THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 18, 1868.

Communications, unless accompanied with the name of the writer, will receive no attention from the Editor.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

The Democratic Nominees.

We place at the head of our columns today, the nominees of the National Democratic Convention. The press from all parts of the country, show that the selections have given great satisfaction to the party at large. Since the year 1850, when Mr. Seymour was first a candidate for Governor of New York, he has been a prominent Democratic leader. For his present views upon the political questions of the day, we refer to an extract from a late speech of his, on the first page of today's paper. As a private citizen, Mr. Seymour has the confidence of all classes of the community in which he is known, and even the Republican press speaks well of his attainments. His individual character is such, then, as is one of the chief requisites for the Presidency. As a statesman, Mr. Seymour is thoroughly versed in the political affairs of the country. On all the leading issues against the Radical destructives, he has ever taken an advanced position. His nomination is one of which the Democratic hosts of the States may well be proud. With prudent energy the election of Mr. Seymour and the popular Missourian, General Blair, seems to be almost admitted by the Radicals themselves. But every device the ingenuity of intelligent and unscrupulous partisans can frame will be leveled against them. The first card—characteristic of Republicanism—has already been played, and is an underhanded insinuation that there is insanity in Mr. Seymour's blood, founded upon the temporary mental aberration of a brother-in-law. The confidence which is felt in the success of the Democratic nominess, and especially in our own State, should give us no cause for laxity in the face of a foe who will resort to such means. Every foe to Radical usurpations should feel that upon him individually rests the responsibility for the recovery of our lost Constitutional rights.

We append the following history of the candidates, as found in the Balt. *Gazette:*

The Democratic Candidates.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, was born Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, in the year 1811, and is consequently about fifty-seven years of age.—The family to which Mr. Seymour belongs is descended from Richard Seymour, who was one of the original settlers of Hartford, Conn. Major Moses Seymour, the fourth lineal descendant, served in the Revolutionary War, and subsequently represented Litchfield in the Legislature of Connecticut for 17 years. Of his five sons, Henry Seymour, father of Horatio, was born in 1780. He removed to Utica, in this State, served in the State Legislature with signal ability, and was for many years Canal Commissioner, occupying a prominent position in the politics and legislation of the State. One of his brothers was a distinguished member of the United States Senate from Vermont for twelve years. Hon. Origen S. Seymour, for some time Representative in Congress from the Litchfield District of Connecticut, was the son of another brother named Ozias.—The maternal grandfather of Mr. Seymour, Colonel Foreman, served through the Revolutionary War in the New Jersey line.

Mr. Seymour received a liberal and thorough education in the best institutions of the State. His instincts and preferences led him to the study of the law, which he pursued with great vigor and industry. He was admitted to the bar when little more than twenty years of age, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in the city of Utica. The death of his father, however, soon afterwards devolved upon him so great responsibilities in connection with the settlement of the family estate, as to require the most of his time and attention, obliging him, much against his wish, to relinquish the practice of his profession. Up to this time Mr. Seymour had acted no prominent part in political life although from his youth, as were his ancestors before him, he had always been strongly attached, through sympathy and taste, to the Democratic party. In the fall of 1841, when not thirty years of age, Mr. Seymour consented to the use of his name as a Democratic candidate for member of Assembly. Although the Whigs were at that time largely in the ascendancy in Utica, Mr. Seymour was triumphantly elected by a large majority

In the spring of 1842 Mr. Seymour was elected Mayor of the city of Utica, despite the continued hostility and opposition of the Whigs. In the fall of 1843 he was again ele[illegible] member of the lower [illegible] of the [illegible] was having resumed the practice of law in the city of Utica. By the action of the Legislature of 1850, providing for the enlargement and improvement of the Erie Canal, and appropriating the revenue of the State in contravention to the provisions of the constitution, Mr. Seymour again assumed a leading position in State politics, and most earnestly resisted this effort to override the provisions of a constitution so recently adopted. On account of his strenuous opposition to that measure he was that year (1850), for the first time, placed in nomination for Governor of this State, in opposition to Washington Hunt. The result of the election was: For Seymour, 214,352 votes; for Hunt, 214, 614.—Mr. Seymour having been defeated by 262 votes.

In 1852 Mr. Seymour was again placed in nomination by the Democratic party, in opposition to Washington Hunt (Whig) and Minthrone Tompkins (Free Soil), with the following result:

Seymour	264,121	Tompkins	19,299
Hunt	233,739		

Mr. Seymour was triumphantly elected over two competitors as the chief executive officer of the State. His administration of State affairs, as generally conceded, was rendered with ability, tact, and good judgment. While occupying the gubernatorial chair in 1852, he vetoed the notorious Maine law, and the correctness of his views as to the power of the Legislature to pass sumptuary laws was subsequently fully established by a formal decision of the Court of Appeals.

In 1854 Mr. Seymour was nominated by the Democracy for re-election, with Myron H. Clark (Republican) Daniel Ullman (American), and Greene C. Bronson (Hard Shell Democrat) as opponents. The following was the result of the election:

Seymour	156,435	Ullman	122,282
Clark	156,804	Bronson	38,850

Although this election resulted in Mr. Seymour's defeat, it demonstrated very satisfactorily his unwaning popularity with the people, and his certainty of success with the party united and working for one candidate. At the conclusion of this contest Mr. Seymour again resumed the work of his profession at Utica. In everything appertaining to the success of the Democracy he took an active and sympathetic interest. He attended National and State Conventions with great regularity, and was always accorded a leading position in the councils of the same. At the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, in 1860, he was proposed by the Southern delegates as a compromise candidate between Douglass and Breckinridge, but owing to the opposition of the New York delegation his name was withdrawn.

In 1862 Mr. Seymour was for the fourth time placed in nomination for Governor of this State by the Democrats, against General Wadsworth, the Republican nominee. The result of the election was a follows:

Seymour	306,649
Wadsworth	295,897

Mr Seymour was thus for the second time elected Governor of this State by the handsome majority of 10,752. After an able administration of two years he was, in 1864, nominated for re-election, this time against Reuben E. Fenton, by whom he was defeated.

At the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago in 1864 Mr. Seymour was with great unanimity chosen its President. Since that time Mr. Seymour has delivered many powerful Democratic speeches in various parts of the country, entering each successive campaign in his State with his accustomed vigor, fearlessness and efficiency.

At his home in Utica, as well as throughout the State, he is esteemed and respected with that fervor that springs only from true friendship.

Francis Preston Blair, Jr.

The nominee for the office of Vice-President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention was born in the town of Lexington, Kentucky, February 19, 1821, and is now in his forty-eighth year. In his twentieth year he graduated at Princeton College, and removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and there began the study of law, in which profession he made rapid progress. In 1845, being then in his twenty-fifth year, he made a journey to the Rocky Mountains with a party of trappers for the improvement of his health which had failed somewhat owing to close pursuit of his studies; and on the breaking out of the Mexican war Blair joined the force under Kearney and the gallant Doniphan in New Mexico, and served as a private soldier until 1847, when he returned to St. Louis and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1848, like his father, Francis P. Blair, Sr., he gave his support to the Free Soil party, and in a speech delivered at the court house in St. Louis, contended against the extension of slavery into the Territories of the nation. In 1852 he was elected from St. Louis county, Missouri, to the Legislature as an avowed Free Soiler, and he was re-elected in 1854, though Thos. H. Benton, the Congressional candidate of the Free Soilers was beaten.

In 1856 Mr. Blair was returned to Congress from the St. Louis district, over Mr. Kennett, who had defeated Colonel Benton two years before. In 1857 he delivered an elaborate speech in the House of Representatives in favor of colonizing the black population of the United States in Central America. Mr. Blair was also an editor and writer on the Missouri Democrat at one time. The father of General Blair was a firm and fast friend of Andrew Jackson; the General when a child was wont to play on the knees of Andrew Jackson in the White House. His father was at that time editor of the Globe, in Washington. In 1860 Mr. Blair contested the seat in Congress of Mr. Barrett, from the St. Louis district, and soon after was returned to the House, after which he resigned his seat. In 1860 General Blair made a speech in Brooklyn in favor of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, and also delivered a speech at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York, in June, 1861, in favor of strong war measures, hinting that Gen. Scott was rather a slow campaigner. Mr. Blair was very assiduous in raising volunteers in St. Louis, and was the first volunteer of the State of Missouri. He raised the first regiment of Missouri volunteers, [illegible] he did not [illegible] ment. A difficulty arose between Col. Blair and Gen. Fremont, and Col. Blair was unjustly placed under arrest by that officer, who was commander of that department. This arbitrary measure of Gen. Fremont's aroused great excitement in St. Louis, where Gen. Blair was universally known and respected, the journals of that city taking part in the quarrel at that time. President Lincoln ordered Colonel Blair to be released from arrest in September, 1861, thereby causing a great feeling of relief to the numerous friends of Colonel Blair in St. Louis. He was again arrested by General Fremont, but finally released after considerable trouble and newspaper discussion by both parties Col. Blair rapidly rose as a soldier and became one of the most skillful Generals in the Western armies. On the 22nd of May, 1862, General Blair commanded a division in Sherman's attack on Vicksburg. He bade farewell to his troops July 24, 1865. He was nominated Internal Revenue Collector of Missouri in March, 1866. His nomination was rejected by the Senate. His popularity in the West is very great.

☞ The U. S. Senate on Wednesday last confirmed the nomination of Mr. Evarts to be Attorney General of the United States, by a vote of 20 yeas to 7 nays.

☞ The Baltimore papers of Thursday are filled with accounts of the complimentary banquet given to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, at the Eutaw House, on Wednesday. About 250 persons were present. Speeches were made by J. W, Garrett, who presided, ex-Gov. Bradford, Gov. Swann, Senators Hendrix and Nye, Collector Webster of Maryland, and by Mr. Thornton, the British Minister.

Senator Whyte.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

Mr. Vickers presented the credentials of William Pinkney Whyte, appointed from the State of Maryland to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, expiring March 4, 1869.

The credentials were read, and Mr Whyte then came forward and was sworn in.

Mr. Pendleton's Cordial Endorsement of Gov. Seymour.

NEW YORK, July 9.

The following private letter from Mr. Pendleton was addressed to Washington McLean, of the Ohio delegation, before that delegation left Ohio, and was handed to John A. Green, Jr., on their arrival in New York:

Cincinnati, June 25.—My Dear Sir: You left my office this morning before I was aware of it. I seek you at home, but you are not there. I must say what I want by note. As soon as you get to New York see Governor Seymour. You know well what was my feeling before and after I heard from him last fall. He is to-day the foremost man in our party in the United States. His ability, cultivation, and experience put him at the head of our statesmen. He commands my entire confidence. I would rather trust him than myself with the delicate duties of the next four years. You know I am sincere. Make him feel this, and that he can rely on me and my friends. I have a natural pride, an honest pride, I believe, in the good will of my countrymen; but you, better than any one else, know that it is neither egotistical nor overruling, and that I am really anxious to give up the nomination to anybody who can get one single vote more than myself. Express all this frankly to the Governor, but delicately, and let him understand my views of men and measures as I have frequently given them to you. Good-bye. God bless you.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

To Washington McLean, Esq.

The Democratic Presidential Nominees.

[From the Cincinnati Inquiter, Mr. Pendleton's Organ.]

The Democratic ticket is one of which not only the party but the country may well be proud. It has been long since there was so strong a combination of intellectual vigor, force of character and statesmanlike experience presented to the suffrages of the American people. The name of Horatio Seymour is a tower of strength, and challenges not only the warm admiration of his political friends, but the respect, if not esteem, of his opponents. If there is a man who is eminently qualified for the presidential office, who would fill it with dignity, with consummate tact, who would honor the place, it is Horatio Seymour. There is no qualification in which he is deficient. He is a scholar, a polished writer, a splendid orator, a profound thinker, who has made the science of government his lifelong study; and in addition, he has every personal grace and accomplishment that are properly associated with so exalted an office. He has a national fame and reputation as extensive as that of any man in the Union. More than all, he is devotedly attached to the constitution as it was made by the fathers, and would administer it strictly upon the principles of Jefferson and Madison. Not the least flaw or defect can be found with his general political record. No man has fought more gallantly the battles of the democracy and the Union. He has wielded an intellectual weapon in their behalf as keen as a Damascus blade.

The selection of Mr. Seymour is peculiarly fortunate at this time, for the practice has latterly been to select mediocrity and inexperience for the presidential honors, rather than consummate talent and ripe experience. The election of Mr. Seymour would redeem us from the reproach that has been cast upon us, that it is impossible to place a first-class statesman in the presidential office. The delegates from Ohio and the West faithfully discharged their duty when, Mr. Pendleton being no longer in the field, they gave their votes to the distinguished statesman of the Empire State. It is true there has been a divergence of views to some extent in the sentiments of Mr. Seymour and Mr. Pendleton upon the greenback question, but the adoption of a platform which is a substantial affirmation of Mr. Pendleton's creed, and the acceptance by Mr. Seymour of a nomination upon it, will remove all difficulty, and be generally acceptable to the entire democracy of the country.—Mr. Seymour being a man of high personal honor, may be safely trusted to carry out and give administrative enforcement to all the doctrines of the platform upon which he is running, and in behalf of which the suffrages of the people are solicited. On the negro issue, and on all the points involved in the so-called congressional reconstruction, Mr. Seymour occupies the most advanced democratic ground, as is well known to every one who has read his many magnificent addresses denunciatory of the whole radical congressional scheme. Mr. Seymour's sentiments on this question render him particularly acceptable to the democracy of the great West.

General Frank P. Blair, the nominee for Vice-President, is another selection which possesses eminent fitness at this time.

APPOINTMENT OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Governor Swann on Monday appointed William Pinkney Whyte, Esq., of Baltimore city, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Revedy Johnson, appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Great Britain Mr. Whyte is tolerably well known in the politics of the State as a consistent democrat, and some years ago was in the House of Delegates, and was elected for two years comptroller of the State treasury in 18 8. He was the democratic candidate for Congress against J. Morrison Harris, of the American party, and was defeated by him.—Mr. Whyte received a number of votes last winter in the General Assembly for United States Senator. It has been stated that he would probably be a candidate for Congress this fall to succeed Mr. Phelps, of this district, but it is presumed that Mr. Whyte will now be out of the contest. His senatorial term will expire on the 4th of March next.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Radical press seems to be sorely perplexed to find some reasonable grounds on which to oppose the Democratic candidates. These journals are certainly not all edited by fools, and yet the most of them are daily publishing vapid nonsense that an ordinarily intelligent man would be ashamed to speak from the hustings Their utterances are indeed full of sound and fury, but signify absolutely nothing. The New York *Tribune*, for instance, winds up a phillipic against Mr. Seymour in this wise: "If this man can be chosen "President over Ulyses S. Grant, then "the patriot blood poured out like water "at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge "and in the advance to Richmond, was "shed in vain." Now, if there is in stuff like this a glimmer of common sense, we wholly fail to see it. Nevertheless it is in rhodomantade of precisely this character that the Radical press is now mainly indulging. We should like to know what on earth the "patriot blood" that was "poured out like water" four or five years ago has to do with the gross and palpable violations of the Constitution by Congress after the war ended. The "patriot blood" was avowedly poured out for the preservation of the Union and Constitution as they were before the war. Surely there can be no man insane enough to believe that the natural and legitimate results of the battle of Gettysburg and the surrender of Appomatox Court House are the establishment of a military despotism over the South—the inauguration of a Northern officer of the Freedmen's Bureau as Governor of South Carolina—the election of a President of an Iowa agricultural college to represent Florida in the United States Senate—the selection of a Massachusetts negro, who is also a convict, to sit in the State Senate of Georgia as Senator for Savannah, or the manufacture of State Legislatures composed of strangers and ignorant negroes who scarcely pay any taxes and who are empowered to levy taxes to the amount of many millions of dollars.—With these and scores of other manifest usurpations and outrages perpetrated by the Radical party the blood shed in the late war had no more necessary connection than the blood which was spilled at Waterloo. If the *Tribune* has any plausible theory to the contrary it had better state it, for it may rest assured that the intelligence of the people is sufficiently high to be more disgusted than allured by the kind of trash we have quoted.

Other Radicals again affect to be greatly horrified at Mr. Blair's letter. Senator Morton held it up to the Senate as a sort of proclamation of war. The Radical press shouts in chorous that the success of the Democratic party would bring about a revolution. Well! suppose it would?—Against whom and against what would that revolution be directed? Against a faction which acting confessedly outside the Constitution, is acting without any warrant of law, has done violence to every vital principle on which the Constitution and the political institutions of this country are founded—against measures which are arbitrary and unjust, illegal and despotic, and therefore from their nature null and void. The Democratic party proposes to take its stand upon the Constitution, and to insist that that great charter, as it was interpreted for more than seventy years, shall continue to be the law of the land except in so far as it has been modified by the accepted issues of the war in regard to slavery. It is met at the threshold of the canvass with the preposterous outcry that it is about to precipitate the country into a revolution by disputing the will of Congress. What is Congress outside of the Constitution, which creates and limits its powers, that it can command this nation to assent to its vagaries? When did Congress become so supremely our master that its adherents now dare to say that the Democratic party, if supported by a crushing majority of the American people, shall not venture to ask a rigid account of its stewardship? If the repudiation of the lawless and tyrannous acts of Congress be revolution, it is such revolution as American citizens have been taught to instigate ever since 1776, and is such as the Democratic party has ever encouraged. Nay! it is a revolution which has been too long delayed already. Too long have the people permitted a faction, led by creatures like Butler, to trample their rights, their liberties and their laws in the dust. Too long have they borne with measures which have lifted the ignorant blacks over the white race, and placed our sister States under negro rule. The revolution proposed by the Democratic party is the restoration of the Constitution and the laws, and it cannot come too soon for us. The party designs to appeal to the people to say whether they prefer that Congress shall exercise supreme and unlimited power, or whether they will themselves re-establish the Government of their fathers. If in response to that appeal a majority of the people shall fairly decide for the supremacy of Congress, there will be no revolution. If the Democratic candidates are borne into office by the popular voice, they will assuredly revolutionise and demolish the infamous measures which Congress adopted solely to secure the Radical party in power and which have no validity in law. And when the Democratic party does undertake to do the work, there will be no man to make it afraid.—*Balt. Gazette.*

A SAW BAYONET has been invented by Capt. F. W. Alexander, late captain of Baltimore Light Artillery, which has been examined by a board of officers of Fort McHenry, who recommend that a trial be made of it by actual service in the field. The invention has been on motion of Mr. Phelps, of this city, referred in the House of Representatives to the committee or ordinance with reference to its use by infantry of the United States army. It is claimed to have all the advantages and economy of the ordinary bayonet, with the pecular feature of being so constructed as to saw, supply a tool to each soldier with which he can cut poles for his shelter tent, clave away brushwood, &c. It can also be used as a hatchet The present instrument is a ticklish looking thing enough—so much so that it is very rare that combatants come to the scratch with it.—But it is enough to make the flesh creep to look at the new invention. Have we not had enough of these implements of destruction? "Let us have peace."—*Sun.*

THOSE WHO SUFFER from coughs, colds, brochitis, croup, influenza, or whooping-cough, will find sure relief in DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which has now been in use for nearly half a century, and still maintains its long established reputation as the great remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest.

DIED.

FARSON.—In Chestertown, on the 13th inst., FANNIE, aged 5 months and 17 days, only child of Samuel V. and Isabella V. Farson.

Why should our tears in sorrow flow,
When God recalls his own;
And bids them leave a world of woe,
For an immortal crown?

WHITE GOODS.

Plain, Plaid and Striped Swisses & Cambrics:
White Organdies, Nainsook and Victoria Lawns,
Tarlatanes, Lenos,

and a full and varied Line of White Goods generally; all purchased from the Importers direct, and for sale upon the best terms, by

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, July 18, 1868.

MAY BE FOUND AT **MISS EARLE'S,**

Beautiful Goods for the season,

SUCH AS

Colored Lawns,	Peque for Suits,
Organdies, Stripes and Plaids;	Marseilles Fringe,
Silk Parasols,	Silk Sun Umbrellas,
Black Mitts,	Buttons and Braids,
Plaid Nainsook,	Colored Ribbons, to Trim Suits;
Striped do.	Swiss Edge, and Insertions;
Cambric Edge, and Insertions;	Dress Goods for suits,
Valeciennes Edge and Insertions,	Children and Ladies Hose,
Drab Linen Fans,	Brown Linen Fans.

Chestertown, July 18, 1868—3t.

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING of the M. E. Church South, will be held, (Providence permitting), in BLACK'S WOODS, near Sudlersville, Queen Anne's County, to commence August 21st, 1868.

S. S. ROSZELL, P. E.
J. HERVEY DuLANEY, P. C.

July 18, 1868—2t.

PREACHING.

REV. DAVID THOMAS, of the M. E. Church, South will, (Providence permitting),

PREACH IN THE COURT HOUSE in Chestertown, on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the same day at URIEVILLE, at 3 o'clock, P. M. July 18—2t

FESTIVAL.

THE Ladies of St. Paul's Parish, Kent Co. Md., beg leave to announce that they will hold a Festival in aid of "The Glebe Fund," of the Parish,

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, 6th and 7th of August next,

at the usual place on the outside of the Church Grounds. It will begin each day at 3 o'clock, and continue till 9 P. M., if fair, if not on the first days (Sunday excepted.)

Refreshments, fruits, &c., will be offered for sale at moderate prices.

SUPPER each day, at 6 o'clock, with the usual delicacies of the season.

The public are most respectfully invited to attend and promote so laudable an object.

Donations may be left with the Committee.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,
Near Rees' Corner.

July 18.

3,000 Chestnut Rails

ON the Wharf at Chestertown. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

W. N. E. WICKES.

July 4, 1868—3t*

HARVEST GOODS!
HARVEST GOODS!!

A LARGE assortment of Goods received this week and for sale low—at the cheap Stove, Tin and Hardware Store of

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

June 27, 1868.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—2.05@2.50.
Red—2.00@2.50.
CORN.—White—1.16@1.18. Yellow 1.15@1.18.
OATS—81@90 cents.

BOWER'S

COMPLETE MANURE,

MANUFACTURED BY HENRY BOWER,

PHILADELPHIA,

MADE FROM

Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

Warranted Free from Adulteration.

This Manure contains all the elements to produce large crops of all kinds, and is highly recommended by all who have used it, also by distinguished Chemists who have, by analysis, tested its qualities.

Packed in Bags of 200 lbs. Each.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
39 South Water and 40 South Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.

For Sale by WM. REYNOLDS,
79 South Street,

July 18. BALTIMORE, MD.

NOTICE.

INTENDING to close my business, all parties indebted to me are hereby notified that they must come forward with the money, or give a Bankable Note.

From and after this date positively no Goods sold except for Cash.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE.

Trappe, July 11, 1868—3t.

Take Notice.

HARVEST is now over, and I take this method of notifying all persons indebted to me for Taxes for '66 and '67, that unless the same is *immediately* paid, I shall proceed to collect according to law by the shortest process, without respect of persons. Those who desire to save themselves additional costs and expense will therefore do well to give prompt attention to this notice.

JOHN W. DUYER,

July 11, 1868—3t. Chestertown.

New Goods for Harvest!
New Goods for Harvest!

JUST received by

T. W. ELIASON.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, wishing to change his business, offers for sale

THE STOCK, GOOD WILL AND

FIXTURES,

INCLUDING LEASE FOR 3 YEARS, ON

STORE

WITH DWELLING ATTACHED,

Garden, Stable, &c., at

THE TRAPPE CORNER.

The neighborhood is one of the finest in the County, and is 4 miles distant from any other Store. To an enterprising man a rare chance is offered, as this can be made one of the finest business stands in the county. Rent moderate.

For further particulars apply on the premises, or by mail to Chestertown Post Office.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE,

July 4, 1868—3t. Trappe Corner.

AFTER HARVEST,

ALL those indebted to TURKHEIMER & CATLIN, are requested to make payment, as we must have money.

Chestertown, July 4, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BEAUTIFUL French and American Lawns, half price, with many other Great Bargains just received this week from New York Auction, at the "People's Popular Store."

July 4, 1868. W. A. VICKERS.

HARVEST GOODS.

VERY cheap Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Coffee's, &c., cheap for cash.

July 4, 1868. W. A. VICKERS.

SHOES.

WE have just received a fine assortment of City made work, which has given so much satisfaction to the Trade, a full line for Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys and Children that can't be surpassed. Go to the "Peoples Popular Store,"

June 4, 1868. W. A. VICKERS.

BEE HIVE.

GREAT Rush at the "People Popular Store," to see my Goods, and old time prices. The New System works well for Vickers. July 4, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE undersigned, taxable inhabitants of the Fifth Election District of Kent County, hereby give notice that they intend, thirty days after date, to apply to the County Commissioners to widen and improve the Public Road from the house of Thomas McClean (near Battle Shell Hill) to "Oak Grove School House" on the Bay Side. Also, to widen and improve the public road running between the lands of John A. Hersch and Joseph Middleton, beginning at or near said Hersch's front gate. Also, to widen and improve the public road from the school house on Garey H. Leaverton's farm. To widen and improve the public road, beginning at the Blacksmith's Shop known as "Ashley's," near Conaway's gate, and running up the road to the woods of John V. Crosby.

JOHN T. BRAMBLE,
S. SCOTT,
ABEL J. REES,
WM. P. FRANCIS,
T. S. HOLTON,
A. H. WILLSON,
ELIAS DEPUTY,
S. A. CAMP,
THOS. McCLEAN,
L. M. RICAUD.

June 27, 1868—5t.

GRAND

Daily Excursion!!

MUSIC
BY
THE SPHERES!

NO DANGER OF
"BUSTIN'!"

The gentlemen of Kent county are making Daily Excursions for New Suits of the Latest Style and Best Quality!

Turkheimer and Catlin

Offer, at the stand formerly occupied by Mastbaum, the most Superior Stock of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Ever displayed in this market. They have selected these Goods themselves, knowing, from their long experience, exactly what the people want. *All of our citizens who have been in the practice of sending to Baltimore now order their Suits from them.* THEY FURNISH THEM SOONER, CHEAPER, BETTER, NEATER, HANDSOMER, AND WITH MORE CARE, THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE STATE. WE CAN PROVE THAT THIS IS NO VAIN BOAST. Their Stock comprises every thing a gentleman can wear, from a hat of the Latest Style, to a pair of socks; from a Suit of Clothes, to a Necktie; from a pair of Drawers to a pair of Kid Gloves; from an Overcoat to a Paper Collar: of every quality. They can suit a young man courting, or an old man running for the Legislature.

THEY GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO CUSTOM WORK, AND, BEING CONNECTED WITH THE LARGEST TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN PHILADELPHIA, THEY FURNISH THEIR GOODS *CHEAPER THAN PHILADELPHIA RATES!*

GIVE THEM A CALL.

Chestertown, July 18, 1868.

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