, and in ten years hence there would not be left a distillery, a brewery, or a saloon in the whole United States."

TWO young men of California, John Keefer and Edward Chapman, performed the bold exploit in 1879 of murdering a poor Chinaman for the fun of the thing in the neighborhood of Chico, as the closing achievement of a spree that had lasted several days. They buried the body in a swamp. Fearing the discovery of the crime, Keefer shortly thereafter fled to Oregon, where he took to stock raising. He was getting along very well, and nobody in the vicinity had any suspicion that he had been guilty of a wanton murder; but his passion for liquor finally gave him away. He went on a prolonged spree that came near winding up in a fit of delirium tremens, and in that condition boastfully told the story of his crime. When he came to his senses, he found himself in custody, and although he then denied the truth of what he had let out, it was too late to retrieve his blunder. The Sheriff telegraphed to the authorities at Chico the whole occurrence was brought to light, and the murderer has been taken to Chico and put in prison.

WHEN a crowd of lamenting and incensed men and women assembled around the bank building of the missing E. A. Willard in Jonesboro, Ill., and demanded an immediate examination of the books and assets of the concern, the officers of the bank did not hesitate very long about complying with the request, for the exceedingly good reason that they were given the alternative of acceding within ten minutes or being hanged to some neighboring trees. In the circuitous language of the crowd, they were notified that in case of refusal they would be given "the opportunity of providing quarters for their missing principal in hell." Willard was very prominent socially and in public life. He possessed the confidence of the business men and farmers of half a dozen counties. An examination of his accounts showed there was little hope of realizing a dollar for any of his depositors.

JOHN RAPER was a Chicagoan of seeming piety. He was an eloquent speaker at camp meetings, a worker in a Sunday school, and most rigid in denying himself frivolous amusements. When his eyesight became poor, the firm for whom he was book-keeper gave him the duties of a mere messenger to perform, but continued his salary without reduction, and when he said that an operation on his eyes would require two weeks' seclusion in a dark room, they made him a present of fifty dollars for expenses. He had not been absent many days before it was discovered that he had stolen $3,000. The dark room containing him has not been located.

THE Friend of Women is a monthly magazine recently started in Moscow, Russia. It is conducted exclusively by women, and no production of the sterner sex can find a place in its columns. The editors invite women to write for the magazine on the needs and wants of women. Side by side with sentimental love stories the editors publish biographies of holy women of the early Christian centuries. The Friend of Women is abundantly supplied with contributions by women who are anxious to get a start in literature, but those of the sex who have an established literary reputation, and who make a living by their pen, prefer to send their productions to magazines conducted by men. Russian journals welcome the new magazine, but they don't predict that it will prove a financial success.

BALTIMORE has a population of about 340,000, and a church membership of 177,689. The Roman Catholic Church leads, with a membership of 110,000. The Methodist come next, with 28,642; then the Lutherans, with 11,474; Protestant Episcopalians, 8,561; Baptists, 6,887; Presbyterians, 4,905; Reformed, 4,100; Friends, 1,003. The Catholic Church includes the whole Catholic population in the number above given, while membership of the Protestant churches has a stricter sense. The News, which gives the figures, concludes that there are in Baltimore at least 162,000 persons who are not members of any Christian church.

CLARK, a Chicago drunkard, beat his wife with his wooden leg, and was sent to jail for ten days. The prison was crowded, and the convicts were doubled in the cells. Clarks's companion was Prindell, a man verging on insanity. Clark related his crime to his companion, set the leg in a corner, went to sleep, and snored continuously. The snoring crazed Prindell, and he killed Clark with the wooden weapon.

Malaria, Chills and fever, and Billious attacks positively cured with Emory's Standard Cure Pills—an infallible remedy; never fails to cure the most obstinate, long-standing cases where Quinine and all other remedies had failed. They are prepared expressly for malarious sections, in double boxes two kinds of Pills, containing a strong cathartic and chill breaker, sugar coated; containing no Quinine or Mercury, causing no griping or purging; they are mild and efficient, certain in their action and harmless in all cases; they effectually clean the system, and give new life and tone to the body. As a household remedy they are unequaled. For Liver Complaint their equal is not known; one box will have a wonderful effect on the worst case. They are used and prescribed by Physicians, and sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent by mail, 25 or 50 cent boxes. Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, best ever made, only 15 Cents. Standard Cure Co., 114 Nassau Street, New York.

MARRIAGES.

CURRAN—REED.—On July 11th, by the Rev. Mr. Hammond, Mr. JAMES CURRAN, of Baltimore city, to MISS SOPHIA REED, of this county.

DIED.

SULLIVAN.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. B. F. Price, Kent Island, after a short illness, Mrs. MARGRAET SULLIVAN, in the 70th year of her age.

BECK.—Died July 22d, CLARENCE BENJAMIN, son of George and Kate R. Beck, aged 9 months and 22 days.

GOODING.—In Baltimore, August 8th, Mrs. REBECCA V. GOODING, consort of the late Aaron L. Gooding, aged about 74 years.

Executor's Sale

OF A

Good Dwelling.

THE undersigned, by virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, will offer at Public Sale in front of the Court House in Chestertown, Md., on the

12th day of August, 1882,

at 3 o'clock P. M.,

the Dwelling House

on Mill street in said town, situated between the houses of E. E. Frazier and V. W. Moody, subject to a semi-annual ground rent of 7 50/00 dollars which may be purchased at any time the owner may desire.

This house was built about 2 years ago, is well constructed, conveniently located, premises well fenced, and has a pump of good water in the yard.

THE TERMS OF SALE,

Are, one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale or on the final ratification thereof, at the option of the executor, the balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments in six and twelve months from the day of sale. All money not paid on the day of sale to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with approved security, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

C. H. BAKER,
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct. Executor.
July 20, 1882—tds.

T. W. Eliason, Jr.

DEALER IN

JNO. Q. A. HOLLOWAY'S

Excelsior.

JNO. Q. A. HOLLOWAY'S

Ammo. Super Phosphate.

J. Horner, Jr's., Ammo. Raw Bone Super Phosphate.

J. Horner, Jr's., Dissolved Animal Bone.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

Dissolved South Carolina.

Special inducements offered to purchasers of KAINIT.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.,
Aug. 3, 1882. Chestertown, Md.

Fruit Jars.

The Mason Jar with porcelain lined top. Glass and tin top jellie glasses, at lowest prices, at

J. H. SIMPERS.

SHOES. Gents', Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes at low prices.

J. H. SIMPERS.

TIN Cups, Tin Plates, Tea and Table Spoons, Knives and Forks, Wire Dish Covers, Fly Traps, Ice Cream Freezers, Horse and Cattle Pokes, for sale by

JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

LARGE STOCK GLASSWARE, CHINA TEA SETS, China Chamber sets—at SPARKS,'
Sept 30 opposite Court House

Trustee's Sale

Of Valuable

REAL ESTATE.

AS authorized by a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, in equity, the undersigned, as trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY,

The 15th day of August, 1882,

at 11 o'clock A. M.,

at the Voshell House, in Chestertown the following Real Estate, of which the late Lewin Usilton, died, possessed, the farm usually called the

"WARREN FARM,"

lying in the 3d Election District of Kent county, State of Maryland adjoining the lands of the late A. Hurlock and others,

CONTAINING SEVENTY ACRES

MORE OR LESS,

nearly the whole of which is arable.

The natural soil of this farm ranks with the best in this county; it is in good heart and very productive. It is divided into three fields and two orchards, one peach and the other apple; well fenced, and improved with a good

Frame Dwelling,

and the Usual Out-buildings, all in good order.

Its products, grain and fruits are highly profitable.

The location is desirable, being convenient to churches, schools, &c. Is only 2 miles from Buck Neck Landing, and not over 1½ miles from the Flat Land depot on the Kent county railroad. And the

SKIRVEN FARM,

which contains

About 305 ACRES,

MORE OR LESS,

all arable except about 40 acres, which are in

WOOD and TIMBER.

This farm is most eligibly located in the aforesaid district, on a branch of Worton Creek, convenient to churches, schools, &c.; has a good landing for grain, lime, &c.; is within ½ miles of the steamboat landing at Green Point, and within three miles of Worton Station on the Kent county railroad.

This farm under judicious culture and management, would be without a rival, especially in wheat and grass. Is now divided into five fields and a small

PEAR AND PEACH ORCHARD,

and is improved by a large

Frame Dwelling,

and the usual Out-buildings, all in fair order.

THE TERMS OF SALE

as prescribed by the decree are as follows: One fourth of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, or on the final ratification, at trustee's option; the residue or balance in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale: the whole purchase money to bear interest from that day, and payment be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with surety or sureties approved by the trustee.

R. HYNSON,
TRUSTEE.

As directed by the decree above referred to, the undersigned duly gives notice to the creditors of the late Lewin Usilton to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, with the clerk of the circuit court for Kent County, within 4 months from the day of sale of his real estate.

R. HYNSON,
July 20, 1882—tds. [N] TRUSTEE.

Trustee's Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on

FRIDAY,

The 11th day of August, 1882,

at the hotel in Galena, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

ALL THAT LOT

or parcel of land in the 1st Election District of Kent county, Maryland, at or near the village of Galena in said county, adjoining the lands of E. Gooding and others, containing

Eigteen or Twenty Acres,

all arable; and called

John Hurtt's Land.

The soil is well adapted to cereals, fruits and vegetables; and favorably located for fruits and horticulture, being near the growing village of Galena, and having daily access to the markets of Baltimore and Philadelphia, either by rail or water, is within 1½ miles of the steamboat landing at Georgetown, and less than 2 miles from Lambson's Station, on the Kent Co. Railroad.

The Improvements are a

Frame Dwelling

and some Out-buildings not in very good repair.

The decree prescribes the following terms of sale: One-fourth the purchase money cash on the day of sale, residue in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months from day of sale, with interest from that date, the whole purchase money to bear interest from the day of sale, and payment be secured by bond of purchaser with surety or sureties approved by the trustee

R. HYNSON,
July 20, 1882—tds. [N] TRUSTEE.

JOHN N. DODD,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

—AND—

Furnishing UNDERTAKER,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

CASKETS, Burial Cases, Coffins, Fine Cloth Work, Shrouds, Burial Robes, Merino and Satin Linings, &c., of all descriptions and kinds, and all the requisites of first-class Funeral Furnishings constantly on hand, or furnished at the very *lowest prices.*

METALIC COFFINS and CASKETS,

furnished upon short notice when desired. A full line of

SHROUDS and BURIAL ROBES.

Patent Improved

COLD AIR ICE CASKETS for the preservation of the dead; also Embalming Fluids. I have recently introduced a remarkably cheap BLACK CLOTH CASKET, which in appearance is almost equal to the finest. Remember I do not confine myself exclusively to fine and high-priced work, but have an endless variety at *medium* and *low prices.*

I have THREE HEARSES, two large ones and one small white one for children and young persons; and with my handsome new Glass Hearse and fine pair of Black Horses, can furnish as fine a Funeral Turnout as can be seen in our large cities. I am constantly adding new features and improvements to my business, in order to keep up with the times; and as there are such changes in style and kind constantly going on, and, as is generally the custom, some friend is called into the embarrassing position of ordering what he supposes may be wanted, it would be much more satisfactory to all concerned to name the *price* of the article wanted

☞ ALWAYS REMEMBER that I *guarantee* to furnish *anything* in my line, of the same kind and quality, at *lower prices* than any other establishment of the kind. Ever grateful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended me, I respectfully beg a continuance of the same.

☞ Residence second door above my shop.

Respectfully,
Aug10—tf. JOHN N. DODD.

1850. 1882.

LISTER'S FERTILIZERS.

NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT.

Standard Maintained for 30 years.

Lister Bro's. Standard Phosphate.

AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONE.

Pure Ground Fresh Bone.

The fact that the preparations of Lister Brothers' have stood the test of 30 years trial, should be sufficient guarantee that Farmers will realize a good result from their use.

IN GOOD CONDITION FOR DRILLING.

Will be delivered at any of the landings or wharves on the river or bay.
Early orders solicited.
In my absence orders left at the store of Wickes & Brother will receive prompt attention.

W. N. E. WICKES.

Aug. 10, 1882—10t.

Masseys' Standard.

MONARCH.

C. W. KENNARD & CO., Manufacturers of Fertilizers and Dealers in all kinds of Fertilizing material.

Having removed our factory from Massey's to Chestertown, we are now prepared to furnish the above favorite Brands of High-Grade Super Phosphate for the coming season. These goods have been subjected to numerous critical tests, and in every instance have been Triumphant, and they stand to-day equal if not superior to any fertilizer made. This is no idle boast, it can be proved, They are dry, in perfect drilling condition and are put up in sacks of 167 lbs. each. Having all improved machinery and with unsurpassed facilities for handling and shipping either by water or rail, purchasers can rely upon receiving their goods promptly. We have retained a Warehouse at Massey's under the charge of Capt. L. M. Bean, and will keep constantly in store a full supply of our goods.

We have a High-Grade of Soluble Bone Phosphate and a full line of Fertilizing Chemicals of undoubted purity and all at exceedingly low prices.

A cordial invitation is extended to visit our factory and any information will be cheerfully furnished.

C. W. KENNARD & CO.

Aug. 10, 1882—10t.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

MARYLAND BONE MEAL,

(Pure Dissolved Bones.)

GROUND RAW BONE.

HIGH-GRADE DISSOLVED S. C. ROCK.

Standard Phosphate.

Our location for economical manufacture is not surpassed anywhere, and our large factory is now thoroughly equipped with the best machinery known in the business. We make only high-grade Fertilizers, in excellent mechanical condition, which we offer at the lowest possible rates, with

OUR ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE

of their purity and standard.

Samples, or Circulars with numerous tistimonials, free upon application.

D. SCOTT & BRO.,

Manufacturers of Fertilizers and Fertilizer Materials, Elkton, Md.

For Sale by - - ANDREW WOODALL, Georgetown, Md.

July 29, 1882—10w.

ROLAND

CHILLED PLOWS.

Every farmer in Maryland should use the **"Roland."** The Mouldboard is harder than steel. They will do more work than any other Plow with the same amount of draft. They run level and easy to the plowman. They will scour in any soil. Having the reversible slip point, sloping landside and chilled shares, they cost less for repairs than any other plow in the market. Made in Baltimore, the repairs can always be obtained without delay. The workmanship, material and finish is of the best. There are fourteen sizes and kinds, and they are suited to all kinds of soil. Send for descriptive circular.

CHAMPION

GRAIN DRILL.

This Drill has force feed distributors for both wheat and grass seed, and has the only fertilizer distributor that will not clog, and will evenly distribute wet and sticky phosphate. It will sow grain, grass seed and fertilizer more satisfactorily than any other drill in America. It is the simplest and strongest drill made. It is more easily managed and less liable to get out of order than any drill in the market. As it is the leading drill in this market, and several thousands have been sold during the past few years, a large stock of repairs is always on hand. Send for circular.

BRITISH MIXTURE.

The popularity of this celebrated fertilizer is not due alone to the price, but to the fact that its effects are uniformly good, and that it has been found the equal of the highest priced and best phosphates in the market. It gives more value for each dollar paid than any other fertilizer in the land. Send for circular and price list.

E. B. WHITMAN,

Manufacturer of

AGRICULTURAL SPECIALTIES,

Office and Salesroom

104 SOUTH CHARLES SRTEET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

"FARMERS."

If you need a Horse Rake, call and examine our patent Ilion Horse Rake. Cheap, simple and durable. We propose to sell these rakes at but little advanced, and parties wishing a rake will do well to get our prices.

T. L. HINES & CO.

MOULDINGS, SASH, DOORS and WINDOW FRAMES for sale by

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

ENTERPRISE

TRANSPORTATION COMP'Y.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

—FOR—

PEACH SEASON.

On and after MONDAY, AUGUST 7, and *DURING PEACH SEASON,*

Steamer Sarah

will run as follows: Leave Crumpton daily at 3 o'clock P. M., Spry's 3½, Deep Landing 4, Round Top 6, Chestertown 7, Newnam's 8. Arriving in Baltimore, wharf corner Light and Lee Sts., at 1 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Baltimore daily at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Steam Barge 'WHITNEY'

will leave Morgan's Creek (Riley's Landing) at 3 o'clock P. M., and South East Creek (Ben's Point) at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with steamer "Sarah" at Newnam's.

☞ Fruit and Vegetables handled with care and dispatch.

For further information apply to R. J. FOARD, President; or

W. J. PARVIS,
Aug. 3, 1882—1m. Clerk Steamer "Sa rah."

THOMPSON'S LINE.

Steamer "Jersey Blue"

Leaves Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P. M., stopping at Quaker Neck, Emory's wharf, Earle's wharf (Corsica Creek landing), Hooper's wharf Centreville, arriving in Baltimore at 9 P. M. Returning, leaves Baltimore, Hughe's Quay, every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 11 P. M., stopping at above places.

Freights handled carefully and charges moderate. For further information apply to

JOS. W. THOMPSON,
July 13, 1882—tf. Manager.

GRAVELY Best Tobacco always can be had—at Spark's.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8205-0568