THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 9, 1870.

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

Radical Honesty.

The honesty and consistency of Radicalism in proclaiming the equality of all men is beautifully illustrated in their refusal to strike the word white out of the bill to amend the naturalization laws, and at the same time providing that it should not apply to the African. The Baltimore Gazette, of Thursday, says:

This amendment would, a year ago, have been adopted without debate. But it so happens that a new and unforeseen state of affairs has arisen. Chinamen are going to Massachusetts to compete at reduced wages with the thousands of shoemakers who inhabit that State. The shoemakers are bent upon expelling the intruders, and at this very moment Congress found itself upon the very verge of giving them permission to become citizens of the United States, and of course of every State in the country. Thousands of voters in the North have warmly taken sides with the Massachusetts men, and Congress had no idea of acting in defiance of either the wishes or threats of so large class of citizens.

That body was in a dilemma. True, all men were created free and equal, and every man has the right to do whatever any other man may; but at the same time, Radical voters insist that Chinamen shall not settle and work in Massachusetts.—The negro must be conciliated at all hazards, and as the word "white" offends him, and may at times embarrass him, it must be stricken from all laws; but such a course will enable the hated Chinamen, who can be of little or no service to the Radical party, to soon claim citizenship in the North. The Gordian knot, however, was happily cut. The word "white" was retained, and a clause inserted providing that it should not apply to "the black inhabitants of Africa." So white men and the black inhabitants of Africa are the races which are alone privileged to enjoy the right of citizenship in the "land of the free" and under "the best government the world ever saw." The baseness and meanness of this sort of trickery is palpable, but considered in the light of the previous history of the Radical party, the proceeding takes the form of unadulterated hypocrisy, falsehood and rascality.—The negro was invested with the right of suffrage, it will be remembered, solely upon the ground that he is "a man." It was urged that to make distinctions between races was a cruel and obsolete idea; that discriminations between white and black men were absurd and inconsistent with the civilization and progress of the age; that religion and humanity alike demanded that "political equality" and "equal and exact justice" should be accorded to all, irrespective of race or color. The Radical party wanted negro votes, but it only consented to take them on high moral and philanthropic grounds. The Chinaman it excludes from the privileges of citizenship. He is, we believe, a man. He is not wanted here, it is true, and is of no service to the Radical party. He has a yellow skin and is of a different race from, though far superior to, the African. He, too, wants political equality and equal and exact justice, and the road to either is deliberately shut in his face by the virtuous party of pogress and humanity. The inspired writer said all men were liars. So far as the Radical leaders and a majority of that party are concerned, we accept the proposition.

The Office Should Seek the Man.

William P. Preston, Esq., in answer to a question from one of the voters of the Second Congressional District, whether he is a candidate for the nomination for Congress at the approaching election, says: "My answer simply is, if the Democratic party choose to select me as the standard-bearer of the district, I will accept the position, and endeavor to convince those who honor me with their confidence that they have not misplaced it; but if I am never to get to Congress until I manipulate my own nomination I shall never go there. I would rather remain at home than feel that, instead of representing the unbiased will of the people, I owed my position to cunning contrivances which secured my nomination. Truly thankful for the kindness of my friends, I owe it to myself to say I am among those who believe 'the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.'" This is the true principle, [illegible] of example by the patriotic [illegible] offensive offices.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.—The constitutional election [illegible] on Saturday, as far as heard from, resulted in the adoption of the new constitution and of the articles subjected to a separate vote. Among these last is the one introducing the principle of minority representation. This is one of the most characteristic features of the new constitution, which also prohibits 'special legislation,' limits loans to corporations by municipalities, and introduces minority representation into stock companies.

MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—It appears by the report of the register of vital statistics to the board of health that the death rate of New York city last week was higher than that of any corresponding week of the past fifteen years. There were thirty-eight cases of death from sun-stroke, or other direct effects of heat. A genuine case of Asiatic cholera, which resulted fatally, occurred in the eighth ward. The total number of deaths, 773.

Persons who prefer stale bread can have their taste gratified by sending to Pompeii, where they have loaves which were baked over eighteen hundred years ago.

EDITOR TRANSCRIPT.—Many people are attaching undue importance to the negro vote, and are recommending the democrats to adopt this or that measure, for the purpose of securing it. Now there is only one thing necessary to settle that question, and that is to let them alone. It is a common attribute of humanity to desire to be known as having respectable association. With no class of people is this feeling stronger than with the negroes. It is inevitable that the great division of parties in this country must be, the white mans party and the negro party. The republican is of course the negro party, and the association *will* kill it.—The republicans have got the elephant and don't know what to do with it. For the purpose of insulting, and with the hopes of humiliating the South they have made so much love to the negro, and have filled his head with such extravagant ideas of his importance, that they must divide the spoils with him or make him their bitter bitter enemy. The colored brother will very soon learn that the right to vote and to ride in the cars have brought very little to him if he can't vote for himself and ride into office. He can't vote for himself or get into office unless his white brethern will nominate him. Even fanaticism cannot long withstand the constant cravings of selfishness, and in the North and West neither the soldiers who fought, nor kindred and friends will be content to see negroes filling offices which white people are as well qualified to fill, and receiving emoluments which white people are as much entitled to receive.

White skinned republicans at the North may be very willing to see their ebony equal and brother "lording it over the Southern rebel, but it will be quite another affair when he comes to take the robe of honor from the shoulder, and the roll of bread from the mouths of the "truly loil" of the North.—Then let the democrats make an exclusively white man's party. Let them treat the negro kindly, but have no party affiliation with them, hold out to them no inducements of office or position, leave them entirely to the carpet-baggers. Let the democrats always run their best men for all offices. No matter if there is no chance to elect their man, let the democrats vote for their best men or not vote all. Let the carpet-baggers and negroes fight it out among themselves as to who shall have the offices in districts where they have a overwhelming majority, and there will soon be no such districts. Republicans and anybody else may talk as much as they please about negro equality, there is not nor never will be any negro equality for office. The negro cannot get the votes of white men, and the white man who depends upon negro votes for his election, will soon get neither negroes or whites. The last negro has been elected to Congress, and the election of *Revels* to the Senate is a stain upon the republican party which will grow darker and darker, until under its blackness the creatures who now compose it will skulk out of sight and deny that they ever belonged to it. Then let the "white man's party" leave the nursing of the negro vote exclusively to "the republican negro party." Under its careful nursing and tender mercies, the negro vote will diminish year after year, and those who survive will soon discover that they are the dupes and victories of creatures two disreputable and mean for them to support or to associate with, in safety either to their interest or their Character.

JACKSON

Willow Grove, Third Dist.

At the celebration of the Fourth at Woodstock, Conn., the Chinese question was thus alluded to by B. F. Butler:

May we not well inquire it is not a departure from that theory of population and absorption in our government with equality of right and equality of power, not in consonance with the true development of our principles of government that men unfitted by race, by nature, or political, social and industrial culture to become a part in our government; strangers to our civilization and subjects of another heretofore deemed semi-barbarons, without knowledge or enterprise or enough control of their own volition even to bring themselves here; unknowing our language or any language coming from the same root; without knowledge of our institutions or any institutions which have any analogy thereto; without our religion or any religion that even looks to a common Father, should, to satisfy the avarice of men, by contract or by force, as serfs, be carried here in countless thousands to antagonize and depreciate the labor and industries of our sons, and either to take part in our government, or like slaves, remain in serfdom forever?

The light of experience now teaches, because an unhomogeneous, an unnatural, an unproductive, because unexpending system of labor and class of laborers had been introduced among us, not by volunteer immigration, but by forced importation, tending to raise up two classes of society, the very rich and the very poor, the industrious, and the idle who feed, without return, upon industry—both incompatible with true republican institutions. Would it not be wise, then, for our statesmen to examine with care, to forsee, as far as Heaven has permitted men to pierce the future what will be the effect, what the result, and where the end shall reach by the importation, by contract or purchase of laboring men from any land, and, more than all, from a semi-barbarous one—men who are to be tasked laborers only forever, and who are therefore not men but merchandise? Shall we wait until the system of contract labor has taken as deep root in our soil as that other system of servile labor had done, before we forsee and check the evil? We deal not now with the industrial and economic view of the question, but with the far broader and grander one of its high political as-

[illegible] not be any means hinder or prohibit the voluntary coming to this country of all men who choose to [illegible] their energies, and their industry [illegible] of our own. No one ever complained of the negro who came here of his own free will. From his so coming arose neither wrong nor danger to freedom or the perpetuity of free institutions; but the negro, brought here as a commercial speculation, wrought the so great difficulties from which the country has so suffered. The highest pursuit in this county is intelligent labor. It is not reputable to be without regular and constant employment. Who so works with head or hands is here the nobleman. The cunning artizan is the prince. All here are equal—all are sovereigns. It is, therefore, the highest province of statesmanship, the loftiest duty patriotism, the hope of freedom, and the promise of the regeneration of nations to take care that in America labor be neither degraded no enthralled.

GEN. HAWLEY IN REPLY TO BUTLER.

At the close of Gen. Butler's remarks Senator Buckingham introduced ex-Gov. Hawley, who alluded to the speech of Gen. Butler, and said he wished to reply to some of the General's remarks touching the subject of Chinese immigration.

"I don't know," he said, "how to go to work to lock the doors of the United States. We have done what we could, and stopped American slavery. I wish the Chinese had a better education in regard to American institutions. I wish they could bring with them a better religion, but I believe they all can read.—With our flag over me, and the New Testament in my hand, I say let them come." He wished that they were in better condition: but he did not see how he could shut the gates against any downtrodden people who wished to flee to the protection of American institutions.

He said he would occupy the few remaining moments in urging on his fellow-citizens the great importance of keeping open the gateways of the United States to the free access of all emigrating people.—He would ever guard our interests against the least approach to the slave trade, but could see no injury to any of our useful institutions by enouraging industrial immigration to our shores from every part of the earth. He would keep the gate open and the stream as pure as possible, and let it flow. We must counteract any evil that may threaten us by our living examples of good. We must impress a pure and undefiled religion on all who may come to us, and if any go back to their own lands they will carry to their neighbors the blessing of our free institutions. He would not dare to lock the inviting gates of America against a suffering world.

End of the Mississippi Boat Race --Victory of the R. E. Lee and and Fastest Time on Record.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The steamer R. E. Lee arrived at 11:25 A. M., making the run from New Orleans in three days eighteen hours and fourteen minutes beating the time of the steamer Natchez on her last trip three hours and forty-four minutes, and the Jas. W. White's famous time about five hours. The Natchez is detained by a heavy fog 120 miles below, and had not arrived at 6 P. M. A million dollars changed hands on the result. Thousands of people were out to witness the arrival. The race has been a complete ovation from first to last. The steamer Lee is a Louisville boat, and as stated heretofore, the Natchez is a new Cincinnati boat, built expressly to beat the Lee, which was notedly fast before this contest.

All along the river thousands flocked from many miles in the interior to see the racers pass; and bonfires, cannon, anvils, and everything that could shoot were brought into use to give vent to the feeling on the occasion. The crowd at the levee here was immense. The banks of the river, from Carondolet to the above city, a distance of six miles, were lined with people, and the windows and housetops along the city front were filled with enthusiastic spectators. No similar event ever caused such an excitement or brought out such crowds.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Captain Leathers, of the steamer Natchez, claims that, deducting six hours laid up by a fog between here and Cairo, and the thirty-six minutes lost in repairing a pump below Helena, the Natchez beat the Lee's time some 20 minutes. A banquet to both captains will be given at the Southern Hotel to-night.

The American Ambassador.

The following is the paragraph which appeared in the London Times recently, and gave rise to a recent cable telegram and a denial:

"It is well known that hitherto the United States have been represented at this as well as at other Courts by a diplomatist having the rank of minister only. At a recent meeting, however, of the committee upon the diplomatic service, Lord Clarendon, in answer to a question from a member of the committee, said that if the United States desired it, an ambassador, representing the most important of modern nations, would be most acceptable in this country; but it was for the United States to take the initiative. There was no reason why a Republic should not be represented by an ambassador, as the Republic of Venice had enjoyed that distinction."

What an Editor Makes off a Virginia Farm.

Daniel Dechert, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Hagerstown Mail, purchased a farm in Halifax county, Virginia, some eighteen months since. He got it cheap. This is the season that he has had a full crop out, and he writes us as follows:

"I wish you would run down and see me this summer, while I am at my farm. There is plenty of fishing there. I expect my crops to net me this year not less than $10,000, and they may reach $12,000. I will make 1,500 bushels of wheat, 1,000 barrels of corn (5 bushels to the barrel), about 5,000 bushels of oats, 10 tons of broom corn (besides the seed,) and about $3,000 worth of tobacco I begin to see more money in farming South than in printing in Maryland, and am preparing to locate permanently on my plantation."—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—We are in[illegible] Beth Hopper, Esq., assistant [illegible] this district, that [illegible] lady by the name of Richland, living near Mechanicsville, who is over 114 years of age, and is in the enjoyment of good health, quite active and sprightly, and whose mental faculties are unimpaired. She has a daughter who is 78 years old and the mother of fifteen children.—*Havre de Grace (Md.) Republican.*

CITY GOVERNMENT.—The Richmond State Journal well says that a city should be controlled like a railroad company, or a bank, or insurance corporation, and the best men should be selected, regardless of party, to conduct its affairs. It really has nothing to do with national politics. The general policy of the government and the police regulations of small towns are wholly different. But the trouble is, we carry national politics into everything, even into the church.

From the Cumberland (Md.) Times.

The White Man's Movement.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania have resolved themselves into a White Man's party, and have issued a call to the voters of all parties in that State who are opposad to the damning and iniquitous effects of the Fifteenth Amendment and its attendant legislation, to make common cause with them against the ruinous policy of the Radicals.

On the other hand, the Republican press assert that the Fifteenth Amendment is an accomplished fact, a dead issue as they call it, and say that it is useless to attempt to deprive the negro of his vote, which they claim will be the result of the White Man's doctrine if carried to fruition. We do not think the formation of such a party necessarily implies an intention to wrest from the negro by force the ballot which was given him by fraud, but it is rather designed as a means of protecting the white race against the alarming ingressions of the black, and is a movement which every man who believes in the intellectual superiority of the white race should sanction and sustain. The Fifteenth Amendment is an accomplished fact; no one doubts this for an instant, and it is none the less iniquitous for being so. To be is not to be right. But how was it accomplished? Not by the votes of the people to be governed by and under it, but by force, fraud, stratagem, and by keeping several of the enacting States under the foot of military despotism until the situation was accepted and the farce of the adoption of the Amendment enacted. This dead issue, and accomplished fact style of argument is much in vogue among the Radicals; a measure is taken up, the opinions of the people are disregarded, it is forced upon them, and when they attempt a protest they are met with this whine about accomplished fact, dead issues, and laudation of the progressive spirit of the country. To illustrate this, a man may kill another, the murder is an accomplished fact, but is not the slayer to be called to account? By the enactment of this Fifteenth Amendment Congress has made a stride towards murdering the liberties of the white men of this country, and shall they not be held responsible? By the enactment of the Fifteenth Amendment, the only safegard which ever existed over the ballot, the safeguard of intelligence, has been broken down and the custody of the fairest portion of our land entrusted to the keeping of ignorant negroes and unprincipled adventurers.

The object of the formation of this White Man's party in the North we think is intended to show Congress and the Radical party that measures forced upon a people without their consent are unpopular, and to induce the white men of the country who believe in white supremacy, to unite against the influence of this enormous increase of the voting population, until such time as it may be apparent whether the colored voter casts his ballot with discretion as an independent voter, knowing wherefore he dissents and whereof he approves of the measures on which he votes, or shows whether he is always to be the willing dupe of the party which claims the honor (?) of first securing him the ballot. The Radical party and press throughout the land are sounding their trumpets in praise of the discretion and intelligence displayed by the colored voter in the exercise of his newly acquired right. These praises are sounded and these pens sung because with few exceptions these negro voters have cast their ballots in favor of the Radical party. The negroes do this through a mistaken sense of gratitude; they have been taught that the war during which they were emancipated was instituted for their liberation, and that Abraham Lincoln, who, excited by the judgment of God was their Savior, when the truth is that the proclamation under which the Radicals claim to have liberated them was issued not so much to give the slave his freedom, as to furnish an incentive to induce him to rise against his master. When Lincoln issued his proclamation, he expected to see the negroes leave their homes and flock to his standard, and he no doubt hoped and wished for the re-enactment of the scenes of San Domingo in the South. He was disappointed, the rising did not take place, and the expected insurrection and massacre was not forthcoming, a few negroes enticed by the gaudy uniform and glittering trappings of the service, enlisted and served as breast-plates for the bodies of their valiant white emancipators. The Republicans used the negro through the war, and had they have seen another way of retaining their hold upon the government apart from the negro vote, the ballot would never have been granted the citizen from Africa.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, the river and harbor appropriation bill being under consideration

Mr. Vickers moved an appropriation of $42,900 for the widening and deepening of the ship channel in the Patapsco river, leading to the harbor of Baltimore.

Mr. Vickers said this work had been recommended by the proper department, and the engineer's estimates for it had been made. The work had been commenced by the city of Baltimore and afterwards the State assisted; and, as it was an important public work, the assistance of the general government had been solicited. The work is now approaching completion, and General Simpson recommends an appropriation of $107,000 for the work, but as only $43,900 can be used advantageously this year, he recommends that amount only be appropriated for the present year. The channel is not now safe for vessels under sail. No technical objection can be raised to this appreprition. In view of the importance of the commerce of Baltimore and its value to the government, it would be wise and judicious to make this appropriation. From a statement given to him by the collector of the port of Baltimore, it appears that in 1866 $4,665,000 were collected of the port of Baltimore, of duties on custom: in 1867 $5,798,000; in 1868 $6,217·000, and in 1869 $9,127,000, and from the receipts for the first months of this first year it is believed the receipts will exceed $9,000,000 for 1870.

Mr. Vickers then spoke of the policy which seemed to prevail of making large appropriations for one section of the country. The money belonged to the whole country, it was collected from the whole country, and it should not be applied for the benefit of one particular section. He had no objection to the large appropriations made for the North and West, but the Atlantic seaboard of the South should not be neglected. He wanted justice done to the whole country; he wanted justice done to his State; he wanted a small part of the nine millions which was collected from Baltimore last year applied to the improvement of her harbor, and for the increase of commerce and the advantage of the general government.

The amendment was agreed to, Mr. Fenton only in the negative.

Mr. Vickers then offered an amendment appropriating $12,000 for the improvement of the waters at the mouth of the Susquehanna, which he said was of equal importance to Pennsylvania and Maryland. The appropriation had been struck out of the bill by the House on, motion of a member who knew nothing about it, and who now says that he has no objection to the appropriation. The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Vickers moved an amendment providing for surveys of the harbors of Queenstown and Cambridge, in Maryland. Adopted.

Trouble among the Knights of Pythias in Philadelphia.

A Philadelphia telegram of Saturday to the Pittsburg *Dispatch* says:

A grave difficulty in the order of Knights of Pythias, growing out of the opposition of the Supreme Lodge of the World to an organization known as the "Conclaves of Supreme Pythian Knighthood," has culminated in an application to the Supreme Court by Grand Chancellor Phillip Lowry, Jr., to retain John Stotzer and others from proceeding with the work of the Order. This application was not entertained, but it will be brought up in another Court next week, and if the preliminary injunction is allowed, which is probable, the whole Order of Knights of Pythias in this State will have to suspend operations until the question is settled.—In view of this the various lodges here are having their newly elected officers installed. It seems that the Supreme Lodge issued an edict requiring all Knights of Pythias to renounce the Supreme Pythian Knights, or to pledge themselves not to join that organization. This was resisted by many members, and especially by Grand Chancellor Lowry, who was suspended from his office by Supreme Chancellor Read, at his own request, for not conforming to the edicts of the Supreme Lodge. Vice Chancellor Stotzer, of Easton, was then created Grand Chancellor. It is said that if the Court does not restore Lowry to his office he will form a new Grand Lodge of his adherents, and break up the regular Grand Lodge, which is to meet at Williamsport on the 26th instant. The greatest excitement prevails in consequence of the proceedings, as nearly one-third of the men in this city belong to this Order.

The Harvest and Crops in Maryland.

From the Frederick Herald.

During the past week our farmers have been work assiduously in gathering their harvest. In conversation with a gentleman from Urbana District a few days since, he informed us that the crop in that section would be fully up to that of previous years, with the exception of an occasional spot which had been beaten down, and prevented from filling properly. Our farmers have been rather premature in crying out a failure of the wheat crop, and remind us of a school-boy, who, in anticipation of a whipping, always screams before he is hurt.

From the Denton Journal.

The first shipment of new wheat from our wharf was made by Mr. Luther W. Jewell on last Saturday. Several of our farmers have been engaged in threshing, and their accounts of the probable yield is not by any means flattering. Seven for one sowing, on good land, is the highest return of which we have heard.

From the Dorchester News.

The farmers have completed the cutting of their wheat crops. Many of them have already commenced thrashing it out, and some of them have had small lots ground into flour. All unite in pronouncing the present crop a short one.

From the Salisbury Advertiser.

Harvest is over in our county. The crop of wheat has turned out to be heavier than was anticipated, and we believe the average yield is about as large as is generally had in Wicomico county.

The Census.

As many feel a curiosity to know the *nature* of the information required by the Assistant Marshals in taking the census, we publish the following for the perusal of our readers:

The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in this family.

Age at last birth day.

Profession, occupation, or trade of each person, male or female.

Value of real estate.

Value of personal estate.

Place of birth.

Productions of Agriculture.—Name of agent, owner or manager.

No. acres improved land.

No. acres of woodland.

No. acres unimproved land.

Present cash value of farm.

Present cash value of farming implements and machinery.

Total amount of wages paid during the year, including the value of board.

Number of various kinds of live stock.

Value of live stock.

Number of bushels of various kinds of produce raised.

Value of different varieties of fruit.

Amount of hay in tons.

Value of home manufactures.

Value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter.

Estimated value of all farm productions, including betterments and addition to stock.

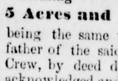
An Irish girl at Erie, a day or two since, caught another girl on the sidewalk who had on a hoop-skirt and a white shirt stolen from the party of the first part, and and compelled her to take them off there.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—(new) $1.60@1,70.
Red—(new) $1.45@1.60.
CORN.—White—1.18@1.20. Yellow 1.06@1.08.
OATS—62@64 cents.

ASTRAY.



Came astray upon the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 18th of June, one LARGE BAY HORSE, with a blaze face and white feet; also, a *DUN MULE*, slightly lame.

The owners will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

N. W. COMEGYS.

July 9, 1870—3t.

PEACH BOXES.

40,000 Peach Boxes.

THE undersigned having erected a Steam Saw Mill, and Box Manufactory, on Gray's Inn Creek, within half a mile of the Steamboat Wharf, are prepared to furnish Peach growers with Boxes of the very best quality, at as low, or a lower price, than any firm on the Peninsula, or Baltimore city.

No agents are employed. Those buying from us, get their Boxes 20 per cent. cheaper than any agents can sell them.

DIEHL, LEARY & CO.,
July 9, 1870—6w *Rock Hall, Md.*

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of two writs 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, one at the suit of James R. Crew, and one at the suit of John Kelly, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of James Wilson, colored, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said James Wilson, of, in and to, all

THAT HOUSE AND LOT,

situate in Still Pond, Kent County, Md., containing

5 Acres and 3 Perches of Land,

being the same which Robert Wilson, the father of the said James, bought of Daniel Crew, by deed dated February 6th, 1855, acknowledged and recorded in Liber J. F. G. No. 2, pages 523 and 524, one of the Land Record Books for Kent county: and I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1870,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Worton Heights, 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 P. SUTTON,
July 9, 1870—tds. ($4.68) *Constable.*

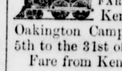
NOTICE.

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.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

THE Annual Commencement Exercises will be held in the Public Hall, on Wednesday, July 13th, at 8 P. M. The friends of the College and the public generally, are invited to attend. R. C. BERKELEY,
July 2—tc. *Principal.*

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 $3.85,

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

Cheap Fare TO THE Fifth National Camp Meeting,

Held at "Wilton Grove," near Oakington.



Arrangements have been made with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, so as to furnish *THROUGH TICKETS* to the above Camp Meeting and return for the

Low Price of $3.00,

by the way of steamer GEORGE LAW and Philadelphia Railroad.

☞ Tickets to be had on board of the steamer, *good from 5th to 31st of July*, 1870.

A. T. JOYNES,
Agent Chester River Steamboat Co.
July 2—4t.

A DESIRABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber, as Attorney for Jas. A. Perkins, offers at private sale, the farm on which Mr. Chas. Jewell now resides, situated about 3 miles from Chestertown, Md., adjoining the lands of Dr. Worrell and W. N. E. 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 31st of December, 1870; the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars address

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

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 133 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

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.*

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.

JOSEPH TURNER, PEACH BOX MANUFACTURER, BETTERTON, Md.

☞ Orders for Boxes or Box Material promptly attended to. [June 4—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.

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.*

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.

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.

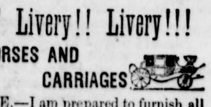
All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of January, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of June, 1870.

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

Livery! Livery!! Livery!!!



HORSES AND CARRIAGES



FOR HIRE.—I am prepared to furnish all who want to hire Horses and Carriages, with good, safe and quick animals, and with substantial, easy carriages, on *liberal terms*.

Parties sent to any part of the county.

A good, safe turnout, can always be obtained by applying to

SAMUEL S. RAWLEIGH,
April 30, 1870—3m. Queen street.

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