THE
# Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 4, 1871.

## Premium to Getters Up of Clubs.

We offer the following inducements to persons to raise Clubs for the Transcript:

To any one who will procure us eighteen advance-paying subscribers, we will furnish one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated with 3,000 engravings, 1840 pages quarto—price $12.

For ten advance-paying subscribers, Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, 600 engravings, 1040 pages octavo—price $6.

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The Democratic Senators had each another shy yesterday at the bill to enforce the right of citizens to vote; and, of course, all fought it as a reform directed against their party. To take away the power to commit fraud is to deprive the sham Democracy of the means whereby it succeeds in certain sections, and naturally the proposition creates commotion.

Such is the interpretation put by the New York *Tribune* upon the opposition of Democratic Senators to the Enforcement bill. It is well known, nevertheless, that Messrs. Ross, Tipton and Trumbull—all of whom are Republicans—voted with the Democratic Senators against one of the most infamous provisions of the bill—that giving to Marshals and Deputy Marshals, indiscriminately, the right to make summary arrests and rendering any bystander, refusing his assistance when called upon, liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years. Moreover, a large number of Republican Senators shirked the vote entirely. There are seventy-four Senators in the Chamber—sixty-two Republican and twelve Democratic. Of these sixty-two Republicans only thirty-nine voted for the bill. Twenty-three, therefore, were absent or refused to vote at all. Of the twelve Democrats in the Senate, ten were present and cast their vote solid against the bill. They did more—they exposed its shameless, partisan character boldly, and fought the passage of the bill late into the night. Our Maryland Senators, Messrs. Vickers and Hambleton, particularly distinguished themselves, as did, also, Senators Thurman, Casserly Bayard, Saulsbury, and Johnston of Virginia. They well knew that, numerically weak as they were, nothing they could say would prevent the Radical members from forcing the bill through the Senate. But they had determined to let the country know the extent to which the Radicals were prepared to go in the way of casting contempt upon the Federal Constitution, and making Congressional edicts the supreme law of the land. Mr. Vickers denounced the bill as "an offshoot of an unconstitutional measure of last session," and emphatically denied the right of Congress to interfere, "except in cases where the integrity of the Union was endangered." Mr. Hamilton exposed the unconstitutionality of the bill, and all the other Democratic Senators were in accord in declaring that its purpose was not to preserve the purity of elections, but to give the United States Marshals control of them in the interest of the Radicals.

It is nothing short of the most brazen effrontery to say that the Democrats opposed the bill because its object is to prevent the casting of fraudulent votes at elections. Their opposition lies far deeper and involves the gravest issues that can affect the liberties of a people. They oppose the putting of the entire machinery elections into the hands of the agents of any one political party, making those agents the judges, jurors, and executors of the law, and clothing them with power to set aside, at the motion of their own will, the returns of the State officers of election, and the commissions that, based on those returns, a State Governor has been accustomed, for nearly a century to give to the sucessful candidates. The bill, moreover, provides for calling out, at each returning election, thousands of hired Radical emmissaries, armed with revolvers, clothed with power to protest against the legality of the Registration, to challenge voters, to object to the returns and to make arrests without process of law. It is a revolutionary measure, framed by a set of daring conspirators for their own ends, and to perpetuate their control of the Government. It is the more dangerous because this fresh usurpation of power is to be established under cover of law, and the Federal Executive and the Federal Courts are made parties to its execution.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

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[COMMUNICATED.]

REES' CORNER, Feb. 21, 1871.

*Mr. Editor*—The Farmers' Club of this District met in the Hall over the store room of A. J. Rees, on Thursday, the 23d ult. The meeting was called to order by R. W. Jones, Esq., president, in the chair, A. J. Rees acting as secretary. Owing to the unfavorable weather the attendance was small, only some twelve or fifteen being present.

On motion, it was resolved that the Club meet at Rees' Corner every Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Wm. H. Coleman was elected to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee occasioned by the death of John P. Smith, Esq.

The subject for discussion next Thursday afternoon is, "The *care* and *improvement* of stock for farm purposes."

I will endeavor to send you proceedings of the next meeting. X Y. Z.

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DRINKING PLACES IN PHILADELPHIA.—Forty-one hundred and fifty-nine licensed drinking saloons, and about three thousand that do not comply with the requirements of the law keep up the spirits of the people of Philadelphia. In many of the wards there is one tavern for every sixty people—men, women and children.

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MISSOURI POLITICS.—Senator Schurz has written a letter to a friend in Missouri, in which he opposes the proposition to call a convention to amend the State constitution. He thinks the people of Missouri are too unsettled politically at present to have a fair idea of what they need, but recommends that a committee of the Legislature be appointed to frame such amendments as are desirable for consideration.

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[COMMUNICATED.]

*Mr. Editor*—In your issue of February 18th, you call attention to the importance of building up our County Town. Now, most people will admit Chestertown is not all it ought to be, and that self-interest is the great motive power in this life: therefore, putting these two things together, I propose to make use of your columns for the purpose of proving, that it rests with the people of this county to make their County Town what it ought to be, namely, *the business centre of the county;* and in so doing they need only consult their own interest in doing what ought to be a matter of pride with them.

Chestertown, at one time, was the business emporium for the whole State. Among her merchants were importers of the various kinds of goods, and at her wharves were to be seen vessels which traded to many of the foreign ports. Her situation geographically, unfitted her to fulfill the expectations of her founders; and Chestertown, (like many other things in this life) sunk to her natural level, (beyond which her most sanguine friends cannot expect her to rise,) a County Town.

During a visit to your town, a short time ago, I had occasion to visit one of its many manufacturing shops, and was forcibly struck with the business-like look of the premises, and the expedition with which they were turning off work. Upon conversing with the proprietor, I was informed that all they asked for was a share of patronage, as they intend to compete in prices and workmanship with any city manufactory.

It is the same thing with the merchants who are endeavoring to keep a stock ample to supply the wants of all. Just so far as they are encouraged to keep a full stock by the people of the county giving them the preference over city markets (always supposing prices to be the same, with freight added,) will the merchant and mechanic increase their business until they will be able to supply any article that may be called for. But so long as the farmers continue to ignore the fact that they have a place in their own county where they can buy all they want by making all their large purchases in the cities, so long will our County Town cease to make that growth which it ought to be the pride and is the interest of every one to see it make

And here let me say that what I have said is not meant to conflict with the interests of any neighborhood; for the same reasons that prove we should endeavor to build up our County Town prove that we should encourage all business enterprises in our own neighborhood. "Encourage home industry," should be the motto of us all; and as we cannot have a town for every neighborhood, let us endeavor to have a good one for the county.

To prove it is to our interest to do so we have only to look how agriculture flourishes in all densely populated districts. It will create a demand for our many and various products, encourage us to a higher state of farming, increase the value of our lands, and improve us morally and socially; and last, though not least, will lessen our *taxes* by increasing the taxable basis. If in this communication I shall succeed in awaking the interest of the people to the importance of this subject my purpose will be accomplished, and I hope you will continue to agitate it, as I believe it will benefit both town and country.

*Worton*, Feb. 28th. C.

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[COMMUNICATED.]

### Worton Farmers' Club.

On Thursday, 16th inst., the six Peach Growers, appointed to prepare lists of such varieties as they would plant, handed them in, each one selecting ten kinds. They of course did not consult each other, and the result was that in the lists we had the names of *twenty-eight* varieties. Six of them agreed upon Old Mixon Free, Crawford's Late, and Smock; five upon Early York and Crawford's Early. Not more than two of them agreed upon any other kind. The matter, I presume, is not settled yet, as it is not decided what are the ten best kinds to plant. The decision, I think, can and ought to be made. I must mention the fact that among the six "Hale's Early" had one advocate.

I take pleasure in informing you that yourself, together with the Messrs. Editors of the Kent News, and Col. George Gale, were made honorary members: the corresponding secretary being absent that duty, I believe, has been neglected.

On the 23d, the committee on procuring breeding animals, reported they had as yet accomplished nothing, and at their request two additional members were named. It is to be hoped this matter will not be allowed to slumber, and the committee will recollect we have other kinds of stock quite as much in need of improvement as horses.

Your statement that the Club could be incorporated under the General Act for Incorporations, brought the subject before the Club again, but no action was taken in the matter.

The discussion was upon sowing clover and other grass seeds. The time preferred for sowing clover appeared to be the last of March. Several advocated January, from the fact that the seed would get deeper in the ground, and not be so liable to suffer from drought the following summer: the time intervening was held to be the worst, the seed being likely to sprout and be killed by the cold. About one gallon to the acre was thought to be the right quantity. One member reported having harrowed his wheat field last spring previous to sowing clover seed, leaving some not harrowed. The clover was much better where the harrow had been, but saw no difference in the wheat. It was thought to be a good plan to sow every other row in peach orchards with clover alone, cultivating the alternate row: the following year cultivate the row which had been in clover. This applies to orchards not under four years old. Orchard grass should be sown either the last of September or early spring, using about two bushels to the acre. Timothy at the same time, but if sown in September was liable to choke out the wheat too much. Seasons vary, and from that fact there can be no *established* rules.

The question was asked, Does Timothy exhaust land, and is it a paying crop with us? Yes, to the former, and no, to the latter clause of the question, was the answer given by one member. None of the grasses possesses the large tap root that clover does, and which leaves the ground in that loose friable condition so desirable, and none tends so much to improve land.

"Rotation of crops" is the next subject for discussion, in connection with the following questions:

First—What is a field capable of growing to the greatest advantage?

Second—Where manures are easily accessible, what is the best crop to grow without exhausting the land?

Third—What portion of the hundred acres in a farm should be in fruit, and what varieties pay the best? KENT.

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*For the Transcript.*

### Encouragement for Farmers.

*Mr. Editor:*—I have often wondered why "country men" were so desirous of "going to the City" for employment and a residence. I have for years longed and wished for a home in the country, and I assert that nine tenths of the best men who dwell in our cities, look forward, sooner or later, to a "quiet happy home" in the country, free from the excitement, annoyances and temptations of a city; where can be found, few real comforts and pleasures. 'Tis true, some of our Merchants soon acquire *fortunes*. Though I venture, in proportion to numbers, there are more farmers and country Merchants who commenced life poor, that die leaving an independence, than there are city Merchants. Farming is far more honorable and healthy, than any pursuit a man can follow in the city.

The last year was an unprofitable one to farmers; it was more so with Merchants. There has been an increase of "failures in business" during 1870 as compared with 1869, of over 25 per cent. We wonder why this is, and yet it is simply because there are too many men idle in our cities, too many consumers, and not enough producers. We would all be happier, and richer too, were more than half of us, now living from hand to mouth in cities, quietly and peaceably following agricultural pursuits. I wish country people could see and know of the wretchedness and misery abounding in cities. Perchance they would then be more contented with a farmer's life. Did a farmer know the of wear and tear risks any annoyances, attending business, he would never think of making a merchant of his son. No! let me beg of you, discard this dazzling idea. Educate well your son, then put him on a farm. We know the tales of magnificent fortunes soon acquired, the style and show of city life is alluring, but shun it, you will here sacrifice you independence, and may be scarce respected, unless you are very wealthy, or become a ward *politician*.

The *farm* will always yield a living, yes, and a fortune, if you strive and persevere. Exercise a due amount of hard work and good management; the seasons are never so unfavorable, as to cause a total failure of all crops. True, farm work is hard, but physically, is far less exhausting, and easier than mental toil.—'Tis commendable in every man to strive to better his financial condition, to aim to provide himself and family against want, and I would not attempt to dampen this laudable ardour. I only desire to show if possible—to warn at least—that you can best accomplish this on the farm. I will admit that "help" or labor is difficult to obtain. This can be overcome, and I would now suggest to the farmers of Kent, more particularly your "Agricultural Societies," a plan whereby they can secure, and at little cost comparatively, good and reliable farm hands and house help. It is this, let all unite, farmers and their wives, raise say three or four thousand dollars, or what may be deemed requisite, send some good man to France, to Alsace and Lorraine," and I warrant you will soon have an abundance of good honest, industrious, citizens and workers. Mr. Editor start the ball; it can be done. Thousands of Peasants, made destitute by this cruel "cruel war," by the cession of these provinces to their despised enemy, will now gladly fly to America, that owes its very existence as a free government to Frenchmen; for which our *rulers* of to-day have shown very little appreciation, but rather gave the moral support of this country to the "Hessians" who fought our ancestor's for British gold. True, they fought the rebels for greenbacks, which, doubtless, our glorious government appreciates.—Many of them you know "*Fites mit Siegel* along side of the *colored troops*" who *fought bravely*, history tells us.

In conclusion Mr. Editor, let me ask you to urge upon the people of Kent, the importance of inviting these gallant, noble, people; these persecuted peasants to our fair county, they will I am sure gladly come, and will prove valuable citizens.—Who will head this list. Put my name second; same amount as first!

MERCHANT.

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### Another Weight for the Back of the American Ass.

The new scheme for Federal schools, introduced into Congress by that awful man, Hoar, of Massachusetts, is one of the most foolish, impudent, and pernicious plans ever thought of, for the purpose of stripping the people of the States of even the control of the education of their own children. This bill calls for $50,000,000 to be raised by direct taxation imposed upon the people of each State, according to population. It gives the President the power to appoint a legion of officers to disburse or appropriate this money. It provides for 37 State superintendents, at a salary of $3,000 each; 241 division inspectors, at $2,000 a year each; 14,400 local superintendents, at $3 per day; and not less than 28,800 teachers at unspecified salaries. Thus this bill calls for 43,478 officers, whose annual salaries are estimated at not less than $25,000,000.

The strangest part of this bill is that it gives the President power to exempt any State he pleases from the operation of the law. The scheme has undoubtedly two purposes, viz., to force the white people to spend millions of money in the vain and foolish attempt to educate niggers; and to give Grant an opportunity of appointing 43,478 more official tools of his administration. Of course no man, not even Hoar of Massachusetts, and, going still lower, in the scale of intelligence, not Grant himself, imagines that such an act would be constitutional. That consideration, however, has no force with the knaves and lunatics of Washington. They have passed fifty, if not a hundred and fifty, acts in violation of the Constitution. This one is designed to make all the teachers, and all the school books in the United States missionaries of Mongrelism. They have come to believe that the American people is an ass, which will patiently bear any burden they please to lay upon its back. And it must be confessed that these rascals have too much reason to think so. This bill, however, is so atrocious that the ass may take it into its head to throw its rider.—*N. Y. Day-Book.*

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### Closing Events of the War.

The French Assembly on Wednesday ratified the conditions of peace agreed to at Versailles, after repeated efforts by the minority to delay consideration. The ratification was carried by a vote of 546 against 107. During the session violent agitation ensued on the attempt of M. Conti, formerly private secretary of Napoleon III., to speak in justification of the empire, which the Assembly summarily and enthusiastically extinguished by adopting a resolution decreeing the fall of the empire, and stigmatizing Napoleon as the author of the misfortunes of France.

After various outrages and demonstrations peculiar to Parisian mobs in times of great popular agitation, the military and civil authorities of Paris had succeeded on Tuesday evening in restoring tranquility in the city. Disquieting signs were apparent in the quarters especially notorious for disorder, but official assurances were given that sufficient precautions had been taken to prevent a recurrence of outrages.

The 11 Prussian corps, under General Von Bose, having been awarded the honor of being the first German troops to enter the city, proceeded to carry out the programme on Wednesday. The corps entered in two columns, by way of Pont du Jour and Neuilly, numbering 30,000 men, with ninety-six pieces of artillery and the usual proportion of cavalry, and marched by separate but direct routes to the Place de la Concorde. The French troops which occupied the streets along each line of march, to prevent disorder, vacated as the Germans advanced. No hostile movement of the populace occurred during the march. The scene, as described in the cable dispatch, was a very mournful one for Paris. Wherever men or women appeared they were sad enough. Many were weeping and wearing emblems of mourning, and the statues in the public places were draped. Perhaps so gay and grand a pageant never passed through a city so silent and heart-broken.

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By the terms agreed upon with Count Bismarck, France cedes one-fifth of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville, and all of Alsace, except Belfort and Puy.—She is also required to pay a money indemnity of five milliards of francs. The German exactions, though less than at one time they were said to be, are still unusually severve. In ceding Alsace, France loses one of her most fertile provinces, occupying three thousand three hundred and sixty square miles, rich in minerals, and containg over eight hundred thousand inhabitants, as noted for their industry as for their skill in manufactures. She also cedes one-fifth of Lorraine. The part of this province thus alienated is most probably that which lies between Metz and the Vosges, and which is commonly known as German Lorraine. This district covers about two thousand square miles, and contains, on a rough calculation, some three hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants—the entire population of the province being very nearly one million six hundred thousand. The whole extent of territory ceded, therefore, is about five thousand three hundred and sixty square miles, with an aggregate population of one million one hundred and twenty thousand.

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### The Triumphal March into Paris.

PARIS, March 1, noon.—(New York Herald Special.)—At ten o'clock A. M., the Eleventh Corps, numbering thirty thousand men, with ninety-six pieces of field artillery and the usual proportion of cavalry, advanced in two columns—one at Porte Neuilly and the other at Point du Jour. The former advanced at a pretty rapid pace up the avenue of Grand Armee direct for the Arc de Triomphe the French troops vacating the streets as the Germans approached. The other column, entering at Point du Jour, below Antenil, commenced to march along the quay on the north side of the Seine direct for Place de la Concorde, where the rendezvous of the two columns is fixed. The zone surrendered to the Germans was almost entirely free of French. It commences at the extreme south-west corner of the enceinte, which forms a point and runs in the shape of an irregular triangle, of which the Seine forms the east side, the enceinte, from Point du Jour to Porte des Ternes, the west side, and the Faubourg Honore, Avenue des Ternes, from Rue Royale to the enceinte, the north side or base.

The only points within these limits retained by the French are the baking establishment of the army of Paris, Qua de Bilby and Point de Jena. As the troops proceeded along the line the artillery took position from Porte de Neuilly to the place de la Concorde, and from the Point du Jour to the same point, as precautionary measure. Nothing could exceed the splendid appearance of the troops, who turned out in as perfect order as if on the parade ground at home. The chief thoroughfares were quiet, and few persons were about. From 6 to 9 A. M. the shops were closed, the windows shut and the aspect of the city desolate.

The Nationales are posted on evary avenue with lines of sentries across the streets, to prevent persons going beyond the line of demarcation. From 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., the same aspect was presented, with more Nationales on duty. At Rue Royale, Rivoli and Place de la Concorde are double lines of wagons, cutting off communication. Most of the women out are in morning, and going to mass. On the Champs Elysees hardly a person was seen. All the houses were closed except three or four small cafes.

No one was seen at the windows, and only a few Italian, American and English flags were flying, and one single French flag hung over the Corps Legislatif. At 9 o'clock A. M. the head of the Prussian advance was seen rounding the Arc de Triomphe. To the surprise of the few who were present, the men and women were seen hurrying away in tears, and many boys and a few workmen were left. The German hussars galloped down every avenue leading to the Champs Elysees to search the streets branching therefrom, and not the slightest attempt at disturbance occurred.

About 4,000 infantry and cavalry only were in the advance. There was no music, but the drum was beat and the trumpet sounded. A splended body of men halted opposite the Palais de Industrie, which was occupied by hussars. A few uhlans ride down the Place de la Concorde, where they view with derision the faces of the statues covered with crape.

The Germans are astonished at the mournful aspect of the city and the desertion of its streets.

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### The Arlington Estate.

It seems that Mrs. General Lee proposes to sell her estate of Arlington to the Mongrel Congress, if they will approach anything like justice in the premises. But it is not likely that they will do so, and it is best, we think, that they should not. Mrs. Lee has only to wait a brief time longer, and with the restoration of the government to its legal *status, ante-bellum*, her property will, no doubt, be restored "as it was" transmitted to her by her patriot ancestry. To many thoughtless persons it may seem wrong, as it did to Senator Bayard, to disturb the repose of the "patriot dead" buried there; but when it is remembered that the monster Stanton boasted of burying the poor fellows there, to gratify his fiendish malice against General Lee, surely the surviving friends will be the first to demand that they be taken up and laid in holier ground than that desecrated by such devil's hate.—*Day Book.*

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### The Colored Schools in Maryland.

The question having been frequently asked whether the colored schools in the several counties of Maryland are entitled to any portion of the public school State tax levied for school purposes, we publish, for the information of all interested, the following opinion of I. D. Jones, Attorney General for the State, in response to inquiries made by John W. Dougherty, Esq., secretary to the Board of School Commissioners of Wicomico county:

*John W. Dougherty, Secretary Board of School Commissioners, Wicomico county:* DEAR SIR—In reply to your inquiry, "whether the negro schools in the several counties are entitled to any portion of the public school State tax, levied for public school purposes," I have to state that, by section 18 of chapter 311 of the act of 1870, it was provided that "the total amount of taxes paid for school purposes by the colored people of any county, or in the city of Baltimore, together with any donations that may be made for the purpose, shall be set aside for maintaining the schools for colored children."

I am of opinion that this provision includs both State and county taxes levied upon the property of colored people of any county. The mode of ascertaining the amount of such taxes is not specified in the law. The same section provides that the "schools shall be conducted under the direction of the board of county school commissioners," to whom the money arising from the school tax, both State and county, is to be paid. The county school commissioners must, therefore, ascertain by the best means in their power what portion of the State and county taxes for school purposes has been paid by the colored people of the county. I suppose this may be done by a resort to the list of taxables and the assessment thereon for school purposes.

Very respectfully and truly,
ISAAC D. JONES,
Attorney General for State of Md.

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### Gen. Jackson and His Mother.

Mr. W. H. Sparks of Georgia, in his autobiography, entitled "The Memories of fifty years," lately published by Claxton, Rensen & Haffelfinger of this city, gives, gives the following account of Andrew Jackson's departure for Tennessee, as related to him by the President himself.—His widowed mother and he had been residing for sometime in the neighborhood of Greensboro', North Carolina.

"I had," said he, "contemplated this step for several months, and had made my arrangements to do so, and at length had obtained my mother's consent to it. All my worldly goods were a few dollars in my purse, some clothes in my saddle bags, a pretty good horse, saddle and bridle. The country to which I was going was comparatively a wilderness, and the trip a long one, beset with many difficulties, especially from the Indians. I felt, and so did my mother, that we were parting forever. I knew she would not recall her promise; there was too much spunk in her for that, and that caused me to linger a day or two longer than I had intended, but the time came for the painful parting. My mother was a little, dumpy, red headed Irish woman. 'Well, mother, I am ready to leave, and I must say farewell.' She took my hand and, and pressing it, said 'farewell,' and her emotion checked her.

"Kissings at meetings and partings in that day was not so common as now. I turned from her and walked rapidly to my horse.

"As I was mounting him, she came out of the cabin, wiping her eyes with her apron, and came to the getting over place at the fence. 'Andy,' said she (she always called me Andy), 'you are going to a new country, and among a rough people; you will have to depend on yourself and out your own way through the world; I have nothing to give but a mother's advice. Never tell a lie, nor take what is not your own, nor sue anybody for slander or assault and battery; *always settle them cases yourself.*' I promised, and I have tried to keep that promise. I rode off some two hundred yards, to a turn in the path, and looked back. She was still standing at the fence and wiping her eyes. I never saw her after that!"

Mr. Sparks adds that "those who knew him best will testify to his fidelity to the last promise made to his mother."

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LIFE OF HON. AMOS KENDALL.—Wm. Stickney is preparing a life of this father-in-law, the late Hon. Amos Kendall, which will appear during the spring. The book will consist largely of autobiographical matter.

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### MARRIED.

JONES—WATKINS.—Wednesday, Feb. 1st, 1871, at the residence of the Brides Mother, by the Rev. J. M. Wilson, MILNOR JONES, Esq., to Miss MARY F. WATKINS.

BRADLEY—HARRIS.—In Philadelphia, on February 7th., by Wm, J. Paxson, JOHN D. BRADLEY to Miss MARY E. HARRIS—all of Kent county.

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## Valuable Business Stand
IN CHESTERTOWN
## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to leave the county, will dispose of his

**Stock of Goods and Lease on House.**

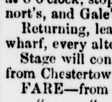
This is an unusual opportunity for persons wishing to engage in the mercantile business in Chestertown. B. B. PEKKINS.
March 4, 1871—3t.

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
### J. K. ALDRIDGE

Will open on MONDAY the 6th, a large assortment of *GOODS.* Call and examine, and be convinced that he sells the CHEAPEST in Town. ☞ Don't forget the place, opposite the Court House.

A good assortment of Shoe Pegs, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Wax, Shoe and Stitching Thread, Rubbers, Webbing, Knives, Lasting Tacks, Gaiter Buttons, Shoe Tacks, Brissels, Eyelets, &c., &c., at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store, opposite the Court House.
Chestertown, March 4, 1871.

## RESUMPTION OF TRIPS.



On and after March, 1st, 1871, the swit and safe steamer **C. P. SMITH,** Capt. J. H. Brown, will leave Georgetown every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday* morning, at 8 o'clock, stopping at Buck Neck, Vannort's, and Gale's Wharves.

Returning, leave Pier No. 8, Light street wharf, every alternate day, at 10½ o'clock.

Stage will connect with this Boat to and from Chestertown.

FARE—from Chestertown.....$1.25
" " Buck Neck..... 1.00
Freight at reasonable rates.

EDWARD BROWN,
March 4, 1871—tf. *Proprietor.*

W. F. MASSEY, C. F. STAM, L. K. STAM.

## W. F. MASSEY & CO.,
GROWERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
## Garden, Nursery and Flower Seed,
Corner of Court and High Sts.,
CHESTERTOWN.

**Osage Orange Seed,**

IN POUND PACKAGES, 75 CENTS. Warranted fresh.
W. F. MASSEY & CO.

THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS is called to our superior stock of *VEGETABLE SEED,* which are neatly put up for retailing, and are of a very superior quality. W. F. MASSEY & CO.

**FLOWER SEED! FLOWER SEED!!**

SWEET ALYSSAM, Globe Amaranths, Asters of various styles, Balsams, Canary Bird Flower, Candytuft, Canna, Cockscomb, Geraniums, Four O'clock's, Mignonette, Phlox Drummondii, Nasturtiums, China Pinks, Heartsease, Petunias, Portulaca, Salvia, Snapdragon, Stocks, Wallflower, Zinnia, and many other varieties of Flower Seeds of rare excellence, at cheaper rates than can be had in the city.

W. F. MASSEY & CO.

**Green Peas! Green Peas!!**

OUR stock of Peas for Seed is large and complete. We offer

*Carter's First Crop,*
*McLean's Little Gem,*
*Early Kent,*
*Daniel O'Rourke,*
*Champion of England,*
*Dwarf Blue Imperial, and*
*Hair's Dwarf Mammoth.*

An inspection of our samples will convince any one of their superior quality.

**For Roasting Ears, we offer**
*Early Tuscarora and*
*Mammoth Sugar Corn.*

**For Pickles,**
*Bull Nose Pepper,*
*Squash Pepper,*
*Long Cayenne Pepper,*
*Extra Long Green Cucumber,*
*White Spine Cucumber.*

**Tomatoes.**

MASSEY'S EARLY RED, Early Smooth Red, Cook's Favorite, Tilden, Crimson Cluster, Dwarf Orangefield, Lester's Perfected, and the unapproachable

**Trophy Tomato.**

☞ TRY OUR SEEDS, and you will never buy elsewhere.

W. F. MASSEY & CO.
Chestertown, March 4, 1871.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of one writ of Alias Vendi., issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Watson & Clark, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenement of R. B. M. Massey, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said R. B. M. Massey, of, in and to, the following property:

**THREE HORSES,**
called
*"Soldier Boy," "Peach" and "Bird,"*
and ONE BROWN MARE; FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE, and one DOUBLE CARRIAGE.

And I hereby give notice, that on
*WEDNESDAY, 15th of March,* 1871,
at Massey's X Roads, at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.
March 4, 1871—tds. [$3.00.]

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

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### Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White, no sales reported.
Red—$1.48@2.15.
CORN.—White—80a84. Yellow 76@80.
OATS—59@60 cents.

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## CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by T. W. Russell, 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 Isaac Caulk, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Isaac Cotton, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Isaac Cotton, of, in and to, the following property, viz:

**7 Acres of Land,**

MORE OR LESS, in Morgan's Creek Neck, adjoining Mrs. Moffitt and others.

And I hereby give notice, that on
*MONDAY, the 3rd day of April,* 1871,
at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in Chestertown, 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.

CHAS. H. DAVIS,
March 4, 1871—tds. [3.75] Constable.

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## NOTICE!

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between T. W. ELIASON and T. W. ELIASON, Jr., under the firm of T. W. ELIASON & SON, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th inst. Either partner is authorized to collect debts due to the firm.

T. W. ELIASON,
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.
February 25, 1871.

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## T. W. ELIASON, Jr.,

AS successor of the late firm of T. W. ELIASON & SON, will continue the business at the old stand.

He is thankful to the customers of the late firm for their liberal patronage and hopes by attention to business, and an effort at all times to supply his customers with goods on the most favorable terms the market will allow, to merit a continuance of the trade with with him.

He will open during the early part of next week an assortment of

*NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS*

which he will sell at moderate profits. The customers of the late firm and the public generally are invited to call and examine his goods and prices. Feb. 25, 1871.

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## LUMBER!

AN assortment of **LUMBER** always on hand.

Buyers will find it their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing.

*T. W. ELIASON, Jr.*
February 25, 1871.

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RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
$5000 WILL BE PAID.

To any person producing any Medicine showing half as many living, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY. *Used inwardly only.* A pleasant Medicine, free from injurious drugs. Warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured 95 in every 100 patients treated in the past ten years. (See testimony.) It is the scientific prescription of Professor Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833,—now one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians, and Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology,—who has made Neuralgia, Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism the specialty of his entire professional life—a fact vouched for by the signatures accompanying each bottle, and other testimonials of many prominent renowned physicians and clergymen. To protect sufferers from poisonous quack nostrums and useless expenditure of money, a legal signed guarantee, stating exact number of bottles warranted to cure, will be forwarded gratis to any sufferer sending by letter a full description of affliction. In case of failure to cure, amount paid positively refunded. Medicine sent anywhere by express, collect on delivery. Afflicted invited to write for advice; all information and medical advice sent by letter gratis. Address DR. J. P. FITLER, 29 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Penna. The Remedy is sold or obtained by Druggists. For sale by

S. J. WICKES & Co., Grey's Inn Wharf;
PARROTT & BUSICK, Still Pond X Roads;
T. W. WICKES, Chestertown.
Feb. 25, 1871—y.

## Spring of 1871.

PLOW CASTINGS, FOR CONCAVE, MINOR & HORTON, WILEY, HECKENDORN, and for other Plows used in this section, now on hand, and additions to our present stock constantly being received.

BRIDLES, COLLARS, and other PLOW GEARING, to meet the requirements of the early Spring work, and

**A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF GOODS**

generally, all the time on hand.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, February 25, 1871.

## GALENA FEMALE SEMINARY,
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL,
GALENA, KENT CO., MD.

**E. L. Benny, Principal.**

THE Third Semi-Annual Term of the above Institution will begin on the 21st of February. For terms, or other particulars, apply to the Principal. Feb. 18—tf.

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## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

PHILIP DRUGAN,

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 12th day of September, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of February, 1871

WILLIAM T. DOVE,
Feb. 18, 1871-4t. Administrator.

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FINE POMADES AND HAIR OILS.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

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