"May I inquire for what purpose, sir?"

"Certainly you may," he replied frowning worse than ever. "You shoved this one dollar counterfeit bill to my clerk, and you must come back till I get a policeman. Oh! you needn't try to look so innocent! I spicioned you when I saw you coming round to my store to get such a little jag o' flour as that. Watched ye to see that ye didn't steal nothin'. You see you can't fool an old hand like me."

Here was a turn in affairs that would astonish old Girard himself. I tried to explain. Assured him that I supposed the note to be genuine. He was incredulous for a time and was disposed to have me locked up and the wheelbarrow detained as a witness, but finally let me off on my redeeming the note.

The wheelbarrow business is all a humbug. A man can't make a character in any such way. And the chances are that he will lose what little he starts out with.

Democratic Mass Meeting in Baltimore City in favor of Judge Carmichael for Governor.

An enthusiastic meeting of those favorable to the nomination of Hon. Richard B. Carmichael, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, was held Wednesday night at the Monumental Assembly Rooms. It was called to order by P. P. Pendleton, Esq., who nominated J. Hall Pleasants, Esq., for Chairman, and John S. Williams as Secretary.

On taking the chair, Mr. Pleasants said the meeting had been called in favor of Hon. Richard B. Carmichael, one of the most distinguished men in Maryland. He was a man who will wait until he is called by the people, and does not pretend to foist himself upon them. The meeting had been called to check and oppose such a movement.

Albert Ritchie, Esq., said it was but a few days since the distinguished citizen who had been spoken of consented to the use of his name as a candidate for Governor, and, when it is known that he will accept, the cry of gladness will ring through the valleys of the State.

The following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, by the Democratic Conservative voters of the Eleventh and other wards of the city of Baltimore here assembled in mass meeting, That the Hon. Richard B. Carmichael, of Queen Anne's county, is our choice for nomination by the party for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That the purity of his public and private life his steadfast devotion to the principles of constitutional government, his manly maintenance of the Independence of the Judiciary, the fortitude with which he upheld the honor of Maryland through imprisonment and exile, and his eminent public services, distinguish him as a man to be beloved and honored by the people.

Resolved, That for the good of the party we ignore any partialities we might otherwise entertain for a local aspirant, and are prepared to unite with every section of Maryland in support of the Hon. Richard B. Carmichael, as a citizen in whom the whole State claims a common property and has a common pride.

Hon. Jeff. Davis's Mississippi Estate now owned by one of his former Slaves.

A letter to the Chicago Tribune describes a visit made in company with Mr. Jefferson Davis to the plantation formerly owned by him in Mississippi, The writer says:

"We left at night on the R. E. Lee, one of our finest steamers, and landed at the Hurrican plantation about daylight the next morning. This plantation, and another known as Briarfield, were occupied before the war by J. E. Davis and his brother, President Davis. They were sold to a favorite freedman, Ben Montgomery, for $300,000, payable at the end of ten years, (1st January, 1876,) interest at six per cent. payable annually. Ben, who is very black, but thoroughly educated before the war, met us and gave us a breakfast, waiting on the table himself, but not offering to take a seat. After breakfast we had a carriage and rode over the magnificent estate, of the extent of which you can form some idea when I tell you that Ben Montgomery made last year 2,500 bales of cotton and a large quantity of corn. We dined at Briarfield, the former residence of Jefferson Davis, and now occupied as a residence by the aforesaid Ben, and you will not be surprised to learn that the former slaves of Mr. Davis greeted him with all the warmth and affection which they were capable of expressing. Mr. Davis met them cordially, and encouraged them by many kind words. After dinner, at which our wealthy host again waited on us in elegant style, we passed on to a very large and valuable plantation which has been purchased by Ben Montgomery and added to the Davis estate, and which will add to his crop this year probably 1,000 bales more, making 3,500 in all, if it is a good crop."

QUEENSTOWN CREEK.—The U. S. Government is preparing to put forward the work of cleaning out this creek. Last week a tug came over and took the soundings, and at the latest advices the mud machines were expected to arrive. The channel is to be cleaned out eight deep at low water, and to be one hundred feet wide, and to run in a straight line. The dirt from the bottom of the creek is to be taken out in the river and deposited in places where the water is not less than twenty-five feet deep. The mud machines cut the channel in courses thirty feet wide, making three and one-third courses to complete the work. It is expected that the work will proceed without delay until completed. The Chester River steamers, it is thought, will not be able to pass in and out of the creek during the progress of cleaning out.—*Centreville Observer.*

HORSE EPEDEMIC.—A disease, generally fatal, has broken out among the horses, from which several have died. It is called slow fever, and is said to be hard to cure. Last week Hon. Jas. T. Earle, E. B. Green, and Jas. H. Jump, Esqs., each lost a horse from this disease. We understood that several others in various parts of the county are now suffering from the same disease.—*Ib.*

A LECTURE ON ODD-FELLWSHIP.—St. Tammany Lodge I. O. O. F., of Centreville having determined to give a public lecture on Odd-Fellowship, have obtained the consent of Hon. James L. Ridgely, of Baltimore county, to deliver a discourse on Thursday evening 25th instant, at the M. E. Church, Centreville. The public are invited to attend.—*Ib.*

THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 20, 1871.

Primary Meetings.

THE DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE VOTERS OF KENT COUNTY

Are requested to meet on

Saturday, June 17th, 1871,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., in their respective Election Districts, at the usual places of meeting, for the purpose of appointing or electing a Committee of three persons from each Election District, who shall meet in Convention in Chestertown, at the Court House, on

Monday, June 19th,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate one candidate for the State Senate, two candidates for the House of Delegates, one candidate for Sheriff, one candidate for State's Attorney; three candidates for Judges of the Orphans' Court, three candidates for County Commissioners, and one candidate for County Surveyor, to be voted for at the election to be held on the 7th day of November, 1871: and also to appoint three Delegates to represent Kent County in the Convention to be held in Baltimore on *Wednesday, July 19th*, to nominate candidates for Governor, Comptroller, and Attorney-General of the State.

The Central Committee of the County would recommend that no one be allowed to vote in the Primary Meetings who is not a registered voter in the District, or will not be duly qualified to vote in said District at the next election, and who will not pledge unconditional support to the nominees of the party.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
RICHARD W. JONES,
State Central Committe for Kent Co.

May 20, 1871—5t.

☞ We are authorized officially, by one of the State Central Committee for this county to say, that the Hon. R. B. Carmichael will *not* decline a nomination of the Democratic State Convention for the Governorship.

We are exceedingly gratified to make the above announcement; because, the fact that Judge Carmichael would not seek the office has given his opponents an excuse for making capital against him on the ground that he would not accept it. The large and influential meeting in Baltimore city on Wednesday evening last, must have a powerful influence in arresting the damage which has been attempted to the Judge's prospects for the nomination. He is the man for the place, and all Eastern Shoremen will agree that he meets all the requirements of the following from the Calvert Journal:

Considering the large Democratic majority in the State, we presume that a nomination will be equivalent to an election. Hence the greater reason in connection with the further fact that the next Governor will be elected, for a term of four years, why the merits of those gentlemen whose names will likely be presented to that body, should be well considered. Although our ship of State has weathered some heavy storms, yet we still need for a pilot a chief magistrate possessing great capability, honesty and firmness. As one of the Board of Public Works he should thoroughly understand our system of Internal Improvements. Being now possessed with the veto power, and thus exercising a controlling influence over legislation, he should be well acquainted with the true principles of government, and the wants of the people. As a dispenser of executive clemency, and the patronage of office, he should be well conversant with human nature. As our State ruler, swearing to see that the laws are faithfully executed, he should be possessed of courage and rectitude. The office is by no means a sinecure. We are however gratified to know that there are now in our Democratic ranks many men who are well qualified to discharge faithfully its responsible and arduous duties. But will the nomination be tendered to one of that number? That is the question now for Democrats to consider. If the *nomination* shall seek the man, and the *man* not seek the nomination, then we shall have no apprehensions as to the result. Unfortunately this rule is too often disregarded. Its observance would give a vigorous and healthy action to the entire machinery of our State Government. If, however, wire-workers, cliques, and combinations, shall control the action of our State Convention, we will be less likely to secure the services of a Governor for the next four years, who shall come up to the measure of the old Jeffersonian standard of qualification. Much therefore depends upon the State Convention. The people can control the representation in that body, and should promptly attend the primary meetings.

NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK.—Three daily New York city newspapers, two evening and one morning, have died within a month, and more must be on their last legs. None of the dead journals had a long life; but they lived long enough to lose at least three or four handsome fortunes. It takes long years of labor and large investments in capital to establish or maintain a successful journal, if a live newspaper is printed, with telegrams from Europe and at home.

Since the Express was established in this city alone, over sixty daily papers have started and died, after losing at least twenty millions of dollars. There is no business more precarious than journalism, unless it is mercantile business, in which it has been proved that in a long course of years from ninety-three to ninety-five per cent, fail in business.—*N. Y. Evening Express.*

A KU-KLUX PROCLAMATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Gov. Todd R. Cladwell, of North Carolina; on Monday issued a proclamation in the nature of and appeal to the people of that State. It recites that in some of the counties of the State "armed bands of disguised men are prowling about, and in the night time committing outrages of atrocious character upon weak and defenceless citizens, white and colored, old and young, male and female." The Governor declares that the civil authority as heretofore constituted is powerless to suppress this evil. He says that this "must have an end, and the good name of North Carolina be vindicated." To that end he makes this his solemn appeal to the people, more especially to those who have heretofore held places of honor and trust—to ministers of the Gospel of every denomination—to unite and assist the authorities in maintaining the laws, and to build up a fraternal feeling throughout the State. The proclamation closes with a warning to the outlaws, and a threat that when the power to punish them can be exercised, it will be applied without mercy. This proclamation confirms and assumes all that the friends of the Southern people have claimed from the first; that the people alone can govern themselves and protect the helpless race which vengeful or malignant or ignorant politicians have pretended to wish to protect; and second, that the outlaws in the three or four counties of North and South Carolina are wholly destitute of political character, and could not maintain themselves one week if the people of those counties had been allowed to administer their own affairs, even as the Governor, in the helplessness of his nomin al power, appeals to them now to aid him in doing.

Correspondence of the Transcript.

THE CROPS—FROSTS—PEACH PROSPECT—HARD TIMES—BRIGHT PROSPECT BEFORE US—ELECTIONEERING—MODERATION AND HARD WORK ANTICIPATED—HOLIDAY SPORT AHEAD AT PEA NUT LANE—RUMORS—STEAMBOATS—RAIL ROAD WANTED, &c., &c.

The crops in this—the 5th—district are looking badly. Oats were sowed when the ground was very dry and the weather hot, and the consequence is that they did not grow—nor have they grown of late as much as they should have done. Wheat at one time promised a fine yield, but now does not look well at all as a general thing. The Hessian Fly, and a worm known as Joint-Worm, have both been working upon it, and seem to have worked it up pretty well. Chiefly the early seeding is the most harmed, but all is hurt. And then corn looks sick indeed—the early planting is all standing right still and seems to have the bilious; it is also much cut by insect. We are inclined to the opinion that this year the "early bird" has caught too much worm.

The peach crop has, up to this time, promised a yield equal to that of two years ago; but the late frosts have injured the crop considerably, but to what extent can't be told exactly until the hot sun comes out a few times—then we shall see. There are two sizes of peaches, and in some cases three, upon each tree—all save the largest have to fall off. And now, if one will take hold of a tree and give it a shake he will see plenty of peaches fall, and also a great many leaves. In some cases I have heard it asserted that one could shake off all the leaves—but my experience, from actual experiment, does not sustain this to so great an extent. But yet we do not like croaking, and therefore feel satisfied: if even all of the large-size peaches will remain on for a crop we shall have enough to be called a pretty fair yield. And just here allow me to say that if the peach and other crops fail this year as they did last, the people of Kent county will be apt to go "where the woodbine twineth." But we hope for better things, and therefore say "keep a stiff upper lip," and do the best you can. 'Tis said when things get to the worst there must be a change, and if they are not about that point now, we have no desire to go any farther in exploration. We have heard it said that our district is in better circumstances than the others; and if this be so we pity, indeed, our sisters—and don't think, under the circumstances, we should give any office to their sons—as the getting costs so much, and the holding costs still more, in these hard times.

But, good times or bad, electioneering still goes on, and all parties and combinations, that we know of, seem determined each to do their "level best." It is really entertaining and instructive to stand and look on to see the marches and countermarches and beautiful combinations, made all over Kent. And how refreshingly polite and attentive all the people who want office seem, of late, to have become. Why, just let a man know you are in any kind of trouble now, and out you come. Just let it leak out you are on the "borrow" of greenbacks, and your fellow-citizens seem to have manufactured them just for, and stuff them right on you, with their blandest smile. And it really does seem to do these men good to do you a favor—not but that some of them wouldn't do it any how—but now it is getting to be so universal a thing to help and love your neighbor, that one feels glad he's got a neighbor, and only wishes he had more neighbors or wished less help. There seems to be considerable disposition this year to vote for whom we please at the nomination; and yet there is another thing that is favorable, to be noticed among the members of the "White Man's Party," and it is, that no matter who is the successful nominee of all that are out, or may come out, that after we shall have selected our champion he must win—all are determined to pull off their coats and roll up their sleeves and put him "across Jordan" in a twinkle, with such a majority as will give a lasting rebuke to the negro-deceiving and prating Republicans. There is to be no halting on the road, no lukewarmness in this contest, for it is one of vital importance to our people; and no matter who or what may be defeated we shall, I know, remember that we still have something higher at stake than personal aggrandizement.

But we're going to have some sport down the county, so they say, on Whit Monday. The usual Trappe Races will come off, and this time we are promised something nice, as there has been some little training going on; and whether in the field, on the nice course prepared by Mr. Camp, or in Pea Nut Lane we know not, but shall know in due time—for we'll see the Pea Nuts coming—and we promise you there'll be fun, and candidates there in plenty; so if our friends want to hear politics talked or see nice horses run, and be the better for it, let him hang about on Holiday Monday, near Pea Nut Lane, and he'll see 'em went.

The spirit of improvement seems to be upon us. For the summer trade there has been a steamboat started to make regular daily calls at Rock Hall. We hear they have made the survey and are already preparing a bridge. And then there are rumors that the steamer "Kent Island" is to call into Chester river once more, and stop at Grey's Inn on her way up and down; also, that Capt. Burgess is to be in command. It is said that the "Chester" will run up to "The Ship Yard" wharf for peaches, making night trips. We only hope that all these rumors may be true. But we are certain that if the "Chester" should come in to the "Ship Yard" she would do an immense business in peach season, for all about and above and below Rees' Corner, must of necessity and from choice, go right there. It is so handy and a much nicer place to haul to; the steamboat can lay right alongside, and the peaches would be at the edge of the water when taken from the wagon. We wonder Capt. Ford has never thought of this place before. With a boat at "Ship Yard" and one also at Rock Hall, the trade at Grey's Inn would of necessity be much crippled, unless there should be a very large yield of peaches. But a steamboat at "Ship Yard" is now a necessity; and if one does not avail himself of the opportunity another will do so pretty soon: but the general cry is for the "Chester" to come in there this summer.

But that's not all of our enterprise, for Messrs. Leary, Thompson & Co. have just built and launched a steam scow, "The Pride of Kent," we believe they style her, and she is for the purpose of carrying logs and timber from Queenstown. Her engine is about eight horse power. So you see that steamboats are getting quite common in this region.

All we want now is to hear the steam whistle, and we do want that dreadfully. Our people are stretching their necks out and aloft, all in vain. But sooner or later the iron horse must come down to us with a snort, and make our people stare and our cattle scamper. This must be—for we grow so much more truck and small fruits, and sell so much perishable stuff, and our people do love so now to travel and to buy on time, that we say again, the cars must come by Rees' Corner and down to Deep Landing, and so must the post office come up there again and stop—just like we are now going to do—until strawberries, which are now just about getting ready for eating with us, shall be a common thing, and then, as there is a big treat on hand for all the initiated, industrious and interested, we shall again do JUST SO.

The Civil War in France.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE VENDOME COLUMN—VANDALISM OF THE PARIS COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, Tuesday night.—There was a tremendous scene at the fall of the column in the Place Vendome at half-past five o'clock this afternoon. The fall was announced for two o'clock, and all the balconies in the Place Vendome were thronged with ladies. The Rues de la Paix and Castelgore were crowded. Three bands arrived, when the workmen commenced chipping the base of the column. M. Abadie next arrived, and inspected the windlass. The excitement was intense. M. Rochefort next appeared, and the people crowded around him with loud cheers. Soon all the arrangements were completed, and the bugles sounded, the cables stretched and tightened, the column stood firm, when the windlass broke, and the pulley flew into the air, and descending, striking a sailor and wounding him. After this accident M. Abadie declared he needed two hours to repair the tacke. At a quarter past five o'clock it was given out the column would not fall until seven. A general expression of disapprobation went through the crowd, and M. Abadie was accused of complicity with the Versailles government, and threatened with the guillotine. At twenty minutes past 5 o'clock a cable was again stretched for the work of demolition.

Suddenly, to the surprise of the spectators, the vast column moved and swayed. It next swept magnificently down, breaking into three pieces, from which were shivered many fragments as it struck the earth. It fell lengthwise in Rue de la Paix, exactly on a manure cushion prepared for it, splintering with a dull, heavy, lumbering sound, whilst a thick cloud of dust and crushed and powdered masonry rose in the air. The crowd gave tremendous cheers of "Vive la Commune," and the bands played the Marseillaise. When the dust cleared away there lay the glorious column shattered to pieces, its bronze and masonry in masses together in the middle, and the statue of the Emperor several feet from one end of the column, with the head knocked off. The crowd rushed forward to collect fragments as relics, and the guards were unable to resist the rush. Next, orators commenced speeches, indulging in all sorts of extravagant language. The statue of the Emperor was treated as if it were the Emperor himself. National Guards spat into its face and struck it with their rifles. After the ceremonies were concluded the crowd dispersed, and the soldiers moved off waving a red flag and giving expression to joy by continual shouting. The excitement was tremendous, and is even now high. The communists will call the square hereafter Place Internationale.

The Anglo-American Treaty.

The following is a synopsis of the new treaty of peace just completed at Washington by the joint High Commission, and is known as the "Treaty of Washington:"

A tribunal of arbitration is constituted, to consist of five arbitrators—one appointed by the United States, one by Great Britain and the other three each by a designated sovereign State of Europe or America. Such a tribunal so composed of so much elevation and character is without example perhaps in diplomatic history. It is a signal step in the line of international arbitration and the consequent interest of universal peace. By its organization and character it is competent to satisfy the susceptibilities of both nations and to do ample justice to the pretensions of the United States.

But preclude all equivocation in this respect, the treaty establishes special rules of neutral duty and obligation in addition to the generally received public law, which rules, although not admitted by the British Commissioners to have been in force at the time, are yet, it is agreed, to retroact and to govern the decisions of the tribunal of arbitration. This tribunal may either award damages in detail or in gross, at discretion, or it may refer this duty to a Board of Assessors sitting in the United States, who shall report from time to time, with payment to be made accordingly and in the generous spirit of a Power conscious of its fame and greatness, and of its capacity to speak as well as to act independently and rightfully at all times.

The British government frankly expresses its regrets for the occurrence of the incidents complained of by the United States. For the adjucation of all other claims of citizens of the United States against Gritain, or of subjects of Great Britain against the United States during the same period, that is, from the 13th of April, 1865, an ordinary mixed commission is provided to sit at Washington with an umpire, to be nominated, if necessary, by a designated friendly power. This limitation of the time is material in substance, for it confines the reclamations against the United States to the incidents of actual war. It is accompanied, also, with a declaration on the part of the British Commissioners, to the effect of excluding claims on account of slave property. Statements are made in some quarters exaggerating the amount of such claims.—If there could be cause in the stipulation itself to apprehended the presentation of claims against the United States of any considerable amount all such apprehensions would be dispelled by consideration of the attitude of the British government in the matter of claims of british subjects arising out of the late war between Germany and France. Lord Granville having, in accordance with the advice of the law officers of the Crown, given notice to all parties that foreigners having property in France are not entiled to any special protection therefor, or to exceptions from military contributions to which they were liable, in common with the inhabitants of the place in which they resided or in which their property might be situated; that they were equally liable with such inhabitants to have requisitions levied on their property by either belligerent; that they could have no claim for compensation on the ground of their being neutral foreigners for losses which the necessities of war brought upon them in common with the French, and that the British government cannot invoke reclamation in the premises in their behalf against Germany or France. The doctrine of these dispatches, applied as it is belligerent sovereigns, affords ample protection to the United States in the matter of any mere acts of war committed by us in the suppression of rebellion in the Southern States, and it is to be noted also that most of the claims against the United States for the sezure of cotton, many of which are being heard in the Court of Claims are of date subsequent to the limits of this treaty and not comprehend within its scope. These treaty stipulations, so just, so honorable, so fair, and withal so favorable to us, dispose of all the differences between the two nations growing out of the late civil war, and in fact, all differences between Great Britain herself and the United States, and the method of adjustment is such as, while assuring our rights, to guard the honor of both governments and to set a noble example to other governments in the interest of the peace of the world by the constitution of a high international tribunal, involving the direct participation of so many great sovereign Powers. The same great idea of international arbitration through the intermediation of friendly Powers, and the same spirit of cordial but self-respectful amity, pervade the stipulations of the treaty in regard to differences which, their seat or subject, are more purely American. Foremost among them is the question of the sea fisheries on the coasts of the British possessions, as to which it is agreed that in addition to the liberty already secured to them by the treaty of 1818, the fishermen of the United States shall have the liberty to take sea fish on the seacoast and shores, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the colony of Prince Edward Island and the islands adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon such coasts, shores and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing her fish, subject, of course, in this respect to the local rights of private property, and the same liberty is granted to British subjects on the Eastern seacoasts and shores of the United States north of thirty-ninth parallel of latitude, this liberty not to include on either side shelfish or the salmon and shad fisheries or other fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers. It is further agreed that fish oil and fish of all kinds, except fish of the island lakes and their rivers, and except fish preserved in oil, the produce of the fisheries of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty. The privileges thus conceded to the United States are obviously most important ones. It is asserted by the British government, but not admitted by the United States that the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States are of no greater value than those accorded to the subjects of Great Britain, and to prevent or avoid controversy on this point, is is agreed that a mixed Commission, with an umpire to be appointed by a designated friendly Power, shall determine whether any compensation for such alleged excess of privileges, and, if so, how much ought to be paid by the United States.

Next come various questions of navigation and commercial transit, which are disposed of by declaring the navigation of the River St. Lawrence and the rivers Yukan, Porcupine and Stilline forever free and open to the citizens or subjects of both countries, by providing for the equal use of the Welland and St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion on the one hand, and of Lake Michigan and the St. Clair flats and canal on the other, by providing for the free transit of merchandise to and fro, as well in the British possessions as in the United States and abolishing the provisional export duty on American lumber on the river St. John. All these provisions concerning the fisheries and commercial transit are, of course, made contingent upon their being approved by the Congress of the United States, the British Parliament, the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island. By these various stipulations all the privileges of fishery navigation and transit accorded to the United States by the treaty of 1854 are once more obtained and in a better form, and without the burdensome condition of that treaty in the matter of reciprocal importation.

Of the pending subjects of controversy between the two governments there remains to be considered the question of the northwestern boundary line.

It is to be remembered that the line of the treaty of 1846 runs by the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island. But several such channels exist. Great Britain contends that the channel of that treaty is the Rosario Straits, the United States that it is the Canal de Haro, the two channels being separated by the island of San Juan. This question having once been reported on by a mixed commission—that for the survey of the line—the United States are not content to refer it to another such commission. Nor has it been deemed convenient, even though such tribunal be appointed by a friendly sovereign Power, instead of this. It has been agreed by the present treaty to submit the question directly to a neutral Power, and the emperor of Germany has been selected for that purpose. The Government of the United States has in its hands much documentary evidence in support of its pretensions not heretofore made use of, and on that, as well as on other grounds, is confident of the better reason on its side to assure to the United States the possession of the Island of San Juan. Such are the outlines of the provisions of the present treaty, and such are some of the considerations which have commended it to the approbation of the President.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—no sales.
Red—$1.80@2.10.
CORN.—White—74@75. Yellow 75a76.
OATS—64@65 cents.

DIED,

BEASTEN.—In Chestertown on Monday last, J. MORGAN BEASTEN in his 23rd year.

WICKES.—On the night of the same day in Chestertown, WM. H. WICNES, son of the late Jas. P. Wickes, in the 27 year of his age.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, HARDWARE,

LADIES, MISSES, CHILDRENS', INFANTS', GENTS AND BOYS'

PLAIN and FANCY BOOTS & SHOES,

FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW OIL CLOTH CURTAINS, MATTINGS, &c.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore markets a large assortment of the above Goods, purchased at the lowest net cash prices, and offered for sale at a moderate advance upon cost.

He respectfully invites the attention of his customers and the public generally to his stock of Goods. [May 20, 1871.

Removal.

CIGARS & CONFECTIONARY.

Richard B. Russell

HAS REMOVED TO THE STORE lately occupied by Wash. Hudgins, nearly opposite the Voshell House, and is

Manufacturing Cigars

with a view to supplying the store-keepers as CHEAP AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT IN THE CITY!

Chewing Tobacco of all grades,

both natural and sweet; and also Fine Cut.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Smoking Tobacco, SNUFF AND PIPES,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

CANDIES AND FRUITS.

FRESH BKEAD EVERY AFTERNOON FROM THE BAKERY OF MRS. GRUBER.

☞ A good smoke or a good chew may always be had at

RICHARD B. RUSSELL'S.

Chestertown, May 20, 1871—tf.

AUCTION SALE OF STORE GOODS, AT KENNEDYVILLE.

THE subscriber, intending to discontinue merchandising, will dispose of his stock of Goods now on hand at very Low Prices.

The stock consists of

A Full Line of Dry Goods,

HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
ROPE AND CHAIN TRACES,
AND OTHER GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

usually kept in a Country Store. If these goods are not disposed of at Private Sale by

Monday, the 29th of May, inst.,

they will on that day be

OFFERED AT AUCTION,

commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing each day till all are sold.

☞ *Terms made known on day of sale.*

All persons owing me are earnestly requested to settle at once.

C. W. WARREN.

May 20, 1871—3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

EZEKIEL F. C. JONES,

late of Bonham, Fannin Co., Texas, 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 14th day of December, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of May, 1871.

GEO. W. T. PERKINS,
Administrator.

May 20, 1871—4t.

DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale all THAT DWELLING HOUSE and premises, situated on Market Space in Chestertown, the property of R. K. Pippin. The Dwelling is a one-story and hip-roof frame house, with two rooms 16x20 feet and 8-foot passage on the lower floor, with three rooms above—ample kitchen and room above: A BACK BUILDING with two rooms above and two below.

The Lot is 75 feet front by 100 feet deep.

The premises also include a *CARPENTER SHOP*, Meat house and wood house.

This property is eligibly situated, and altogether desirable.

For further particulars apply to

E. F. PERKINS,
Att'y. for R. K. Pippin.

May 20—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a Farm situated in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, on the public road leading from Church Hill to Millington, about five miles from Church Hill, and adjoining the lands of Capt. Ford, Capt. Robinson, and others, and at present tenanted by Mr. Jas. Porter, containing

244 ACRES,

more or less, under good fencing.

The improvements consist of a fair one-story FRAME DWELLING, large Pantry and Kitchen, a good Barn and Stable under it, Meat House, Wagon House, Poultry House and Dairy; and a well of excellent water,

100 ACRES ARE IN WOOD,

mostly young White Oak Timber.

THERE ARE

2,000 PEACH TREES,

SIX YEARS OLD, on the Farm—and 24 bushels of Wheat seeded.

This land is about ½ mile from a Church, two schools within ¾ of a mile, and 2½ miles from a Landing on Chester River.

TERMS EASY.

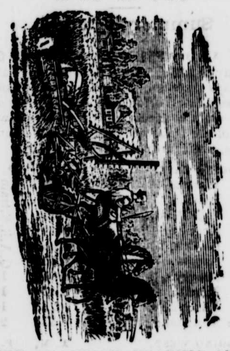
For further particulars apply to

E. F. PERKINS, Att'y.,
Chestertown, Md.

May 20, 1871.

THE IMPROVED "CHAMPION"

For 1871.



THE CHAMPION REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES

are made as Single Mowers, Single Reapers, Combined Reapers with Dropping and Self-Rake Attachments, either right or left hand cut. The most complete combination in the world, successful in every particular, no Attachment injuriously affecting the other. All of the Combined Champions are wrought iron framed Machines, securing the greatest strength with the least weight. The only Wrought Iron Frame Machine ever made, and the only successful combined two wheeled Machine in use.

☞ For reference we refer to parties that have used the Machines for 1869 and '70, viz:

Wm. Overend, Esq., Isaac Parsons, Esq.,
Alex. Wilson, " A. Hurlock, "
Wm. Griffith, " W. T. Hepbron, "
B. H. Startt, " Lewis Justice, "
J. Greenwood of Wm. John Young, "

The Champion Machines can be seen at the following places in the county:

CHESTERTOWN—Messrs. Hines & Burchinal, Agents.
CRUMPTON—Mr. B Catlin.
MILLINGTON—E. C. Comegys.
MASSEY'S STATION—Sparks & Boyer.
GALENA—G. W. Jacoby.
BARNARD'S WHARF—Norris Barnard.
BUCK NECK WHARF—Bell & Bro.

For pamphlets and further information, inquire of

J. BELL & BRO.,
General Agents for Kent County,
Buck Neck Wharf.

Or, address HANESVILLE, Md.

May 20, 1871—4w.