THE
# Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 27, 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 give elsewhere the report of the Baltimore American of Wednesday last of a so-called Republican State Convention which met in Baltimore last Tuesday. This body represents the silk-stocking Radicals of the State who have all along in spirit and fact gone with the Radical party of Maryland, but who from their unwillingness to mix up with the negro element of their party, have seen themselves hopelessly excluded from any hope or promise of reward in the way of office. They also see their party in a hopeless minority, and truly say they are disgusted and dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs. The object of this move is readily seen. These parlor Radicals know that the white men of Maryland will not affiliate with negroes to so great an extent as to enable the Radical party to secure the ascendancy. Now they argue thus we will get up a second Radical party; radical in heart, radical in measures, radical in every thing except mixing up with negroes or voting for them—we will be the aristocratic Radicals of Maryland, the patricians: we will hold the offices, and we will let the negroes and their white whippers-in vote for us. The white men of Maryland should keep their eyes open to this scheme to hold the balance of power, and no man who is opposed to the Negro Party should allow himself to be deceived thereby. These parlor Radicals belong to the same herd; they will freely bleed in their pockets to build up negro newspapers, but they haven't the pluck to join Bill and Sambo on the rostrum or to meet him in the caucus. It won't work; this conservative Republicanism is a dead cock. The issue is White man or Negro, and this attempt to play on two strings will be a failure.

### Proposed Democratic Policy.

LETTER OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a letter from the Hon. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, to a citizen of Missouri, in which he says:

Hostility to the Fifteenth Amendment is the stock-in-trade of the fomenters of strife; is it worth gratifying at the risk of permanent subjection? The South is galled to-day, not by the presence of that amendment to the Constitution, but by the utter absence of the Constitution itself. They feel a Congress which assaults them, but they find no Constitution to protect them. Is it not silly, then, to squabble about an amendment which would cease to be obnoxious if it was not detached from its context?

It is gibbling upon a technicality of law and relinquishing the substance of liberty. The Constitution was struck down by the assault on Sumter, and all constitutions must be necessarily fall before the face of supreme arbitrament of war. It can never be lifted up while war is flagrant.

The people will never resign the attitude of hostile vigilance, which is the real significance of the present Administration, until they know that no one of their war trophies is longer disputed. Then they will gladly resume the habits which they love, and the good nature which they repress. What then is the meaning of the grotesque contortions of those who profess a fondness for camels, and yet strain so fantastically at the gnat? for the essence of all Democracy is equality—nothing but the equality of all men before the law—equal and exact justice to every man, and each to share in the government of all.—That is the only genuine Democratic doctrine. But who dares face an intelligent people, with that testimony upon his lips, and denounce a measure which is too Democratic for Democrats, only because the enfranchised are blacks? Surely, the Northern Democracy should not be forced into such stupidities by the conscientious scruples of their Southern brethern. Deference is doubtless due to their constitutional qualms, and yet some lenity towards revolutionary process of amendment might be reasonably expected from supporters of secession. If we can condone the fault, is it to much to ask paroled prisoners of war to pardon it?

No! You have given our cry, "Universal amnesty and universal suffrage."—I would only add, the constitutional Union of the States. For the old Constitution is just as good as ever it was, for South as well as North, in spite of the marks of the mailed hand, which must remain upon it for a warning to those that come after us. There is nothing in it now which is not perfectly compatible with the happiness, welfare and liberty of all the people of all the States. It is only the Administration that is at fault; it is the interpretation which is violent. Do you imagine that Thomas Jefferson, do you think that James Madison, would say their old organic frame permits a protective tariff or paper money; authorizes National banks or Presidential diplomacy; countenances military tribunals, centralization, and the crowning and perfect infamy of the Ku-Klux bill?

It never was the Constitution which invaded or conquered a State; it is not the Constitution which oppresses the States. It was war—civil war. Close the war, and you restore self-government to the people of the States. If they cannot secure their own peace and happiness, let us look around next year, not for the next President, but for the first dictator.

Now, if you or any other man doubts the soundness of my judgment in this matter, all I ask is a true Democratic administration, and you shall see it for yourself. Yours, very respectfully.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

### Conservative Republican Convention.

The so-called Conservative Republican Convention met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 22 Post-office avenue. The delegates who claim to represent certain counties in the State of Maryland were carefully furnished with small pieces of pasteboard with their names inscribed on them to signify the honor that had been conferred upon them as the regenerators of the State. These cards proved an *open sesame* which the door-keepers could not resist, and admitted them immediately into the sanctum sanctorum or hall where the Convention was to assemble. The Reporter not possessing one of those magical pasteboards, was refused admittance, but the following information of the proceedings was obtained:

The Convention organized by electing Col. Edward Wilkins, of Kent county, chairman, and Dr. Tuck and Philip T. Dawson, Secretaries.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

The committee reported a series of resolutions, as follows:

*Whereas*, In the judgment of this Convention, the present seeming apathy of the Union and Republican party of Maryland is due mainly to a lack of sympathy and of cordiality among those who, although holding the same political opinion in State and National politics, have been unhappily divided and alienated; and,

*Whereas*, It is the opinion of this Convention that advantage should be taken of the wide-spread disgust and dissatisfaction of the State and Municipal Governments by the party now in power, and believing that this end can now be most effectually accomplished by reuniting and harmonizing the Union and Republican party, and by drawing to its support the patriotic and honest men of all parties; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention will proceed at once, through the agency and with the aid of the delegates here assembled, to bring about a complete reorganization of the Union and Republican party in the State of Maryland.

2. *Resolved*, That the members of this Convention be requested forthwith to take suitable measures, within their respective counties, for the organization and co-operation under the auspices of the Union and Republican party of all persons opposed to the further continuance in power of the Democratic party.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of five persons from Baltimore city, and two persons from each of the counties of the State, to be designated by the respective delegations to this Convention, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to superintend the work of reorganization throughout the State, and to advise and recommend to the several county organizations such action as may be necessary to insure a vigorous and effective fall campaign.

4. *Resolved*, That honesty of administration, enforcement of the most rigid economy in carrying on the government of the people, and the faithful discharge of all and every duty confided to a public servant, are the only qualities that should commend any man to the support and confidence of intelligent freemen.

5. *Resolved*, That the Administration of President Grant having fully satisfied the reasonable expectations of the people in the vast reduction thus far effected in the public debt, in the regular and prompt payment of the interest accruing thereon, and in the consummate ability which has marked the general administration of the public finances, commends itself to the cordial approbation of every good citizen; and further, that the treaty now under consideration in the Senate of the United States, recognizing the great principle of friendly arbitration in the settlement of international disputes, and thus giving the most satisfactory assurance of a permanent peace and cordial amity between the two great divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race, will exhibit the proudest memorial of President Grant's Administration and entitle him to the gratitude of the people of both nations.

6. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of the Convention a declaration of universal amnesty by the Congress of the United States of all political offences committed during the late civil war would tend to strengthen and consolidate the Union and Republican party in every section of the Union and facilitate the beneficient work of reconciliation between the North and the South.

7. *Resolved*, That the education and intelligence of the people is the great safeguard of all republican Governments, and that the policy recently adopted by the party in this State in closing the public schools in many of the counties, and thus wantonly depriving the people of the advantages intended to be derived therefrom, should recieve the stern and indignant rebuke of the people of this State.

8. *Resolved*, That the well-tried devotion to the Union and Republican party of Hon. John A. J. Creswell, and his able administration of the Postoffice Department, as well as the deep interest he has manifested in the welfare of our State, entitle him to the gratitude of our people.

Speeches were delivered by Hon. C. L. L. Leary, Major F. M. Hancock and Milton Whitney, Esq.

The report of the committee was adopted.

About nine or ten counties and the city of Baltimore were represented in the Convention.

After the passage of the resolutions the Convention adjourned to meet on the 15th of June.—*Baltimore American of Wednesday.*

WHERE IS INDIANA?—It took just eight minutes and a quarter to procure a divorce in the court at Bangor the other day.—*Portland, (Me.) Argus.*

*For the Chestertown Transcript.*

### The Worton Farmers' Club.

On Thursday, May 11th, the Club met after a recess of some two or three weeks: the attendance was good, and all seemed glad to meet again. The recess had caused some business matters to accumulate, and it was rather late when the Club reached the regular subject for discussion, viz: "Planting Corn—time, mode, and kinds."

The time for planting having nearly expired the subject, by a sort of mutual consent, was changed to the cultivation of corn. Here we had a wide field for discussion, as in no branch of farming is there such a total absence of fixed rules. In breaking ground some contended it was best to flush, and others to list: the majority flush, but some of our most successful corn-growers invariably list their land. This term list is, I believe, a local phrase, and means throwing four furrows together (two on each side,) thus forming ridges which serve to keep the corn up from the water that may happen to lay on the land. Bar-plowing or coultering corn was then discussed. If you throw the dirt from the corn you leave the roots exposed to the sun and drying winds; and corn is no doubt very often injured in this way. On the other hand, if the ground is hard or grassy, what can you do? The cultivator or harrow will not answer: the plow then must be used, and the next point is, shall it go deep or shoal? If the ground is hard go deep, that the ground may be mellowed as deep as the roots ever penetrate; if the ground is mellow but grassy, shoal plowing will be all that is required: in either case, as soon as possible, get the dirt worked back to the roots of the corn. When the corn is larger use the plow, throwing the dirt to the corn, and if the ground has been well cultivated it will grow faster than after any other working that could be given it. The most critical time to work corn is when it is beginning to tassel, but but at no season is it more in need of it: it is generally dry, and it is very essential that the surface should be fine and frequently stirred. This can be done most effectually with small harrows, without injury to the corn, and can be kept up until it is in the roasting-ear state.

On the first day of June the Club will dedicate their new Hall, built for the use of the Club by one of our most enterprising members, Mr. W. W. Stephens. The building is two stories high, 18 by 32 feet. On the first floor is a wheelwright shop, to be occupied by Mr. Andrew O'Meara; the upper floor for the exclusive use of the Club. A committee has been appointed to make all necessary arrangements in the way of speech-making, strawberries, &c.

Honorary members might make it convenient to attend on this occasion: it will be a relief from the turmoil of business and *politics*. KENT.

*Worton, May 17th.*

*Mr. Editor:*—As my communication of the 17th inst. did not get in last week's issue, I am induced to make a slight addition in reference to the meeting on the 18th. The regular question for discussion was postponed in order that all business matters might be straightened up before moving into our new quarters. First in order was a report from the committee to revise the constitution, and upon the adoption of said report, five gentlemen were named as incorporaters, thus, I hope, putting the matter of obtaining a charter in a fair way to succeed. Then the report of the committe of arrangements for the dedicatory exercises, after naming committees on music and arrangements, the report gives the following order of exercises: first, called to order by the President; second, Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cushing; third, reading minutes of previous meeting; fourth, the address by E. P. Janvier; fifth, address by the President; sixth, exhibition of and remarks upon early fruits, vegetables, flowers, &c., the whole to conclude with refreshments, to consist of ice cream, strawberries, cake, &c. The whole programme to be interspersed with music. Next we received application from the Secretary of Rockland farmers club of Va., for copy of our Constitution and By-Laws, which was ordered to be furnished, and the good wishes of this, tendered to the Rockland club of Va.

It is hoped all of our honorary and active members will honor us with their presence upon the first of June, at 2½ P. M. KENT.

### St. Timothy's Church and the Rev. Mr. Van Bokkelen.

A correspondence has taken place between the vestry of St. Timothy's Church, at Catonsville, and the Right Rev. Bishop Whittingham, in relation to difficulties connected with said church and the rector, Rev. Mr. Van Bokkelen. A letter addressed to the bishop, and signed by David Fowler, F. M. Ellet, G. W. Lurman, C. P. Montague and Henry James, vestrymen, and C. G. W. McGill and R. L. Fowler, wardens of said church, gives a statement of the existing dissensions, from which it appears that the vestrymen above named were regularly elected on last Easter Monday, April 24th, at which meeting the rector presided, after which the vestry elected the wardens and other officers. It further states that the languishing and prostrate condition of the church was directly referrable to the rector, "the interests of the church having become merely secondary in the minds of the pastor," and that the dissatisfaction of the congregation with his ministrations had been previously communicated to him by letter. That at said vestry meeting a resolution was offered requesting the pastor to resign his position, subject to the approval of the congregation. This proposition not being accepted by the friends of the rector, a resolution was passed declining to renew the contract which had been made for one year with the rector, which contract expired May 1st. The rector refused give up the keys of the church, upon the ground that the election on Easter Monday had been sprung upon them without notice, which the vestry deny.—The vestry then ask the bishop if it is not better that personal considerations should be set aside, in order that the prosperity of the church may be promoted.

Bishop Whittingham, in his reply of May 10th, says: "The opposition to the action of the present claimants to be a vestry was independent of the question of legal election. It is a consequence of the powerlessness of the vestry to remove a rector that no action of that body can affect the right of a rector to receive all contributions for his support, or of individual members of the congregation to make and collect such contributions. Any resolution of the vestry about contract with the rector can only affect the liability of the body as a corporation. The occupation of a rectory is a consequence of the tenure of rectorship, unless stipulation to the contrary was made and agreed to at the time of election. On these grounds I understand the opponents of your measures to base their determination to continue the recognition of the present incumbent of St. Timothy's Church as the lawful rector, entitled to the occupancy of the rectory, and the receipt of all contributions made for the support of the ministry in the church, and the exercise of all canonical functions and rights pertaining to the rector's office. As at present informed, I cannot regard their determination otherwise than as well taken."

The bishop then states that after considering a memorial presented to Rev. Dr. Van Bokkelen, signed by a larger number of the congregation than are disposed to concur in the statement of the writers, he feels bound to give his official opinion against any proposal of resignation of the rectorship. In conclusion, the bishop suggests that the writers can organize a new congregation and build another church.

Bishop Whittingham having declined interview with a number of the vestry on the subject in dispute, upon the ground that he had "no judicial control of the matter," the same members of the vestry addressed another communication to the bishop discussing the legal questions raised in the controversy. They contend that under the act of 1798, chap. 24, and 1802, chap. 3, it is very clear that the vestries of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland have the legal right not only to chose a minster, but to remove him.—Nor can any agreement between the bishop of the diocese and a parish or congregation, nor can any law or canon epacted by any church convention, nor any constitution of any church, interfere with or curtail the powers which may be legitimately deprived from the laws of the State, or the charters made in pursuance of those laws.

The gentlemen last elected, four in number, deny that they were disqualified as vestrymen as alleged; but claim to have been baptized, and each of them deny that he was, on Easter Monday, actually a member of a board of trustees of another religious denomination.

As the legally elected and recognized vestry of that church, they claim and say they will undoubtedly exercise the sole right to collect and disburse all the revenues of the church. Voluntary contribution may be paid to Mr. Van Bokkelen, as they may be paid to anybody else, but the pew rents and all other revenues must be paid to that officer of the church who is authorized to receive and receipt for the same; and no voluntary contribution can absolve any individual member from his liability to said officer. In conclusion, the writers of the communication say that they feel it due to themselves, as men and Christians, not to desert the church to which some of them have helped to build and all of them supported.

Yesterday Mr. Van Bokkelen read a statement to the congregation of St. Timothy's Church, setting forth that he was absent in New York when the adverse action was taken by the vestry, and declaring his readiness to comply with the wish of the bishop and remain, or if it be the will of a majority of the congregation, to go without any opposition whatever. All the pew holders, however, except eight families, and three-fourths of the communicants, he claimed, addressed the letter in his behalf which was sent to the bishop, and, therefore, he could not forsake his position as rector.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.—The cable dispatches on Thursday conflict somewhat as to the precise state of affairs in Paris, but coincide in general statements, showing that the insurrection has not yet been entirely suppressed, as positively but prematurely reported on Wednesday, notwithstanding the principal part of the city has been occupied by the Versailles forces. The insurgents on Wednesday held barricades in Place Vendome and in the Tuileries gardens and Place de la Concorde, which they defended desperately, inflicting heavy losses. A Versailles telegram states that the government forces continued their victorious march, however, and advanced their left wing to Belleville, which is now the base of the insurrection, the centre to the Hall Centrale and the Louvre, and the right to the Observatory, confining the insurgents to the extreme eastern district. They may therefore be gradually forced upon the Belleville, and seek retreat upon La Villette and out of the city by way of Pantin, ultimately to be gobbled up by the Prussians. During the hostilities of Wednesday the palaces of the Tuileries and the Louvre and other public buildings were fired, it is alleged by the insurgents, and the Tuileries was destroyed, though it was hoped the galleries of the Louvre would be saved.

MARRYING ON A FROLIC.—They have an odd way of doing things at Elmira, N. Y. Almost a year ago a party of frolicksome young lads and misses in pairs, who were left a little too much without parental observation, went upon some sort of a "time" together, and for want of any more exciting sport, the whole party concluded to get married secretly, which they accordingly proceeded to do. Being "o'er young to marry yet," after the ceremony, which was strictly private, they all proceeded to their respective homes, and the fact did not transpire until lately. As they all belonged to very respectable families, the occurrence has excited a good deal of remark in the little town. The whole thing is a sad commentary upon the uncontrolled intercourse of young people in some parts of country, and the laxity of clergymen in performing such ceremonies without the knowledge or consent of parents.

The Emperor of Brazil is expected to visit the United States in September, to remain two months. It is now said that the son of the Czar of Russia is not coming.

Distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa and other places in Canada Saturday.

### Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of North America met in Baltimore city on Tuesday last. A public temperance mass meeting was held on Wednesday night, at Maryland Institute Hall. There was a large attendance to welcome the members, including several lady representatives, seven of whom were seated upon the platform. The Rev. J. H. Orne, R. W. G. M., of Massachusetts, was the presiding officer. The proceedings opened with prayer by the Rev. T. E. Martindale of Cecil county, which was followed by singing, Rev. Mr. Martindale presiding at the organ.

An address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Thomas L. Poulson, of Maryland, who referred to the characteristics of the people of this city and State, which included the exercise of hospitality. He also referred to the various institutions in our midst which he thought worthy of the notice of visitors. He welcomed them as one of the grandest lodges in the temperance connection. They were not afraid to trust women by their side in prosecuting their great war against intemperance, from which they are the greatest sufferers. He then denounced the iniquitous license system, which they intended, by God's help, to overthrow. They did not come there to abuse the rum seller, but to condemn the people for granting the license to sell liquor. The only remedy for intemperance was total prohibition. In Maryland there were men and women whose souls were on fire, and they never intend to rest until the licensing of the sale of liquor is abolished.

### The Agricultural Prospect.

Mr. Greeley, of the New York Tribune, who is now in the South, writes to his paper from New Orleans, May 16, a somewhat discouraging account of the crop prospects of the South, as he has observed them thus far in his travels. He says that through New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, winter wheat ranged from fair to excellent, while a liberal breadth of oats was above ground, and a large area either already planted or in a state of preparation for Indian corn; but soon after crossing the Ohio a decided change became apparent. The growing wheat began to look yellow and sickly, complaints of rust were frequent, and, as he came through southern Tennessee into Mississippi, he saw field after field that would be a dear purchase at five bushels per acre, even if they be found worth harvesting. The South, or at least the valley of the lower Mississippi, has just emerged from weeks of rainy, cloudy, chilly weather, which has thrown back the planting and tilling of its crops by a full month. Wheat appears to be of secondary consideration in Mississippi and Louisiana, but in Kentucky and Tennessee is a chief staple; and, Mr Greeley says that if what is to be seen from car windows is a fair specimen (but it probably is not,) those two States will fall decidedly below ten bushels to the acre sown, while Mississippi will fall below five bushels.

Mr. Greely says he is told that cotton and corn were never before so backward at this season, though doubtless there is time yet for fair crops if the weather is more auspicious. He speaks admiringly of an experiment of steam plowing upon a Louisiana plantation, where the subsoil was of a very obstinate character. Still it was a success, and the fact is also mentioned that negro boys of 12 to 14 years of age were running engines as learners. Mr. Greeley saw machines cultivating cane by steam, the like of which he believes has not yet been done elsewhere upon earth! His opinion is that the planter who has introduced this improvement has rendered an immense service to American agriculture, especially that of the prairie States, by demonstrating the benefits not merely of steam plowing, but of subsequent steam tillage and that the day is not remote wherein the "barrens" of Long Island and New Jersey, the rich intervales of the Connecticut and the Susquehanna, will be profitably plowed and tilled to a depth of twenty-four to thirty inches by steam power, and that far larger and surer crops than those of the past will therefrom be realized.

AGED COUPLES.—Platte county, Missouri, can boast of the eldest married couple in the State, perhaps. Jacob Bussey, aged eighty seven in February last, and Elizabeth Bussey, aged eighty-two in October last, married April 19, 1810, and have lived together sixty-one years. The old gentleman assisted in knocking the packing from England's Packenham, at New Orleans, in 1812.—*St. Louis Republican.*

That will do for Missouri. But we have a couple in Baltimore, Captain J. Clackner and his wife, who were married in 1806, and still have no cause to appeal to Indiana laws. Captain Clackner was born in 1778, the day of the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British in the Revolution. His wife is ten years younger. They have lived together sixty-five years, have raised a large family, and the Captain is to-day actively engaged in business.—*Balt. Sun.*

A CARD.—The undersigned hereby withdraws as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. He feels deeply grateful to his friends for the flattering support which he has received, and would continue to receive had he remained in the canvass; but believing that his withdrawal would contribute to the success of the ticket, and esteeming that of the *first* importance, he respectfully informs his friends that he is no longer a candidate.

May 27—3t. R. P. STEWART.

WOOL WANTED.—People's Popular Store, will pay cash for Wool, or exchange for merchandise, and have no objection to receive it on account. We are selling the cheapest Dry Goods in this market.

Respectfully, WM. A. VICKERS.

$100.
THE
SPRAGUE MOWER.

THE cheapest machine because the lowest in price in proportion to its value.

The best, because it is the simplest, the least liable to get out of order, the strongest and most durable machine made. Price $100.

Every farmer should see this machine before purchasing. Also,

THE EXCELSIOR REAPER AND MOWER,
THE EXCELSIOR WHEEL RAKE,
GRANT'S PATENT GRAIN CRADLES,
(The genuine article,)
HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS,
(various patterns,)
THE MONTGOMERY WHEAT FAN,
THE EXCELSIOR WHEAT FAN,
CIDER MILLS, &c.

REAPER AND MOWER SECTIONS
Of all sorts.

And a large stock of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, Fertilizers, Seeds, &c., for sale by

E. WHITMAN & SONS,
Nos. 145 and 147 W. Pratt Street,
Opposite the Maltby House,
May 27—1m. BALTIMORE, MD.

### Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.60@1.65.
Red—$1.65@1.84.
CORN.—White—74@75. Yellow 75a76.
OATS—64@65 cents.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL
AT THE
GALENA SEMINARY.

WEATHER FAVORABLE, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of the coming week, a Festival, consisting of Choice Delicacies, will be held in the above Institution: doors open at 7:30 P. M. Proceeds to be applied to the procuring of the nucleus of a Library, to consist of standard works in Literature, Science, and Art, for the use of pupils attending the Seminary. The public is cordially invited to attend: the object being a noble one we ask your aid. For further particulars see bills; and for *entire* satisfaction attend the Festival, and we guaranteed to all pleasant evenings. Galena, May 27, 1871.

Berry Crates!

WE now have made up and for sale Berry Crates; size as explained by the following PRICE LIST:

| | Without Baskets. | Filled with Rochester Baskets. | Filled with Beecher Baskets. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 qt. crate | $1.25 | $2.00 | $2.25 |
| 45 " " | 1.50 | 2.85 | 3.30 |
| 60 " " | 1.75 | 3.55 | 4.15 |
| 45 pt. " | 1.25 | 2.37 | 2.82 |
| 60 " " | 1.35 | 2.85 | 3.45 |

For Beecher quart baskets $35 per M with packing and freight from Connecticut extra.
For pint do. $30, " " "
For Rochester quart baskets, $25 per M, with packing and freight from N. Y. extra.
For pint do., $20 " " "

The crates we manufacture are iron bound, with triangular posts, and furnished with lock and key.

Strangers ordering will please accompany their orders with the cash.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Agents for the Rochester Basket Co.
Betterton, May 27, 1871.

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.

CALL FOR KNIGHTS!

THE young gentlemen throughout the county having concluded to hold a

TOURNAMENT
In Still Pond,
DURING JULY NEXT,

cordially invite all gentlemen, married and single, who desire to ride as Knights on that occasion, to forward their names as soon as possible to the Chairman, *Hanesville* P. O., Kent Co., Md.; or they may be handed to any member of the Committee.

Knights of Kent, Cecil, and Queen Anne's, arouse from your lethargy, and emulate the chivalrous deeds of your noble ancestors!

E. A. VANNORT, *Chairman*,
ALEX. KENNEDY, JOS W. HOWARD,
C. B. KRUSEN, MEDFORD HYNSON,
WM. S. BUSICK, JAMES ROSEBERRY,
GEO. M. BEASTEN, WILLIAM HEPBRON.
May 20, 1871—tf.

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 BREAD 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.

LOOK FOR THE
MONSTER!

HANDENBURGH & CO.'S
GRAND CONSOLIDATED
SHOWS, CIRCUSES
—AND—
MENAGERIES
—OF—
LIVING WILD ANIMALS!

A grand consolidation of
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS!
A long line of
IMMENSE DENS!
containing living specimens of the most rare and curious Animals and Birds known to Zoology. All the truly great Artists in the Arenic Profession. The largest and best
*Menageries and Circuses*
Combined, ever organized. All the Animals, splendid specimens of their species. Every member of the Circus Company a
BRIGHT PARTICULAR STAR!
One hundred and fifty Horses, and over one hundred Men.

One of the grand features of this establishment is a grand
*Free Outside Exhibition!*
At 1 o'clock A. M., daily.
Miss Louisa Bliss
Will make a terrific ascension upon a single wire from the ground to the top of the center pole, and then execute a fancy dance upon a platform erected upon the center pole for that purpose.

☞ *Just added Prof. Conklin's Den of Monster PERFORMING LIONS, TIGERS, &c.* Also, added to the Circus department,

FRANK WOODS, THE QUEEN'S JESTER AND COMIC CLOWN.

Come and see the
GRAND PROCESSION
At 10 o'clock,
HEADED BY THE GOLDEN CAR OF MUSIC,
and followed by the Dens, Elephants, Camels, Horses, Ponies, Mules, etc.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE!

ADMISSION, 50 Cents. Children, 25 Cts.

Doors Open at 1½ and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Remember the grand
Free Outside Exhibition!
CHAS. WHITNEY, Agent.

Chestertown, June 1.
Millington, June 2.
Centreville, May 31.

N. B.—We are using the celebrated Patent Elastic RUBBER LINED COLLARS and PADS on our own Horses, and can recommended them as a Protection and Sure Cure for Galded animals. The Trade supplied. Samples sent by Express C. O. D., and warranted. Address J. BOULD, Collar Manufacturer, No. 5, South Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

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