THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 25, 1870.

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

The Crops.

From the Baltimore *Gazette* of Tuesday last:

Taking the crop reports, as a whole, there is a fine promise of an abundant wheat harvest throughout a large portion of the grain-growing region of the United States. In some parts of Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia, owing to the almost daily rains of the past three weeks, there are serious complaints of rust and scab, of the depredations of weevil, and of abundance of straw, with a deficiency of grain. There are also fears of a short wheat crop here and there in the Western States. But, taking the Northwest as a whole, the promise of a heavy crop is remarkably good, whilst in the Southern States—where the harvest is over—and especially Southern Virginia and North Carolina—the yield is said to be unprecedented.

At the same time, an exceeding active demand for breadstuffs has set in from France, and the price of wheat and flour in our sea-board markets has risen considerably. During the past week the orders received at New York were very large. The price went up immediately, and the amount of business done was only limited by the moderate supply of breadstuffs on hand. On Friday and Saturday last the price of wheat and flour again advanced, and buyers were eager and excited—all the available lots of flour being taken up immediately by the French exporters. On Saturday, however, the market was depressed, in consequence of later telegrams from France reporting a decline in the price of wheat. Owing to the long protracted drought, it has now become an ascertained certainty that the French wheat crop will be far short of an average. A large deficiency is also reported in the rye crop of Germany, Norway and Sweden—where rye bread forms the principal food of a large portion of the population—which will have to be made up by the wheat crop. As the usual surplus for wheat for export will thus be drawn upon heavily for home uses, the United States offers the only certain market where an adequate supply of breadstuffs can be obtained. There has been some inquiry on English account and some lots bought up by private speculators under the impression that the highest prices for wheat and flour have not yet been reached. Thus far, however, in England, wheat has been doing well. On all strong, retentive soils the stand is said to be excellent. It is only on the lighter lands it has suffered greatly—as in France—from the drought. At the latest advices, moreover, there had been fine rains, and a fair average crop was expected. But, in England, everything depends upon the state of the weather at the time of harvest. However good the wheat crop may be, it is always in danger of serious injury from the rains that not unfrequently set in at the close of July, which is about the time that the maturing grain is ready for the reaper. In this country we can almost surely count upon a continuance of fine weather during harvest. With the English farmer this is far from being the case, and it is owing to this element of uncertainty that he can never know what his gains or losses may be until his wheat is gathered and housed, or is stacked and securely thatched.

It is difficult, at this time, to say whether the present rise in the price of our breadstuffs will be maintained. If the serious apprehensions of a partial failure of the French wheat crop are confirmed by later advices, and if, also, as some assert, the supply from the Baltic and Black Sea ports will be much smaller than usual, we may certainly look for better prices and an active demand. It may yet turn out, however, that the assumed deficiency has been greatly exaggerated by the fears of the growers, and that whilst the demand for our breadstuffs may continue to be good, it may not be sufficient to do more than to give steadiness and some sort of permanence to existing rates.

Death of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore, who has been for some months confined to his house by an incurable cancer in the throat, from which he has suffered for years, died Friday morning, at two o'clock, at his residence in Baltimore city, aged 65. He was born in England while his mother was awaiting the favorable intervention of her husband with his brother, then Emperor of the French, which was never obtained. The romantic but sad story which attended upon the marriage of his parents is familiar to every one—how the popular and courted Jerome Bonaparte, commanding a French frigate, landed at New York in 1803, and was feted by our people in his tour of sight-seeing through the country; how he fell in love with Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, who is still living in this city, and who at the time of her marriage was a young and blooming belle and daughter of the wealthy merchant, William Patterson, Esq. They were married December 24, 1803, by Bishop Carroll, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and with a solemn marriage contract, drawn up by Hon. Alexander J. Dallas, witnessed by the prominent citizens of Baltimore.

The youthful couple remained in the United States for a year or more, traveling over the various sections. In the spring of 1805, after the empire was declared by Napoleon I., Jerome returned to Europe with his bride, but by an imperial edict all the ports of France were closed to her, and she was not allowed to visit France, as the marriage had not met the imperial sanction, and it came directly in conflict with the views which the ambition and self-aggrandizement of the founder of the Napoleonic dynasty had prompted in regard to his rendering his tenure of power more secure by forming brilliant matrimonial alliances for his brothers with the families of the ruling monarchs.

The Church of Rome, whose sacrament had been insulted by the despotic action of Napoleon I., refused to recognise this virtual divorce, and Pope Pius VII. invariably declined to approve the second marriage of Jerome, which took place August 12, 1807, with Frederica Catharine, daughter of the then King of Wurtemburg.

He was made King of Westphalia subsequently, and as monarch was quite successful. When his brother was exiled to St. Helen, in 1815, Jerome, Sr., resided near Vienna and called himself Prince de Montfort (a Wurtemburg title.) In 1852 the present Napoleon III. called him to France. He was made a marshal of the empire and the president of the Senate, and in the failure of the succession of direct issue to the Emperor he became heir to the throne. He had one son by his second wife, Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, commonly called Prince Napoleon.

The young mother, Mrs. Patterson Bonaparte, returned to her father's house in Baltimore in 1811, and the lad Jerome, whose death we now notice, received every educational and social advantage which wealth, talent and fond affection could give. He graduated at Harvard University in 1826, and studied law, but never practiced it. He soon after his graduation married Miss Susan Mary Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., whose fortune was very large, which, added to his own, made him one of the wealthiest men in Baltimore. He has resided in this city since his marriage, attending to his business interests and agricultural pursuits. He had two children by this marriage, a son, Jerome Napoleon, born in 1832, and another son, Charles Joseph, born in 1852. The eldest of these sons entered Harvard College, where he remained two years, but obtained an appointment at West Point, where he graduated high in his class in 1852. Having visited France with his father, he received the favorable notice of Napoleon III., and resigning his commission in the service of the United States, he entered that of the French as sub-lieutenant in the army. He took part in the operations of the French and English allies in the Crimea, and served at the siege of Sebastopol in General Bosquet's division. For gallant and meritorious conduct he received a decoration from the Sultan. His appearance is military, but not Napoleonic, like that of his father, he being tall and sleuder.

Some years ago the present Emperor consented to a *Conseil de Familie*, to consider and settle the question as to the recognition of the Baltimore Bonapartes, and of course the decision was, as he desired, against it. If fully recognised by the court of France, it would have given Jerome, of Baltimore, precedence over his half-brothers and the Princess Mathilde, the children of Jerome's second marriage. The refusal of Pope Pius VII. to confirm the order of Napoleon I. declaring the American marriage null and void is still maintained by the Papal court.

Mrs. Patterson Bonaparte never had an interview with her husband after his departure from her at Lisbon in 1805, but once in 1820, when during a visit to Europe, she was gazing on the treasures of art in the Pitti Palace, at Florence, Italy, she met him *vis a-vis* in one of the galleries. He turned to Mrs. Bonaparte No. 2, or rather the Princess de Montfort, and remarked in an undertone, audible, however, to our countrywoman, "that lady is my former wife."

During the reign of Louis Phillippe the deceased resided in Paris under the name of Patterson, and since the accession of Napoleon to the imperial purple he has been the honored guest of his cousin at the French Court, where his eldest son, Jerome Napoleon, is attached, although nominally in the French army.

Jerome Napoeon Bonaparte has borne the intense suffering from his disease, now proved fatal, with more than ordinary fortitude.

In personal appearance he strikingly resembled the portraits of the first Emperor. He had the same features and stolid look which characterized the greatest soldier of modern time, and when excited by feelings of either anger or pleasure he had the same fiery expression. He resembled Napoleon more than any of his family—the same shape of the head, regularity of features, bronze countenance, dark eyes of peculiar tint, and a figure cast in the same square mould—and Louis Phillippe, during the time he was in Paris, found it requisite to use every precaution in police management to prevent an outbreak of popular feeling.

His mother, who is now 90 years of age, has all her faculties, and cherishes the hope, it is said, that her grandson may yet attain to the position of Emperor of the French, which would present the singular anomaly of an American ruling France. During the late civil war in this country the deceased allied himself closely with the Federal interests.

Mrs. Sarah C. Williams, the mother-in-law of Jerome Napolen Bonaparte, who resided with him, had been in feeble health for some time, but no immediate fear for [illegible] was felt by her friends.—What is [illegible] soon after the dissolution of Mr. [illegible] Friday morning a member of the family proceeded to her room to inform her of the fact, when she was found dead in her bed.

Dickens's Love for the Newspaper Profession.

The Chicago Times, in the course of a touching article upon Charles Dickens's love for his profession as a newspaper man, and for the associations that it often brought to mind, thus speaks:

"Let it be recalled, and remembered, too, that the first author and most successful man in the world at the time of his death, was led to his career, and sealed it with a verdict of peerless success, by the observation and culture of hard, tireless newspaper work. And he whose laurels are now moistened with the grief of the world was always proud of his connection with the press. How gently he was wont to woo the sunlight of hope for the London newsboys at their annual feasts! How prompt was his attendance at the annual press dinners, and how like the quiet falling of refreshing rain was the dropping of his sentences on these enjoyable occasions! Who of those that were present at the farewell Dickens dinner, given by the press of New York two years ago, will ever let slip from mind the inexpressible tenderness of his greeting and grateful expressions at that memorable time? In vain did he call upon all his boundless resources of language to satisfy himself in expressing his love and admiration for the press, and of the kindness with which newspapers on both sides of the water had uniformly treated him. There was an enchantment about his words which made every press man present proud of his calling."

Defeat of the Movement to Abolish Franking.

The franking abolition amendment, which it was proposed in the Senate to tack on to the post office appropriation bill, was after all defeated on Tuesday by a vote of 26 yeas to 28 nays. The status of the Senate on this franking question is peculiar. On Monday it was agreed, by a vote of 35 to 23, that "the abolition of the franking privilege shall not take effect till October 1st, 1870." On Tuesday an amendment, limiting the frank to the departments, and confining the free mailing of documents to Washington city, was rejected, as likewise was a proposition to discontinue the publication of the Congressional Globe and all documents except those necessary for the use of departments. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, then proposed the amendment "that in consequence of the abolition of the franking privilege there shall be no allowance made of stamps or increased compensation to any member of Congress," which was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 11.

LOUISIANA AND CHINA.—The Chinese labor experiment in Southern Louisiana, we are informed by parties recently from there, has thus far been attended with favorable results. A batch of 150 of these strangers were at Omaha on the 16th of this month, on their way to Algiers, Louisiana, where they are under contract with Hon. Oakes Ames and ex-Governor Gardner of Massachusetts. The "Yankees" thus are the most active in introducing this new species of labor among us, as if doubting the qualifications or capacities of their pet negro to meet the necessities of the times.—*N. Y. Express.*

Ackerman's political disabilities.

The petition of Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, lately nominated for Attorney General in place of Mr. Hoar, written by himself, asking for the removal of his disabilities, remained on file with the House reconstruction committee, and was examined on Saturday by persons interested in the facts. The petition sets forth that Mr. Ackerman was a Union man at the outbreak of the war, and strongly opposed the war, remaining quiet but firm in opposition to rebellion for some time after hostilities begun, but after the Confederate government had established itself he entered its service, remaining therein for about eighteen months. Mr. Ackerman states that not having held any office before the war he was not subject to the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment, but that having, as he writes, he could not take the test-oath. He wished his disabilities removed in order to accept office under the reconstruction policy. The contents of the petition have aroused an unfriendly feeling towards Mr. Ackerman among the more radical republicans.

Whittemore's Second Repulse.

Whittemore, the "bold adventurer," as a Congressman from South Carolina, has once more got his deserts. The newly enfranchised voters of his district, whose untutored condition he took advantage of in appealing to them for a re-election, after having been solemnly declared by resolution of the House as unfit to be a member of that body, having been taught a lesson by the House and himself rebuked by the adoption of a resolution Tuesday refusing to allow him to be sworn in. The vote was very emphatic, 124 to 29. Mr. Logan offered the resolution on the subject, and supported it by some remarks. He intimated that the act of selling a cadetship was punishable under the law by confinement in the penitentiary, which of course must apply as fully also to other members who profited by the same business, whether they be retained in the House or not. Whittemore, on the other hand, accuses Logan of treachery, and says that it was by the latter's advice that he stood for re-election.

ORPHANS' COURT NOTICE.

THE Orphans' Court of Kent county will not be in session next Tuesday, the 27th. The next meeting takes place on the 5th of July. [June 25, 1870.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to *J. A. CATLIN* are hereby notified that their accounts will be due *July 1st*, at which time they are positively requested to call and settle. [June 25, 1870—tf.

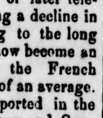
A DESIRABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber, an Attorney for Jas. A. [illegible] on which [illegible] farm [illegible] ted about [illegible] joining the lands of [illegible] Worrell and W. [illegible] Wickes, Esq. This land is situated directly on the Kent County Railroad, and is only a mile from Duyer's Station, to which point the road will be finished in a month or two.

The Farm contains 133 Acres of Arable Land and Meadow,

and a Wood Lot of 40 Acres.

Is divided into four fields, and grows Grain well. There is a small PEACH ORCHARD of between 3 and 4 hundred trees, in bearing.



The improvements consist of a good substantial TWO STORY DWELLING, and a good sized BARN, comparatively new.

THIS FARM will be sold for $9,000: one thousand dollars to be paid within thirty days from the day of sale; one thousand dollars on the 21st of December, 1870; the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars address

E. F. PERKINS,
Attorney, Chestertown, Md.
June 25, 1870—tf.

Speech of James A. Pearce, Esq.,

President of the Kent County Agricultural Club, at its first meeting, June 20th, 1870.

[Published by Resolution of the Society.]

Gentlemen of the Kent County Agricultural Society:—As this is the first regular meeting of this Society, I think it is but proper respect to you that I should express my appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me as your President, and that I should as briefly as may suit the occasion state my conception of the value of such associations as this is, and my views of the mode in which it should be conducted.

I assure you then, gentlemen, that I do regard it as highly honorable, worthily to occupy the position of President of an association of active, intelligent and enterprising farmers, such as I believe you to be; and that I shall make it my constant effort to discharge the duties of my office to the best of my ability—feeling confident that if only moderate success should follow this undertaking, my own time will not be misspent, nor will our common efforts be unappreciated by our fellow-citizens.

It needs no argument from me to remind you who are farmers, or to convince the public generally, of the paramount importance of the occupation of farming. As it was the first employment which engaged the attention of mankind, in conjunction with the care of flocks and herds, so it is the only one which can never be superseded by the advance of knowledge, and the introduction of new industries. As it affords daily bread to individual exertion in the rudest stages of society, so in the most civilized and advanced communities, it is equally necessary in order to supply the physical wants of the thousands who crowd the trades and sciences everywhere—and who depend for the nourishment of their brain and muscle upon the fruits of the earth which others prepare for their use. Just as the sphere of art and science is extended, and the tide of population follow along with it, is the necessity of increased productions of the earth. Nor can this end be properly attained by the mere increase of physical exertion or the appropriation of new fields of labor, skill and science must enter into the problem, and teach us how to double the results from the same area of land and with the same human labor.—Wherever a dense population has been gathered, as a general rule, the science of agriculture is best understood, and most successfully prosecuted. The sterile moors of England have been transformed into smiling fields under this influence, in order to sustain the busy millions who have made that famous island great and powerful; and even the bleak hills of Scotland have been made to blossom like the rose. Holland, which was once almost one vast morass, that defied the arts of cultivation, and a great part of whose territory, has been wrested from the embrace of the ocean, is perhaps the most fertile country in the world. France is one pleasure garden—as we learn from travellers—from one border to the other, and the beauty of their hedges and trees that line the wayside is almost marvellous. Even in our own country, in the New England States, where population has been most dense, the advances made in agricultural pursuits have been most surprising. Their climate is cold and severe—their soil, in great part, barren and ungracious—unmanageable rocks and nacked hill-sides are found in close succession throughout their whole extent. Their population is largely engaged in manufacturing, in fisheries, and in other sea-faring avocations; yet they have gathered wealth from their soil, and in the permanence of their improvements, and the present result of their system they put to shame many portions of our own and other States so much more favored in soil and climate.

It is impossible for me to go further into this branch of the question, upon this occasion, nor would I venture to do so without adequate preparation; but enough has been said, I think, to remind you of how vast importance is the proper cultivation of the earth; and I will only add that this importance has always been understood quite as fully by the intelligent men of other pursuits in life as by those who make agriculture their exclusive occupation. In all ages it has been so. The great Latin Poet Virgil, has left us in his Georgics and Bucolics, his testimony to the importance of agriculture, and the proof that he understood the theme of his verse. Philosophers and Statesmen everywhere unite in this sentiment; and almost every country at some stage of her existence, has honored the calling by summoning some Cincinnatus from the plough to guide the ship of State. I need not remind you that the first President of this country was a model farmer all his life; and that more than one of his successors was called from the same pursuits. I need not suggest to you how frequently the formost men of all countries, when wearied with the contests of the political arena or exhausted by the constant wear and tear of active professional life, retire to the country, and as farmers add wealth to their State and honor to themselves, no less than they did in their former pursuits. Judge Buel, of New York; Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania; Edmund Ruffin, and Col. Wm. Taylor, of Virginia; Col. Lloyd and Gen. Tilghman, of Maryland, are names familiar to all, and amply sufficient to point the moral of this tale without going further for others.

The present period in the history of the Southern and Middle States I regard as a most auspicious one for the advancement of agricultural science, and especially so for the formation of Agricultural Societies based upon sound principles and conducted by men of energy and judgment. We have entered upon a new system of labor, which must necessarily compel great changes in the cultivation of land, where slave labor formerly was employed, and which in all the States where slavery existed is most sensibly felt. The inconveniences growing out of this change are temporarily very great, but must put into active exertion the leading minds of the agricultural interest; and the remedy will not be looked for in vain. When the new labor system shall be thoroughly organized, and the reciprocal relation of hirer and laborer firmly settled here as in other countries where free laborer is universal, I look for great advantages to follow. We have but lately emerged from a long and exhausting war which has borne most heavily upon the agriculturist class, and which has left every many of them in circumstances of extreme [illegible] and poverty—some of them [illegible] unable to meet their obligations, and [illegible] to begin again the battle of life; but I [illegible] and fortitude to express the belief that [illegible] generally will exercise that forbearance which is the dictate as well of true wisdom as of genuine humanity, there are comparatively few who need despair of retrieving their fortunes if they do but put forth their energies with a will.

The taxation to which we are subjected in this country is most onerous, and must be borne in great part by the landed interest, upon which, ultimately, nearly every form of taxation is devolved. Farmers consume in one shape or other almost every article upon which a tax is laid. Sugar, coffee, tea, salt, &c., their laborers and their families must have; and wages must be correspondingly increased. Woolen and cotton goods, shoes, &c., are all essentials in a family for every member, to say nothing of silks—and other fine fabrics, which are too often thought to be essentials, and all these enter into the revenue list. Iron, steel, and leather, enter largely into the construction of their farming implements, carriages, harness, &c., and help to swell the enormous aggregate recepts of the General Government. The various chemicals which are used in the manufacture of the commercial fertilizers now so largely used, are also taxed to the utmost. We know that the consumer has to bear the tax in the end, whoever first assumes to settle it with the revenue officer; and as the Bonded wealth of the country is exempt from taxation, the landed interest must raise the lion's share of this revenue; and in order to meet this demand, brains as well as muscle and industry, are needed. We can expect comparatively little relief, I fear, from Federal taxation for some time to come. Conscientious investigation and a returning sense of justice may strike from the list some of the most odious features of taxation; but the national debt must be paid, if we would avoid the wide-spread ruin and disaster which would be visited upon the people at large by the adoption of a different course; and we can therefore expect very little material reduction of taxation for many years to come. All these difficulties should be so many incentive to renewed exertion; and it is in the increased activity of the aggregate agricultural mind, the stimulus to new and more vigorous efforts, that I see the promise of solid advances in the immediate future.

The difficulty with farmers at all times is, that there is so little interchange of opinion—so little concert of action—and it is just in their tendency to remove this difficulty, that it seems to me most benefit is to be expected from such societies as the one we are forming—I do not, indeed, expect that every one who attends such a Society, however brilliant may be its meeting, will become a Solomon among farmers; but I do think that he who attends regularly, and contributes to the best of his ability, will be but a dull fellow if he can learn nothing worth his while. A man who hoards his gold as fast as he earns it, may in the lapse of time become a rich one, but the process will be a slow one, and his gold will be of no real service to himself or the world, while one who earns less, but turns it over often, will far out-strip him in the race for wealth; and his gold assists to aid others as well as himself. All rapid advances in arts and sciences are attained by free communication of mind with mind; free interchange of experiment and observation. If George Stevenson and the projectors of other engineering wonders, had had as little exchange of experiment and theory as is the custom with farmers generally, the Pacific Rail Road would have been postponed a hundred years; and if mechanics generally were as isolated as farmers—and as little indebted to mutual help; the Hussey reaper would have been king of the harvest field.

I know that to some extent this is a necessary incident of the farmer's life. I know that it is extremely difficult to remove the tendency to this state of facts, but I also know that the tendency is greatly exaggerated, and that a few leading spirits could effect a wonderful change in the aggregate class. By punctual attendance and generous contributions to the proceeding of the Society—the interest of the individual members and the advancement of the Society can be secured and maintained and any one who reflects upon the gregarious character of men in general—and especially the impressibility of the American people—will at once perceive how wide would be the influence of two or three such Clubs in a county. Any one who will refer to the files of the American Farmer from 1819 to 1830—will be satisfied what may be accomplished by such Clubs. That paper was then edited certainly with singular ability; but no one man—not even the then Editor, John S. Skinner, could have made it what it was at that time. Essays from the pen of some of the most distinguished agriculturists of the day, addresses before farmer's societies by the most polished and wealthy citizens of the country, letters and controversies between practical and intelligent farmers upon disputed practice, everything which could interest or benefit the seacher for such knowledge, abounded in its pages, and combined to make it an invaluable paper. I want to see the farmers of the present period evince the same interest in their Agricultural Associations as was shown by the farmers of the period I refer to. I want them to exhibit the same enthusiasm in their recognized organ as was then felt, and to make it again what it was then—not merely the exponent of one man's thought, however competent for the position, but the common repository of cultivated and practical agriculturists.

I want to hear every year before this Society, and before others throughout our State, an address upon some agricultural subject—not such a crude and ill-digested discourse, from an inexperienced amateur farmer like myself, which I have offered only as a mark of respect for your preference and as a stimulus to better things hereafter—but a mature, well-considered discourse from some of the many able and experienced farmers of our own State and Shore, who, I am sure, would lend their aid to the advancement of our cause.

When this spirit animates our farmers we shall then have made a great step towards attaining the advanced results in our occupation, which the age demands, and which our natural advantages so cordially invite.

LADIES, if you want a Dress, of the newest and Latest style, you can buy at the People's Popular Store. Call and see.
June 11. WM. A. VICKERS.

CALL and examine our new stock of Cassimeres, cottonades, Tweeds, and Linens.
WM. A. VICKERS.

LADIES Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at the People's Popular Store.
June 11. WM. A. VICKERS.

YOU can buy your Harvest Goods *cheap* at the People's Popular Store.
WM. A. VICKERS.

WHITE and Checked Mattings. Floor and step Oil Cloth—just received and for sale cheap, by
WM. A. VICKERS,
June 11. People's Popular Store.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR TAXES For 1868 and 1869?

I HEREBY give notice to all delinquents that if their *TAX BILLS* due me for 1868 and 1869 are not fully settled, within thirty days from this date, that I will then immediately proceed to collect the same in the shortest legal way. All persons thus indebted will receive a lawful notice, and need not expect further indulgence.

E. E. MILLER,
Collector 1st District, Kent Co.

N. B.—If the above notice is disregarded, sufficient property will be advertised and sold, to settle their Taxes for 1870, which will be in my hands in a few weeks.
June 6, 1870. E. E. M.
June 11, 1870—3t.

BLACK ALPACAS—A line of medium to choice ALPACAS at reduced rates, for sale by
T. W. ELIASON & SON.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

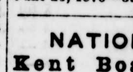
WHEAT.—White—(new) $2.25. Red—(old) $1.40@1.57.
CORN.—White—1.05@1.21 Yellow, 1.07@1.12.
OATS—65@66 cents.

MARRIED.

BEASTEN—SMITH—On Wednesday morning last, at the residence of Mr. John N. Dodd, in this town, by Rev. H. C. Cushing, J. MORGAN BEASTEN to Miss SALLIE M. SMITH—all of Chestertown.

A bottle of wine and some of the wedding cake accompanied the above notice. We congratulate Morgan and his bride, and may their wedded life be as cloudless and sunshiny as the morning on which they started together.

For Charter,



Steamer WILLIAM PENN, built expressly for the fruit trade. Capacity, 4,500 baskets Peaches. Length 87 feet, breadth 17 feet, depth 4 feet, tonnage 103 tons, 4½ feet draft of water loaded. For terms of charter, etc., apply to BOWEN & MERCER, *No.* 65 *South Gay St., Balt.* [June 25—3t°

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

ALL persons are warned not to trespass in any manner upon the farm known as "Radcliffe," the property of the late Mrs. H. L. Spencer. Those disregarding this notice will be prosecuted to the full extent of law, as serious injury has been done by such trespass of late. J. A. PEARCE,
Attorney for the owners.
June 25, 1870—3t.

AT A MEETING OF THE FARMERS' CLUB of the 3d District, held on June 16th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That under present circumstances, the rates for freighting grain are too high, and that 5 cents for Wheat or Corn, and 4 cents for Oats are remunerative prices.

Resolved, That this Club as a Club, and as individuals, are determined to patronize vessels that will carry Grain at these rates.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE,
June 25, 1870—3t. *Sec'y.*

NATIONAL CAMP. Kent Boarding Tent.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF the public to the preparations we have made to furnish *BOARDING* at the Wilton Grove National Camp Meeting, commencing July 12th and ending July 22d, 1870.

Our Tent is located in one of the shadiest parts of the Grove, and is 30 by 100 feet in size.

We have procured the very best cooks and waiters, and no trouble or expense has been spared to make our accommodations first-class in their character.

Persons wishing to secure Board will address A. D. ALLEN,
Havre de Grace, Md.,
AUG. L. VANNORT,
June 25—3t. *Hanesville, Md.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, on the estate of

DEBORAH TURNER,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of January, 1871, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of June, 1870.

JULIA A. HUNT,
June 25, 1870—4t. Executrix.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by James Cohee, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Harbard & Clinton, use of William T. Hepbron, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Shadrick Whales, negro, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Shadrick Whales, negro, of, in and to the following property, to wit:

HOUSE AND LOT Containing about 1½ Acres,

situated in Kent county, on the public road leading from Goose Hill to Lemuel Skeggs', and being the same land which was conveyed to the said Shadrick Whales by James E. Howard and others, by deed dated September 8, 1855, recorded in Liber J. F. G., No. 3, page 156, one of the Land Record Books for Kent county: and I hereby give notice, that on

SATURDAY, 16th day of JULY, 1870,

at Worton Heights, at 2 o'clock, P. M., I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

JAMES SUTTON,
June 25, 1870—tds. *Constable.*

MISS REDUE'S SCHOOL WILL GIVE

A Concert

IN THE COURT HOUSE,

On Tuesday Evening, June 28th.

The entertainment will consist of *VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC*, interspersed with a few *DIALOGUES*.

Doors open at seven o'clock.

Tickets can be bought at the Post Office, at Mr. Stam's store, and at the door.

☞ Admission 50 cts.; for children 25 cts.

If the weather be stormy, the Concert will be postponed until the next fair evening.
June 18—2w.

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity, that he has rented a Coal Yard, has purchased a fine set of Platform Scales for weighing Coal, and intends to furnish this market with Coal as cheap as it can be sold here. 2240 lbs. will be WEIGHED for the ton in all cases.

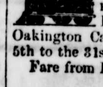
J. T. TWILLEY, Chestertown.
June 11—3t.

FOR SALE, *TWO BUILDING LOTS*, in Chestertown, eligibly situated. Apply to
March 26. E. F. PERKINS.

The several Farmers' Clubs

OF KENT COUNTY recommend that Cradlers' wages during the coming Harvest, be $2 per day; Binders $1 per day after cradlers or Reapers.
June 18. C. H. BAKER, Sec.

Round Trip Tickets to THE NATIONAL CAMP MEETING.



Round Trip Tickets, at ONE FARE, will be issued by the Kent County Railroad, for the Oakington Camp Meeting: good from the 5th to the 31st of July.

Fare from Kennedyville $4.10.

J. B. WINGATE,
June 18, 1870—4t. Sup't.

1870. JUNE 18th. 1870.
SATURDAY.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS now being received and opened.

GROCERIES, &c., for Harvest hands;

SHOES, for Ladies, Misses and Children;

SHOES FOR FARM WEAR.

Our stock of Shoes was never better than now.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

And an Elegant

LINE OF WHITE GOODS.

CASSIMERE CLOTHING AND LOW PRICED CLOTHING,

And which we will offer upon the best terms.

Our Stock of Goods now on hand will be found full and complete in every branch of our Trade and adapted to the particular wants of the season.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOPS.



The subscriber hereby notifies his friends and the public generally that he has opened the Shops near the Foundry in Chestertown, where he is prepared to execute all orders for new work or repairs, with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.



Horse Shoeing.

Having employed a first-class Horse Shoer, I will give particlar attention to this branch of the business, and guarantee satisfaction.

WHEAT CRADLES made to order or repaired, and Reaper and Mower Knives ground and repaired at short notice and fair prices.

I respectfully request a share of the public patronage.

C. A. A. STANLEY.
June 18, 1870—tf.

PEACH BASKETS.

THE undersigned having received from Mahool and Maguire, Clayton, Del., the permanent agency for the sale of their peach basket, is prepared to fill all orders at short notice, on easy terms, and at a very low price. Sample basket seen at the principal points in the county.

R. E. WALLIS,
Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md,
June 11, 1870—2m°

PEACH BOXES.

THE undersigned as Agent for A. J. Horsey, Laurel, Del., is prepared to furnish Peach Growers with Boxes of the best quality, at the lowest prices. They will be delivered at any of the Landings on Chester or Sassafras Rivers.

Specimen Boxes may be seen at the store of Wm. Bacchus, Chestertown.

GEO. Q. BACCHUS,
June 11—tf. Chestertown.

Large New Stock!
Large New Stock!

JUST RECEIVED!
JUST RECEIVED!

At the People's Popular Store,

Purchased for the Cash, since the latest decline in Prices, enabling us to sell Cheaper than any other establishment now offering *the same Goods.*

The Latest novelties in Summer Dress Goods. Figured Grenadines, Plain and Fancy Poplins, Mozambiques, French Lawns, Rich snd Beautiful Styles. *Grenadine, 12½ cts per yard.*

Organdies, Chambray Ginghams.

White Piques, Percales, Poplinettes, &c.

A Full Variety of White Goods.

Flannels; ⅞ Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings; Prints, Domestics; Muslins, bleached and unbleached. Heavy Duck and Drillings, Ticking, Musquito Netting, &c.

PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERS,

for Men and Boys. Cottonades, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens, White Linen Drill, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Men and Boy's wear.

Ladies, Misses and Childrens BOOTS, SAODS, and GAITERS.

Large Stock of Groceries for Harvest, comprising in part: Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, &c.

NOTIONS—Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies and Gents Linen Handkerchiefs, Curtains and Fixtures, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Fans, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Large lot of White and Checked Matting, just received, and will be sold cheap.

Scythes and Sneads, Scythe Stones.

Our Stock is full and complete in all its Branches, to which we invite the attention of Buyers.

☞ Call and examine and be convinced that we can and will sell as cheap as the Cheapest.

WM. A. VICKERS',
June 11. People's Popular Store.

A large Stock of Builder's Hardware

ON hand and for sale at the lowest market price. Call and examine my large Stock, at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of
J. K. ALDRIDGE.

For Sale,

A TEN YEARS' SCHOLARSHIP in Dickinson College. Apply to
E. F. PERKINS,
Aug. 28, 1869. Chestertown, Md.

SILVER PLATED FORKS, SPOONS, and a large stock of Table and Pocket Cutlery for sale at the TIN, STOVE & HARDWARE STORE of J. K. A.

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