Easton Star.

EASTON, MD.,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1877.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor

THE CANAL STRIKE.

A large number of the boatmen on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, who have been on a strike for some weeks, refusing to freight coal on the canal from Cumberland to Georgetown for less than $1 per ton, having combined to prevent other boatmen from taking freight at a less price than that fixed by the combination, and having blockaded the Canal at several points, to prevent the passage of boats willing to freight for less than $1 a ton, President Gorman last week called on Gov. Carroll for a military force to aid the Sheriffs posses in breaking the blockade, and opening the canal to trade. Gov. Carroll promptly ordered the Seventh regiment M. N. G., Col. Howard, to the scene of trouble, and General Getty, commanding the United States regulars at Cumberland, also sent a detachment, to assist in removing obstructions. The military and Sheriffs arrested several of the ring leaders in the conspiracy, and then broke the blockade, and now the canal is again open to trade. If the trade of the canal is not to be subject to, and controlled by, business competition, but is to be obstructed by the whims, caprices and combinations of the boatmen, the company will be compelled, by the aid of the State, in excluding all private boating from the canal, and forced to build boats and do its own freighting independently of the boatmen. Railroad companies build cars, and do all the freighting on their lines of road, and canal companies have the same right to exclude private individuals from operating on their canals, if they chose to do so. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company should not permit any one to run a boat on the canal without a special license, which licence should be subject to cancellation at any time for cause; and it would be wisdom in the company to construct boats and do its own freighting as soon as practicable. The State has a large interest in the Canal, and it should not permit its prosperity and revenues to be destroyed by illegal combinations of the boatmen. Its business should be placed beyond such contingencies. Such a change in the policy of the company might result in immediate injury to much private capital, but the owners of the capital will have no right to complain, in as much as the change will have been forced upon the company by the illegal and riotous conduct of the boatmen, who are the owners of the capital to be injured.

COL. HOLLIDAY NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

The Virginian Democratic State Convention met at Richmond last week, to nominate a State ticket. There were several candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, among whom were Col. Frederick W. M. Holliday, General Mahone, Major John W. Daniel, General Terry, Genl. Taliaferro, General Fitzhugh Lee, and General Walker. There was a very spirited contest between the friends of General Mahone and Major Daniel, but neither had strength enough to command the nomination. On the 7th ballot, Col. Frederick W. M. Holliday of Winchester, received the nomination, the vote being 352 for Holliday, 508 for Daniel and 1 for Mahone. Genl. James A. Walker, of Pulaski, was nominated for Lieut. Governor, and Hon. Raleigh T. Daniel, present incumbent, was nominated, for Attorney General. The ticket is a strong one, it will unite the party and sweep the State.

We had the pleasure to make the acquaintance of Col. Holliday in the valley of Virginia, in 1863, about the time he was elected over Alexander Boteler to the Confederate Congress, and a more agreeable and cultivated gentleman we never met. He was the Commonwealth's attorney for Frederick county, Virginia, at the breaking out of the War, raised a company and volunteered in Stonewall Jackson's regiment. After Jackson was made a Brigadier General, Captain Holliday was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment, and lost his right arm at the battle of Slaughter's Mountain, which disabled him from duty in the field. His subsequent election to Congress prevented his return to the army. He was a member of the Confederate Congress when General Lee surrendered. Since the War he has been practicing law at Winchester. He is eminently worthy of the high honor of being Governor of the Old Dominion. The honor and credit of Virginia will be safe in his hands, and he possesses the abilities to so administer the affairs of the State as to assure her advancement in material prosperity. We congratulate the Conservative Democracy of Virginia upon the wisdom of their choice in selecting their Gubernatorial ticket.

General John Beatty, of Columbus, O., was one of the head devils in getting up the Columbus Republican revolt against Mr. Hayes' Southern policy—the policy of peace and local self-government. General Beatty was a member of the notorious salary grab Congress, and was himself a "salary grabber." After participating in that flagrant piece of rascality, he subsided, and nothing has been heard of him till now. It is surprising that the "salary grabbers" of that never-to-be-forgotten and never-to-be-forgiven Congress, will not down. They know, or ought to know, that the people have no further use for them; that they stand before the country everlastingly disgraced, for having stuffed their pockets with ill-gotten gains, and that no party in these times can afford to attempt carry one of them to the front. If they ever figure in our politics hereafter, it must be after the General Beatty style, as engineers of bolting conventions. Having committed the unpardonable sin in American politics, they might just as well quietly submit to their fate, for they are all politically dead, buried, and damned, and there is no resurrection for them. The Conservative papers of the country are giving Gen. Beatty just what he deserves, a most unenviable notoriety. The Republican party of Ohio has had no use for him since he participated in the great Congressional salary steal. Mr. Hayes need not be troubled by the bleating of such cattle.

The Maine Republican State Convention met on Thursday. A resolution was offered by General Chamberlain endorsing President Hayes and his Southern policy, whereupon a counter resolution was offered, declaring that Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, and Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, were as much elected as was Mr. Hayes, and ought to have been sustained by the administration. Both resolutions were strongly urged, but on motion of Senator James G. Blaine, they were both laid on the table. In this way Blaine succeeded in preventing the convention from endorsing the President. The war between the factions is fierce, and will be waged to the bitter end.

There is great anxiety on the part of certain politicians that the Southern Pacific Railroad should be built. The Government will be called upon to aid in the matter, but before doing so, it would be well for it to consider whether it would not be better to construct the road outright, than to lend its credit to a company to build it. If the Government should conclude to build it, it should gather up all the tramps in the country, and take them to Texas and California, and set them to work on the road. They would gladly work for their grub and clothes, and might populate the plains after the road is built. It would be a good thing for the tramps and might prove to be not a bad thing for the Government. The army would be of service in preventing their escape after reaching the railroad. They should be required to "root pig or die." If it did nothing else, it would be a good thing to clean the country of the tramps, who are fast becoming a great public nuisance and scandal. The men are to be pitied, for they are victims of vicious Republican legislation. If they must be employed on public works, the Southern Pacific Railroad is the place for them. And all who survive the completion of the road should be rewarded with a quarter section of the public lands. This would be an incentive for them to stick at the work, and work with all their strength. Let the tramps prepare to march South.

Senator Conkling, of New York, left a few weeks ago for a European tour. As soon as he was out of the country, the friends of Gov. Morgan, Gov. Fenton, and Senator Blaine, went to work to secure the nomination of the Republican State Senators, (which are to be elected next fall,) known to be opposed to the re-election of Senator Conkling. Should the Republicans of New York, thus manipulated, defeat Mr. Conkling's re-election to the U. S. Senate in 1879, it would be fatal also to his Presidential aspirations in 1880. Learning the state of affairs at home, Mr. Conkling packed his carpet bag and has retured to New York, to look after his political affairs, and make a fight with his political enemies. The war will be fierce if not bloody, Conkling is game, and will die hard; but the combination against him is powerful, and he may be defeated. Should Fenton, Morgan, Blaine & Co. succeed in nominating their friends for senators, thus slaughtering Conkling, there will be great indignation throughout the Republican camp of the Empire State, which will doubtless result in the election of a Democratic State Senate. The Republican party appears to be the victim of hostile factions throughout the North and West, which must inure to the benefit of the Democratic party.

The original "Free Sollers" held a clam cake in Massachusetts last Thursday, to celebrate the results of the split in the Democratic party, and the nomination of Martin Van Buren for President, in 1848. Charles Francis Adams was the orator of the day. The poet Whittier, one of the "originals," after calmly surveying the condition of the North, immediately after the great railroad strikes and riots, with half the labor of the country unemployed, and the other half working at starvation wages, and the military keeping order, and the country filled with vagabonds, enthusiastically sent the following words of cheer to the assemblage:

"Greeting to the men of 48. Thanks to Divine Providence, which has enabled us to see the end for which we labored thirty years ago."

And such an end! Lord save the country from such a pack of fools.

West, the Radical candidate for Governor of Ohio, says he never did, and never intends to, invest a dollar in United States bonds. The credit of the Government may go to Old Nick, so far as the would-be Governor of Ohio is concerned; he is pledged never to lend it a helping hand, whatever may be the demands of patriotism. Such unpatriotic sentiments were never uttered by a Gubernatorial candidate before, in Ohio nor any other State of the Union. If West is not defeated, he ought to be. Mr. Bishop will attend to him.

The Radical Federal office-holders of Maryland, who are mostly Blaine men, will not be allowed to run the party this fall. Under Mr. Hayes' civil service rules, they must take a back seat, and let the darkies run the party. And this is right, as the colored people do most of the Republican voting. Why they don't demand most of the offices, is a wonder They are coming to the front to demand their share of the offices next fall.

West, the Radical candidate for Governor of Ohio, made a speech after his nomination, intended to please everybody, but unfortunately it pleased nobody, and now the chances of Mr. West's election are nil. Mr. West is blind, which is probably the reason he did not see before he spoke.

The Baltimore Custom House is in tears. Collector Thomas has received express and positive orders to reduce his force. Fifty of the faithful must walk the plank. "Who are to go overboard is the all important question at the Custom house.

Hayes has turned Zach Chandler, Father Taft, Ben Wade, and the Winnebago Chief out to grass. The old War horses are kicking lustily against the "Southern Policy."

Gail Hamilton and Bill Kemble are after the gallant Schurz. Carl never did understand "addition, division and silence."—*Cecil Democrat.*

Bill Kemble thinks he understands addition and silence, but wont divy.

THE COMMUNE IN BALTIMORE.

The new political organization in Baltimore has nominated one Greenbury Griffith for Mayor, Mr. Griffith has accepted the nomination. On Tuesday night last, his followers gave him a serenade, and he made a speech from his front door steps, to several hundred of the Communists. His remarks are pronounced by the Baltimore Gazette as incoherent. From the following report of Mr. Griffith's speech which we reprint from Wednesday's *Daily Sun*, we do not think him dangerous intellectually.

A Speech by a Candidate for the Mayoralty.—Mr. C. Greenbury Griffith, who yesterday announced in a published card, addressed to F. Cook and others, "committee of the workingmen's people's party of the city of Baltimore," his acceptance of the committee's nomination for mayor, made a speech last night from his door-steps, No. 668 West Fayette street, above Franklin street, to such a crowd as he could gather by previous arrangement. Mr. Griffith, it will be remembered, had been repudiated by speakers at the Rechabite Hall workingmen's party meeting on Monday night. Perhaps two hundred people assembled in front of Mr. Griffith's house to hear his remarks.

The candidate for mayor was introduced by Mr. F. Cook and spoke for an hour, and it would be difficult to report all his curious sayings, and it is charitable to him as well as merciful to the public to omit the repetition of much that he did say. He announced that he was no whig, no democrat, no republican, and no know-nothing, and it was therefore a pretty devil of a hard matter to tell exactly what he was. (Laughter.) Thirty-six out of the forty men who had been in council to nominate a candidate for mayor, he said, had voted for him. He was no west end man in particular, except that he lived in that end.

He had been called a goat man once. (Laughter.) Why was he a goat? Because a goat is a climbing animal. (Laughter.) He had received a hundred congratulations during the day, and many promises of support. He was a southern man "dyed in the wool," and a democrat too. He was down on the New Yorkers and proud of it. He said he went to the Maryland Institute meeting last Monday night and found no one could speak unless he was a New Yorker. New Yorkers ruled this town. The mechanics and workingmen of this city don't own Baltimore.

Mr. Griffith said that if not elected mayor he would say now, die game. (Laughter.) When he died he wanted to be buried near the workshop, where the tune of the hammer could beat a requiem over his grave, and then he knew his remains would rest in peace—amen. (Laughter.) He indulged in some humorous remarks in regard to the absence of his wife from the city, and was not sparing in other personalities of a different kind directed against presidents of railroad corporations, judges on the bench and others, and finally promised that if he got into Marble Hall (the city hall) he would go in for cleaning out Jones's fall and the basin, and would do away with the peculiar contracts for the Gunpowder water supply. A voice in the crowd advised him to wrap his head in a towel and go to bed. Another voice said "Give us a drink." To the last Mr. Griffith said, "I keep no whiskey in my house. I have had barrels of it in the house, but I am determined now to lead a different life. No more whiskey shall come into my house." Mr. Griffith then stopped speaking, and the crowd went away.

[Communicated.]

To the Editor of the Star:

SIR:—The Editorial in a late issue of your valuable paper upon the present condition and urgent necessity of an organization within the Democratic party of Talbot county, calls up to the minds and consideration of the leaders, as well as the members of the party every where, a subject of a most vitally important character, which, in view of the near approach of our State and County election, should immediately receive that careful thoughtful consideration which is so imperatively demanded by the acknowledged importance of the many issues and interests involved.

There never was, I suppose, in this or any other community a more undisciplined or less organized political body than the Democratic party of Talbot county is to-day, and that under these disadvantageous circumstances as we should have fully, and fulness in all things, from business or industry, without complaining. I think they would have a more difficult task to perform than Moody and Sankey undertaking to reform Congressmen—how difficult that would be needs no explanation. In the words of the illustrious Henry Ward Beecher "let us look" and comparisons with the statistics of of last year average very favorably with the Centennial heat; but in regard to dullness of trade, we have the whole complaint in a nut-shell. For example, I asked a wholesale merchant this morning, "how is trade?" "Trade! what trade?" says he, "why business generally?" Ah! yes, well I dont know *how* it is, there has not been any lately," says he. And yet, notwithstanding the continual growling, which I fear will become an epidemic very soon, money seems as plenty, and is almost as lavishly expended as during the Tweed regime. The whole fault of the general stagnation or failures lies in the timidity of capitalists to invest money, and that everybody spends more than he makes, or in other words, everybody lives on somebody's back. The first of these causes is due to the uncertainty and fallacy of our Financial system. The second is due to the fact that we have not yet accustomed ourselves since the War to the rudiments of home economy, and everyone is loathe to curtail his former extravagances. True, in some instances a great change is evident. Our European pleasure tourists have become fewer, and are now satisfied with a few weeks rustication in the country. The fashionable life at the sea shore and elsewhere has transformed itself to genuine comfort and ease, unencumbered by its former restrictions of "cast and dress," forced upon it by shoddy aristocracy. Many of the people are beginning to properly appreciate all the follies of gaudy and expensive masquerading, and have substituted handsome lawns and cambrics for heavy silks. The flashy Saratoga belle behind her four-in-hand are things of the past, and her "*dear* papa" may be able to pay more than 20 cents on the dollar the next time he fails. It is certain that the prosperity or commerce of this country would not suffer if they remain relics of the past, forever.

I paid a visit to Coney Island last week, my first this season. What a change! this beautiful seashore, unsurpassed for its splendid surf bathing and easy accessibility, was formerly completely surrendered to gamblers and the worst rougis of New York; but now all these evils have been ostracised, and it has become one of the favorite resort of thousands of pleasure seekers from New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. New hotels have been built, some very large, while others are being constructed on very extensive plans. New railroads built, and every body seems happy and contented, except poor Oliver Cotter, the Crusader, and his Temperance League; they are dissatisfied with their unsuccessful attempt to prevent the sales of beer and liquors there on Sundays.—They tried persuasion, and when that failed, they applied to the Courts, but alas! Brooklyn with all its hidden morality gave two jury verdicts of acquittal, and if that is the result in the City of Churches, what can you expect from New York?

I heard a new argument in favor of Temperance the other evening at Cooper's Institute. Miss—— urged that had it been intended that man should drink liquor, why have these not been provided for him, like air and water, without the ingenuity of distilling and fermenting? Now I thought that a very strong point and was almost persuaded until a gentleman in the audience asked her, if that was the case, why has not man been provided with beef steaks and mutton chops, all dressed and cooked? She did not allow herself to be disturbed and continued without answering. Since then I have been very dubious.

Our great financeir, Regublican and sinner Jay Gould, has been unpleasantly conspicuous lately, owing to his playing a "Wall street game." He was assaulted by Major Selover. The consequence was that stocks went up and Go(u)ld went down, again. He figured as a delinquent juror. His Honor "cornered" him and made him "bear" the fine—$250. Jay Gould is not considered a "bull(y) boy" by Keene, Selover or any other Californian.

The War news since the decisive battle of Plevna is meagre, except that the probabilities of a general European conflict are brightening. Should that occur, then our country will reap the benefit of the carrying trade, at present limited to unscrupulous speculators, who like undertakers and lawyers, prosper by the misfortunes of others. Our home war news is also scarce, for the strike is almost dead, and the echo of its dying moan is heard in Pennsylvania. We are now feeling, both financially and physically, the results of that evil, for our markets are overloaded with rotten fruit, and the effect of this is fully explained in the *Herald.*

When lovely woman stoops to folic
And feeds on fruit that is not ripe,
What charm can soothe the melon-colic,
What art abate the frightful gripe?
If you desire to restore caloric,
And thus avert a sad disaster,
Give forty drops of paregoric
And then——apply a mustard plaster."

With the thermometer at 87 degs.

Yours, ALEXIS.

THE REWARD OF THE FAITHFUL.

President Vanderbilt Presents His Loyal Employees With $100,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 31.—The following will appear in the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* to-morrow and be telegraphed to all railroad bulletins on the line of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad:

Saratoga, August 1, 1877.—To the Employees of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company: We have passed through a period of unparalleled excitement. Surrounded on all sides by a common enemy, and good citizens felt the necessity of sustaining the authorities, the dispersion of the mob and the return of peace. I appealed to you to resist the willful lawlessness of bands of rioters, to protect the property of the company, and assist in restoring order. Your response has won the respect and admiration of the whole country. Of this company, a 12,000 employees, less than 500 have shown any disposition to embarrass it. The property remains intact and uninjured. You have everywhere, except when overcome by outside violence, performed your duties, and your example has tended greatly to allay the excitement. I think I am justified, under the circumstances, in making some marked recognition of your loyalty and faithfulness, and have this day directed the sum of $100,000 be appropriated for the purpose, to be divided ratably according to their position on the pay roll, among all the employees, except executive and departmental officers and the clerical force not directly engaged in operating the road. The policy of the company heretofore adopted will apply to the present as well as future emergencies. Men who, in time of trial, strike and embarrass its operations by violently preventing others from doing their duty, can not remain in or enter their service. The late reduction of ten per cent., including as it does every officer and employee in every branch of the service except those who receive $1 a day or $30 per month, was considered a fair and equitable result of the company's business and the the compensation thus fixed is fully equal to that paid by corporations or individuals anywhere for similar services. Your pay will be increased the moment the business of the country will justify it.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, President.

The Voice of the Law.

At the close of the hearing of several of the Pittsburg rioters, on Wednesday, Judge Edwin said:

"The men seem to have been laboring under a total misapprehension of their rights, and, possibly, if they had not had very bad advisers this difficulty would not have happened. Men have a right to quit work, with or without a reason for quitting, but they have no right to go upon the property of their employers after they had ceased work, either single or in crowds. Going upon the company's property in this case, whether they lifted a hand or not, made them trespassers. If three or more of them consulted together, and agreed to interfere with the movement of trains, they were conspirators. If they committed any acts of violence whereby they intimidated or prevented others from going to work, they were guilty of riot. And there can be only two sides to the riot—those engaged in it with their aiders and abettors and those opposing it. There can be no innocent spectators at a riot.

The Wheat Crop.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The continuance of the railway blockade seriously disarrange the foreign trade of the United States, especially in breadstuffs by interfering with the prompt movement of the immense crops about being harvested in the West. The latest returns received at the agricultural department, show that the winter wheat crop, already safely harvested, is the largest produced in this country for many years. This spring wheat is also in excellent condition, and an unprecedented yield is anticipated. The cotton prospects are also more favorable than last year at this time, the product now being estimated at upwards of 4,200,000 bales. The wheat crop of 1876 was 290,000,000 bushels. This year it will be more than 325,000,000 bushels. The average export for five years has been 61,000,000 bushels. The largest amount ever exported in one year was 90,000,000 bushels. Of this year's crop not less than 100,000,000 bushels may be sent abroad.

Another important circumstance in connection with our own abundant harvest is the reduced production of Southern Russia, resulting from the disturbed condition of affairs in the countries adjacent to the Black Sea. Special reports from Southern Russia report the estimated crop of the present season at less than one-third best of former years. Russia has hitherto been our great rival in the English wheat market. Last year 1876 Russia shipped almost as much wheat to the markets of the world as the United States. Last year the Russian supply was only one-third as great as that of the United States, and for the present year it is shown by official communications that the proportion of Russian wheat will be much less. It is shown by official reports that the wheat crop in California for the present season is small, so that the estimated surplus of 100,000,000 bushels will be produced east of the Rocky mountains and must reach the seaboard by rail or river.

The greatest three-hours walking race on record has just taken place at Lillie Bridge, England, between Howes and and Perkins, the latter winning by 186 yards, covering a distance of 22 miles 206 yards and beating the record at all distances from 9 to 22 miles. Ten miles were walked in 1 hour 15 minutes 57 seconds, 15 miles in 1h. 56m. 13s. and 15 miles 824 yards in 2h. 20 miles in 2h. 30m. 27s., 21 in 2h. 49m. 17s. and 22 in 2h. 58m. 52s.—In 1858 Charles Westhall walked 21 inside of 3h., in 1869 Davison 2h. 53m. 34s.

New Advertisements.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

To the Voters of Talbot Co.

THE Office for the Registration of Voters for the Five Election Districts of Talbot County will be opened on

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

September 3,4,5,6 & 7, 1777,

[from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.,] at the following places, viz:

At the Court House,
IN EASTON DISTRICT;

In the Town of St. Michaels,
IN ST. MICHAELS DISTRICT;

In the Town of Trappe,
IN TRAPPE DISTRICT;

At Lednum's Corners,
IN CHAPEL DISTRICT,

And at the Residence of Joseph B. Lowe,
IN BAY HUNDRED DISTRICT.

All male citizens over 21 years of age, or who may be 21 years of age by the next election day, the 6th of November, 1877, (except those who may have been convicted of an infamous crime and sentenced to the State Penitentiary, and not pardoned by the Governor of the State of Maryland) and who have been residents of this State for one year, and of Talbot county for six months, are entitled to registration under the laws of this State.

☞ Voters desiring to be transferred from one District to another, or from one County to another, or from the City of Baltimore to any District in Talbot County, will take notice that, under the Act of 1876, Chapter 249, Sec. 5, they can only be transferred on Certificate from the Officer of Registration where last registered.

PETER STEVENS
Register of Voters for Easton District.
JOHN F. HARRISON,
Register of Voters for St. Michaels District.
JOS. M. LEONARD
Register of Voters for Trappe District.
ALEXANDER LEDNUM,
Register of Voters for Chapel District.
JOSEPH B. LOWE,
Register of Voters for Bay Hundred District.

Aug. 14, 1877-3t

Order Nisi.

Mary E. Clark, Attorney,
vs.
James M. Arringdale and wife.

In the Circuit Court for Talbot County. In Equity.

ORDERED this thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1877, that the sale made and reported by Charles H. Gibson, Attorney for the sale of the real estate in the proceedings in the above cause mentioned, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the fourth day of October next.

Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Talbot County for the space of three successive weeks before the fourth day of September next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $6900.00.

True Copy. Test:
J. FRANK TURNER, Clerk.
aug14-3t Circuit Court for Talbot County.

VACANT SCHOLARSHIP IN Baltimore Female College.

THE Orphans Court for Talbot county on the 4th day of September prox., will appoint some suitable young lady to fill the vacancy of Talbot county in Baltimore Female College.

The scholarship entitles the appointee to all the branches with use of books and stationery.

Application must be first made to the Board of School Commissioners at the Court under the Act of Assembly shall always give preference to such applicant as shall be presented by said Board.

TILGHMAN N. CHANCE,
Register of Wills for Talbot county.
aug14-3t

Washington College,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Founded 1782.

THE next session will begin WEDNESDAY September 26th.

Instruction in the usual branches of a College Course, with special studies for those who do not desire a full course. There is also a Preparatory Class.

Board per week $4; room rent $6, and fuel $4 to $6 for the scholastic year. Tuition English $40, English and classics or modern languages $50; for all branches $60.

For Circulars address
WM. J. RIVERS
Aug. 14-3t Principal.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY

FREDERICK, MD.

An Institution of the Highest Order. With continuous patronage, since Nov. 1, 1817. Unequaled facilities for a complete, refined education. Next session opens Sept. 3, 1877. For Catalogues, address Mrs. M. W. Hammond, Prin., jy14-3t.

NEW ENTERPRISE IN EASTON.

Important to Farmers

FERTILIZERS &c.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership and will here for conduct business in Easton, under the firm name of Shannahan & Wrightson.

We beg leave to make known that we have secured the agency for the sale of some of the leading Fertilizers among which are to be found the celebrated

Star
Bone
Phosphate,
Piedmont Guano,
and P. G. Ammoniated Superphosphate of Lime, and will also sell for the Lorentz & Rittle Ammoniated Soluble Phosphate, the Alta, Allen's Pelican and Marine Guanos, Coe's Phosphate and others, which we will deliver at the most convenient landings at factory prices and free of freight. We can furnish all kinds Fertilizer Ingredients at

LOWEST FIGURES

We are also prepared, and are offering the famous

Hagers'town Grain, Seed & Fertilizer

DRILL;

Called the BEST or KELLER, one of the finest drills manufactured, which has been used by some of our most practical Farmers with the highest degree of satisfaction. It has stood the test, and will stand second to none in the market. Call and examine before purchasing.

We call attention to the fact that on September 1st we will occupy our store room (opposite the Court House), and be fully prepared to offer to the public a full and complete line of

Hardware, Tinware,
Stoves, Harness,
Pumps, Cart and Carriage
Materials, etc.,

together with a stock of

Agricultural Implements,

in great variety. We take occasion to state that among the Agricultural Implements, we are already introducing a new and popular PLOW known as the

ADAMANT.

In other localities it has grown in favor, and gives entire satisfaction, as being one of the Best and Cheapest Plows in use. We cordially invite a fair trial, and will gladly carry it where it belongs, to the front. Orders filled at once.

Until the 1st of September we can be found at the store of J. A. Shannahan, opposite the Post Office. Orders by mail promptly and faithfully attended to.

Hoping by strict attention to business fair dealing, low prices and promptness to merit a fair share of public patronage, we respectfully ask a trial from all desiring goods in our line.

Wm. E. Shannahan,
Chas T. Wrightson.
aug7-tf

To Wheat Growers.

EXCELSIOR.

ANALYSIS

Ammonia	6.20
Soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime	25.50
Undecomposed Bone Phosphate of Lime	6.20
Sulphate of Potash	2.88

The most concentrated, universal and durable fertilizer ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Bones. In fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling.

After nineteen years experience by the Farmers of Md. and Va. in the use of 'Excelsior,' it is their unanimous opinion that an application of 100 pounds of 'Excelsior' is equal to from 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano, and therefore fully 100 per cent. cheaper.

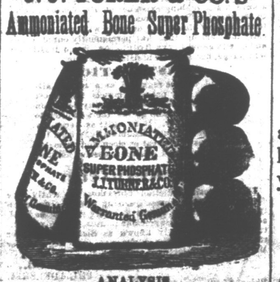
UNIFORM QUALITY GUARANTEED BY THE MANUFACTURERS

☞ Farmers should see that every Bag is branded as above, with the ANALYSIS and our NAME in red letters. All others are counterfeits.

PRICE $50 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO.,
42 Pratt St., Baltimore.
aug14-2m

TO FARMERS.
REDUCTION IN PRICE OF
J. J. TURER & CO.'S
Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate.



ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	3.48
Soluble Phosphate of Lime	26 36
Bone Phosphate of Lime	3 34
Potash	2.00

Composed of Animal Bones dissolved in Sulphuric Acid, Guano and Potash, forming one of the most concentrated fertilizers offered to the farmer. In fine, dry powder, prepared especially for drilling in with grain.

We challenge competition in price, and guarantee its uniform quality.

The Cheapest Fertilizer in the market.

PRICE $40 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO.,
42 Pratt Street, Baltimore.
aug14-2m

Turnip and Ruta Baga Seed.—A fresh supply of the above seeds, fine yield, just received and for sale by

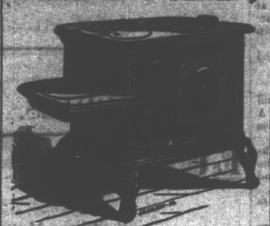
Mason & Germantown.

THOS. C. NICOLS

DEALER IN

Hardware, Cutlery

STOVES,



SEEDS,

Harness, Tinware,
PLOUGHS,

CULTIVATORS

—AND—

CASTINGS,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

STEAM ENGINES,

THRESHING MACHINES;

SAW MILLS.

Cart, Wagon, and Carriage

MATERIALS,

Carts and Wagons.

CART, WAGON
AND
CARRIAGE HARNESS.

Housekeeping and Building

HARDWARE

Lime,
Hair,
Cement,
Plaster,

FERTILIZERS, &C., &C

The largest establishment and the finest Stock on the Peninsula. Come and see.

STILL AHEAD!

Fall Campaign Open!

"Farmer's Favori e"

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN

DRILL.

FERTILIZERS!

HORNER'S,

WHITELOCK'S,

MARYLAND FERTILIZING CO.

ALTA,

and any article in the market as a fertilizer or to make your own formula.

BELTING,

Machine Repairs

IN GENERAL HARDWARE.

The Largest Stock,

LOWEST PRICES.

TUTHILL & AVERY.

Closing Out Sale

OF

SUMMER GOODS.
SUMMER GOODS.

Extraordinary Bargains!

Covington & Bateman

are now selling off the remainder of their stock of SUMMER GOODS without regard to Cost.

Pacific Lawns	10c	late price	12 1-2
Best Light Colored Percales			10 cts.
Dress Goods	12 1-2	worth	20 "
"	18	"	25 "
"	20	"	30 "
"	25	"	25 "
"	30	"	37-12 "
"	37 1-2	"	50 "

Also

CASSIMERES.

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION.

Call early and get Bargains, as we have determined to close these goods out, in order to make room for a heavy

FALL STOCK.

COVINGTON & BATEMAN.

NOTICE.

The remainder of our stock will be offered REGARDLESS OF COST, at the old stand recently occupied by Joseph V. B. Wright, dec'd, as we will open at our old stand, when completed, an Entire New stock, of

FALL GOODS.

DRESS GOODS

in great variety.

Bl'k and Col'd Silks,

Bl'k and Col'd Mohairs,
Cashmeres, Tamise Cloths
and Alpacas,
Stpd & Plain Grenadines,
Pl' & Plain ress Linens,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
FOR MENS AND BOYS WEAR.
White and Colored Mattings,
Floor, Table and Step Oil Cloths.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, &c, &c.

To an inspection of which they invite their friends and the public generally. They are determined that no House in the trade shall offer Goods of the same quality at Lower Prices than they quote. Returning thanks for the liberal patronage of their friends and public generally, they solicit a continuance of the same.

J. W. CHEEZUM & CO.