THE EASTON STAR

T. K. ROBSON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents cash in advance, or *two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid within the year. Clubs of Ten, *Ten Dollars* in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months. Subscribers out of the county $2 in advance, which includes prepayment of postage.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square—8 lines—one insertion, $1; and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year or for six months.

Advertisements sent to the office not marked the number of times to be inserted, will be marked TF and continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special Notices in Local columns, 10 cents per line for each insertion.

The Easton Star.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1883. VOL. XVIII.—NO. 23.

Lumber Business.

SAM'L BURNS & CO.

LUMBER

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS &c.

104 LIGHT ST. WHARF, BALTIMORE.

TUNIS' STEAM SAW & PLANING MILLS.

Pine, Hemlock, Cypress and Oak

LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, MOULDINGS, CASINGS, FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LIME AND HAIR,

50,000 WHITE PINE PEACH BOXES.

We have always on hand a full supply of *MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA and WHITE PINE, and HEMLOCK* Timber, with facilities unequaled in the State for manufacturing and filling orders promptly and delivering anywhere. We invite a comparison with city or other dealers.

Our constantly increasing business is an evidence of fair prices

We have also *BUILDING HARDWARE* and a full line of General Merchandise for country trade.

W. W. TUNIS & BRO.,
TUNIS' MILLS, MD.

January 14, 1882-1yr

LUMBER!

--AND--

Building Materials,
Shingles, Laths,
Lime, Hair, &c.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS.

and Mill Work generally.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

My long experience in the Lumber trade should be a guarantee to purchasers of my ability to suit them both in quality and prices.

Prime articles of No. 1 White Pine and White Hemlock Fencing now in stock.

Principal office in Easton and Yard at Easton Point connected by Telephone.

Deliveries made on navigable water free of freight.

Comparison of Quality and Prices Solicited.

ROBERT B. DIXON,
Dover Street, EASTON.

GO TO THE NEW

FURNITURE STORE

OF

R. H. T. COUNCELL,

In the STEWART BUILDING, adjoining Masonic Temple,

Where you will find it filled, besides his New Warehouse on Railroad avenue, with a splendid lot of New and Fine Furniture from Philadelphia and Baltimore, that is hard to beat, among which you will find Walnut Parlor Suits, Walnut Chamber Suits, Walnut Book Cases, Ladies' Walnut Secretaries, Walnut Hat Racks, Fancy Chairs and Chairs of all descriptions, Painted and Stained Cottage Suits, Bedsteads, Husk, Straw and Woven Wire Mattresses, Wall Brackets, Pockets, &c., Children's Carriages, Picture Frames, and Moulding, to make to order, Window Cornices cheap, Looking Glasses and Plates. Come and see for yourselves, and you will be politely waited on by myself or my son Willie. REPAIRING done promptly by a practical Cabinet-Maker.

UNDERTAKING!

Having just received a new and fine Hearse, of the latest style, made to order, with an extra set of white cloth curtains for young persons, and a new and complete assortment of Caskets and Coffins, of Cloth, Rose Wood and Walnut, Children's Caskets of P. K. and White Gloss Finished, also Burial Robes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, and everything else necessary. I am now prepared to fill any order for burial that may be entrusted to me. Bodies placed on ice when desired. Guarantee satisfaction in every respect, as I expect to attend all business entrusted to me in person.

House and Sign Painting and Paper Hanging

Done in all its branches by day or contract. As I am Sole Agent for John Lucas' Ready-Mixed Pure Oil and Tinted Gloss Paint, I can offer inducements to persons wishing work done. I have painted a large number of houses in Easton with this paint since I have been using it. I give a few names of the persons upon whose houses this paint has been used:

J. F. Bateman, C. O. Byerly, Thos. K. Robson, } Building Committee for Trinity Cathedral.
W. D. Roberts & Sons, M. P. Flowers, Mrs. J. A. W. Powell, } Builders.
C. F. Eastman, J. R. Jarrell, Julius A. Johnson, Jr., Philip F. Thomas, Thomas K. Robson, Peter Steven, Chas. T. Wrightson, H. G. Counsell, Antonio DePasquale.

I have on hand a good assortment of Mixed Paint, in Pints, Quarts and One-Half Gallons. All work in this branch will be done with despatch and in a good manner by myself or my son Charlie.

R. H. T. COUNCELL.

Miscellaneous.

DARBYS

PROPHYLACTIC

FLUID.

A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

Eradicates MALARIA.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Salivation, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

Fevered and Sick Persons refreshed and Bed Sores prevented by bathing with Darbys Fluid.
Impure Air made harmless and purified.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.
Contagion destroyed.
For Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Piles, Chafings, etc.
Rheumatism cured.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use.
Ship Fever prevented.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvy cured.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc.

I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick-room.—WM. F. SANDFORD, Eyrie, Ala.

SMALL-POX and PITTING of Small Pox PREVENTED

A member of my family was taken with Small-pox. I used the Fluid; the patient was not delirious, was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks; and no others had it.—J. W. PARKINSON, Philadelphia.

Diphtheria Prevented.

The physicians here use Darbys Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria.
A. STOLLENWERCK, Greensboro, Ala.

Tetter dried up.
Cholera prevented
Ulcers purified and healed.
In cases of Death it should be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.

The eminent Physician, J. MARION SIMS, M. D., New York, says: "I am convinced Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is a valuable disinfectant."

Scarlet Fever Cured.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. T. LUPTON, Prof. Chemistry.

Darbys Fluid is Recommended by Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia; Rev. CHAS. F. DEEMS, D.D., Church of the Strangers, N. Y.; Jos. LECONTE, Columbia, Prof., University, S.C. Rev. A. J. BATTLE, Prof., Mercer University; Rev. GEO. F. PIERCE, Bishop M. E. Church.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME.
Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast.

The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything here claimed. For fuller information get of your Druggist a pamphlet or send to the proprietors,

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA.

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which permeate the substance of the Lungs, expectorates the morbid matter that collects in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms a soothing coating, which relieves the irritation that causes the cough. It cleanses the lungs of all impurities, strengthens them when enfeebled by disease, invigorates the circulation of the blood, and warms the nervous system. Slight colds often end in consumption. It is dangerous to neglect them. Apply the remedy promptly. A test of twenty years warrants the assertion that no remedy has ever been found that is as prompt in its effects as TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. A single dose relaxes the phlegm, subdues inflammation, and its use speedily cures the most obstinate cough. A pleasant cordial, children take it readily. For Croup it is invaluable and should be in every family.

In 25c. and $1 Bottles.

TUTT'S PILLS

ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, imparts vigor to the system.

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS!

DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.
(DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Useful Receipts FREE on application.

Sines Eclectric Oil Liniment — Roberts Embrocation Rheumatism
Sines Syrup of Tar Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound for Coughs & Colds
Sing Lyndon's Cough Syrup — 25 cents a bottle — Sing Lyndon's Pills will cure you
Roberts Vegetable Pills — Roberts Pectoral Powders

THE DAY,

The Baltimore Democratic Paper.

WM. T. CROASDALE, Editor.

One of the Best Evening Papers in America—Published Every Evening Except Sunday.

66 PER YEAR OR 25 CENTS PER MONTH.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE DAY,

Issued Every Friday Morning,

Is a handsome eight-page paper, filled with News and Choice Reading Matter and containing nearly a whole page of vigorous editorial comments on current events. One of the largest and best weekly papers in the United States. Only one dollar a year.

SAMPLE COPY MAILED FREE.

WARNER C. GREENWOOD,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
RESIDENCE AT THE EASTON DEPOT.

Contracts for all kinds of Carpenter's work, and guarantees to give satisfaction in price and quality of work. Contracts solicited.

jan2,3tyr

Veterinary Cosmoline.—Indispensable for horses. A fresh supply of spices and green ginger just received by HAYWARD & BRO.

POETRY.

WHAT THE MATTER WAS.

He stood, a bronzed and battered form,
Within an old embrasure warm,
And leaned upon a cannon old,
Half sunken in the fragrant mold;
Then turning from the rusty gun,
With help of crutch he tottered on.
A sweet girl-face looked up at him,
And sweet eyes scanned his aspect grim,
And sweet voice said, in quaver low,
"O, gallant warrior, do not go,
But tell me—tell me where you fought—
And where these fearful wounds were wrought?
Wert smitten in the furious tide
That drenched in blood the bastion's side?
Or fought upon the slippery deck
And sang defiance from the wreck?
Or waved the starry banner high,
Bravely resolved to do or die?"
"Hold on, young gal!" the veteran said,
"I am a whitewasher by trade;
I never fit; this trouble is
Inflammatory rheumatiz!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POSTMASTERS OF TALBOT:

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CIVIL ANNALS OF THAT COUNTY.

For the purpose of perpetuating a record, not entitled to be enrolled in our Clerk's office, but one which may be interesting to some persons now, and will be to many more hereafter, the lists which follow, of the Post Masters of this county and of the dates of their appointment, has been printed. These lists may be regarded as strictly authentic and correct, as they have been derived directly from the records at Washington, through the courtesy of Mr. John Goldsborough, formerly of Talbot but now in the Post Office Department. Besides giving the names of the Post Masters, these lists serve to show the dates of the establishment of the several Post Offices of the county, and indirectly to mark our progress in some of the elements of civilization, for probably no better index of the intelligence, refinement and general well being could be employed than the number of these offices in a community, and the amount of matter distributed by them of letters, newspapers and books. As life is uncertain and ability limited, these lists are published now in advance of that full account of the Post Offices, Post Masters and Post Routes, which it is proposed to prepare hereafter. For the present let a few facts connected with this subject be here mentioned. In the year 1661 there was passed by the General Assembly of the Province an act entitled "An Act for conveyance of letters concerning the State and public Affairs" which was to be in force for three years, but it was continued by several reviving Acts, till its expiration in 1762.* In 1695 a "regular post was established from the Potomac river to Philadelphia. John Perry was appointed Post Rider at a salary of 50£ a year, and was required to traverse his route and carry all public messages, and to deliver all letters and packages for the inhabitants eight times a year. His route extended from Nurtod's Point on the Potomac river, thence to Allen's Mill, Benedict, Leonardtown, George Lingan's, Mr. Lawkin's, South river, Annapolis, Kent, *Willimstadt*,† Daniel Toass', Adam Peterson's, New Castle and thence to Philadelphia."‡ Parliament in 1710 established a general post for all the colonies. In 1717 a settled post was established for the conveyance of letters once a month from Williamsburg, Virginia, through Maryland and the northern colonies to Boston. In 1727 a mail was sent once a fortnight in summer and once a month in winter by way of New Castle, &c., to the Eastern Shore, managed by William Bradford of Philadelphia and William Parks of Annapolis."§ This was probably a private post, conducted by these persons for their own advantage. They were both printers. During the interval between 1692 and 1713 there had been several acts of assembly of temporary operation for the conveyance of "public letters and packets." Many abuses had been perpetrated under these acts by the "pressing of horses" for this purpose by the sheriffs of the counties; and by the opportunity that was offered, by reason of there existing no post offices, for the opening of letters by persons unauthorized to do so. In the year last mentioned an act was passed entitled "An Act for the more speedy conveying Public letters and Packets of this Province and defraying the charge thereof: and to prevent the abuses of breaking open and concealing any letters whatsoever."¶ By this act the sheriffs of the several counties were enjoined and commanded to take care of the public letters and packets, and convey them to the sheriff, or his deputy, of the adjoining county. For this duty they were allowed to be paid from the public levy of the Province certain specific sums. The Sheriff of Talbot was paid eight hundred pounds of tobacco annually. Penalties were affixed to the offence of opening letters without authority. Under the parliamentary law of 1710, the mails continued to be carried down to the period of the Revolution: but post-riders paid by persons who were served by them were employed in many sections that were not reached by the public carrier. In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed deputy post master general for the colonies, but was removed in 1774 for his adherence to the cause of the patriots. It was for his efficient service that, in 1775, he was selected by Congress "to organize a post office, and thus he came to be known as the first Post Master General."‖ After the adoption of the Federal Constitution an attempt was made in 1790 to reorganize the post office department, which failed for want of agreement between the two houses of Congress: but in 1792 this was effected. It will be observed in the lists that the first appointment to a Post Office in Talbot was that of Mr Erskine, to the office at Easton, Feb 16th, 1790, he doubtless receiving his commission from Gen'l Washington, and acting under what was known as the continental system, established in 1775. The second appointment at Easton was that of Mr. James Cowan, the editor of the *Maryland Herald*, who was succeeded by Thomas Perrin Smith, the editor of the *Republican Star*. Indeed, for a great number of years the Post-Office seems to have been the perquisite of the partisan editor of such paper as sustained the administration. Soon after his appointment, Mr. Cowan advertised in his paper by order of the Post Master General, the Hon. Timothy Pickering, that proposals would be received by the post office department for the carrying the mails from Easton through the lower counties of the peninsula: and in July he advertised a list of the letters that remained uncalled for in the Post Office at Easton—the first advertisement of the kind ever issued in this county. It is interesting to note that in this list of letters there are those intended for persons in Sussex county, Delaware, in Salisbury, in Dover, Delaware, in Vienna, Princess Anne, Kent Island, Cambridge; Northampton county, Virginia, and Queen Anne's county, Maryland, besides those for persons in distant parts of Talbot. At this date there was but a weekly mail arriving from the North on Tuesday evenings, and leaving for Philadelphia on Monday or, a little later, Wednesday mornings. This mail came through Wilmington by Christiana Bridge, and Chestertown. Mr. Cowan in Aug. 1793 printed the obituary notice of Mr. John Nesmuth, (a native of North Britain,) who was engaged in the Jacobite troubles of 1745, and obliged to emigrate to this country (i.e transported for rebellion). He *carried the mail* for many years previous to the Revolution between Easton and Philadelphia, and accumulated a sufficiency to make him comfortable in his old age. He was a Mason, was attended to the grave by members of Lodge No. 6, and buried with Masonic solemnities. By the year 1797 semi-weekly mails to and from Easton, by way of Chestertown and the north, had been established. In 1801 a mail between Annapolis and Easton was established, being brought across the bay to Haddaway's Ferry, and up the bay side road through St. Michaels. At this date, or rather in the next year a Post Office was settled at this town, and James Dodson appointed Post Master. As late as 1802 private post riders found employment in carrying letters and papers to places that lay off the post routes. In 1807 there were three mails arriving and leaving Easton semi-weekly, namely the Northern, the Southern, and the Western; and one mail leaving weekly, namely that to Caroline county. There was no mail to Trappe until the year 1813, and none to Oxford, except the ante-revolutionary mail already noted, until the year 1849. The following table comprises the names of all the Post Offices of the county and the dates of their establishment, arranged in chronological order, compiled from the lists of the Post Masters annexed, and before referred to in this contribution:

POST OFFICES OF TALBOT COUNTY.

1. Easton,	Established 1790
2. St. Michaels,	" 1802
3. Trappe,	" 1813
4 Wye Mills,	" 1814
5. Royal Oak,	" 1837
6 Williamsburg,	" 1840
7. Oxford,	" 1849
8 Bay Hundred,	" 1850
9. Chapel,	" 1856
10. Broad Creek,	" 1862
11 Taverner's Woods,	" 1866
12. Wittman's,	" 1869
13 Cordova,	" 1869
14 Skipton,	" 1870
15 Dundee,	" 1871
16 Woodland,	" 1871
17. Longwoods,	" 1872
18 Hambleton,	" 1876
19. McDaniels,	" 1878
20 Bozman,	" 1878
21 Tunis Mills,	" 1879
22 Matthews,	" 1880
23 Melson,	" 1881
24 Hughlett,	" 1882

POST MASTERS IN TALBOT COUNTY.

EASTON.

John Erskine,	Appointed. Feb. 16 1790
James Cowan,	July 31, 1792
Thomas P. Smith,	June 27, 1801
Alexander Graham,	Oct. 30, 1825
John D. Green,	May 20, 1829
Edward Mullikin,	Aug 7, 1830
Lambert W. Spencer,	Aug. 31, 1835
Henry Thomas,	Nov. 11, 1836
Wm. Hussey,	Aug. 12, 1841
Eliza Hussey,	April 13, 1842
Henry Thomas,	Sept. 10, 1845
Geo. C. Graham,	July 20, 1849
Wm. T. Rowlenson,	May 16, 1853
Charles Robinson,	Jan. 11, 1858
William H. Councell,	March 4 1861
William T. Hardesty,	May 3, 1861
William H. Councell,	April 20 1865
Henry Shreve,	Dec. 20, 1881

SAINT MICHAELS.

James Dobson,*	April 1 1802
Richard Harrington,	March 7, 1811
William Roberts,	Feb. 1, 1816
James Pursley,	April 1, 1817
James Dodson,	March 13, 1825
Thomas Auld,	Sept. 7, 1832
Henry Sengstack,	Oct. 31, 1839
Thomas Bruff,	July 1, 1841
John B. Jefferson,	Dec. 23, 1841
Leonidas Dodson,	Oct. 19, 1844
Arthur J. Loveday,	Sept. 12. 1845
John K. Skinner,	Oct. 28, 1846
Joseph Spencer,	June 2, 1852
Will. W. Valliant,	June 31, 1852
Socrates M. Ridgaway,	Dec. 9, 1852
Henry P. Montague,	July 29, 1853
John W. Dean,	July 5, 1854
Henry F. Byrne,	July 24, 1855
Thomas W. Bruce,	Dec. 29, 1856
Jno. K. Skinner,	Feb 5, 1858
Jno. A. Bruff,	May 17, 1861
Henry J. Dodson,	Nov. 15, 1862
Robt. A. Dodson,	Nov. 16 1878

TRAPPE.

Wm. Dickinson,	July 1, 1813
Peter S. Dickinson,	Oct. 1, 1815
Thomas J. Mackey,	April 20, 1824
William B. Willis,	July 20, 1829
Thomas Mullikin,	Jan. 8, 1830
Peter B. Mullikin,	Nov. 4, 1834
David Robinson,	Oct. 13, 1836
Hugh M. Berridge,	Jan. 8, 1838
Jas. F. Chaplain, (declined)	Dec. 26, 1838
Samuel T. Kemp,	Oct. 26, 1838
Elw. P. Mullikin, (declined)	Feb. 4 1842
Benjamin Holmes,	March 15, 1842
John B. Leckie,	Nov. 4, 1844
Isaac F. Colgan,	Jan. 18, 1845
Josiah Higgins,	July 2 1845
James F. Chaplain,	March 16, 1848
Henry P. Montague,	Aug. 1. 1849
Philemon Mullikin,	Sept. 19, 1851
Jeremiah Mullikin,	Sept. 25, 1854
Geo. W. Mullikin,	May 28, 1855
Charles E. Adams,	Sept. 23, 1861
John F. Kemp,	Sept. 16, 1868
Robert T. Mullikin,	Sept. 21, 1869

WYE MILLS.

Samuel Hopkins,	July 1. 1814
Robert H George,	March 23, 1823
Discontinued March 28 1828.	
Re Established April 5, 1828.	
John Anthony,	April 5, 1828
Thomas Hopkins	Jan 13, 1829
Robert H. Jump,	Dec. 17, 1840
Joseph W. George,	Feb. 9. 1841
Thomas Hopkins,	July 17. 1843
Wm. H. Richardson,	July 19, 1845
Louis W. Neal,	Nov 30, 1853
Changed into Queen Anne's county.	
John R Hopkins,	Jan. 23, 1866
Restored to Talbot county.	
Charles W. Kelly,	March 11, 1874
Clinton Denny,	July 12, 1880
P. C. Golt,	Sept. 16, 1881

ROYAL OAK.

Charles Benson,	April 1. 1837
Richard Benson,	April 2, 1844
Aaron Dyott,	March 26, 1844
John D. Shaeffer,	April 1, 1847
Aaron Dyott,	June 3, 1847
Discontinued June 15. 1847.	
Re-Established Aug. 19, 1847.	
Aaron Dyott,	Aug. 19, 1847
Thomas C. Nichols,	Oct. 16, 1849
Jonathan S. Willis,	Jan 15, 1852
Richard C. Lane,	Jan. 24, 1852
Edward T. Benson,	June 29, 1861
Richard C Lane,	Oct. 17, 1866
Mrs. Martha A. Lane,	March 11. 1868
Edward T. Benson,	Aug. 13, 1869

WILLIAMSBURGH AT THE OLD CHAPEL.

Henry D. Harwood,	July 13, 1840
Discontinued Dec. 17, 1840.	

OXFORD.

Thomas Watts,	Jan. 27, 1849
William H. Valliant,	Jan. 29, 1852
James Stewart,	July 16, 1861
John O. Gallup,	Nov. 7, 1866
Lewis W. Swift,	May 14, 1867
Edward S. Harrison,	Oct. 10, 1868
James Stewart,	Nov. 22 1869
John J. Freeilley,	April 1. 1874
James Stewart,	May 27, 1874
Mary W. Stewart,	March 9, 1877

BAY HUNDRED.

Samuel S. Ridgaway,	May 11, 1850
Ezekiel Jackson,	June 28. 1852
Augustus Wittman,	Aug. 5, 1852
Name changed to Sherwood ville and Robert T Larrimore appointed P. M.,	Sept. 9, 1863
Name of Bay Hundred restored and Robert T. Larrimore reappointed P.M.,	Sept. 15, 1863
Charles Smith,	Dec. 5. 1865
Thomas J. Sherwood,	June 5. 1867
William Rowlenson,	July 31. 1867
Mrs. Emily F. Wittman,	Feb 24, 1869
William Rowlenson,	July 15, 1869
Nichols Valliant,	July 1, 1873
Thomas E Cryer,	May 10, 1877
Name changed to *Sherwood* and Wm. T. Rowlenson appointed	May 5, 1880

CHAPEL.

Charles H. Rose,	Jan. 7, 1858
Discontinued Oct. 4 1860.	

BROAD CREEK NECK.

Henry C. Newitt.	March 7, 1862
Name changed to *Newitt* and H. C. Newitt reappointed	May 25, 1880

TAVERNER'S WOODS.

Wm. H. Collier,	Sept. 19, 1866
Discontinued May 13. 1872	

WITTMAN.

Mrs. Emily F. Wittman,	July 15. 1869
William H. Seth,	April 27, 1875
Joseph G. Wrightson,	Aug 21, 1876
Wm. T. Wrightson,	Dec. 27, 1882

CORDOVA.

Alex. W P. Robinson,	Nov. 22 1869
Alex Smith.	May 13, 1872
Elijah W. West,	June 19. 1876
Charles W. Arringdale,	Jan. 24. 1877
Albert W. Knapp,	May 12 1879
Robert R. Shull,	Dec. 1, 1879
Thomas J. Sisk,	Oct. 27, 1882

SKIPTON.

John A. Catrup,	Jan. 19, 1870

DUNDEE.

John B. Todd,	Nov. 10, 1871
Discontinued March 27, 1874.	

WOODLAND.

James P. Reese,	Jan. 5, 1871
Discontinued July 27, 1877.	
Re-Established Aug. 15, 1877.	
J Frank Brown,	Aug. 15, 1877
Alexander Lednum,	Jan. 23, 1882

LONGWOODS.

Owen A. Boon,	July 26, 1872
Thomas J. Rowens,	Feb. 27, 1874

HAMBLETON.

Mrs. Magdalena Meuck,	May 5, 1873
Geo. L. Eaton,	Sept. 30, 1873
Edmund W. Norris,	Feb. 6, 1874

MCDANIELTOWN.

James H. Caulk,	Nov. 6, 1876

BOZMAN.

Wm. S. Harrison,	June 5, 1878
Discontinued Dec. 1, 1879.	
Re Established Aug. 21, 1882.	
Reuben McQuay,	Aug. 21, 1882

TUNIS' MILLS.

Wm. W. Tunis,	Jan. 31, 1879

MATTHEWS.

John Jump,	April 9, 1880

MELSON.

Wm. T. Marvell,	Jan. 20, 1881

HUGHLETT.

Wm. B. Ewing,	March 24, 1882
Mrs. Charlotte Ewing,	May 1, 1882
Discontinued Nov. 20, 1882.	

* This may be a clerical error for Dodson.

* Bacon's Laws.

† The name borne by Oxford at that date, in honor of King William of Orange.

‡ Scharf's History of Maryland, vol. I, p. 261, and Bancroft's History of United States, vol. III, p 34.

§ Scharf's History, vol. I, p. 362.

‖ Bacon's Laws, 1712, chap. II.

¶ Bancroft, vol. VIII, p. 57.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

For the Star.

A Trip to the West Indies.

INTERESTING LEAVES FROM THE LOG OF MR. W. L. HUBBARD.

TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1882.—In making my entry to-day is one that has opened up a page in my history of wonder and astonishment. Early in the morning Capt. Holmes informed us we were in sight of Grand Turk, West Indies, and the first land we had seen since leaving Sandy Hook, N. Y., and for the last six days and nights. Although far in the distance and a very small object, it seemed to put new life in the passengers, and it was where myself and brother was to leave the ship. Our baggage was at once packed with the hope we would soon stand upon the land and rest from the rolling of the ship, to which we had been subjected for the last 144 hours. At 9:30 A. M., the ship dropped anchor opposite the town of Grand Turk and fired a gun as a signal of the arrival of the ship. As soon as this was done the natives started from the shore to the ship in small boats (a distance of about three-eighths of a mile), some to transfer freight to the shore, others for passengers, while many brought out curiosities of the Island to sell, such as shells, shell work, sea feathers, conchs, pearls, baskets and jewelry, handsomely made. We reached shore about 10 A. M., in company with Mr. Tuthill and others, and were welcomed by several white gentlemen. Took a stroll from one end of the town to the other, visiting stores and other places that attracted our attention. At 3 o'clock our friends left us for the ship and we set out to look for comfortable quarters to stop at until the return of the ship. We were directed to the home of a wealthy widow who said she could board us at $1.50 per day, and was at once shown our room, which we found well furnished and pleasantly located. The house is a stone structure built in modern style, very elaborate, at a cost of some $20,000. A large collection of flowers attracts your attention as you enter the yard. The inhabitants of Grand Turk are mostly black, very few white, still the latter control almost the entire business of the island, and they did all in their power to make us feel at home. The chief industry is the salt business, and it is wonderful how nature has found and given to these people the great salt ponds which are inexhaustible. The material from which the salt is made is sea water, and is let in through canals into the ponds from the ocean, and in from three to four weeks the salt is made by the water evaporating caused by the intense heat of the sun. Most of these islands are surrounded by a reef of sand back of which is level land, and about on a level with the ocean. The salt ponds are formed by stone walls from 1 foot to 2 feet high. After the salt is about 2 to 3 inches deep it is taken out and dropped in immense piles in the salt yards for shipping; it is then put in half-bushel sacks, and a man places six of these sacks (240 pounds) on his head and walks out waist deep in the water, where he deposits them into small boats or lighters, from which it is shipped. The town reminds me of those we read about, in every respect in keeping with olden times. The streets are from 8 to 12 feet wide with a stone wall, 4 to 6 feet high, on each side, and very seldom on a straight line even for a short distance. Population of this town about 3,500, and remarkably quiet. The people are intelligent, and genteel in their manners. A few tropical fruits grow on the island.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, 1882.—This is a beautiful day; weather very warm; thermometer 92°, and mosquitoes in great numbers. The day has been spent rather quiet; have made the acquaintance of the prominent merchants: J. N. R.; C. R. H.; F. & B.; D. & Co.; F. & M.; and Mr. H., editor of the *Royal Standard*; Mr. Sawyer, American Consul, and Mr. Llewellyn, the British Consul.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14, 1882.—The day has been spent very pleasantly. Had several morning showers, which were quite refreshing. Visited the jail and custom house. Our amusement for the day has been picking up shells on the ocean shore.

FRIDAY, Dec 15, 1882.—After a very pleasant night's rest we were called at 5:30 A. M., by a friend to go in bathing. Walked about 100 yards to the ocean shore; remained in the water ten minutes and found it the most pleasant bathing I ever indulged in. The water is warm and clear as crystal, white sandy bottom, and no danger, such as we are subjected to from the undercurrent at most of our watering places. Some few sharks would come in near the shore, but they seemed to be harmless. Breakfast at 8 o'clock on corn beef, toast, butter, eggs, hominy, tea, fried plantains and bananas. Feel splendid, the only trouble is being absent from my loved ones at home. The object of our trip being to explore different islands, we have to-day made the necessary arrangements to start on the trip to-morrow. Our friend, J. N. R., kindly offered us a boat in which to make the voyage, and also furnished us with bedding and satchels, while we bought our provisions which consist of canned corn beef, pork, cheese, loaf bread, crackers, hominy, rice, potatoes, coffee and sugar, with a small supply of "Fox's Remedy" as a preventitive against sea sickness, we also employed two competent pilots and are all ready for an early start.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 1882.—At 5 A. M., took my morning bath in old Ocean and found it delightful, it being before sunrise, as later in the day the intense heat of the sun makes it too hot for comfort. After breakfast we at once set out to get together our outfit for the expected trip. By this time our pilots had the boat at the pier ready to take on board our luggage, &c. At this point the trip did not present any charms but rather the opposite. Our boat was a small life boat, about 21 feet long, no deck, and 5 tons burthen. The wind is blowing strong and the waves rolling high. While several men held our little ship from the pier to prevent it being dashed to pieces, we consulted with our friend, J. N. R., about the safety of the trip, he assuring us he had made the trip in the same boat, our pilots were perfectly competent and we need have no fear; with this assurance we leaped on board and bid adieu to friends on shore, and under double-reef sail started to visit another island, a distance of 35 miles at sea. Our little ship rode the high waves gracefully and few soon left us and we felt buoyant—"like brave seamen, content." Later in the day the wind calmed down, and we found we would be obliged to make another island, where we arrived about 3 P. M. The afternoon was spent in visiting a cave under the mountain. We entered it by a rope, some 30 feet down, and with lighted candles and lamps we went from one chamber to another, and after awhile returned to the settlement of the island, which is one house and a family. Still the natives have prepared a small cabin, 9 feet square, for us, that was once the cooking galley, of a brig. Our provisions were brought in, had supper and a chat with our pilots about the trip. We retired shortly after, my bed the soft side of a plank.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

It is related that the president of a bank in the Gunnison county had occasion to visit Denver, and on his return met the porter of the bank at the depot, and asked:

"Well, James, has the cashier absconded?"

"No, sir."

"Burglars broke in?"

"No, sir."

"Book-keeper been charged with embezzlement?"

"No, sir."

"Been a run on the bank?"

"No, sir."

"Then everything is all right, eh?"

"Yes, sir, except a rumor around town that you had robbed the bank of $50,000 and sailed for Europe."

Medical.

STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

501 N. Fremont St., Baltimore

During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.

G. TUCKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.

SPECIAL

To the Readers of "THE STAR."

The undersigned, who has been identified with the Hardware and Implement business since its first institution on this Peninsula, begs to announce to the community the fact that he has leased and removed into the large store room lately occupied by Avery & Co. in the same business, and second door south of the room he has just vacated.

In announcing change of location I take occasion to state that my stock is in the very best condition and is very full and complete. The Farmer, Housekeeper, Blacksmith, Wheelwright, Carpenter, Builder, Carriage Maker, in fact all trades and occupations can be promptly supplied and on the most liberal conditions.

I solicit a continuance of public patronage and will spare no pains to make the same mutually agreeable and profitable.

Very Respectfully,

THOS. C. NICOLS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

I have just returned from the City with a full line of

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

FOR

MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS & CHILDREN!

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

Large Size Pants

Always on hand.

I have just added to my stock a full line of

HATS, TRUNKS. VALISES & SATCHELS

Which will be sold at the Lowest Prices.

MOSES HERZ,

WASHINGTON STREET